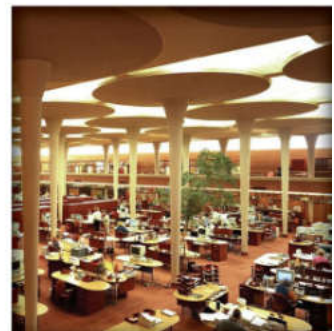
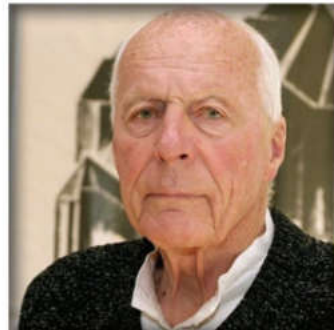
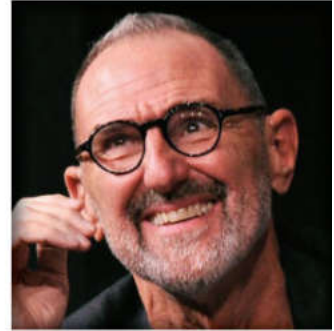


ARCHITECTS WORK

By Faculty of Architecture



PLEASE NOTE:

1. This is a preview. Only few pages are displayed. Total number of pages in this book (hard copy) is 112 pages.
3. All pages are color printed. Research has found that color prints help to recall the contents effectively in exams in comparison to Black & White prints.
4. Contents of Topics, discussions etc. can be further included or excluded without prior information.

Original photographs:



Pritzker Prize

To honor a **living architect** or architects whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision, and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture. The award consists of \$100,000 (US) and a bronze medallion.



Figure: Medal of the Pritzker Architecture Prize (Front & Back)

The international prize, which is awarded each year to a living architect/s for significant achievement, was established by the Pritzker family of Chicago through their Hyatt Foundation in 1979. It is granted annually and is often referred to as “architecture’s Nobel” and “the profession’s highest honor.”

How to nominate?

The Pritzker Architecture Prize does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or age in its programs and activities. The prize is awarded irrespective of nationality, race, creed, or ideology. Nominations are accepted internationally from persons of diverse fields who have a knowledge of and interest in advancing great architecture.

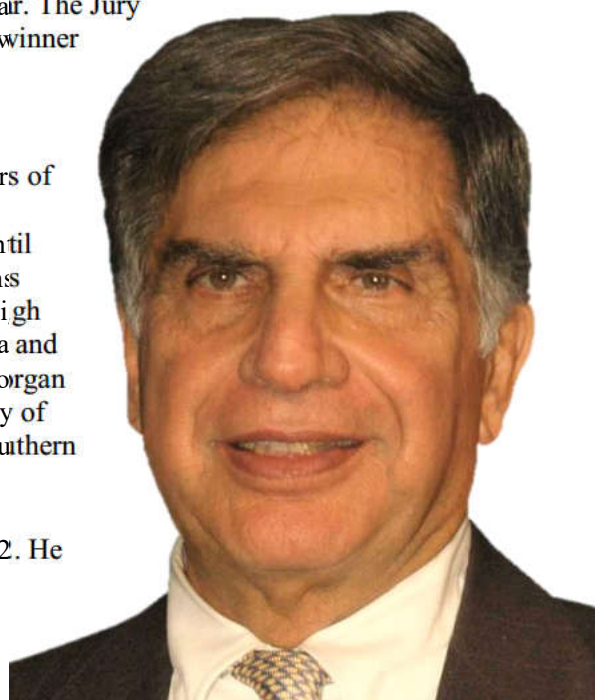
The Executive Director actively solicits nominations from past laureates, architects, academics, critics, politicians, professionals involved in cultural endeavors, and persons of diverse fields who have an expertise and interest in the field of architecture.

Additionally, any licensed architect may submit a nomination to the Executive Director for consideration by the jury for the Pritzker Architecture Prize. Nominations are accepted through November 1 of any given year. It is sufficient to send an e-mail to the Executive Director with the nominee’s name and contact information. Nominations that do not result in the award are automatically carried over to the following year. **The Jury** normally undertakes deliberations early in the calendar year and the **winner** is announced in the spring. For more info, vis it:

<https://www.pritzkerprize.com>

Jury Members: **Ratan N. Tata** from India is one of the jury members of Pritzker Prize. He is also the Chairman Emeritus of Tata Sons, the holding company of the Tata Group. He was Chairman from 1991 until his retirement in 2012. He was responsible for transforming Tata Sons into a group strategy think-tank, and a promoter of new ventures in high technology businesses. Tata serves on the board of directors of Alcoa and on the international advisory boards of Mitsubishi Corporation, JPMorgan Chase, Rolls-Royce, Temasek Holdings, and the Monetary Authority of Singapore. He serves on the board of trustees of the University of Southern California and Cornell University.

Tata received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell in 1962. He completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School in 1975. Tata is the Chairman of two of the largest philanthropic trusts in India and has received numerous international honors for his philanthropy. Through Tata Group’s



Education and Development Trust, he established a \$25 million endowment at Cornell to provide financial aid to undergraduates from India, with preference given to students in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, among others.

Pritzker Prize Winners



Philip Johnson (US) 1979



Luis Barragán (Mexico) 1980



Sir James Stirling (K) 1981



Kevin Roche (Ireland) 1982



Ieoh Ming Pei (United States) 1983



Richard Meier (United States) 1984



Hans Hollein (Austria) 1985



Gottfried Böhm (Germany) 1986



Kenzo Tange (Japan) 1987



Figure: The Glass House, 1949

The **Glass House** is best understood as a pavilion for viewing the surrounding landscape. Invisible from the road, the house sits on a promontory overlooking a pond with views towards the woods beyond. The house is 55 feet long and 33 feet wide, with 1,815 square feet. Each of the four exterior walls is punctuated by a centrally located glass door that opens onto the landscape. The house, which ushered the International Style into residential American architecture, is iconic because of its innovative use of materials and its seamless integration into the landscape.

<http://theglasshouse.org/explore/the-glass-house/>



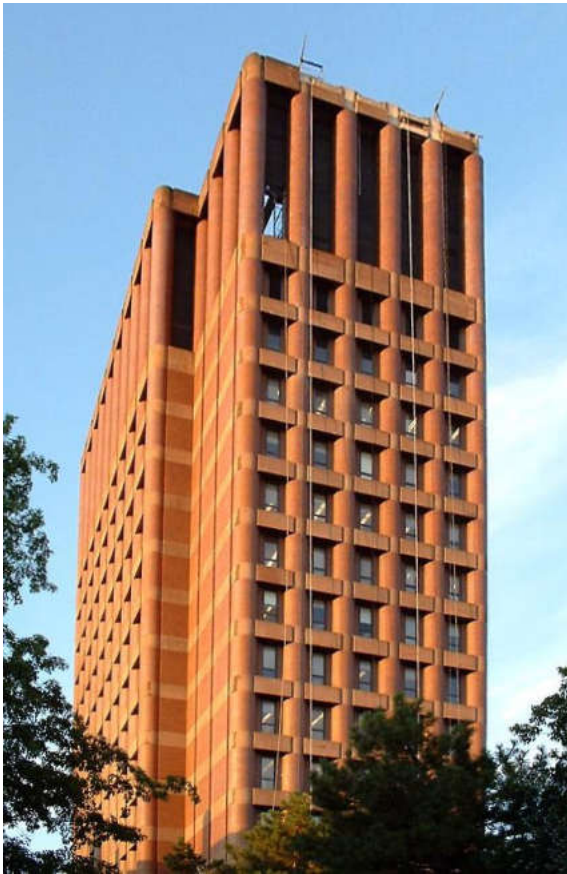
Figure: The Seagram Building, New York

The Seagram Building is a modern office tower designed by famed German architect Mies van der Rohe, in collaboration with Philip Johnson. Mies believed that “less is more” and that “God is in the details.” Both of these tenets are in evidence (and occasionally in contradiction) in his sleek, modern Seagram Building – an avant-garde statement when it was completed in 1958.

Flaunting its glass and metal, and foregoing the heavy stone and brick used in ornamental facades of previous decades, the Seagram Building helped usher in a new era of simple, straightforward skyscrapers – buildings that embraced and celebrated their structures and minimalist geometries, rather than camouflaging them with superfluous ornament and detail.

Concept: Symbol of contemporary industrial world, illustrates the architect’s motto “Less is more” showing that a simple building can be just as surprising that a building with more composite designs. The Seagram Building is a refined synthesis of rationalist architecture in which Mies had formed, the international style that was beginning to dawn on architecture since 1950 and the contributions of the Chicago school.

<https://interactive.wttw.com/tenbuildings/seagram-building>
<https://en.wikiarquitectura.com/building/seagram-building/>



The Kline Biology Tower is the signature component of a science center planned by Philip Johnson & Associates for a hilltop site in Yale University's science precinct. The structure's cylindrical ground-floor columns become half-cylinder exhaust ducts as they rise toward its crown, which houses a chiller plant sized to serve several buildings. Johnson's respect for classical precedent is reflected in both the emphatic columns (thought by one juror to be "obsessive") and the tower's rigorous symmetry. His meticulously crafted surfaces of iron-spot brick and sandstone echo the varied masonry of nearby Gothic Revival structures, though not their picturesque massing.

<http://www.architectmagazine.com/project-gallery/kline-biology-tower>

Figure: The Kline Biology Tower



Figure: NY State Theater, Lincoln Center, New York (now the David H. Koch Theater) is devoted to the performance of music, theater, opera, and dance. Philip Johnson turned the State Theater inward, focusing attention on the ample promenade and the auditorium's gilded ceiling, and fronting the avenue with a featureless slab.

<http://nymag.com/arts/architecture/features/56599/index1.html>

<https://www.bluffton.edu/homepages/facstaff/sullivanm/lincent/johnson.html>

Luis Barragán: The Forgotten Modernist (Pritzker Prize, 1980)

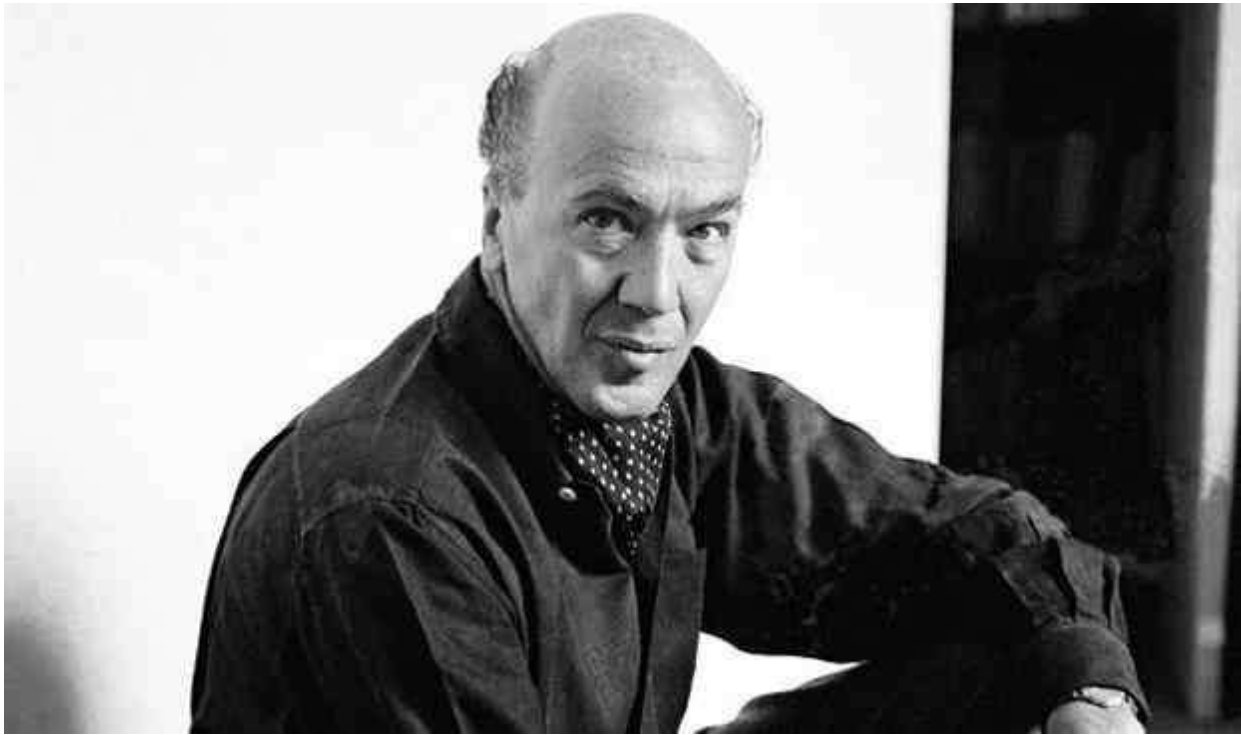


Figure: Mexican architect Luis Barragán was a minimalist who worked with light and flat planes.

Many who are familiar with Luis Barragán will know him for his striking work as one of Mexico's most famous and revolutionary architects. His buildings and landscapes are notable for their minimalist-inspired flat surfaces and clean lines, bright colors, beautiful use of light, and water features. While traveling in Europe, he attended Le Corbusier lectures and befriended landscape architect Ferdinand Bac, sparking his fascination with landscape design. He once proclaimed "I don't divide architecture, landscape and gardening; to me they are one."



Figure: Cuadra San Cristóbal is the stables of an equestrian-oriented rural development designed by Barragán who had a deep appreciation for horses. Pools such as the one pictured are designed and intentioned for horses to wade in to drink, and the stable buildings are bright pink. Barragán is said to have been heavily influenced by his family's ranch in Jalisco where rain storms, red clay earth, and the natural landscape were inspirations to his work as an architect and are apparent in much of his work. At a time when many modernist architects were erecting slabs of concrete, he committed to natural wood and stone materials.

Kevin Roche: The Quiet Architect (Pritzker Prize 1982)



Known for his progressive aesthetics and vast body of work, 1982 Pritzker Prize laureate Kevin Roche (born June 14, 1922) has headed numerous projects of varying program and scale as the design principal of his firm Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates. In 1980, shortly before the death of Roche's business partner John Dinkeloo, the firm was described by critic C. Ray Smith in 1980 as "the most aesthetically daring and innovative American firm of architects now working."

Born in Ireland, Roche's early years as an architect are telling: he first moved to the USA in 1948 to study under Mies van der Rohe at the Illinois Institute of Technology but left after just one semester, swapping Mies' strict formulaic style for a much more expressive modernism when he joined the firm of Eliel and Eero Saarinen, eventually becoming Eero Saarinen's principal design associate.

Following Saarinen's death, Roche took over the firm alongside John Lacey and John Dinkeloo. They completed many of **Saarinen's unfinished projects**, including The Gateway Arch of St. Louis, and the TWA terminal of JFK airport. Among his most notable works at Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates are the **College Life Insurance Company Headquarters**, the **Ford Foundation**, and the **Knights of Columbus building**.



Figure: College Life Insurance Company Headquarters

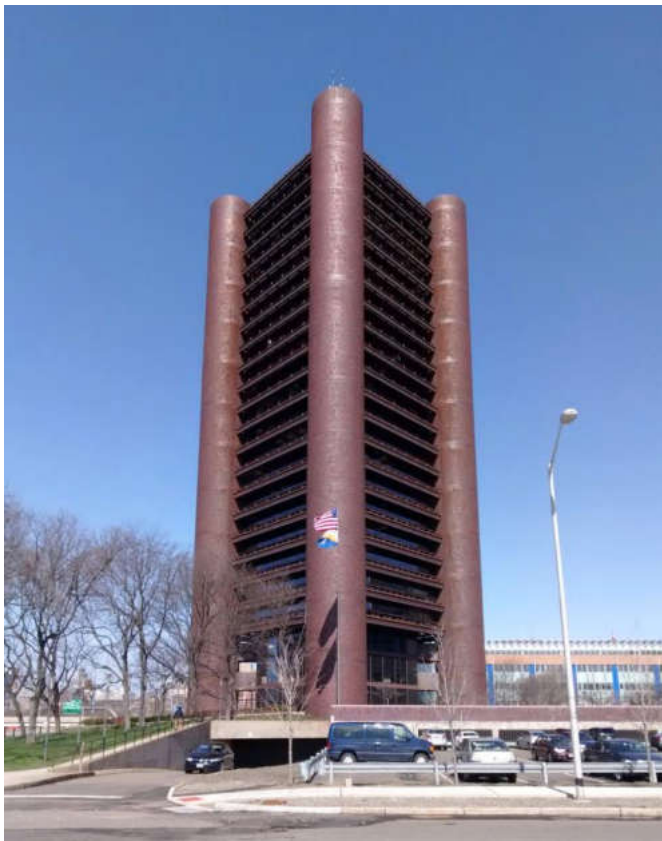


Figure: Knights of Columbus Building, New-Haven, Connecticut

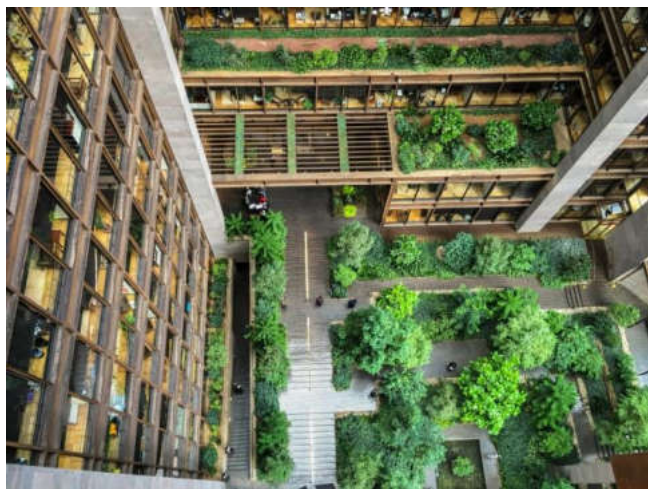


Figure: The Ford Foundation Building

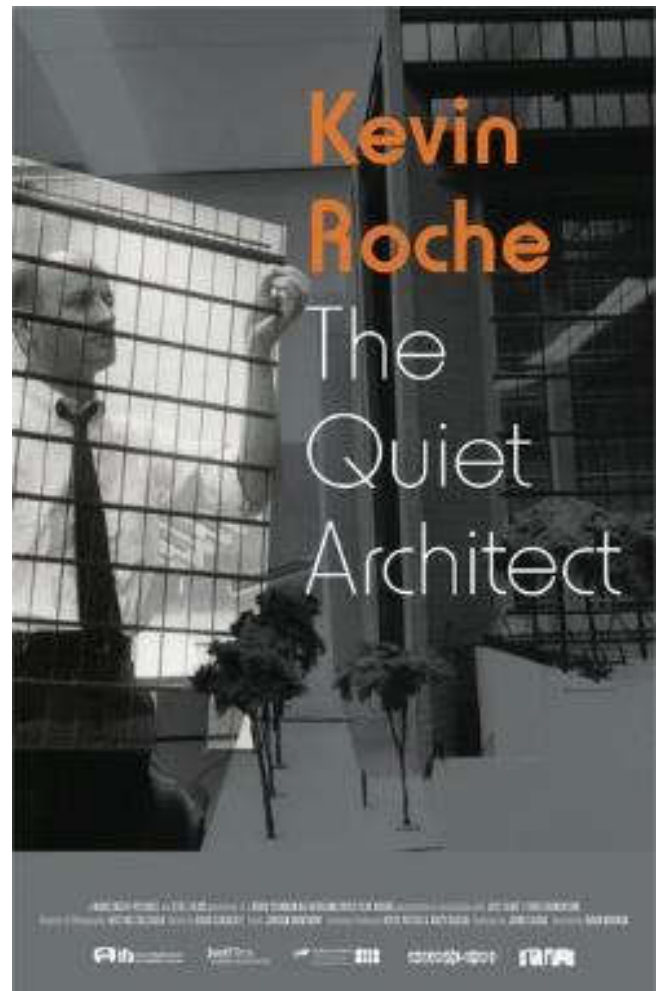


Figure: Movie Storyline (Released in 2017, 1hr 22min documentary film, IMDb rating 7):

Kevin Roche: The Quiet Architect is a feature documentary film that considers many of the key architectural questions through the 70 year career of Pritzker Prize winning Irish-American architect Kevin Roche, including the relationship between architects and the public they serve. Still working at age 94, Kevin Roche is an enigma, a man with no interest in fame who refuses retirement and continually looks to the future regardless of age. Roche's architectural philosophy is that 'the responsibility of the modern architect is to create a community for a modern society' and has emphasised the importance for peoples well-being to bring nature into the buildings they inhabit. We consider the application of this philosophy in acclaimed buildings such as the Ford Foundation, Oakland Museum and at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art for whom Kevin Roche was their principal architect for over 40 years.

Frank Gehry (Canada, US) (Pritzker Prize 1989)



Figure: Frank Gehry has described 98% of modern architecture as “shit” and given a journalist the middle finger salute at a press conference. Gehry was in Oviedo, Spain to collect the Prince of Asturias prize. 2014.

Photograph: J I Cerejido/EPA Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2014/oct/24/frank-gehry-journalist-finger-architecture-shit>

Buildings by Frank Gehry: From his earliest works, architect Frank Gehry has shattered conventions, designing buildings that some critics say are more sculpture than architecture. Using unorthodox materials like corrugated metal and chain link, Gehry creates unexpected, twisted forms. His work has been called radical, playful, organic, and sensual.

<p>Guggenheim Bilbao by Architect Frank Gehry</p>	<p>Walt Disney Concert Hall, Los Angeles, CA</p>	<p>IAC Building by Architect Frank Gehry</p>	<p>Maggies Centre by Architect Frank Gehry</p>
<p>'MARTa' Museum by Architect Frank Gehry</p>	<p>Jay Pritzker Music Pavillion by Architect Frank Gehry</p>	<p>Ray and Maria Stata Center by Architect Frank Gehry</p>	<p>Weisman Art Museum by Architect Frank Gehry</p>
<p>Fisher Center for the Performing Arts</p>	<p>Gehry House by Frank Gehry</p>	<p>The Treehouse Design by Architect Frank Gehry</p>	

Robert Venturi (United States) (Pritzker Prize 1991) Postmodern Architect



Figure: American architect Robert Venturi designs buildings steeped in popular symbolism. Mocking the austerity of modernist architecture, Venturi is famous for saying, "Less is a bore." Many critics say that Venturi's Pritzker Prize should have been shared with his business partner and wife, Denise Scott Brown.

Education:

- Princeton University, M.F.A., 1950
- American Academy in Rome, Rome Prize Fellow, 1954-1956

Partnerships:

- Early in his career, worked for Eero Saarinen, and then in the Philadelphia offices of Louis I. Kahn and Oscar Stonorov.
- Partnered with John Rauch 1964-1989
- Since 1960 has collaborated with his wife, the architect, planner, author, and educator Denise Scott Brown. Their firm is Venturi, Scott Brown & Associates (VSBA).

Important Buildings:

- 1962: The Vanna Venturi House, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1972: Trubek House, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts
- 1973: Brant House, Greenwich, Connecticut
- 1973 to 1976: Allen Art Museum Addition, Oberlin, Ohio
- 1975: House in Tuckers Town, Bermuda
- 1975: Tucker House, Mount Kisco, New York
- 1983: Gordon Wu Hall, Princeton, New Jersey
- 1994: Bank building in Celebration, Florida

Books:

- ***Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture***
In this groundbreaking book, published in 1966, Robert Venturi challenged modernism and celebrated the mix of historic styles in great cities like Rome.

Alejandro Aravena, (Pritzker Prize 2016)



Figure: Alejandro Aravena is leading a new generation of architects that has a holistic understanding of the built environment and has clearly demonstrated the ability to connect social responsibility, economic demands, design of human habitat and the city. Few have risen to the demands of practicing architecture as an arduous endeavor, as well as meeting today's social and economic challenges.

- Alejandro Aravena was born on June 22, 1967, in Santiago, Chile.
- He graduated as an architect from the Universidad Católica de Chile in 1992.
- In 1994, he established his own practice, Alejandro Aravena Architects. Since 2001 he has been leading ELEMENTAL, a “Do Tank” focusing on projects of public interest and social impact, including housing, public space, infrastructure, and transportation.
- working mainly on institutional buildings. Since 2001
- They began working in projects of low-cost housing that due to its incremental nature required participatory processes.
- From 2000 until 2005 he was professor at Harvard University, where together with engineer Andres Iacobelli he found the social housing initiative ELEMENTAL, an Urban Do Tank, partner of Universidad Católica and Chilean Oil Company Copec.
- He was a member of the Pritzker jury from 2009 to 2015.
- After the 2010 earthquake and tsunami that hit Chile, they were called to work in the reconstruction of the city of Constitución where they had to integrate all the previous experiences. The approach they developed proved to be useful for other cases where city design was used to solve social and political conflicts. At the moment they keep on expanding into new fields of action.

Design Philosophy:

- If there's any power in design, that's the power of synthesis. The more complex the problem, the more the need for simplicity (INCREMENTAL Design)
- There's a problem that I would call the "3S" menace: The scale, speed, and scarcity of means with which we will have to respond to this phenomenon has no precedence in history
- Favelas and Slum

Mies van der Rohe, Modern Architect



Figure: The United States has a love-hate relationship with Mies van der Rohe. Some say that he stripped architecture of all humanity, creating cold, sterile and unlivable environments. Others praise his work, saying he created architecture in its most pure form.

Believing that "less is more," Mies van der Rohe designed rational, minimalist skyscrapers that set the standard for modernist design.

Born: March 27, 1886 in Aachen, Germany

Died: August 17, 1969

Full Name: Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Adopted his mother's maiden name, van der Rohe, when he opened his practice in 1912.

Education:

- Worked in the office of Bruno Paul in Berlin
- Spent four years in the studio of Peter Behrens

Buildings by Mies van der Rohe:

- 1928-29: Barcelona Pavilion
- 1950: Farnsworth House, Plano, Illinois
- 1951: Lake Shore Drive Apartments, Chicago
- 1956: Crown Hall, Chicago
- 1958: Seagram Building, New York (with Philip Johnson)
- 1959-74: Federal Center, Chicago

Furniture Designs by Mies van der Rohe:

- 1927-30: Arm Chair
- 1929: The Barcelona Chair
- 1931: Side Chair (MR 10) (With Lilly Reich)

Hafeez Contractor

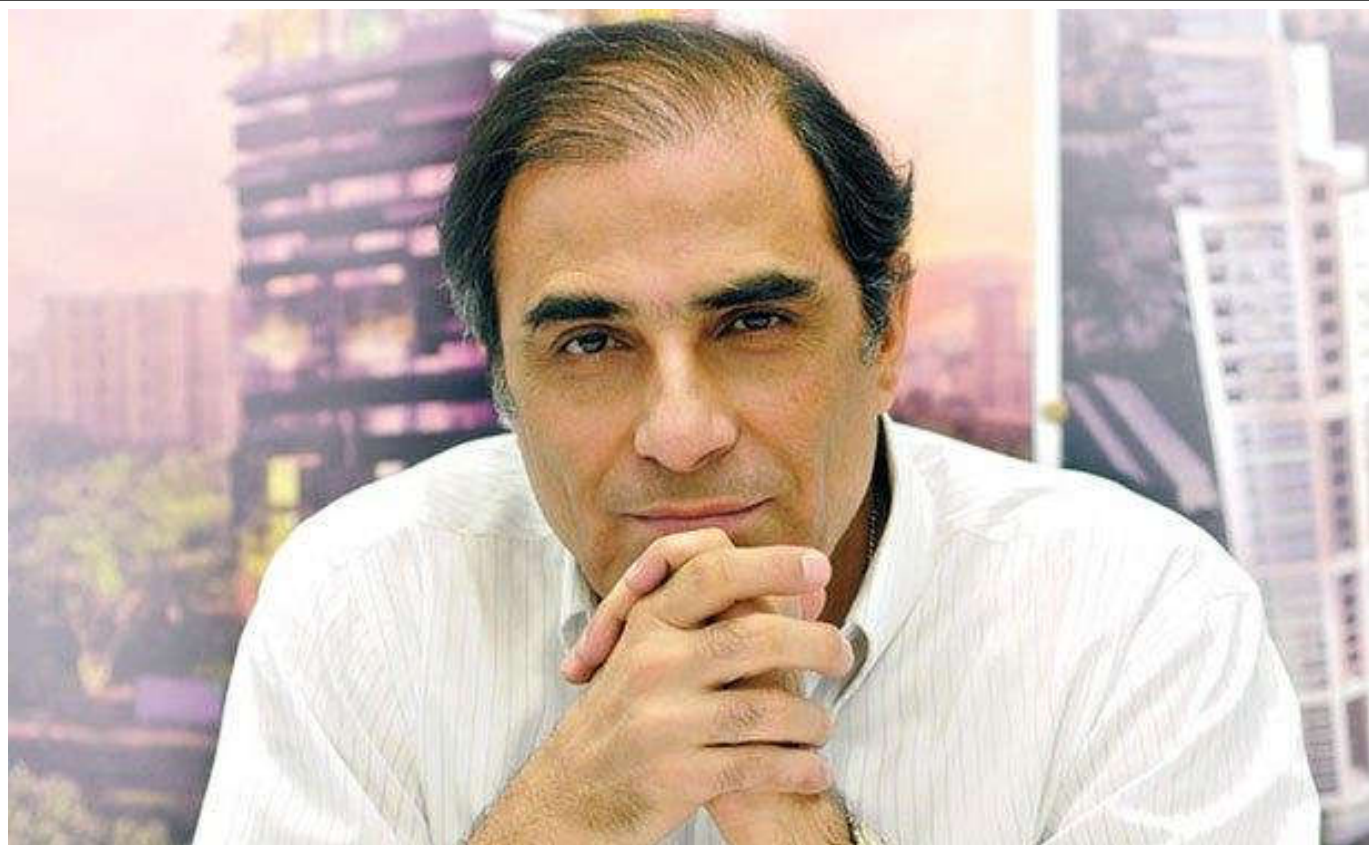


Figure: Hafeez Contractor is an Indian architect born in a parsi family in 1950 in Mumbai. He got his graduate diploma in architecture in 1975 from the University of Mumbai followed by bachelor's degree from the Academy of Architecture in Mumbai and master's degrees in Architecture from Columbia University, New York on a Tata scholarship.

Hafeez Contractor commenced his architectural practice in 1968 as an internee at his uncle, T. Khareghat's office while studying to get his architecture degree. After working for a while he became the associate partner in the same firm in 1977 and between the years from 1977 to 1980, he served as a visiting faculty member at the Academy of Architecture, Mumbai.

He set up his own architectural firm in 1983 with a staff of two and today his firm has grown to one of the largest architectural firms in India with around 500 employees. He has built a vast variety of buildings all over India but gained large chunk of success and fame due to his residential projects. He also owns the credit of making a couple of buildings with magnificent heights, The Imperial I and II being the tallest among them all. Other than that he has also designed one of the tallest residential buildings in the world, the 23 Marina in Dubai. Apart from tall towers, Hafeez also gained enough fame for his exuberant cricket stadium designs, railways stations, educational institutes, hotels, hostel blocks and majestic airport terminals with modernistic approach.

Hafeez shows great concern regarding the lack of greenery in India and rejects the idea of going behind western techniques and following their footsteps blindly as they don't go in accordance with the climatic conditions and other demands of this region. He proposes the installment of green spaces and public parks at walking distance from residential zones and other urban centers to minimize the scarcity of greenery and other natural resources.

Following are the major projects done by Hafeez Contractor:

- Sky Garden [Greater Noida (West)]
- Mahagun Meadows Noida
- The 42 in Kolkata (under construction)
- DY Patil Stadium in Nerul, Navi Mumbai
- Seawoods Estate (or NRI complex) in Nerul, Navi Mumbai
- DLF Aralias, Gurgaon
- One Indiabulls Center, Mumbai, India (Ongoing)
- Morya Regency in Bandra, Mumbai
- Rodas – An ecotel in Hiranandani Gardens, Powai
- Hiranandani Gardens
- Multiple Buildings, DLF City, Gurgaon

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End of preview. Thank you for your time.