

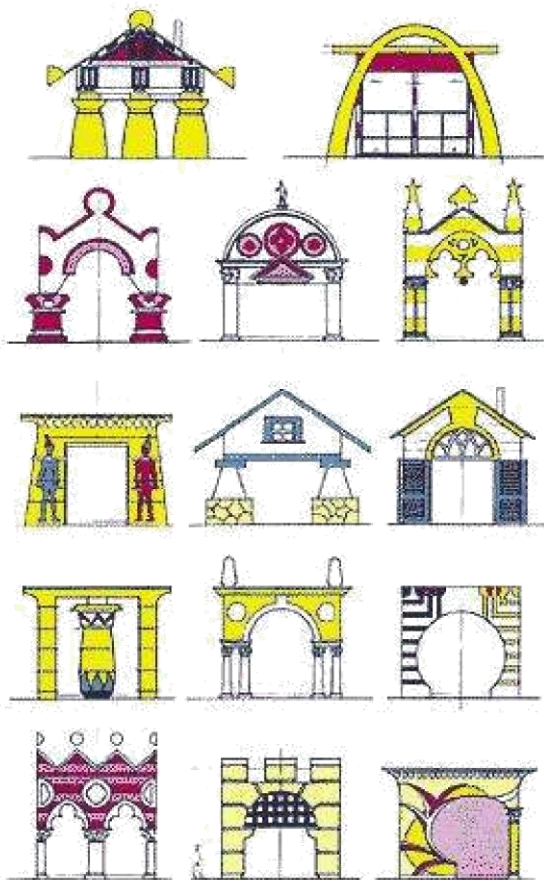
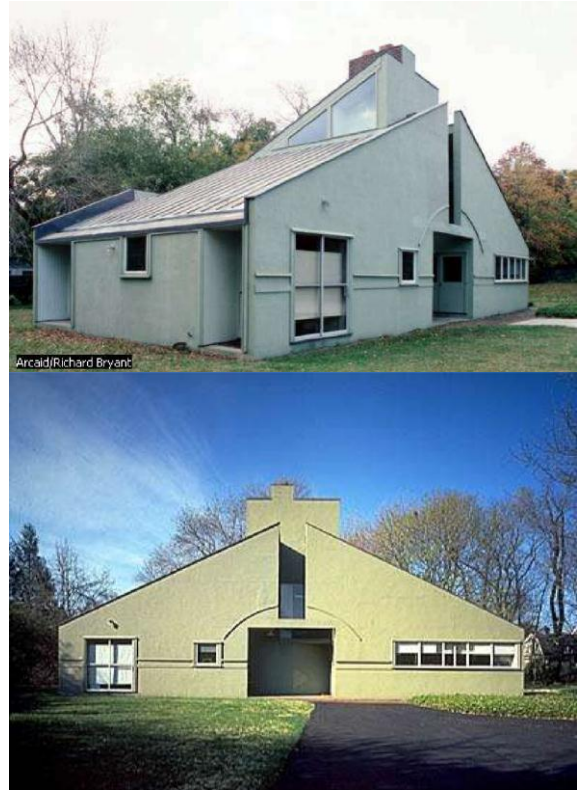
ARSITEKTUR MODEREN DAN PASCA MODEREN

PERTEMUAN KEEMPATBELAS – TATAP MUKA + DUKUNGAN MULTIMEDIA + DISKUSI

CONTOH KARYA TOKOH-TOKOH ARSITEKTUR PASCA MODEREN

ROBERT VENTURI

Vanna Venturi House – American architect Robert Venturi designed the Vanna Venturi House (completed 1964) in Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, for his mother. Venturi's architectural theories for this and other buildings he designed in the 1960s led to the development of postmodernism in architecture during the 1970s. His theories advocate the use of historical allusion and symbolism, rejecting the perceived sterility of orthodox modern buildings. His architectural firm designed many of the most influential buildings of the 1970s and 1980s. Arcaid/ Richard Bryant.



Eclectic House Series, 1977

Elevations, Robert Venturi
Colored plastic film on photomechanical print. Photo Courtesy Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates.

In his Eclectic House Series (1977), Venturi presented a sequence of elevations that captures the firm's inclusive yet radical embrace of history. From ancient Egypt through contemporary commercial architecture, with stops in the Gothic, Renaissance, and Art Nouveau periods, among others, the drawings chart architectural history as imagined in the design of dwellings.

Among numerous other decorative arts objects, Out of the Ordinary includes chairs that VSBA created for Knoll between 1978

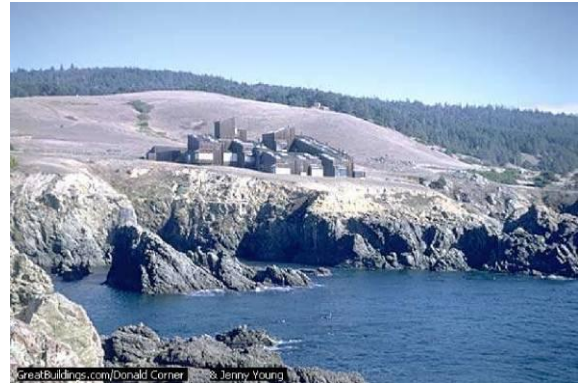
and 1984, the Chippendale, Sheraton, Art Nouveau, and Gothic Revival chairs. Each borrows from historic designs yet is sturdy, comfortable, and clearly modern.

CHARLES (WILLARD) MOORE (kanan)

Sea Ranch Condominium by Charles Moore

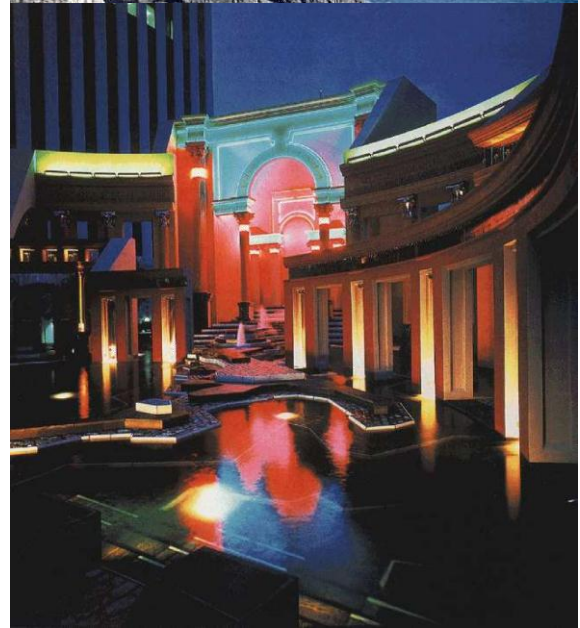
American architect Charles Moore and his firm designed Sea Ranch Condominium (1964-1965) on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean in northern California. The cluster of simple, shedlike units blends into the coastal environment.

GreatBuildings.com /Donald Corner & Jenny Young.



Piazza d'Italia

Moore's design for the Piazza d'Italia (1975-1978) in New Orleans, Louisiana, is a boldly colored, open-air plaza celebrating the city's Italian community, for which Moore playfully arranged fragments of classical columns and other traditional forms, along with images drawn from a delicatessen.



PHILIP JOHNSON (kiri)

AT&T Building, New York

American architect Philip Johnson strongly influenced the rise of the postmodern style of architecture. His design for the AT&T

Building (now the Sony Building), constructed in New York City in 1984, had a particularly strong impact. Its quotation of historic sources, such as the Chippendale-style pediment atop the building, make it a landmark of postmodern architecture.

Photo Researchers, Inc./Guy Gillette.



JAMES STIRLING

State Gallery, Stuttgart

The new wing of Stuttgart's State Gallery, shown here, was designed by British architect James Stirling. The gallery, which opened in 1984, regularly features exhibitions of modern art and owns one of Germany's best collections of works by Pablo Picasso. Arcaid/Richard Bryant.

ALDO ROSSI (kanan)

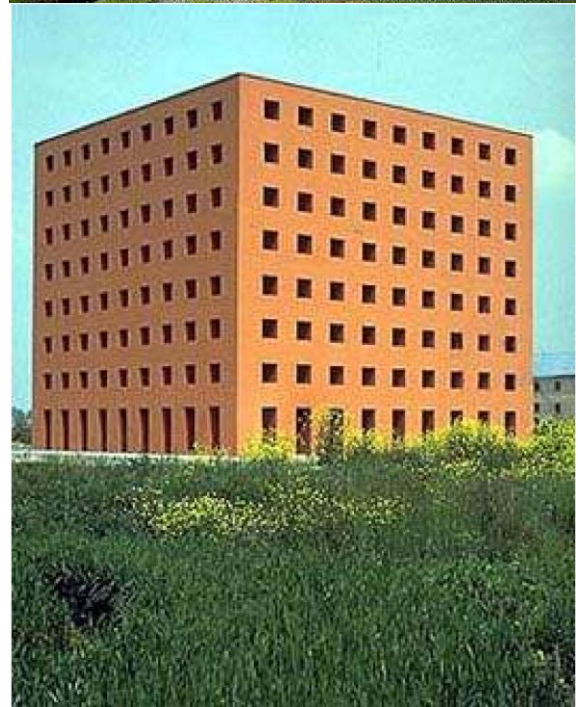
San Cataldo Cemetery, Modena (with Gianni Braghieri, 1971 – 1976, 1980 – 1985)



ARATA ISOZAKI (bawah)

Palau Sant Jordi Sports Pavilion

Japanese architect Arata Isozaki designed the Palau Sant Jordi Sports Pavilion in Barcelona, Spain, for the 1992 Summer Olympic Games. Isozaki's designs are renowned for their blending of Eastern and Western architecture styles and their graceful, curved lines. Isozaki also designed the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles. Corbis/Macduff Everton



PETER EISENMAN

Eisenman's Wexner Center

In designing the Wexner Center for the Arts (1983-1989), American architect Peter Eisenman used a series of grids related to the building's site on the Ohio State University campus. The three-dimensional square grid seen here creates a passageway between the red brick center and a neighboring campus building. Mary Ann Sullivan.



REUTERS/Pablo Sanchez



Tony Stone Images/Sally Beyer

FRANK GEHRY

Guggenheim Museum Bilbao

Designed by American architect Frank Gehry, the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao opened in 1997 in Bilbao, a city in northern Spain. The building's curvaceous form is made even more unusual by the rippling reflections in its titanium surface. REUTERS/Pablo Sanchez.

Weisman Art Museum

The Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was opened in 1993. The postmodern stainless-steel building was designed by American architect Frank Gehry. Tony Stone Images/Sally Beyer.

RICHARD MEIER

High Museum of Art, Atlanta.

The High Museum of Art, in Atlanta's midtown arts district, houses European, American, and African painting and sculpture. Founded in 1926, the High's collections were given a postmodern home, designed by Richard Meier, in 1983. Bruce Coleman, Inc./John Elk III.

City Hall, The Hague

American architect Richard Meier designed a city hall for The Hague in The Netherlands, which opened in 1995. A glass-roofed public area, known as the citizens' hall, shown here, stands at the center of the building. Two wings holding offices form the sides. The Hague's city hall also houses municipal archives and the central library. Winkler Prins archief. All Rights Reserved./ © Elsevier Bedrijfsinformatie.

Getty Center

American architect Richard Meier designed the Getty Center, which opened in Los Angeles, California, in 1997. The complex consists of six buildings on a 45-



Bruce Coleman, Inc./John Elk III



Winkler Prins archief. All Rights Reserved./ © Elsevier Bedrijfsinformatie



REUTERS/Fred Prouser

hectare (110-acre) site and houses the art collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum as well as research and educational institutes. REUTERS/ Fred Prouser.

Museum of Contemporary Art, Barcelona.

The Museum of Contemporary Art in Barcelona, Spain, opened in 1995. It was designed by American architect Richard Meier and features Meier's trademark white surfaces and geometric shapes. Corbis/ O. Alamy and E. Vicens.



HELMUT JAHN

United Airlines Terminal

Designed by German-American architect Helmut Jahn, the United Airlines Terminal in Chicago's O'Hare International Airport opened in 1987. Flashing lights above and curving colored glass to each side provide a stimulating visual environment for airline passengers as they move between the terminal's concourses. Jahn's design transforms the functional elements of steel, glass, and lighting into visually expressive, ornamental forms. SuperStock.

REM KOOLHAAS

Rem Koolhaas House in Bordeaux

Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas designed this house in Bordeaux, France, on three levels. The lower level is carved from the hillside as a series of caverns, and serves for communal family life. The middle level of glass is designed to accommodate the husband, who is confined to a wheelchair; the central part is an elevator platform that moves between levels. The third level is divided into sections for the husband, wife, and children. Koolhaas was awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2000 for his innovative work. Courtesy of OMA/ Rem Koolhaas.



RENZO PIANO

Kansai International Airport, Ōsaka, Japan

Ōsaka's second international airport, Kansai, opened in 1994 on an artificially created island in Ōsaka Bay. The terminal, designed by Italian architect Renzo Piano, includes a light-filled corridor four stories high, pictured here. Arcaid/ Dennis Gilbert/ Renzo Piano Workshop Architects.



I.M. PEI

I. M. Pei's Louvre Pyramid

Chinese-born American architect I. M. Pei designed this dramatic glass pyramid as a new main entrance to the Louvre museum in Paris, France. One of the foremost architects of the 20th century, Pei has shown a fondness for elegant, geometric forms throughout his career. Liaison Agency/ Charles Nes.

