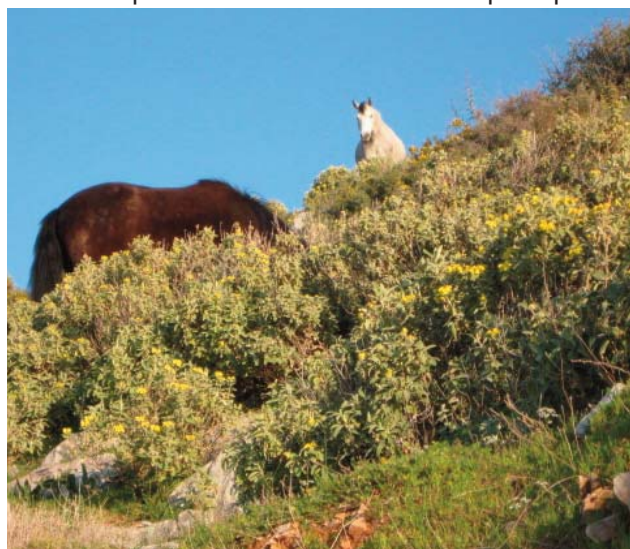
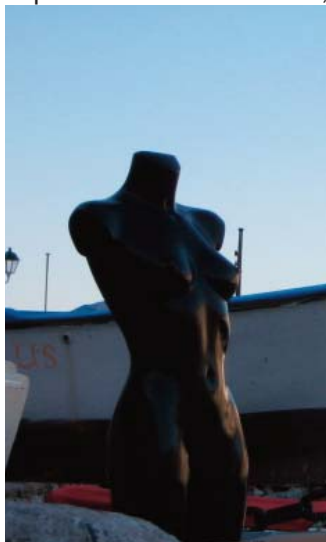
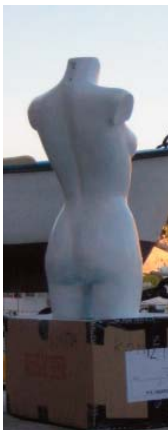


**ΘΡΑΥΣΜΑΤΑ ΑΝΑΜΝΗΣΕΩΝ:**  
απο τη ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΙΑ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΥΝΘΕΣΕΩΝ και στοιχεία για  
μελλοντικές μελέτες γύρω απο την Ελληνική αρχιτεκτονική αυτογνωσία  
του τέλους του 20ου αιώνα.

Του Αντώνη Κ.Αντωνιάδ ( 2010)

http://www.acaarchitecture.com/Mag04.htm,  
Washington University sto St. Louis ( . http://www.acaarchi-  
tecture.com/Mag04.htm proto student Projects of Anthony C.Antoniades at UNM, UTA and  
Washington University in ST.Louis).  
Victor F.Christ Janer, Percival  
Goodman, Paul Rudolph, Nathaniel Litchfield, Nathaniel Owings, Robert Walters.  
Site  
Gordon Bunshaft,  
S.O.M, 1967,  
computers  
Star System  
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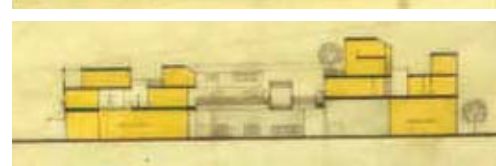
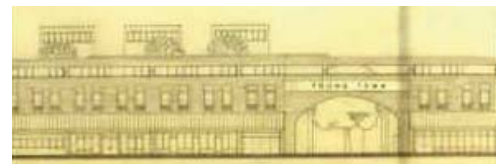
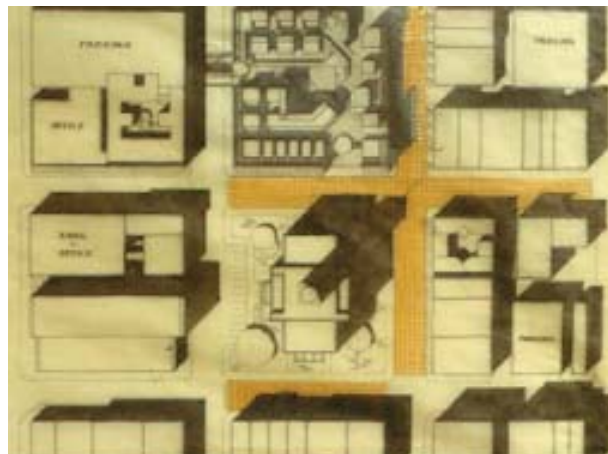
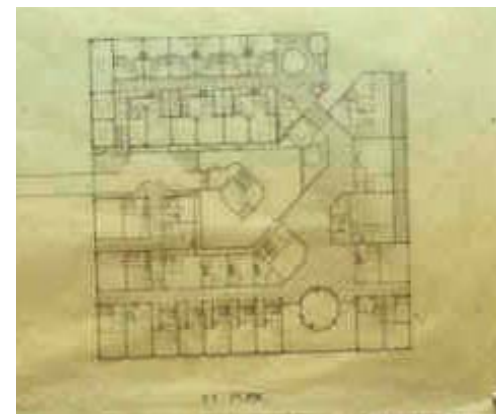




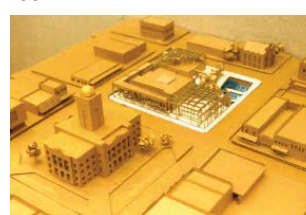
# Απο Θέματα σπουδαστών του Αντώνη Κ. Αντωνιάδη "Το Ευρύτερο πλαίσιο"

Ευθύνη προς το άμεσο περιβάλλον της αρχιτεκτονικής σχολής μου και ευθύνη απέναντι σε "αναπτυξιακά" θέματα του ευρύτερου πλαισίου επιρροής της σχολής, υπεκίνησαν τη διερεύνηση αριθμού σχετικών συνθετικών σπουδαστικών θεμάτων. Αντιπροσωπευτικά παραδείγματα από αυτό τον κύκλο θεμάτων ήταν τα ακόλουθα :

1. "Θέματα ενταγμού σε ιστορικές πόλεις του Τέξας" συνδυάζοντα συγκεκριμένο λύσεων προβλημάτων πολεοδομικού σχεδιασμού (urban design) με προβλήματα απαιτήσεων και σχεδιασμού μεμονωμένων κτηρίων (ποικίλων κτηριολογικών τύπων). Αναφορά σε επισυναπτόμενα slides καθώς και για ευρύτερη θεωρητική αιτιολόγηση βλέπε δημοσίευση "Texas towns and design Education". Τα θέματα αυτά ήταν ποικίλων κτηριολογικών τύπων με έμφαση σε "κατοικία", "εμπορικά κέντρα", "δημόσια κτήρια", και "κτήρια πολλαπλών χρήσεων".



Brad Dowdy, Cleburn-Texas  
1981



Yuko Hamasaki :  
"Young Town TEXAS town": mix-  
use development with Housing for  
young Professionals in Cleburne  
Texas



## Learning from Texas Towns

ANTHONY C. ANTONIADES, U.T. Arlington

The potential of any Texas town, whether it is expanding or declining, is enormous both from the standpoint of supporting architectural education and with regard to protecting its future growth.

Rigorous study of a declining Texas town by students of architecture, and particularly by students of design, could put it on a road to revitalization and well-conceived growth much faster than most efforts towards similar goals undertaken by individual researchers, historians and various restoration and historical survey task forces. A Texas town may provide material for many aspects of the design education to architectural students. Communication skills can be developed through on-site sketching and measuring of various buildings and larger environments, such as public squares and street facades. Photographic skills can be developed through documentation of edifices and architectural details. Historical perspective is cultivated through a search for the deserving and meritorious. Students of architecture and urban design could not only benefit, but also contribute to the citizens of the towns under consideration: study of a Texas town could protect it from ultimate fragmentation and loss of historic character.

It is unfortunate that current design trends disregard what is native and consequently force many Texas design educators and students to look to Europe for sites to study. Pervasive throughout the U. S., this trend, with strong roots in some East-coast schools, is widely promoted by fashionable avant-garde periodicals and often justified by some educators on the grounds that America, Texas in this case, is "flat", has no inspiring sites, and has no historic spatial context to train students.

This paper argues that Texas towns and, specifically, Texas county seats offer not only unique local prototypes and environments from which students can draw and learn, but also a distinct opportunity which, if not taken advantage of by Texas architectural students and educators, will certainly be discovered sooner or later by others.

Prior to making recommendations for an applied approach to the study of the Texas environments, it is necessary to summarize the materials at hand and present some of the key work already done.

### TEXAS URBAN ENVIRONMENTS: ORIGINS AND CURRENT PERCEPTIONS

Although such Texas towns as El Paso and Corpus Christi were established by Mexicans as early as the 17th century, (1) the majority of the state's towns were established in the mid-1850's. (2) According to the conclusions of recent scholarship, these were

established as acts of conscientious urbanization in a situation where planned, though clumsy and abrupt, urban settlements had priority over rural and agricultural development. (3) Some of the 19th century Texas towns experienced gigantic growth unparalleled by other towns in the United States, or anywhere else in the world. The reasons for their early growth have been extensively documented: for many, the railroad played a most decisive factor. (4) Dallas, Fort Worth, Amarillo, Wichita Falls, Lubbock, Waco, Houston, and San Antonio, are among the Texas towns whose growths as trade and distribution centers and whose places in the urban, economic and cultural history of the state were due to the advent of the railroad. National and international industrial developments in the 20th century added additional dynamics, which brought many towns to the status they possess today.

Houston, above all, represents a case par excellence: an "urbanoid" condemned by most, yet praised by others. Houston demonstrates what a lack of intelligent forethought, a lack of zoning coupled with motor car supremacy and exaggerated capitalism can produce. Dallas is currently enjoying a reputation as an all-Texan, all-American town, not so much because of what it was one hundred years ago or because of its current urban qualities, not due to its unfortunate association with the assassination of President Kennedy, or its glittering Regency Hyatt hotel with the double moon effect twice a month, but due rather to a successful television program.

Today's Texas is a mythical place for many people. The foreigner still perceives it as a territory of cowboys and oil-rich millionaires. Other Americans see it as a land of Law and Order, a republic within the states, and a place of employment and job opportunities. Those who live in Texas perceive it in other diverse ways. The perception held by many prominent Texas citizens, many historians and local researchers, is characterized by nostalgic romanticism. (5) It is generally content with the

1. For history of the towns of Texas established by the Mexicans, see John Reps, Cities of the American West, Princeton University Press, 1979, p. 57.

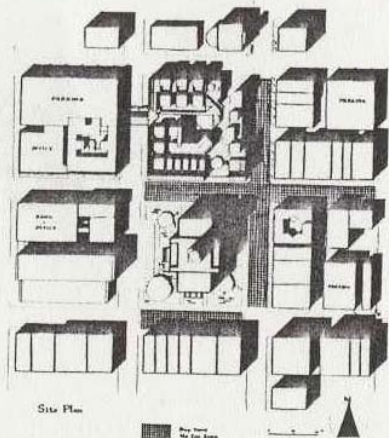
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 592-614.

3. In a sense the case of Texas urbanization proves what was argued by Jane Jacobs in her book, Economy of Cities. See also Reps, p. x.

4. *Op.cit.*, p. 592.

5. Sometimes such an approach is justified, as the values of today are different from the values of the





Cleburne "Young Town." Proposal for re-defining the enclosure of the courthouse square, including commercial and recreational facilities at the ground floor with housing for the "young" on the terrace levels. Design project by Yuko Hamasaki, UT/Arlington, fall 1980.

past but little concerned about the future. Certain significant works, some more scholarly than others,(6) some purely photographic in nature,(7) prove this point. They stir our nostalgic memories and bring to our attention what Texas, its towns, homes, and public buildings were. The sense of pride that prevails throughout these publications is certainly justified if one considers the epic dimensions of the task that transformed a hostile frontier into a man-made, civilized environment.

If such myths, propagated as they are by communication media, were to provide the only perceptions that one might formulate about the environments of Texas, one would have no further issue to discuss. But Texas is a real place with real people and therefore should not cater only to the interests of its outside viewers, its guests, or its past. Reality is not a myth. Reality is for those who live and toil in a place, be it rural or urban, and for those who will live in it in the years to come. Reality is for those people in Texas who have to commute to work, who consume gasoline and energy at unprecedented levels, who are not oil rich, who do not have choices over the environment they live in, and who, to a great extent, have been responsible for their own circumstances.(8) The

past. See for such justification in Todd Webb and Willard B. Robinson, Texas Public Buildings of the 19th Century, University of Texas Press, 1974, p. XIV.

6. The author believes that the wide adoption of the study of Webb and Robinson, as standard textbook on history and on design, is long overdue.

7. Major among such recent references are the following: Stark and Greene, Views in Texas, Encino Press; Clark, The Capitols of Texas, Encino Press.

Texas potential for prosperity, along with its climate and size, did not alone insure attractive environments for people of the current era. The state started right, but in the midst of its 20th century prosperity and growth lost sight of the valuable resources it once had, particularly during the 19th century. The beauty of Texas towns, the greatness of their private and public buildings and their character as a whole, already studied and elegantly presented by earlier researchers,(9) has been lost in many instances and may be lost in the future, if not looked upon afresh. Texas towns should not be left to speculative forces and insensitive development.

#### ENVIRONMENTS THAT CAN BE STUDIED: EVOLUTION AND EXISTING QUALITIES OF TEXAS COUNTY SEATS

A number of Texas towns, their existence and growth overshadowed by the disproportionate growth of "urbanoids" such as Houston and Dallas, are generally unknown. Many of these towns were established by 19th century Texas pioneers to serve as county seats and central places. The county seats were laid out, like many North American towns, on a grid system. A courthouse occupied, as a rule, the central part of the public square and in numerous cases the square comprised the town itself.(10) Although there were instances of "non square" public plazas, the "perfect square" became the most predominant central anchoring device for the majority of Texas towns. The preference for this particular configuration may well be justified by the attitude that 18th and 19th century Americans had toward it. Thomas Jefferson wanted each state to have a square shape. He further determined that the grid section, township, and county, all had to conform to this regular format.

Jefferson's obsession with the square may have been inspired by the symbolic connotations it evokes: equality, honesty, independence, dependability, interchangeability, idealism, and simplicity.(11) The District of Columbia, the political heart of the nation as a whole, was a square. Why should not the seats of Texas county governments take the same form?

8. There is great apathy in Texas towards planning at this time. This is proven by the fact that no major School of Planning flourishes in the state, nor has it become possible to stir public participation in matters of planning and environment.

9. Refer, for instance, to Webb and Robinson.

10. For a history and photographic documentation of all the Texas courthouses, see June Rayfield Welch and J. Larry Nance, The Texas Court House, Glax Press, Waco, Texas 1971. See also Webb and Robinson, pp. 24, 26, 27 and pp. 194-203.

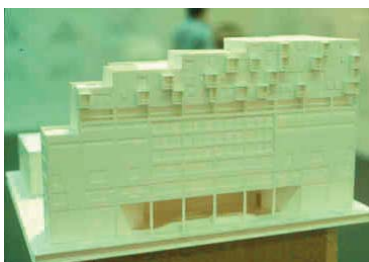
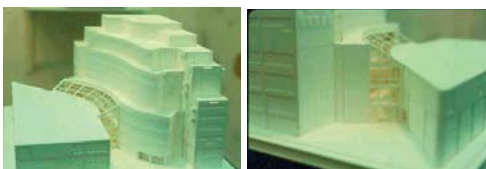
11. About the attitudes of the Americans towards the grid system, see John Brinckerhoff Jackson, American Space, W. W. Norton and Co., New York, 1972, p. 25. Comments regarding the Jeffersonian attitude towards the square is based on J. B. Jackson's statements during his lecture at the School of Architecture, University of Texas at Austin, Feb. 13, 1980.

# Perspective

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS/TEXAS CHAPTER

Projects in "Perspective: Society of Architectural Historians /Texas chapter", Volume X ,no.1, pp. 3-6. Project by Yuko Hamasaki( Now architect in Japan).

2. "Κέντρο St. Louis" ("St. Louis Center"): θέμα που δόθηκε συγχρόνως στους μεταπτυχιακούς φοιτητές του πανεπιστημίου Washington στο St. Louis (όπου εδίδασκα Πέμπτη και Παρασκευή) και στους τεταρτοετείς φοιτητές μου του Πανεπιστημίου του Τέξας στο Άρλινγκτον, (που εδίδασκα Δευτέρα-Τρίτη-Τετάρτη). Αυτό το θέμα επεχείρησε να προβληματίσει και να φέρει στην επιφάνεια πιθανές λύσεις από δυό διαφορετικά γκρούπς φοιτητών, που το ένα <sup>είχε</sup> είχε άμεση εποπτεία των περιστάσεων (τόπου κλπ.) μιας ήδη υπάρχουσας πρότασης και είχε ξεσηκώσει σάλο (αρχιτέκτονες Η.Ο.Κ.) και που ε συζητείτο δημόσια τις μέρες εκείνες στο St. Louis, το δε άλλο βρισκόταν σε απόσταση από τις ρεαλιστικές διαστάσεις του προβλήματος. Τα σχετικά αποτελέσματα επικοινωνήθηκαν και στα δυό φοιτητικά γκρούπς (μετά το πέρας του εξαμήνου οι δε συγκριτικές παρατηρήσεις χρησίμευσαν για περαιτέρω διδακτικούς σκοπούς.

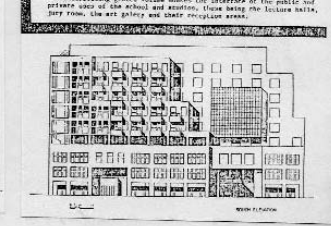
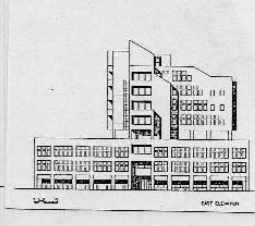
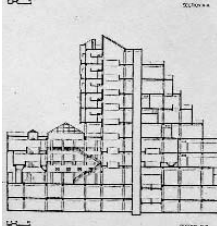
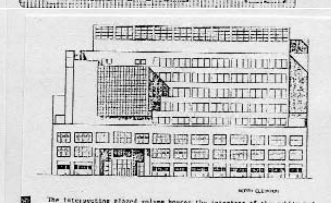
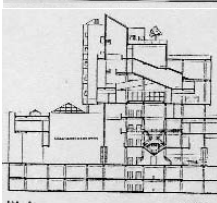
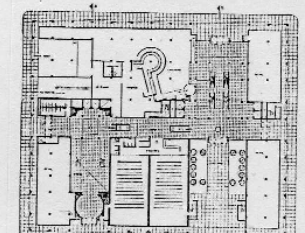
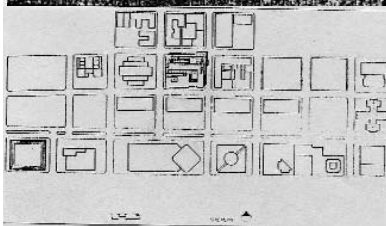
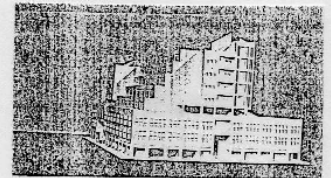
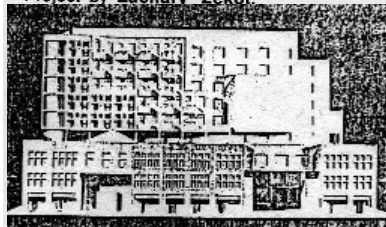


**St. Louis Center(Eight weeks)**

From the Spring Semester of 1982 when I was able to run concurrently the same projects in two different Universities , in the fourth year (UT Arlington) and at the graduate level (Washington University in St. Louis). This was a very significant experience for me as I was able to evaluate my personal abilities as a design instructor by comparing the product results of my students from two different student groups in two radically different settings under overall different circumstances.

**Projects by Fourth year students at the University of Texas at Arlington.**

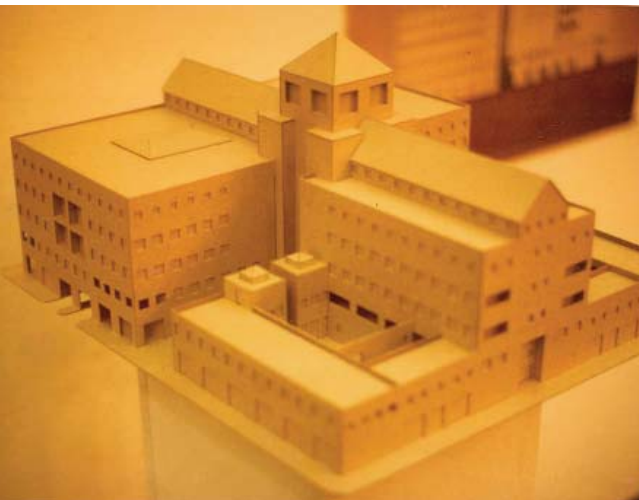
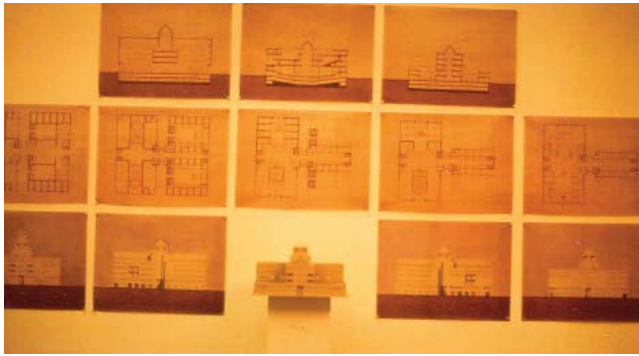
**Project by Zachary Zekot**



Απο τα θέματα που έγιναν στο Washington University in St. Louis A.C.Antoniades/graduate design

Απο τα θέματα που έγιναν στο University of Texas at Arlington, A.C.Antoniades, instructor/ Second semester Fourth Year level , Και στα δυό πανεπιστήμια το θέμα ήταν οκτώ εβδομάδων.

Project by Eric Randolph and C.A. Ralph J.  
 (Eric Randolph was subsequently accepted  
 for graduate studies at the GSD at Harvard and  
 upon graduation he became Editor for one issue  
 of the "Harvard Architectural Review").

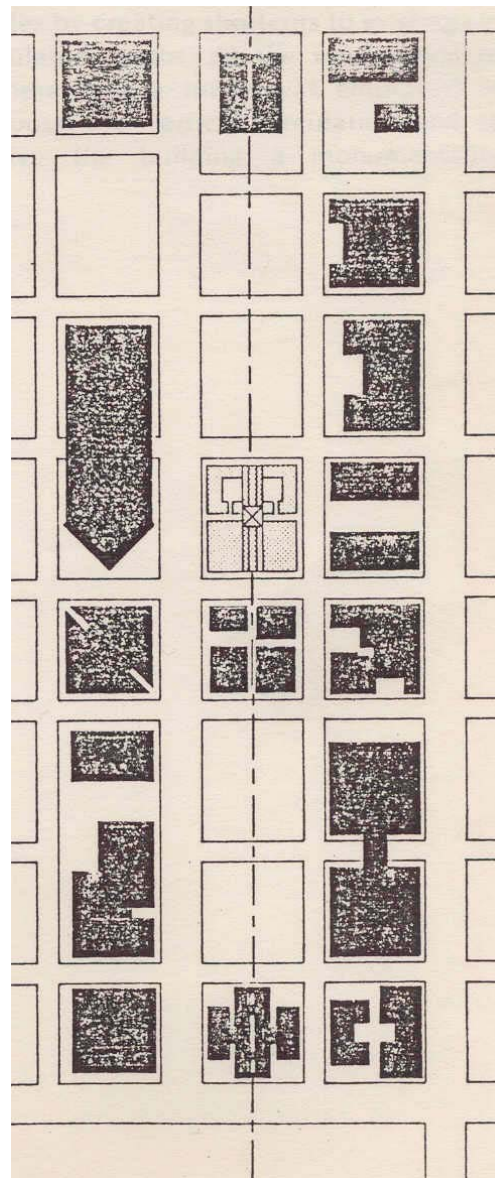


Critic: A.C. Antoniadis  
 Senior Year, Spring 1982  
 Seven weeks  
 Project Teammate: C.A. Ralph

**Program:** Multifunctional complex incorporating an Institute of Environmental Design, office and retail lease space, student housing, exhibition space, cinemas, restaurants, a health club, artists' studio/gallery units, administration and parking for 160 cars. "It will be a building of public significance, recognizing the design heritage of its immediate vicinity..."

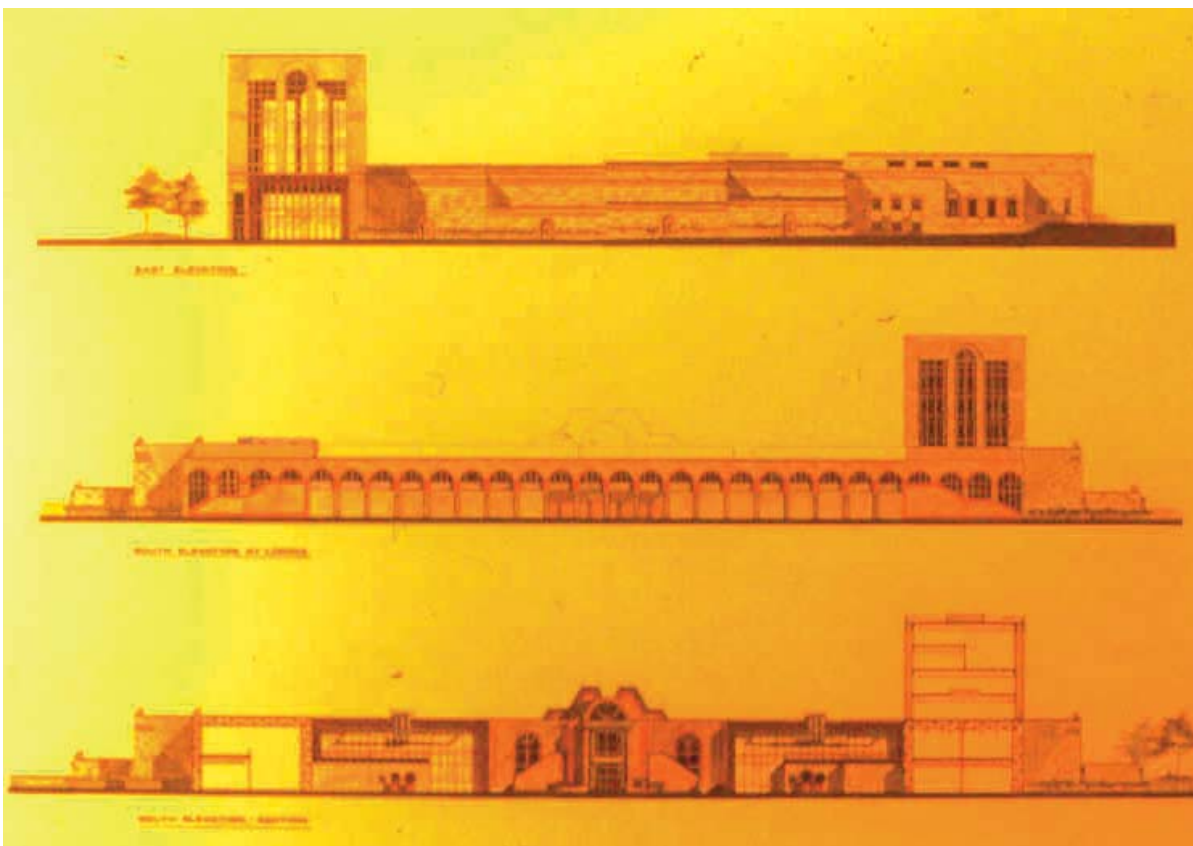
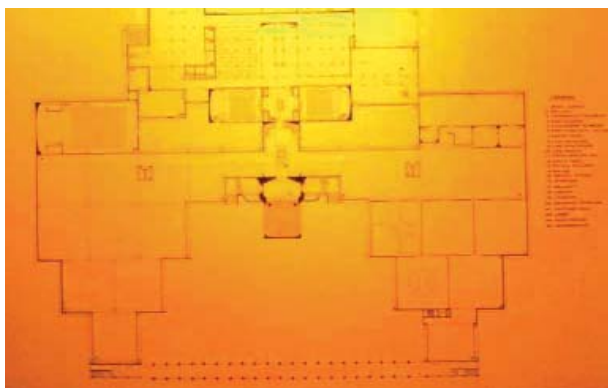
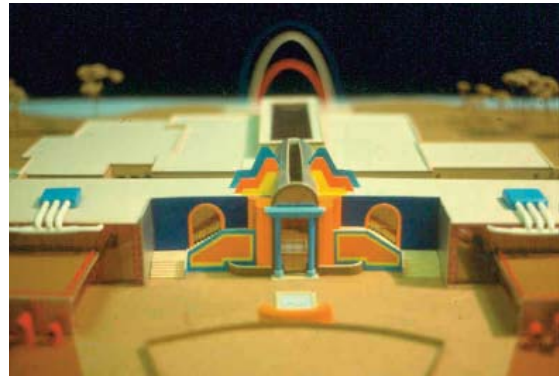
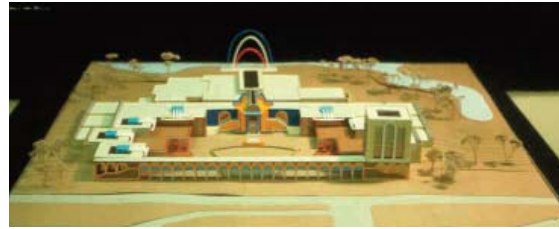
**Site:** 296 ft. X 256 ft. city block in downtown St. Louis on axis with City Hall and the Gateway Arch and in close proximity to the Wainwright Building and other buildings of architectural significance.

**Solution:** The team divided the block into four equal quadrants creating a cross axial organization. These axes were developed into pedestrian "streets" in an attempt to draw people into the com-



ST.Louis Center: Εκθεση θεμάτων στο Πανεπιστήμιο του Τέξας στο Αρλινγκτον.  
 Αντώνης Κ.Αντωνιάδης/Τέταρτο έτος  
 αρχιτεκτονικών συνθέσεων - οκτώ εβδομάδων.

3. "Μουσείο Καλών Τεχνών της πόλης Ντάλλας": θέμα αρχιτεκτονικών συνθέσεων του κτηριολογικού τύπου "Μουσείο", πάνω στη συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση διερεύνησης πολεοδομικού ενταγμού και κτηριολογικής αντιμετώπισης του προτεινόμενου για σχεδιασμό (τις μέρες εκείνες) Μουσείου του Ντάλλας. Μετά το πέρας της συνθετικής άσκησης (στην κριτική της οποίας συμμετείχε κι ο Διευθυντής του Μουσείου του Ντάλλας (που είχε συνεργαστεί απ'ευθείας με τον αρχιτέκτονα της ανάθεσης Ed. Barnes) για λόγους "μετασυνθετικής αξιολόγησης" (αν και όπως αποδείχτηκε μιά φοιτητική ομάδα - (δυό φοιτητές σε κάθε θέμα; - είχε ήδη γνώση της λύσης του Barnes και είχαν έκδηλα επηρεαστεί από αυτήν)). Άλλα μουσεία μελετήθηκαν κατά καιρούς είτε ως συνθετικά θέματα μακράς διάρκειας, ατομικά ή ομαδικά, ή ως θέματα δωδεκαώρων συνθετικών ασκήσεων - sketch problems - ή ακόμη και ως θέματα προβληματισμού σχετικών αρχιτεκτονικών διαγωνισμών.
4. "Ξενοδοχείο συνεδρίων στην πόλη Ντάλλας του Τέξας". θέμα αρχιτεκτονικών συνθέσεων που δόθηκε επανειλημμένα στους τεταρτοετείς φοιτητές μου κατά τα τέλη του '70 αρχές του '80, περίοδο άνθησης αναπτυξιακής δραστηριότητας του κτηριολογικού τύπου "Ξενοδοχείο" στην περιοχή. Οι φοιτητές προβληματίστηκαν με διαφορετικά οικόπεδα που είχαν ήδη προωριστεί για δημιουργία ξενοδοχείων, μ'αυτήν δέ την στρατηγική αξιολόγησαν μετά-συνθετικά τις δικές τους φοιτητικές προτάσεις με τὰ ξενοδοχεία που πραγματοποιήθηκαν αργότερα από τους επαγγελματίες αρχιτέκτονες τών συγκεκριμένων αναθέσεων. Αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι σχεδόν πάντα η τελική κριτική τών θεμάτων (Jury) συμπεριλάμβανε και αντιπροσώπους των αρχιτεκτόνων αυτών ή και τους ίδιους τους αρχιτέκτονες. Αυτή ήταν μιά περίοδος που ο "ιστορικισμός" δεν είχε ακόμη χτυπήσει την περιοχή και οι Τεξανοί φοιτητές μου ήσαν αντικειμενικότερα διατεθειμένοι για πηγαίες συλλήψεις και τη δημιουργία μοναδικών "συναισθημάτων" μέσω άφοβης χρήσης της σύγχρονης τεχνολογίας και των δυνατοτήτων της (ήσαν οπωσδήποτε ανοιχτοί για προβληματισμό και διερεύνηση προς όλες τις κατευθύνσεις κι εργαζόντουσαν μ'ενθουσιασμό για το αποτέλεσμα) ο κτηριολογικός τύπος "Ξενοδοχείο" διερευνήθηκε επανειλημμένως και για περιπτώσεις έξω από το άμεσο περιβάλλον της σχολής μου, βλέπε π.χ. "Ξενοδοχείο στο Λακί της Λέρου", ή "Ξενοδοχείο στο Chaco Canyon καθώς και τουριστικές εγκαταστάσεις μικρότερης κλίμακας π.χ. "Bungalows διακοπών στο Μεξικό", οκτώ-οκτώ ασκήσεις τύπων Bungalows για την Κέρκυρα κλπ.



Keith Andreucci, Richard Brown , Paul Solon : Μουσείο Καλών Τεχνών- Ντάλλας, Τέταρτο έτος Αρχιτεκτονικών συνθέσεων. Η επιρροή από ιστορικιστικές προτάσεις του Michael Graves αλλά και του Centre Pompidou, που μεσουρανούσαν στο τέλος της δεκαετίας των '70, αρχών του '80, είναι περισσότερο από προφανείς. Ο διδάσκων, πέρα από τις αρχές των "βασικών συνθέσεων", στις οποίες πρέπει πιστεύω πάντα να επιμένει, πρέπει να είναι "ανοιχτός" και "εποικοδομητικός" στις εκάστοτε "αναζητήσεις" και "μορφολογικο-ιδεολογικές" προτιμήσεις των σπουδαστών του, ώστε να πηγαιίνει "μπροστα" ο διάλογος και η αρχιτεκτονική.

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