

Diagram Exercise Part A

Bring this assignment printed in recitation per due date on schedule

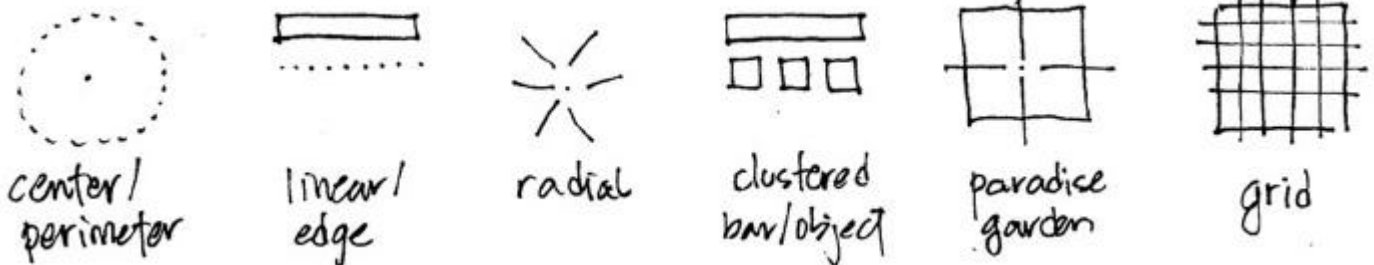
Assignments completed are due per due date on schedule

A diagram is a graphic synthesis of how space is organized. Diagrams should be (rather) small, insightful, purposeful drawings, drawn by the student (not on a computer), to reveal the organization of a landscape, city or building. Diagramming is a technique that students will use in the class to study and analyze in detail the formal qualities of spatial organization. These diagramming techniques can be used in plan, section, or elevation, and also in axonometric drawings.

For this assignment, students are to diagram (on the pages that follow with images and blank space) each building, landscape or city with a minimum of three diagrams each. Label each diagram with a brief descriptive text to explain what each diagram is analyzing. Be as creative and non repetitive as possible with the diagramming. If you need more space, please feel free to add pages. Some suggestions for diagrams are outlined below, in addition to **using a pen with some width** and reminders of “**how to draw a line**” from lecture week 1.

Ways to get started diagramming:

- Analyze if the building/landscape might have derived from any basic partis. Below are a few examples, though there are many additional partis, including those discussed in readings and lecture.

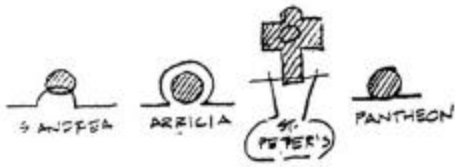


- Use vocabulary words we have discussed such as axis, hierarchy, symmetry, etc. and reveal how this vocabulary can describe relationships and meaning in the building/landscape.
- A transformational diagram is a diagram sequence describing how the organization may have been derived and steps of organizations discovered in the process. Words such as:

mirroring, shifting, rotating, subtracting, adding, multiplying, duplicating, extending, shrinking, expanding, wrapping, slipping, folding, splitting, dragging

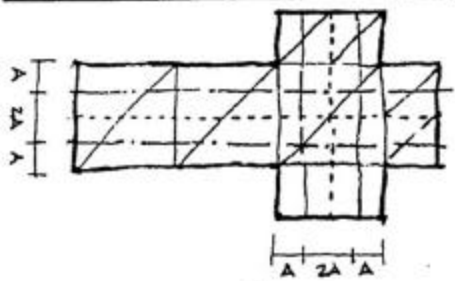
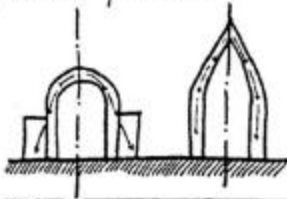
are verbs that can be used to describe the gestures in diagramming.

Diagrams can also describe figural objects or figural voids (figure/ground relationships), proportions, structure, public versus private space, etc. The next page has examples of diagrams from the Gargus, *Ideas of Order* text.

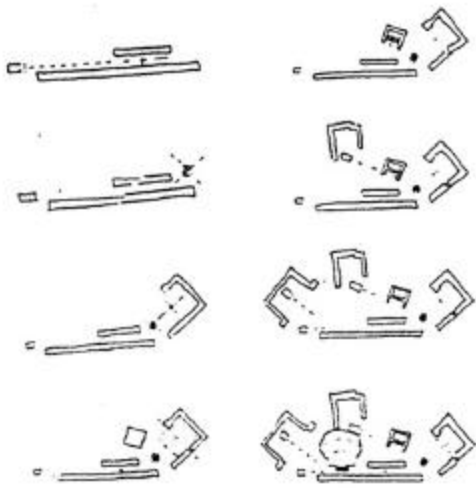


FIGURE/GROUND

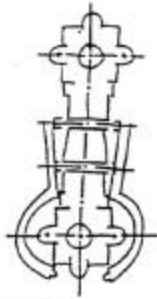
STRUCTURAL FORCES



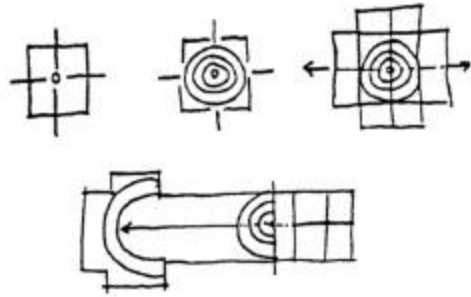
PROPORTIONS



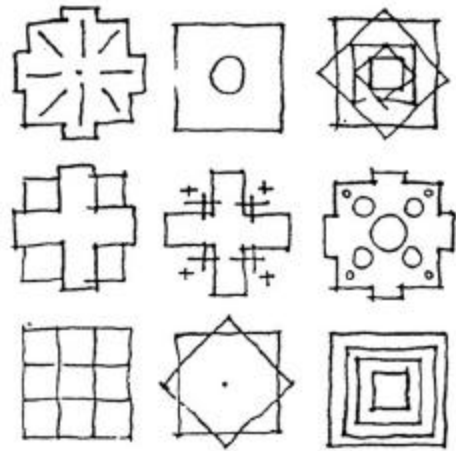
TRANSFORMATIONAL



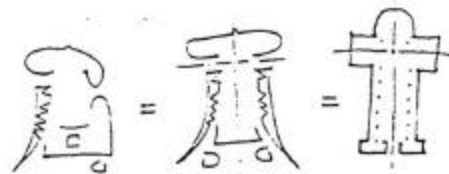
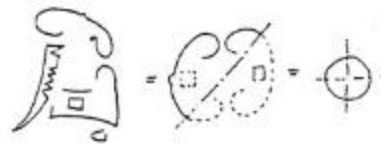
AXES
MULTIPLICATION
MIRRORING



TRANSFORMATIONAL



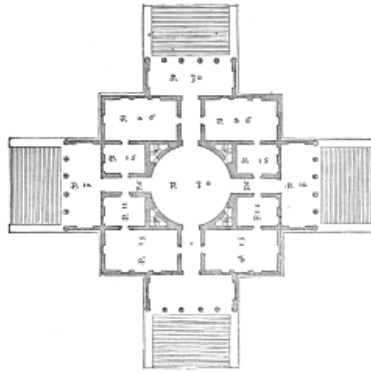
VARIOUS - AXES, CENTER,
ROTATION, LAYERING, 9 SQUARE
& SQUARE



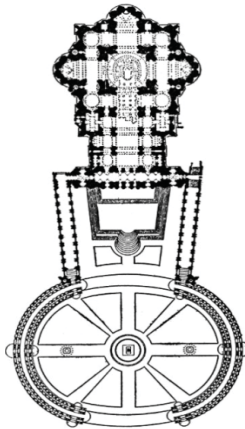
PARADIGMS

For the following examples below, draw a minimum of three diagrams for each example. Label each diagram with a brief descriptive text to explain what each diagram is analyzing. Consider vocab words discussed in lectures and readings.

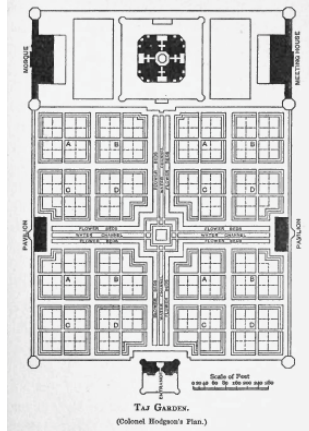
Villa Rotunda



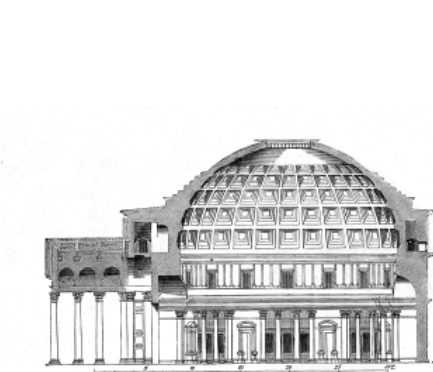
St. Peter's



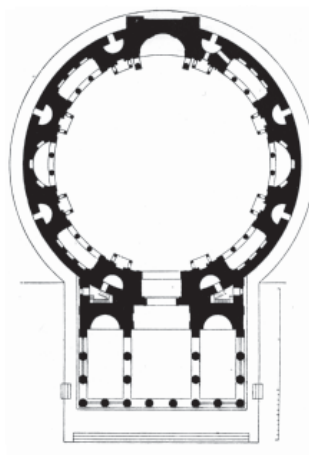
Taj Mahal



Pantheon

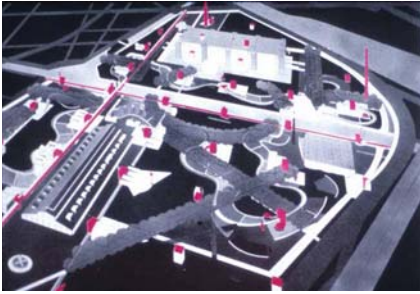


13. The Pantheon at Rome. Section. Built 26 B. C., restored 202 A. C.

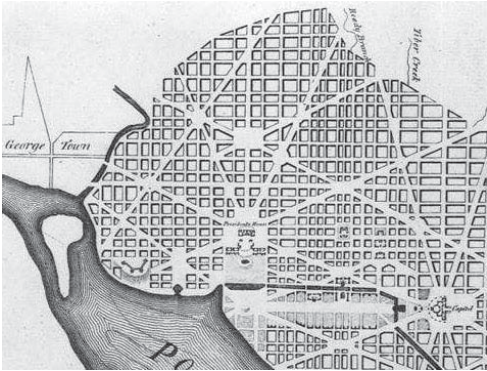


12. ROM: PANTHEON.

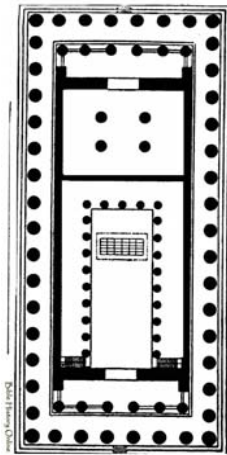
Parc de la Villette



Washington, D.C.



Parthenon



Temple of Khons

