THE ART OF ARC TECTURAL ILLUSTRATION

建筑表现艺术

Gordon Grice 编

天津大学出版社



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编 者: Gordon Grice

责任编辑: 韩振平 刘大馨

装帧设计: 庞恩昌

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出版人:杨风和

地 址:天津市卫津路92号天津大学内

电 话: 022-27403647

电子邮件: tjup @ public.tpt.tj.cn

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内容简介

继《建筑表现艺术》第一、二集向全世界发行并取得成功之后,美国Rockport出版公司又隆重推出《建筑表现艺术》第三集。第三集荟萃了世界各地的43位建筑画家的500余幅优秀作品:简洁生动的铅笔草图、栩栩如生的水彩渲染、优美精致的三维计算机作品,均反映了当今世界建筑表现艺术的精湛技艺和最新水平,是领导建筑画行业走向21世纪的前卫。

书中对每位作者都有简要介绍,以 便读者进一步了解他们的创作思想、风 格和手法。同时书中还穿插有中国、荷 兰和葡萄牙的建筑画家撰写的论文及编 者的思想观点,对了解书中内容颇有裨 益。

本书可供建筑设计、城市规划、风景园林等专业设计和管理人员、高等学校相关专业师生及其他专业爱好者参考。

本书系天津大学出版社引进 Rockport出版公司最新版权,与美 方合作同时出版,以飨广大中国读者。

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扉页插图: Li Chen

封底插图: (上图)Hisae Shoda

(下图)原版书封面

ARCHITECTURAL

ILLUSTRATION

EDITED BY Gordon Grice

GLOUCESTER MASSACHUSETTS

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A NEW AGE OF DISCOVERY BY GORDON GRICE

Drawing is an ancient pursuit. People have been drawing for at least twenty thousand years. The cave drawings in France and Spain are that old. Some drawings in Australia are thought to be even older. Architecture, depending on how you define it, has not been around quite so long—maybe a few thousand years (remember, these drawings are on the walls of caves—nobody knew how to build anything, but they knew how to draw). It was only about five hundred years ago that architecture and drawing finally converged, and architectural drawing was born.

The fifteenth century was an extraordinary time. Humanity's knowledge of itself and the universe it inhabited began to expand at an incredible rate. Among the many intellectual achievements of the age can be counted the introduction of orthographic architectural drawing (that is, floor plans, building elevations, and so on, traditionally ascribed to Leon Battista Alberti, ca. 1435) and resolution of the rules of linear perspective (Filippo Brunelleschi, ca. 1415). At last, architects could sketch out scaled representations of their proposed creations, illusions of form and space itself that could be understood by anyone, before they were built, and even draw realistic views. Not coincidentally, the great expansion of the fifteenth century also had a physical component: the beginning of the age of navigation, the discovery of unknown continents, and extension of the boundaries of the familiar world.

Now, five hundred years later, we find ourselves in a new age of discovery, one whose theme is not expansion but contraction. To discover the origins of our vast universe, we study the behavior of subatomic particles. The sum of our knowledge has been codified into binary digits and shrunk onto microchips. A simple office computer can hold within it all the rules of architectural drawing—orthographic and perspective. We may be the last generation that knows or understands these elegant rules. All we need to do now is push the buttons.

With the contraction and reduction of all that is familiar, there is a corresponding sense of contraction of the world in which we live. Renaissance navigators sailed into the vast unknown. Today, you can speak to someone half a world away by picking up a cell phone and hitting "auto dial." Sending documents? A courier will have them there in a few days at most. Can't wait? Send a fax. Send an e-mail. More than any other factors, the twin phenomena of the digital revolution and the shrinking world have affected the art of architectural illustration. In the pages that follow, you will find ample evidence of this. Some examples are obvious, others quite subtle, but the change is profound and ongoing.

DIGITAL VERSUS MANUAL, MOUSEPAD VERSUS SKETCHPAD

Digital used to mean "with the use of the fingers." I have a "digital piano" at my house. What other kind is there?

Digital is now a way of reducing every conceivable thought or activity to a binary code of ones and zeroes (digits). Qualities can now be constructed as quantities. The formulas for these conversions are very complicated, and powerful computers are required. Without the intervention of a sound human mind, however, the result is not always pleasing. In the art world, we were a lot better off with the old definition of digital.

In technical illustration, especially architectural illustration, precision and accuracy are valued to a degree. Thus, a technology that promises precision at the touch of a button, not to mention speed, versatility, and an unbelievable world of choices and options, is bound to be seen as a blessing. However, as Willem van den Hoed points out in his essay, aesthetic considerations are paramount. Here, the human mind—the analog, not digital, computer—still has the advantage.

Digital drawings are not always "gee-whiz" drawings. On the pages of this book, there are many more examples of the use of computers in drawing than even a trained eye can discern. The following is a short list of the many ways in which computers are commonly used in generating architectural drawings:

- 1. Digital model (DM), hand-rendered;
- 2. DM, rendered with a rendering program (off-the-shelf or custom);
- 3. DM, rendered with a paint program;
- 4. Hand-done rough, scanned and digitally rendered;
- 5. Digitally drawn, not using a modeling program, rendered digitally, manually, or both;
- 6. Digital or manual rough drawing or model, rendered manually and manipulated with a digital paint program; and
- 7. Animations and pans that may employ any of the preceding configurations.

Of all these scenarios, only the second is referred to universally as "computer drawing" and is instantly recognizable as such. In fact, most architectural drawing today uses computer technology at some stage. If you do not believe that computer drafting has taken over, check the size of the drafting supply section of your local art store—if it still has one.

INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE: DRAWING WITHOUT BORDERS

It sometimes seems as though all the new buildings in the world are designed to look more or less the same. Possibly they are, but the designers who create them are, at the same time, becoming more knowledgeable about the cultures and conditions that prevail in a seemingly infinite number of places. Buildings may appear to have been designed according to a single set of principles, but those principles often have been derived from and modified to accommodate an incalculable number of local requirements and preferences. In his essay, Angelo DeCastro writes that sensitivity to local conditions and tastes—as well as a good knowledge of politics, geography, language, customs, and regulations—is as important for the illustrator as for the beleaguered architect. Contextual sensitivity is the province of artist and architect alike.

David Xiaoping Xu, of Nanjing, China, offers a comprehensive and fascinating description of how the practice of architectural illustration in China differs from that in North America. Since writing this piece, Xiaoping has come to live and work in North America—a testimony to Xiaoping's own adventurous spirit, but owing equally to digital technology and the shrinking-world phenomena. I met Xiaoping in Memphis, Tennessee. Our correspondence began on the Internet. He is now a local call.

As you look through the wealth of images in this book, think of how much and how little has changed in the past five centuries. What is probably most striking is the incredible variety in style and content. Hand-drawn images straight out of the Middle Ages may appear side-by-side with fantastic, non-objective computer drawings. There are perspectives of buildings located around the corner from you and others situated half a world away. I think Alberti and Brunelleschi would be impressed. Architectural illustrators are the contemporary custodians of the perspective legacy, and it appears to be in good hands.

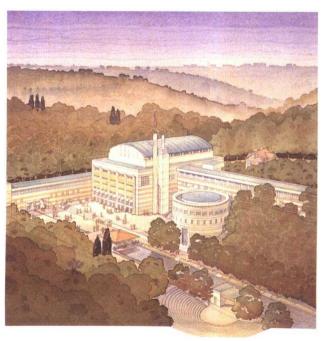


JAMES AKERS

AKERS DESIGN RENDER 314 MAIN STREET GREAT BARRINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01230 413.528.9018 TEL 413.528.9145 FAX HTTP://WWW.AKERSDESIGNRENDER.COM

Akers Design Render offers a range of rendering and design consulting services. The studio is located in the Berkshires of Southwestern Massachusetts, two and a half hours from both New York and Boston, and forty-five minutes from the Albany airport. James Akers worked for ten years as a designer with a number of top firms before becoming a full-time renderer in 1989. He is a registered architect with advanced degrees in architecture and real-estate development.

In addition to traditional rendering in watercolor and pencil, Akers has become increasingly involved in collaborating with architects and designers to develop their ideas in quick, in-house sketches and renderings. His work has been honored with awards in both architecture and illustration, and has been featured prominently in the annual shows of both the American Society of Architectural Perspectivists and the New York Society of Renderers.

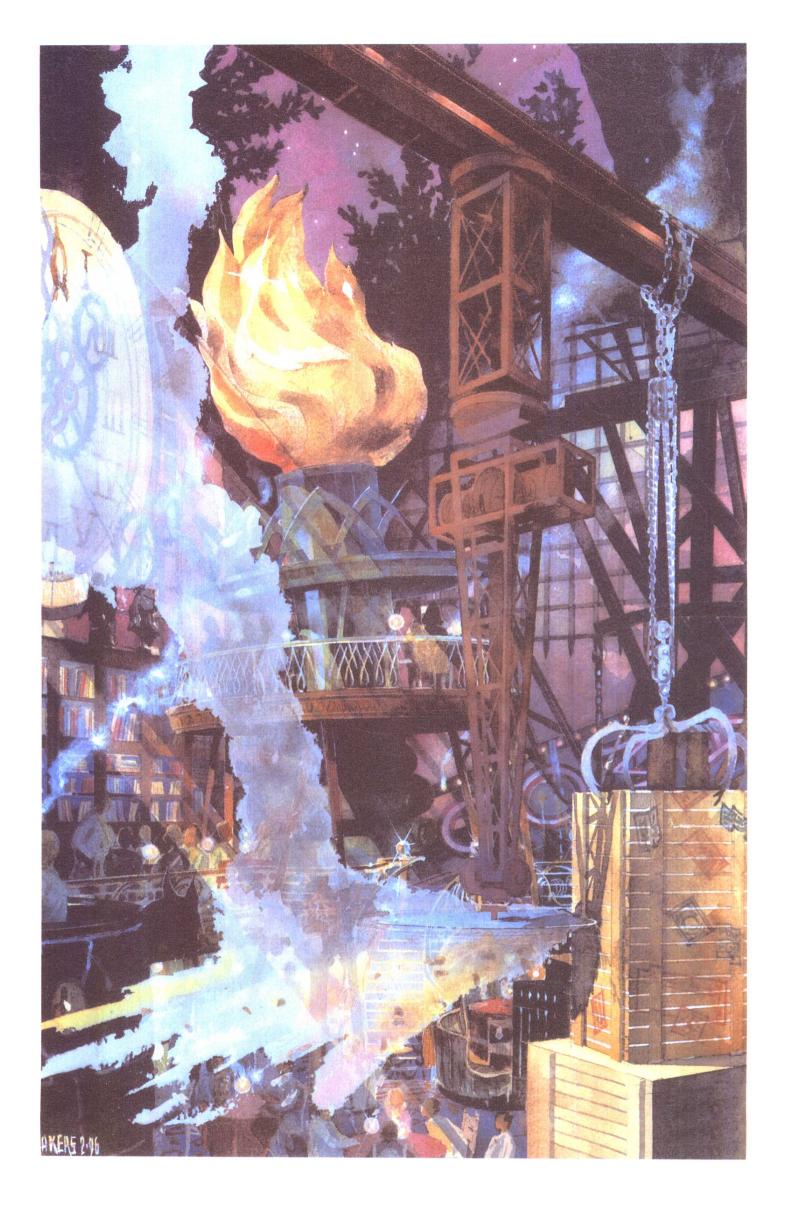


ABOVE
PROJECT
Proposed Media Tower
ARCHITECT
Rockwellgroup Architects
New York, New York
RENDERING SIZL
6" x 10" (15 cm x 25 cm)
MEDIUM
Pencil, photocopy, and collage

LEFT
PROJECT
Istanbul Cultural Center
Istanbul, Turkey
ARCHITECT
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill Architects
RENDERING NIZT
18" x 18" (46 cm x 46 cm)
MEDIUM
Watercolor

OPPOSITE
FIRE DECT
Study for Copperfield Restaurant
ARCHATECT
ROCKWellgroup Architects
New York, New York
RENDERING ACT
12" x 18" (30 cm x 46 cm)

Watercolor and Photoshop collage



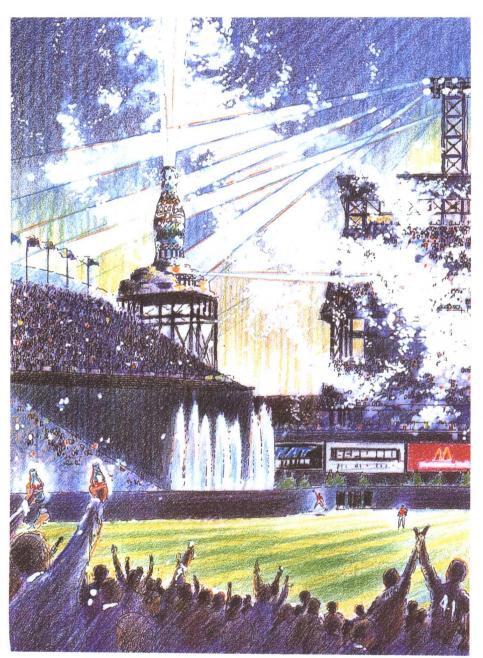


Private Residence Long Island, New York

Peter Marino

30" x 12" (76 cm x 30 cm)

MEDIUM Watercolor





ABOVE

Olympic Baseball Venue for 2000 Olympics Istanbul, Turkey

Stang Newdow Architects Atlanta, Georgia

RENDERING SIZE 12" x 18" (30 cm x 46 cm)

MEDIUM Watercolor

LEFT

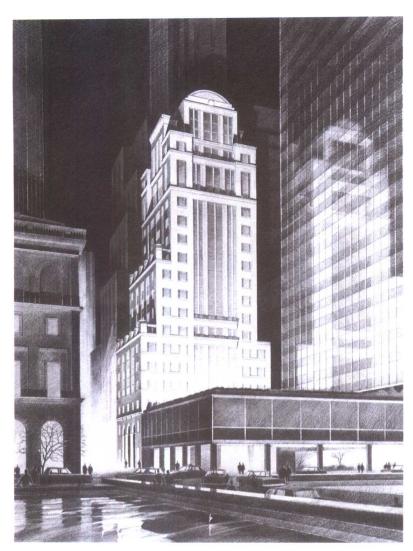
Proposal for Coors Field, Denver Colorado

Rockwellgroup Architects New York, New York

RENDERING SIZE 8" x 10" (20 cm x 25 cm)

MEDIUM Ink and colored pencil





BELOW

Proposal for Battersea Power Station London, England

Rockwellgroup Architects New York, New York

16" x 6" (41 cm x15 cm)

Pencil and collage

Banco Santander

Clark Tribble Harris Lee Architects

14" x 20" (36 cm x 51 cm)

Pencil

BELOW

Academy Awards Theater

Rockwellgroup Architects New York, New York

16" x 8" (41 cm x 20 cm)

MEDIUM Pencil

