

## Peter Eisenman House Vi

Essays at the intersection of philosophy and architecture explore how we understand and inhabit space. To be outside allows one a fresh perspective on the inside. In these essays, philosopher Elizabeth Grosz explores the ways in which two disciplines that are fundamentally outside each other—architecture and philosophy—can meet in a third space to interact free of their internal constraints. "Outside" also refers to those whose voices are not usually heard in architectural discourse but who inhabit its space—the destitute, the homeless, the sick, and the dying, as well as women and minorities. Grosz asks how we can understand space differently in order to structure and inhabit our living arrangements accordingly. Two themes run throughout the book: temporal flow and sexual specificity. Grosz argues that time, change, and emergence, traditionally viewed as outside the concerns of space, must become more integral to the processes of design and construction. She also argues against architecture's historical indifference to sexual specificity, asking what the existence of (at least) two sexes has to do with how we understand and experience space. Drawing on the work of such philosophers as Henri Bergson, Roger Caillois, Gilles Deleuze, Jacques Derrida, Luce Irigaray, and Jacques Lacan, Grosz raises abstract but nonformalistic questions about space, inhabitation, and building. All of the essays propose philosophical experiments to render space and building more mobile and dynamic.

The Swedish design partnership Claesson Koivisto Rune was founded a little over ten years ago but has already received extraordinary recognition. Like Scandinavian masters before them, such as Aalto or Jacobsen, Claesson Koivisto Rune practise both architecture and design. In 2004 they were among the first Swedish architects to be selected for the international section of the Architecture Biennale in Venice. The architectural projects in this monograph include private houses and interiors from Europe to North and South America, as well as larger buildings like the Sfera Building Culture House in Kyoto, Japan. The furniture and other product designs presented here are manufactured by over 30 international companies. All photographs have been taken anew for this publication, which is a design object in itself, consisting of two books – separate volumes for architecture and design – with introductions by Paola Antonelli (MoMA) and Marcus Fairs (ICON Magazine).

Gathers drawings and models for six house designs, shows the finished buildings, and offers the author's comments on architectural design

Forty years in the making, "Giuseppe Terragni: Transformations, Decompositions, Critiques" documents and investigates two of Italian rationalist architect Giuseppe Terragni's masterworks: the Casa del Fascio (1933-36) and the Casa Giuliani-Frigerio (1939-40), both in Como. This far-reaching study -- illustrated with more than five hundred original architectural diagrams and archival photographs -- employs what Eisenman calls critical and textual reading of both buildings. He attempts to broaden the definition of the formal from a narrow aesthetic and compositional view to include first the conceptual and then the textual. It is through this idea of the textual that Eisenman begins to define an idea of the critical in architecture. Eisenman's methodology is wholly removed from traditional approaches -- social, historical, aesthetic, functional. Instead, the various articulations and openings on the facades constitute a set of marks, notations that provide the basis for his analysis. In the Casa

del Fascio, for example, each of the four sequential design schemes records the previous state, encoding the process of transformation in the final building. In the Casa Giuliani-Frigerio it is instead the process of decomposition that generates the facades. Also included in the book are an essay by Terragni and a critique by Manfredo Tafuri. In the end, it is the dual protagonists -- the architect and the author -- who together establish a new theoretical and analytical framework.

Peter Eisenman is an internationally recognized architect and educator. For more than a half century, he has profoundly influenced generations of academics and practitioners with his buildings, writing, and teaching. By developing formal and linguistic critiques of architecture's bourgeois conventions, his activism seeks to undermine authority by creating architecture demanding close attention. *By Other Means* traces Eisenman's evolution from his formative years to his well-known Houses series and beyond. Unpublished work from his undergraduate, master's, and doctoral studies reveal an 'Eisenman before Eisenman'. This material is printed along with correspondence from Colin Rowe, ephemera from the Institute for Architecture and Urban Studies, and previously unseen sketches/diagrams for Houses I, II, VI, and X. Featuring drawings and ephemera relating to various projects and proposals in the United States (e.g. Princeton and New York) and Europe (e.g. Liverpool and Venice). This book is published on the occasion of the exhibition *By Other Means*, curated by Mathew Ford with Jeffrey Kipnis as part of *Time- Space - Existence*, organized by GAA-Foundation at the Palazzo Bembo in Venice, Italy, for the 15th International Architecture Exhibition, May 28 - November 27, 2016. Eisenman is most well known for his iconic and controversial design of the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (Holocaust Memorial) in Berlin, 2003/04.

*Five Architects*, originally published in 1975, grew out of a meeting of the CASE group (Conference of Architects for the Study of the Environment) held at the Museum of Modern Art in 1969. The purpose of this gathering was to exhibit and criticize the work of five architects -- Eisenman, Graves, Gwathmey, Hejduk, and Meier -- who constituted a New York school, and who are now among the most influential architects working today. The buildings shown here have more diversity than one might expect from a school, but share certain properties of form, scale, and treatment of material. Collectively, their work makes a modest claim: it is only architecture, not the salvation of man and the redemption of the earth. Providing complete drawings and photographic documentation, this collection also includes a comparative critique by Kenneth Frampton, an Introduction by Colin Rowe that suggests a still broader context for the work as a whole, and two short texts in which individual positions are outlined. Now back in print, *Five Architects* serves as a reference to the early work of some of America's most important architects and provides us with a glimpse back at the direction of architecture as they saw it over twenty years ago.

Uses the architectural design of a house to show the principles of structuralism and a possible reaction against traditional functionalism

"A book of pen-and-ink drawings by artist, poet, and fiction writer, Renee Gladman"-- Louis I. Kahn: *The Nordic Latitudes* is a new and personal reading of the architecture, teachings, and legacy of Louis I. Kahn from Per Olaf Fjeld's perspective as a former student. The book explores Kahn's life and work, offering a unique take on one of the twentieth century's most important architects. Kahn's Nordic and European ties are

emphasized in this study that also covers his early childhood in Estonia, his travels, and his relationships with other architects, including the Norwegian architect Arne Korsmo. The authors have gathered personal reflections, archival material, and other student work to offer insight into the wisdom that Kahn imparted to his students in his famous masterclass. *Louis I. Kahn: The Nordic Latitudes* addresses Kahn's legacy both personally and in terms of the profession, documents a research trip the University of Pennsylvania's Louis I. Kahn Collection, and confronts the affiliation of Kahn's work with postmodernism.

Peter Eisenman's competition-winning project for the City of Culture of Galicia in Santiago de Compostela, Spain, is a formidable battery of museums, libraries, and auditoriums, a cultural acropolis atop a spectacular hillside site in northeastern Spain. By excavating the hilltop and arranging six buildings as a kind of artificial topography, Eisenman creates a new warped landscape that seems to merge building and ground, that occupies the hilltop without seeming to have been built upon it. In *CODEX*, the New York-based Eisenman, known for a career of formal investigations, reveals in essays and illustrations his theory of coding as a device for producing form. Through more than three hundred line drawings and perspectives, the development of the code--and the buildings and landscape it informs--becomes apparent, culminating in a giant earthwork as excavation of the site begins.

Aldo Rossi was a practicing architect and leader of the Italian architectural movement *La Tendenza* and one of the most influential theorists of the twentieth century. *The Architecture of the City* is his major work of architectural and urban theory. In part a protest against functionalism and the Modern Movement, in part an attempt to restore the craft of architecture to its position as the only valid object of architectural study, and in part an analysis of the rules and forms of the city's construction, the book has become immensely popular among architects and design students.

This seminal book from *Architectural Design* was originally published in 1993, at a time of crucial change and on the eve of the digital revolution. It brought together a series of essays that many believe created the favourable environment in which computer-based design could thrive. Considered one of the most influential architecture publications of the 1990s, this book ranks as a classic and in itself is a crucial chapter of history, though one that has been out of print since 1999. This faithful reprinting includes a substantial new introductory essay by Mario Carpo, Head of the Study Centre at the Canadian Centre for Architecture, which examines the impact of the original texts and their ongoing significance. Thereafter, the book is true to its original content showcasing projects by ground-breaking architects such as Greg Lynn, Jeffrey Kipnis, Bahram Shirdel, Frank Gehry and Philip Johnson.

Ensamble Studio is a cross-functional team founded in 2000, led by architects Anto'n Garci'a-Abril and De'bora Mesa. Balancing imagination and reality, art and science, their work innovates typologies, technologies and methodologies to address issues as diverse as the construction of the landscape or the prefabrication of the house. From their early works: SGAE Headquarters, Hemeroscopium House or The Truffle in Spain, to their most recent: Ensamble Fa'brica in Madrid and Ca'n Terra in Menorca, Spain, every project makes space for experimentation aiming to advance their field. Currently, through their start-up WoHo, they are invested in increasing the quality of architecture while making it more affordable by integrating offsite technologies. Their new research

and fabrication facility in Madrid, Ensemble Fa?brica, has been built to support this endeavour. Together they are committed to sharing ideas and cultivating synergies between professional and academic worlds through teaching lecturing and research: she is Ventulett Chair in Architectural Design at Georgia Tech and he is a Professor at MIT, where they co-founded the POPlab - Prototypes of Prefabrication Laboratory- in 2012.

It is difficult to say which is the more impressive career accomplishment: to have generated an endlessly renewed trail of agitative hypotheses over a 30-year period, or to have eschewed nearly all the comforts of consolidation - and the inevitable complacencies - afforded by conventional, repeatable "successes" such as the production of "great" buildings or the development of a signature style. In both these respects, Peter Eisenman differs not only from other architects of his own generation, but from nearly all other architects working today. When Eisenman's work began in the early sixties, it was, and remains to this day, a primarily tactical enterprise: its force from the outset was drafted from that of the enemy - classicism - but was also turned aggressively against it... Eisenman's task has been to develop a practice that, to borrow an expression from Foucault and Nietzsche, would come from outside... There is not now, nor has there ever been, a fixable Eisenmanian alternative architecture; tactical space after all is made up of a series of seized "occasions," so that the momentary triumphs that punctuate its unfolding campaign are never - indeed cannot be - stored. Eisenman's practice is assembled and articulated in movement and in the spirit of movement; it operates through invasion, disruption, and the release of temporarily trapped forces into free motion and recombination.

Details the master architectural design plan currently being implemented at the University of Oregon, illustrating the participation of all members of a small community in the designing of their own environment

In the years of reconstruction and economic boom that followed the Second World War, the domestic sphere encountered new expectations regarding social behaviour, modes of living, and forms of dwelling. This book brings together an international group of scholars from architecture, design, urban planning, and interior design to reappraise mid-twentieth century modern life, offering a timely reassessment of culture and the economic and political effects on civilian life. This collection contains essays that examine the material of art, objects, and spaces in the context of practices of dwelling over the long span of the postwar period. It asks what role material objects, interior spaces, and architecture played in quelling or fanning the anxieties of modernism's ordinary denizens, and how this role informs their legacy today.

This volume analyzes the extraordinary patronage of modern architecture that the Tremaine family sustained for nearly four decades in the mid-twentieth century. From the late 1930s to the early 1970s, two brothers, Burton G. Tremaine and Warren D. Tremaine, and their respective wives, Emily Hall Tremaine and Katharine Williams Tremaine, commissioned approximately thirty architecture and design projects. Richard Neutra and Oscar Niemeyer designed the best-known Tremaine houses; Philip Johnson and Frank Lloyd Wright also created designs and buildings for the family that achieved iconic status in the modern movement. Focusing on the Tremaines' houses and other projects, such as a visitor center at the meteor crater in Arizona, this volume explores the Tremaines' architectural patronage in terms of the family's motivations

and values, exposing patterns in what may appear as an eclectic collection of modern architecture. Architectural historian Volker M. Welter argues that the Tremaines' patronage was not driven by any single factor; rather, it stemmed from a network of motives comprising the clients' practical requirements, their private and public lives, and their ideas about architecture and art.

Featuring more than 100 of the most significant and influential buildings of the twentieth century, this book includes both classic works by seminal architects such as Le Corbusier, Frank Lloyd and Alvar Aalto as well as the more recent works of Norman Foster, Frank Gehry, Rem Koolhaas and others.

How to use design as a tool to create not only things but ideas, to speculate about possible futures. Today designers often focus on making technology easy to use, sexy, and consumable. In *Speculative Everything*, Anthony Dunne and Fiona Raby propose a kind of design that is used as a tool to create not only things but ideas. For them, design is a means of speculating about how things could be—to imagine possible futures. This is not the usual sort of predicting or forecasting, spotting trends and extrapolating; these kinds of predictions have been proven wrong, again and again. Instead, Dunne and Raby pose “what if” questions that are intended to open debate and discussion about the kind of future people want (and do not want). *Speculative Everything* offers a tour through an emerging cultural landscape of design ideas, ideals, and approaches. Dunne and Raby cite examples from their own design and teaching and from other projects from fine art, design, architecture, cinema, and photography. They also draw on futurology, political theory, the philosophy of technology, and literary fiction. They show us, for example, ideas for a solar kitchen restaurant; a flypaper robotic clock; a menstruation machine; a cloud-seeding truck; a phantom-limb sensation recorder; and devices for food foraging that use the tools of synthetic biology. Dunne and Raby contend that if we speculate more—about everything—reality will become more malleable. The ideas freed by speculative design increase the odds of achieving desirable futures.

Featuring over 100 of the most significant and influential houses of the twentieth century, For each of the houses included there are numerous, accurate scale plans showing each floor, together with elevations, sections and site plans where appropriate. All of these have been specially drawn for this book and are based on the most up-to-date information and sources.

A bold, theoretical look at an emerging generation of architects, this volume is devoted to five contemporary architects—Bureau Spectacular, Erin Besler, Fake Industries Architectural Agonism, Formlessfinder, and John Szot Studio—and the diverse methods and approaches that drive their work. *Chatter*, whose title refers to the disjointed bits of conversation typified by texting and Twitter, examines how contemporary modes of communication have influenced the construction of ideas in the development, production, and presentation of architecture. Karen Kice surveys the evolution of architecture and illuminates how these architects have developed their work in conversation with historical theories and projects. Using a range of representational methods and formats to explore ideas—from hand drawings to robot-enabled ones, graphic novels to digital simulations—these practitioners embrace contemporary technologies while they engage with history. Kice's essay, accompanied by portfolios of works from each studio, deftly elucidates how these practitioners talk back to the past

while conceiving and communicating their unique designs.

Since early times, humans have explored the space below their feet for different purposes: to flee persecution and war, to find protection from severe climates, to improve urban life--and more recently, to solve environmental problems. A rare look at old and new subterranean structures from an architect's perspective, this seminal book examines the underworld through the lenses of wartime, life and death, religious and secular rituals, and adaptive reuse. The atlas of 80+ international projects range widely in time period and type, from a house in a defunct nuclear silo to an Arctic seed bank, a Beirut nightclub, art venues, an Italian winery, and a monastery carved into a mountain. All are surprising examples of how invisible manmade spaces follow the same cultural and economic cues as their visible counterparts and are places where we store, hide, repress, and live.

The book is a combined memoir and impressionistic history of the Institute for Architecture and Urban Studies. At first affiliated with New York's Museum of Modern Art and Cornell University, The Institute housed architects, artists and historians who worked on creative design and intellectual projects and would become world renown. Its creation and direction was in the hands of its able leader, Peter Eisenman. Besides a documentary study of the work that went on there, among an international clearing house, The book is laced with impressions of the author's experience there. it has been in the works for over 12 years and was originally financed by the Graham Foundation For The Study of the Fine Arts and has subsequently been aided by Dr. Jenny Kaufmann. The photographs of the Institute at the height of its activity are included and so does an original ground plan of its West 40th Street office done by Scott Brandi who also designed the book. it ends with 27 interviews of prominent members of the Institute who comment on it and their experiences. The book should appeal to architecture students and those interested in architecture and urbanism of the seventies when the government in the United States was more reasonable in economic and political equity. Architecture Itself and Other Postmodernist Myths' brings together an array of building fragments, drawings, models, and primary source documents, to present canonic projects from an unexpected and unfamiliar point of view. The exhibition challenges the typical narrative of the heroic architect by revealing a counter- reading of postmodern procedures. The purpose is simultaneously to deflate the postmodern mythologizing of the architect and inflate the importance of empirically describable architectural activity. In so doing, the exhibition will make original contributions both to a counter-historiography of the postmodern and to contemporary curatorial method. A broad selection of material evidence -- gathered from building sites, libraries, and archives -- supports accounts of architects' and architecture's entanglements with bureaucracy, the art market, and academic and private institutions, as postmodernization challenged the discipline to redefine its modes of practice and reconsider the very idea of architecture itself.00Exhibition: CCA, Montréal, Canada (07.11.2018 - 07.04.2019).

FIRST ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PUBLICATION OF PETER EISENMAN'S 1963 DISSERTATION

Peter Eisenman's House VI  
The Client's Response  
Watson-Guptill Publications  
House X  
Rizzoli International Publications

Peter Eisenman is one of the most controversial protagonists of the architectural scene, who is known as much for his theoretical essays as he is for his

architecture. While much has been written about his built works and his philosophies, most books focus on one or the other aspect. By structuring this volume around the concept of form, Stefano Corbo links together Eisenman's architecture with his theory. *From Formalism to Weak Form: The Architecture and Philosophy of Peter Eisenman* argues that form is the sphere of mediation between our body, our inner world and the exterior world and, as such, it enables connections to be made between philosophy and architecture. From the start of his career on, Eisenman has been deeply interested in the problem of form in architecture and has constantly challenged the classical concept of it. For him, form is not simply a cognitive tool that determines a physical structure, which discriminates all that is active from what is passive, what is inside from what is outside. He has always tried to connect his own work with the cultural manifestations of the time: firstly under the influence of Colin Rowe and his formalist studies; secondly, by re-interpreting Chomsky's linguistic theories; in the 80's, by collaborating with Derrida and his de-constructivist approach; more recently, by discovering Henri Bergson's idea of Time. These different moments underline different phases, different projects, different programmatic manifestos; and above all, an evolving notion of form. Taking a multi-disciplinary approach based on the intersections between architecture and philosophy, this book investigates all these definitions and, in doing so, provides new insights into and a deeper understanding of the complexity of Eisenman's work.

A provocative case for historical ambiguity in architecture by one of the field's leading theorists *Conceptions of modernity in architecture* are often expressed in the idea of the *zeitgeist*, or "spirit of the age," an attitude toward architectural form that is embedded in a belief in progressive time. *Lateness* explores how architecture can work against these linear currents in startling and compelling ways. In this incisive book, internationally renowned architect Peter Eisenman, with Elisa Iturbe, proposes a different perspective on form and time in architecture, one that circumvents the temporal constraints on style that require it to be "of the times"—lateness. He focuses on three twentieth-century architects who exhibited the qualities of lateness in their designs: Adolf Loos, Aldo Rossi, and John Hejduk. Drawing on the critical theory of Theodor Adorno and his study of Beethoven's final works, Eisenman shows how the architecture of these canonical figures was temporally out of sync with conventions and expectations, and how lateness can serve as a form of release from the restraints of the moment. Bringing together architecture, music, and philosophy, and drawing on illuminating examples from the Renaissance and Baroque periods, *Lateness* demonstrates how today's architecture can use the concept of lateness to break free of stylistic limitations, expand architecture's critical capacity, and provide a new mode of analysis.

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 625 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.

This volume gathers a selection of architect Peter Eisenman's later writings. In these texts, he undertakes a variety of tasks, including theoretical analyses, close readings of his own works, and innovative assessments of the designs and writings of other architects and critics.

Through Eisenman's own essays and through extensive illustration, readers come to understand Eisenman's diagram-based approach to design whereby sites and structures can be manipulated in diagram form."--BOOK JACKET. Architecture and sociology have been fickle friends over the past half century: in the 1960s, architects relied on sociological data for design solutions and sociologists were courted by the most prestigious design schools to lecture and teach. Twenty years later, at the height of postmodernism, it was passe to be concerned with the sociological aspects of architecture. Currently, the rising importance of sustainability in building, not to mention an economical crisis brought on in part by a real-estate bubble, have forced architects to consider themselves in a less autonomous way, perhaps bringing the profession full circle back to a close relationship with sociology. Through all these rises and dips, Robert Gutman was a strong and steady voice for both architecture and sociology. Gutman, a sociologist by training, infiltrated architecture's ranks in the mid-1960s and never looked back. A teacher for over four decades at Princeton's School of Architecture, Gutman wrote about architecture and taught generations of future architects, all while maintaining an "outsider" status that allowed him to see the architectural profession in an insightful, unique way.

By locating the architecture already hidden within deconstructive discourse, Wigley opens up more radical possibilities for both architecture and deconstruction.

This book is a critical reflection on the Smart City Mission in India. Drawing on ethnographic data from across Indian cities, this volume assesses the transformative possibilities and limitations of the program. It examines the ten core infrastructural elements that make up a city, including water, electricity, waste, mobility, housing, environment, health, and education, and lays down the basic tenets of urban policy in India. The volume underlines the need to recognize liminal spaces and the plans to



make the 'smart city' an inclusive one. The authors also look at maintaining a link between the older heritage of a city and the emerging urban space. This volume will be of great interest to planners, urbanists, and policymakers, as well as scholars and researchers of urban studies and planning, architecture, and sociology and social anthropology.

Essays by Jeffrey Kipnis, Rem Koolhaas and Elia Zenghelis. Foreword by Sherri Geldin. Foreword by Terence Riley. Introduction by Terence Riley.

In 1963 Claude Parent and Paul Virilio formed the "Architecture Principe" group with the aim of investigating a new kind of architectural and urban order. This publication provides a record of their experimental research.

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