

Cultural buildings

TYPES:

- LIBRARY
 - AMPHITHEATRE, CIRCUS
 - MUSIC HALL
 - CINEMA
 - LOCAL CULTURAL CENTRE
 - MULTIFUNCTIONAL URBAN CULTURAL CENTRE
 - THEATRE
 - MUSEUM
 - GALERY
 - TEMPORARY CULTURAL FACILITIES - FESTIVAL, FAIR, EXPO
-

Library

liber = text, written on papyrus

bibliotheca = bookholder

History

Ancient period

- storage of **clay tablets**

(Mesopotamia

Nippur 3000 BC.

Ninive 650 BC. connected to palaces as archive))

- museion (Alexandria, Hellenistic-Egypt, stored 700.000 rolls of **papyrus**)
- Greek library for papyrus rolls
Pergamon 190 BC. first public library, connected to a stoa
Ephesos Hellenistic period public library
- Roman public library - involved to other public facilities (temple, therme-spa
switching from rolls to codex (book form) 1. C

Middle ages

- first professional archive - Vivarium of Cassiodorus
base of Lateran (Vatican) library and archive
- in regulation of monasteries - "a library must exist! S. Benedict"
"chained libraries" copied manuscripts
- royal collections (archive)

Islamic libraries - connected to mosques

Aleppo - Sufiya "dar al ilm" = halls of Science

Shiraz - library with 360 rooms

from 8th C appears **paper** - imported from China

Renaissance

- part of monasteries and palaces

Baroque (golden period of libraries)

- room libraries
- part of monasteries and palaces

19th century

- multilevel public library
- university library

20th century

- national library
 - Paris, Bibliotheque National, 2000. D. PERRAULT
 - Royal Library Copenhagen, 1996. S.R. LUND
- local libraries
 - Stockholm, City Library, 1920-27. G. ASPLUND
 - Barcelona, Lesseps Library, 2003. J. LLINÁS
- university library
 - Szeged, Egyetemi Könyvtár, 2004. L. MIKÓ, T. SZÁNTÓ
- private library
- historical archives
- public archives
 - Budapest, Fővárosi Levéltár, 1999. J. KÓRIS

Functions

- collection
- storage
- archive
- to lend
- restoration

Library technology

- communication system
- audiovisual system
- copy-shop
- safety
 - fire
 - criminal
 - biological
 - statical

Theater

History

Ancient period

- Greek theatre - landscape
- Roman theatre - urban facility
- amphitheater - 360° preform of circus

Middle ages

- passion acts on market places
- commedia dell'arte

Renaissance

- classical theater (followed the thesis of Vitruvius)
 - Vicenza, Teatro Olimpico 1585. A. PALLADIO
- English theatre type (Shakespearean)
 - The Globe, London (reconstructed)

Baroque and 19th century

- drama theatre
 - Budapest, Vígszínház, 1896. FELLNER, HELMER
- opera house
 - Milano, Scala, 1778. G. PIERMARINI
 - Paris, Opera, 1862-74., Ch. GARNIER
 - Budapest, Operaház, 1884., M. YBL
- circus

20th century

- total theatre
- studio theatre

Types

- drama theater (800-1200 seats, max distance: 18-22 m)
 - Copenhagen, Royal Theater, 2008. LUNDGAARD, TRANBERG
- opera theatre (1500-3000 seats, 6 m³/visitor, max distance: 30-35 m)
 - Sidney, Opera House, 1957-63., J. UTZON
 - Copenhagen, Opera, 2005. H. LARSEN
- studio theatre (300-500 seats, 3,5-4 m³/visitor)
- music theatre (600-3000 seats)
- concert hall (500-2000 seats - perfect, flexible acoustics)
 - Berlin, Philharmonia, 1956-63. H. SCHAROUN
 - Music House, Aarhus, 1982. KJAER and RICHTER
 - Budapest, Művészetek Palotája, 2005. G. ZOBOKI
- puppet-show theatre (100-300 seats mainly for kids)

Stage-auditorium relationship

- traditional proscenium stage or picture-frame stage
- open-stage arrangement
 - 360° encirclement - circus
 - transverse stage
 - 210-220° encirclement
 - 180° encirclement
 - 90° encirclement
 - zero encirclement

Functional requirements

Auditorium

- visual
- acoustical
 - reverberation time (0,8-1,5 sec)
 - room resonance control
 - reflection control
- safety

Stage

- flexibility
- accessibility

Cinema

Types

- multiplex
- club or art movie
- special 3D, iMax
- planetarium

Cultural centre (multipurpose buildings)

Types

- village centre
- urban cultural centre
- community centre (clerical, youth, sport based)

Media studio

- high technology
- special safety - defence

Types

- music studio
- broadcasting facility
- television studio
- film studio

Museum

- museion = shrine of muses

History

Ancient period

- Egyptian graves - collections
- Greek treasury - temenos
- Roman temples of robbed objects

Middle ages

- churches places of relics

Renaissance

- art collections and galleries of patritien

Baroque and 19th century

- first specialised museum (Fridericianum, Kassel, 1777.)
- national collections
- national (imperial) museums
- expo - world expositions

20th century

- landmark museums
 - New York, Guggenheim Museum, 1956-59. F.L. WRIGHT
 - Amsterdam, NEMO Science Museum, 1997. R. PIANO
 - Bilbao, Guggenheim Museum, 1996-99. F. GEHRY
 - Paris, Louvre extension, 1988. I. M. PEI
 - Stuttgart, Staatsgalerie, 1984. J. STIRLING
 - Frankfurt, Museum of Decorative Arts, 1984. R. MEIER
 - Madrid, Extension of Museum Sofia Reina, 2006. J. NOUVEL
- special collections
 - Amsterdam Van Gogh Museum, 1990. K. KUROKAVA
 - Shiga County, Japan, MIHO Museum, 1997. I. M. PEI
 - Budapest, Holocaust Museum, 2004. I. MÁNYI
- archeological sites
 - Merida, Museum of Roman Arts, 1980-85. R. MONEO
 - Chur, Shelters for Roman ruins, 1985. P. ZUMTHOR
- expo - world expositions (pioneer facilities)
 - Barcelona, German Pavilion, 1929. M. v. ROHE
 - Sevilla, Hungarian Pavilion, 1997. I. MAKOVECZ

Types according to function

- gallery
- art museum
- historical museum
- ethnographical museum
- science museum
- open-air collections
 - archeological site
 - botanical garden
 - zoo
 - architectural, ethnographical collection
 - military collection
 - sculpture park
- multipurpose exhibition hall - expo
- national pavilion

Basic functions

- Visitors' area
 - reception
 - exposition
 - education
 - catering
 - safety
- Service, supply
 - storage, logistic area
 - restoration area
 - research area
 - administration
 - mechanical, maintenance area
 - social area
 - safety

Basic space types

- cell
- central
- gallery

Basic space systems

- linear
- linear + central
- gallery + central
- gallery around
- circular
- circular spaces with corridor

Classical space systems

- row of rooms + gallery
- row of rooms + cells + gallery
- gallery around a central space
- circular spaces with central space

Visitors' route systems

- direct gallery
- direct linear
- neutral central
- free stream
- labyrinth, maze

Types according to architectural attitude and style

- classic type (symmetrical, classicist)
 - Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest
 - British Museum, London
 - Pushkin Museum, Moscow
- modern type
 - Modern Art Museum, Berlin, 1968. Mies v. der ROHE
 - Museum of Modern Art, Aalborg, 1972. Alvar AALTO
 - Museum of Decorative Arts, Frankfurt, 1984. R. MEIER
 - Kunsthaus, Bregenz, 1997. Peter ZUMTHOR
- post-modern
 - Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart, 1984. James STIRLING
 - New Tate Gallery, London, 1987. J. STIRLING
 - Leeum Museum of Art, Seoul, 2004. Mario BOTTA
- off-style, astonishing type
 - Pompidou Centre, Paris, 1977. R. PIANO, R. ROGERS (high-tech)
 - Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, 1999. Frank O. GEHRY (deconstructive)
 - Reconstruction of Louvre, Paris, 1988. I.M. PEI (new modern)
 - Jewish Museum, Berlin, 2001. Daniel LIEBESKIND (dramatic)
 - BMW Welt, Munich, 2007. COOP HIMMELBLAU (dramatic high-tech)
 - Phaeno Science Centre of VW, Wolfsburg, 2005. Zaha HADID (“)
 - Kunsthaus, Graz, 2003. Peter COOK, Alain FOURNIER (the worm...)
 - Paul Klee Zentrum, Bern, 2005. Renzo PIANO (landscape+high-tech)
 - Musee du Quai Branly, Paris, 2006. Jean NOUVEL
- conceptual, philosophical type
 - Museum of Roman Art, Merida, 1985. Rafael MONEO
 - Miho Museum, Shiga, Japan, 1997. I.M. PEI
 - Museo Castelvecchio, Verona, 1964. Carlo SCARPA
 - NEMO Science Museum, Amsterdam, 1987. Renzo PIANO
 - Musee du Quai Branly, Paris, 2006. Jean NOUVEL