

## 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 m<sup>3</sup>/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 m<sup>3</sup>/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 or marionette 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
- open air museums (collection of replaced historic buildings)
- zoo
- botanic garden

### **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