

Two-Point Perspective



The Identity of Architecture

Overview

For this assignment you will produce a large drawing depicting a building, city, neighborhood, or monument that reflects something about place and identity. Think about our in-class discussions about the ways architecture functions and how it reflects peoples and places. Milwaukee is an excellent case study in the way architecture reflects our identities. Each neighborhood within the city has its own character reflected in its architecture. You will need to conduct research on a Milwaukee neighborhood as well as global architecture in preparation for your drawing. The historian John Gurda is an expert on Milwaukee's neighborhoods; his book is an excellent resource:

Gurda, John. *Milwaukee: City of Neighborhoods*. Historic Milwaukee, Inc., 2015.

Research

You must do visual and written research before beginning your drawing. Below are lists of architects, movements, and questions to get you started.



Architects

Ban, Shigeru
Calatrava, Santiago
Hadid, Zaha
Libeskind, Daniel
Orta, Lucy
Suh, Doh ho
Sullivan, Louis
Wright, Frank Lloyd

Movements

Art Deco
Art Nouveau
Brutalism
Cream City Brick
Googie Architecture
International Style
Victorian

Questions

How and why do neighborhoods change over time?
How does architecture reflect, serve, and define who we are?
How is architecture affected by its location?
Why do we protect certain buildings but demolish others?
How can architecture change a neighborhood or city?
How can architecture improve people's lives?
How can architecture cause harm or damage a neighborhood?
How can architecture give us a sense of cultural identity?

What kind of building will you design? Is it a public space? A private home? A monument?
What neighborhood in Milwaukee would your building be located in and why?
What forms and ideas will you integrate from your research in your design?
How does your building reflect on your own identity? The identity of others?
How would your building change a neighborhood?

Ideation

After you have completed your research begin thinking about your own architectural design in your sketchbook. Produce a series of thumbnail sketches that depict potential structures for your final drawing. Consider the questions above when creating your building.

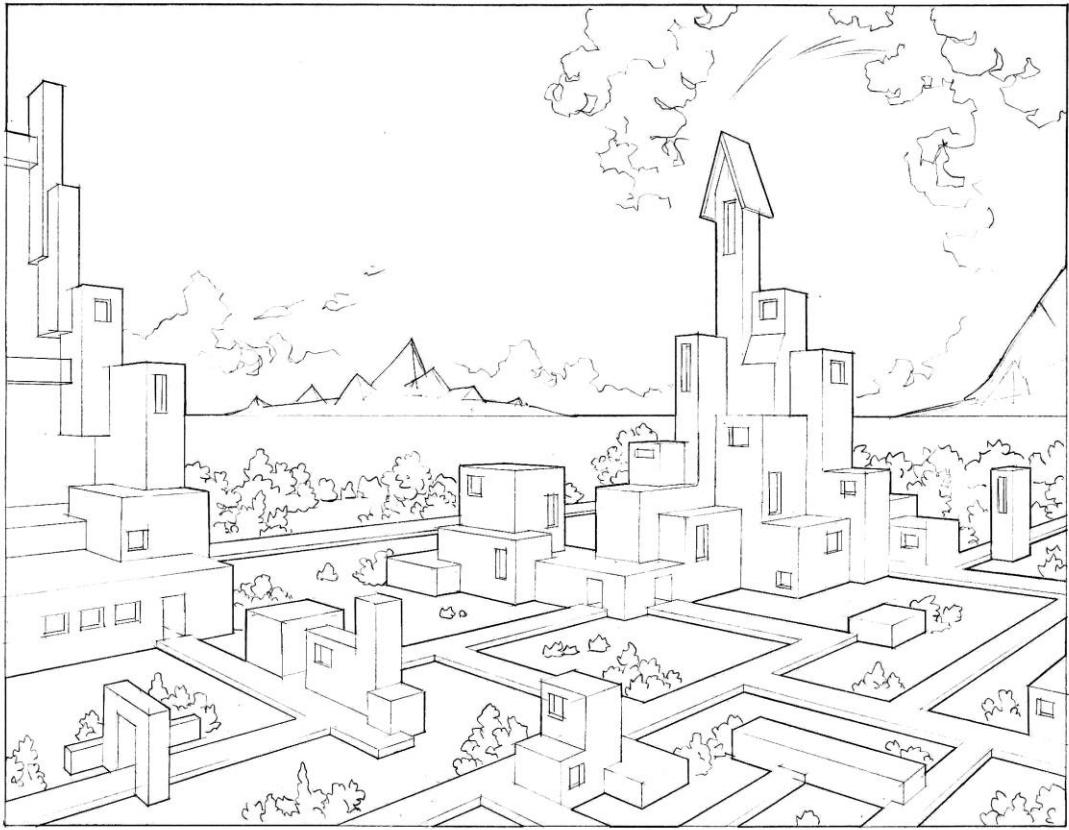
Setting up your Drawing

Craftsmanship is deeply important in drafting. Artwork that has been cared for sends a clear message to viewers and clients about your competency. Tape your drawing onto a sturdy piece of cardboard using drafting tape and use an additional piece to cover your drawing when you are storing it. This will prevent the drawing from becoming damaged.

On your 18 x 24 inch sheet of Bristol board draw a minimum one-inch border. Orient your paper to landscape and draw a horizontal line across the center to determine your horizon. This line should be extended off the paper onto the cardboard. You need to locate your two vanishing points on the ends of the line on the cardboard. This will prevent distortion.

Remember!

- Integrate your research into your design – be thoughtful!
- Use the “sandwich” method to keep your drawing undamaged
- Draw light at first and reiterate lines later
- Use hard tools (rulers, triangles, etc.) for this drafting
- Follow the rules of two-point perspective and integrate some of the advanced concepts
- Craftsmanship is deeply important!
- Say something meaningful with your design



Project Schedule

Day I: Tuesday, January 30th 10:30-12:00

- Introductions
- Launch Project
- Drafting Demo

Day II: Thursday, February 1st 10:30-12:00

- Architecture and Research PowerPoint
- Additional 2-point instruction

Day III: Friday, February 23rd 10:30-12:00

- In progress one on one meetings 1

Day IV: Friday, March 2nd 10:30-12:00

- In progress one on one meetings 2

Day V: Friday, April 6th 8:00am-2:00pm

- Final Critique @ MIAD