

# WORKSHOP ARQUITETURA E TÉCNICAS MUSEOGRÁFICAS 2016 ICAMT



# **ARCHITECTURE OF MUSEUMS**

The mood to feel history

**Nana Meparishvili**

Museum definition according to the ICOM statutes  
adopted by the 22nd General Assembly in Vienna, Austria on August 24th, 2007

**A museum is a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment.**



**Athenian Treasure Chamber**  
after 490 BC (rebuilt in 1906); Delphi



**Studiolo of Grand Duke Francesco I. de Medici**  
1570-72; Florence, Palazzo Vecchio



**Uffizi Gallery**  
1581, Florence



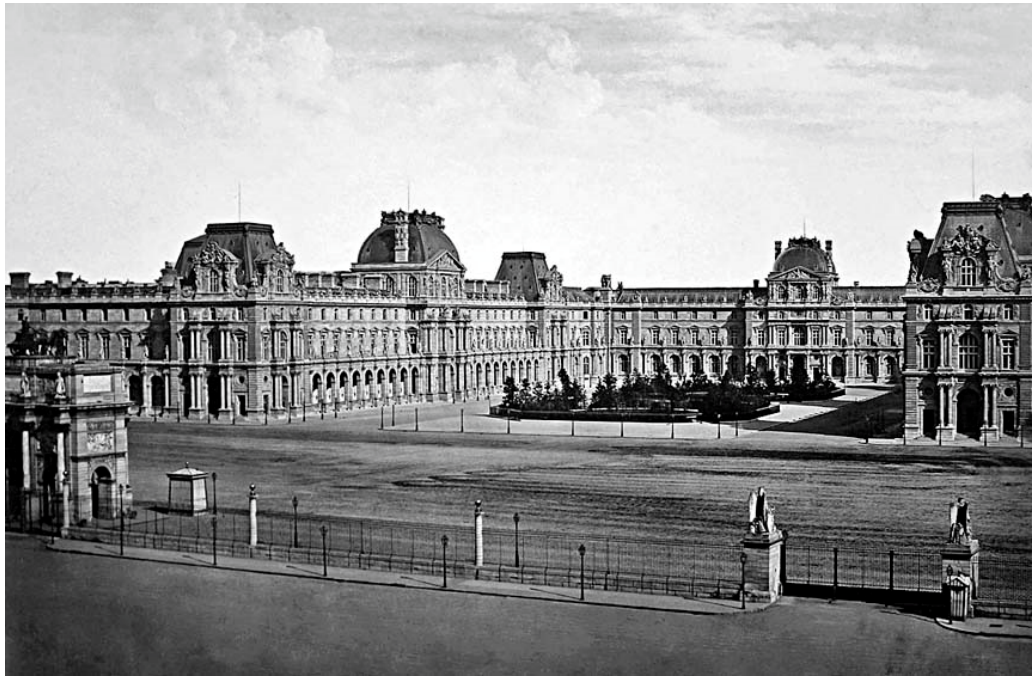
**Cabinet of Curiosities of Ferrante Imperato**  
1599, Naples



**Old Ashmolean Museum**  
1683, Oxford, England



**Luxembourg Palace**  
Paris, France  
(Collections were exhibited here in 1750)



**The Louvre**  
1793, Paris, France

**British Museum**  
1759, London, UK





**British Museum** (the Great Court)  
designed by Norman Foster (2000)







**The Museo del Prado**  
1810. Madrid, Spain  
(Opened for visitors in 1819)



**Dulwich Art Gallery**  
1811–14 ; London, UK



**1824– National Gallery in London**  
(The new wing was added in 1869)



**Thorvaldens Museum**  
1839-48 , Copenhagen, Denmark



**Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge**  
1837-47,  
(Specially built for the museum  
founded in 1816)



**The Hermitage Museum**  
1852, St. Petersburg, Russia  
(founded in 1764, opened for public in 1852)



**Victoria and Albert Museum**  
1851, London, UK



**The University Museum**  
1854–60, Oxford, UK



**The National Gallery of Scotland,**  
1850–54, Edinburgh. Scotland



**State Historical Museum**  
1875, Moscow, Russia



**The Egyptian Museum**  
1898–1902, Cairo, Egypt



**Museum of Islamic Art**  
1899–1903, Cairo



**Peale Museum**  
1813-14. Baltimore, USA



**Old Patent Office Building**  
1836, Washington, DC  
(now – Smithsonian American Art Museum and  
National Portrait Gallery building)

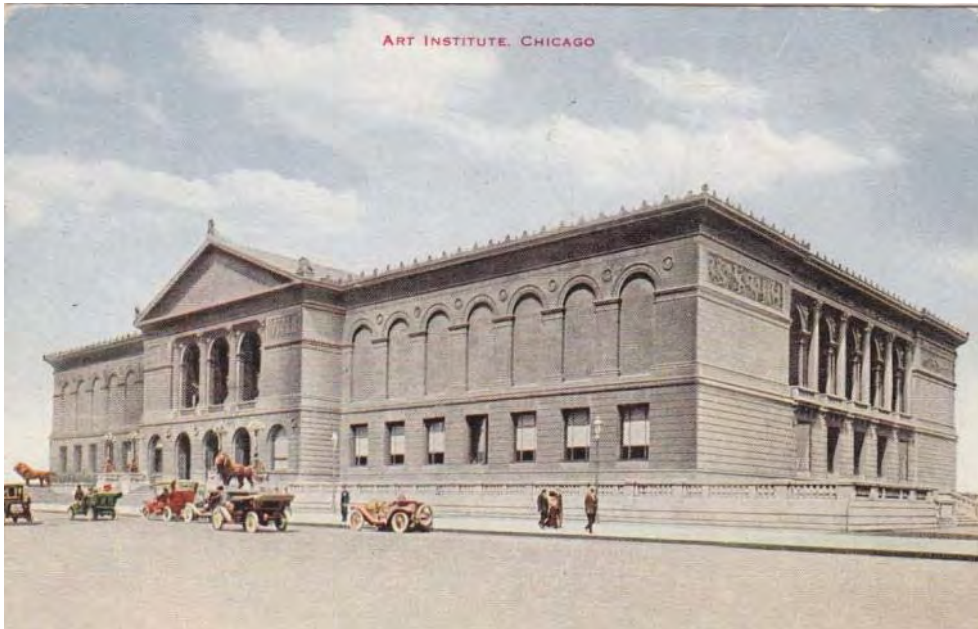


**American Museum of natural History**  
1869, New York, NY, USA



**Metropolitan Museum of Art**  
1870, New York, NY, USA





**The Art Institute of Chicago**  
1879, USA



**Museum of Fine Arts**  
1909, Boston, MA, USA



**Smithsonian building**  
1847, Washington, DC, USA  
(Architect James Renwick)



**Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum**  
1943–1959 , New York, USA  
(Architect F. L. Wright)



**Centre Georges Pompidou**  
1971-77, Paris, France  
(Architects Renzo Piano & Philip Rogers)



**Museum of Modern Art (MOMA)**  
1939 , New York, US



**Hirshhorn Museum**  
1974 , Washington, D.C.



**Kimbell Art Museum**  
1969–1972, Texas, USA



**San Francisco Museum  
of Modern Art**  
1992–1995, California, USA



**Guggenheim Museum**  
1993–1997, Bilbao, Spain  
( Architect - Frank Gehry)



**Tate Modern**  
2000 , London, UK  
(Architects: Herzog & de Meuron)



**Whitney Museum of American Art**  
1966, NY, USA  
(architect Marcel Breuer)



**Whitney Museum of American Art**  
2010-15, NY, USA  
(architect: Renzo Piano)

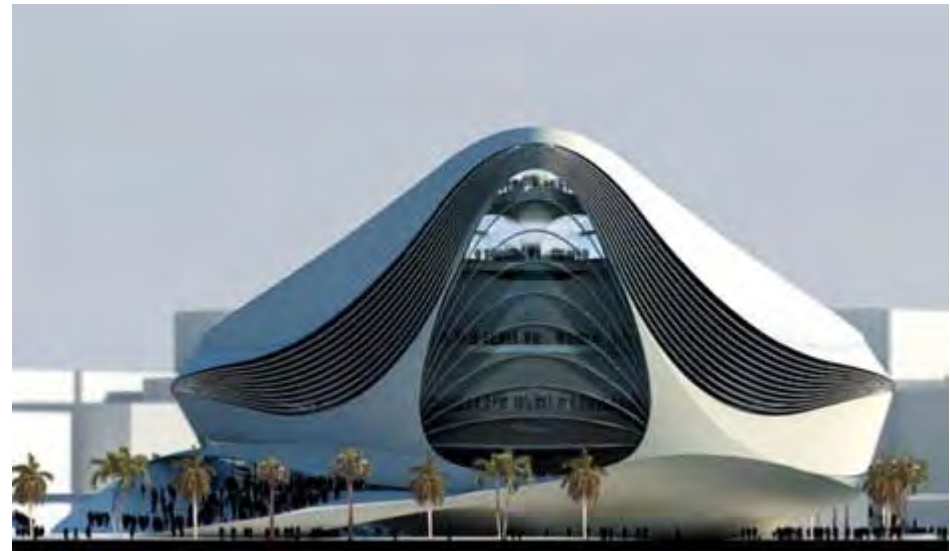


**Milwaukee Art Museum** (architect Santiago Calatrava)  
2001, USA





**Weisman Art Museum, Minneapolis,**  
1993, architect: Frank Gehry



**Museum of Middle East Modern Art,**  
Dubai, UAE, 2008, UN Studio

**The Akron Art Museum,**  
2004, Coop Himmelb(l)au

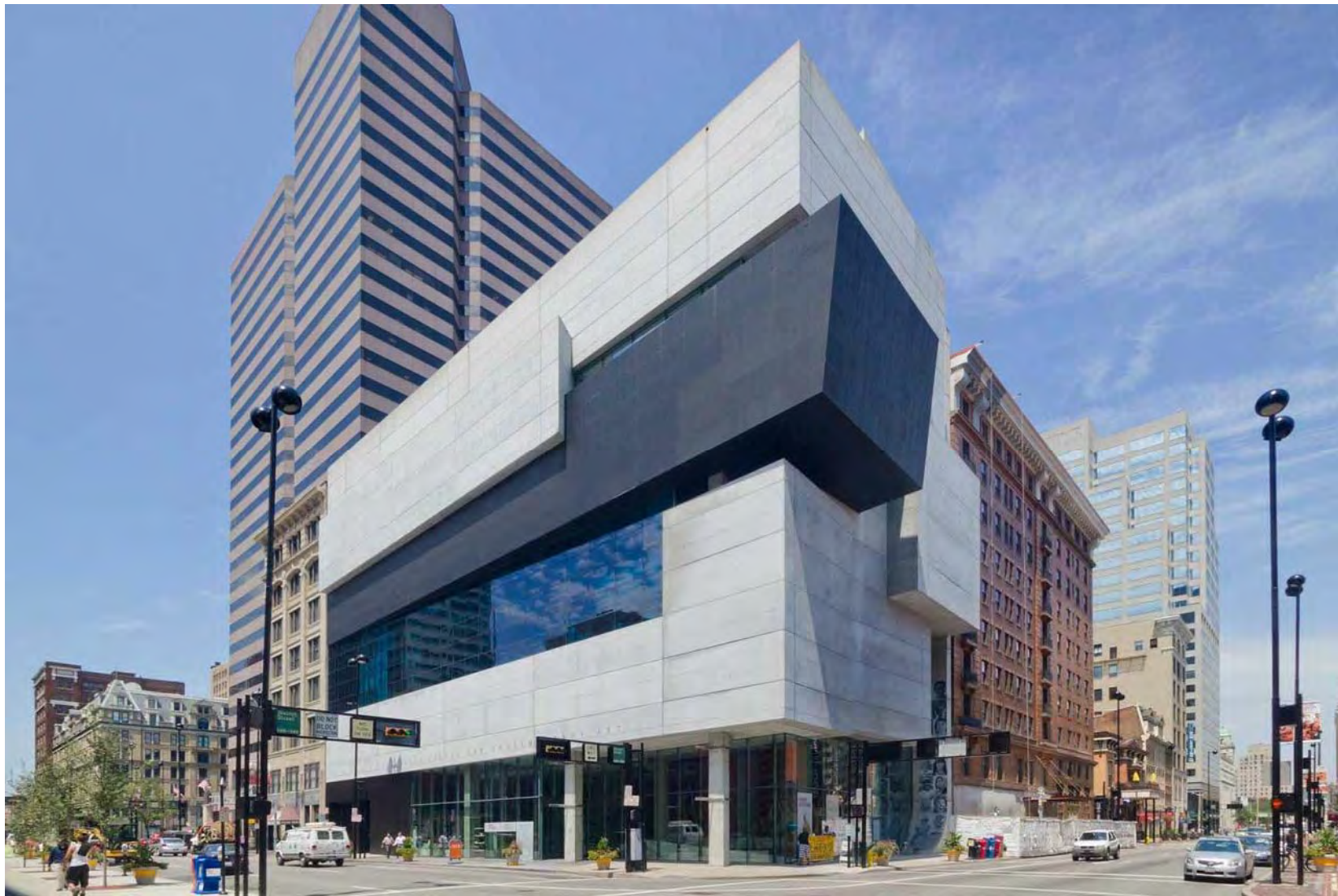




**National Museum of Underwater Archaeology**  
Cartagena, Spain, 2010



**Foundation Louis Vuitton**  
2014, by Frank Gehry



**Contemporary Arts Center, Cincinnati**  
2003 (architect Zaha Hadid)



**MAXXI** (Museum of Contemporary Art)  
2010, Rome, Italy

## **Museum Architecture today –**

**- Architecture of the building or building in the service of art?**

**The Museum Architecture is the mixed art,  
which combines visual art and utilitarian functions.**

# What is museum building today

- New City Landmarks** These museums are the symbols of the world's cities, just as the Eiffel Tower for Paris.
- New Urban Catalyst** As they are multi-functional public buildings, museums recently became driving forces of the city's economic development.
- New Destinations** In some cases, the architecture and the location works together so effectively that the desire of exploring museum artifacts is just the reason to visit the museum
- New Multi-Urban Centers** In order to meet the requirements of the society and establish coordinative centers of urban society, urban development plans are integrated with the different functions of the city and represents one complex, where the cultural points of interest have the leading position.
- New Spaces for Artists** special exhibitions are very popular today. Various forms of modern art and suitably organized exhibition space, interpretation is very important.
- New Urban Reintegration** When the city strives to preserve the historical buildings and the museums are also trying to integrate in city urban net, then old, existing buildings are adapted to new requirements (For instance - Tate Modern (architects – J. Herzog and P. de Meuron) , Museum d'Orsay in Paris, which is located in the old railway station building)



**Railway station**

1900, Paris, France

Museum d'Orsay in Paris, which is located in the old railway station building)



**Museum d'Orsay,**  
Paris, France



## Categories of modern museums:

- New museums with permanent collections
- New museums as exhibition halls
- New expansions to the museums

## Why expansions are so frequent?

- **New Mission** Many museums have reviewed their relationship with visitors and made changes to their objectives or outlined a new mission. A new building or expansion is a good way of gaining an understanding of a new mission.
- **Aging Facilities** Outdated infrastructure (roof leaks, electrical and sanitary systems, heating and conditioning systems etc). Restorations of the historical buildings
- **Sponsorship** Financing the construction of museums becomes more popular. Philanthropists make donations, while funds provide support to public platform.
- **Growing Collections** Many museums move their collections to new, off-site facilities for the storage and research purposes.
- **Educational Spaces** Government and leaders of foundations are active supporters of the museum's educational value, which leads to the need for additional space.
- **Visitors Demands** Visitors are pushing museums to destroy the old paradigms of planning.



**The Louvre Pyramid**  
1989 , Paris, France  
(architect I. M. Pei)



**Hamilton Building - a new expansion to Denver Art Museum**  
2006, architect: Daniel Libeskind

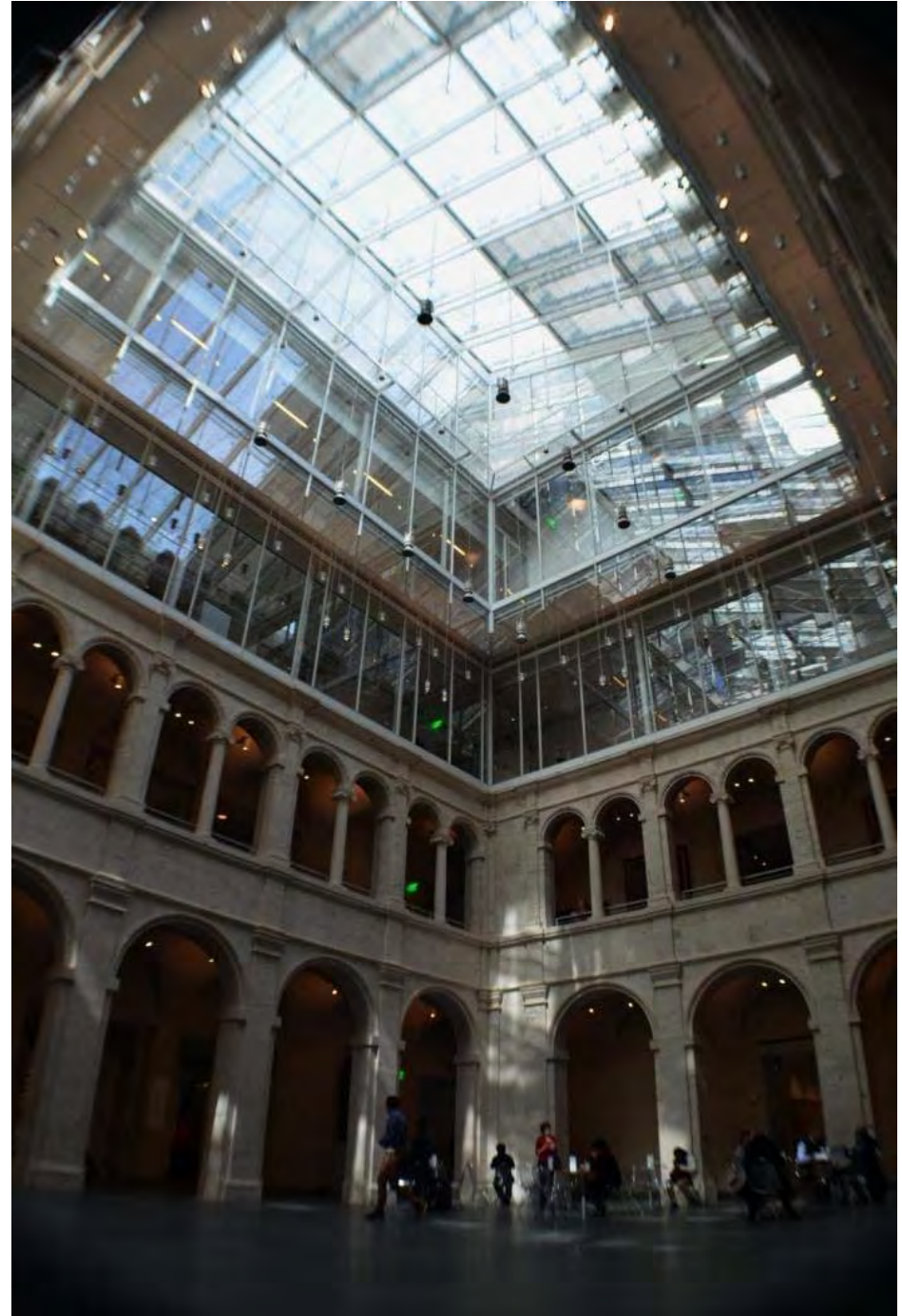


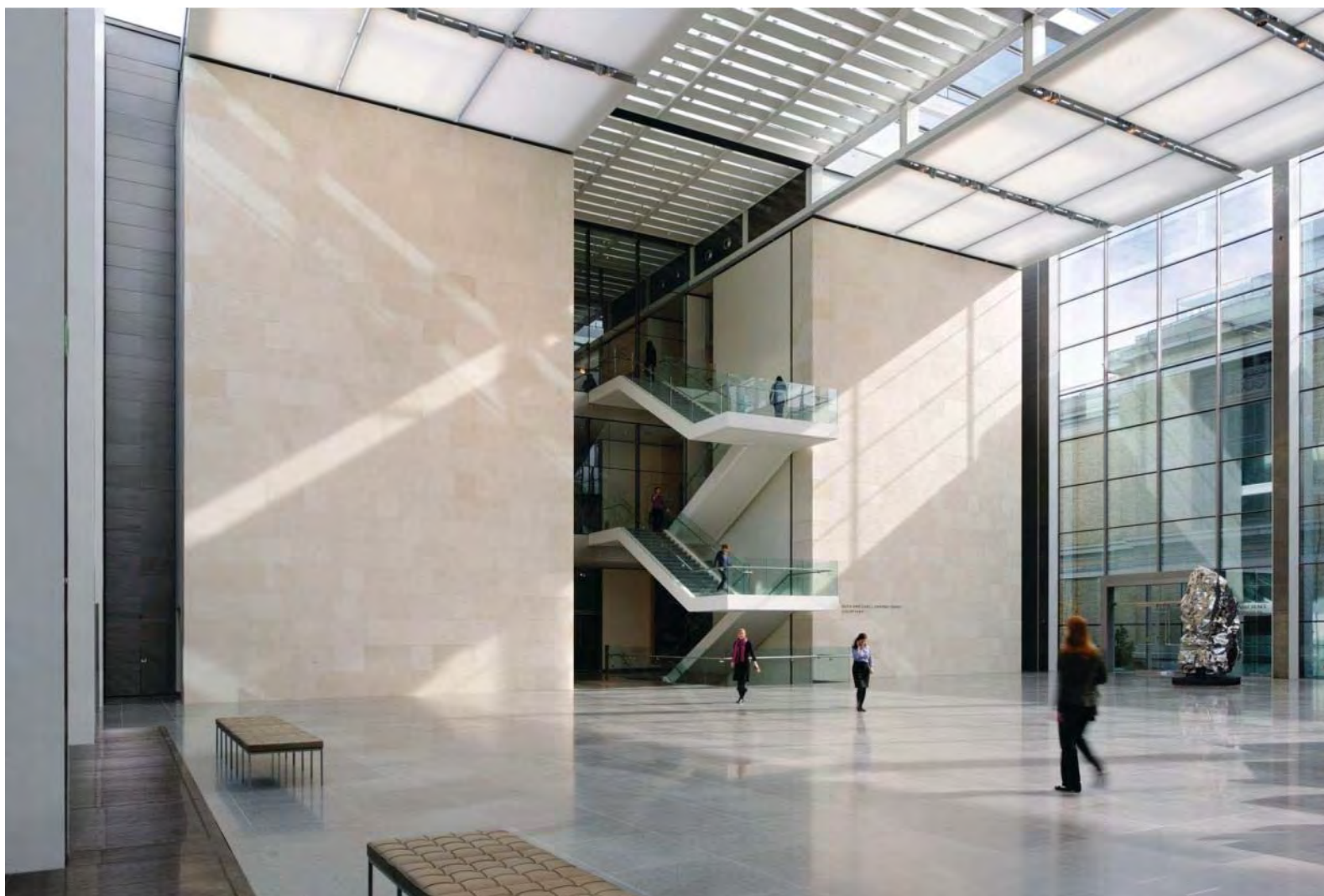
**Extension of Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**  
2004, Boston, MA, USA  
(architect Renzo Piano)



**Harvard Art Museums' expansion**

In 2008, Cambridge, USA (architect Renzo Piano)





**Museum of Fine Arts**  
Boston, USA  
(Foster & Partners)



**Panama Biomuseo**  
2014, Frank Gehry



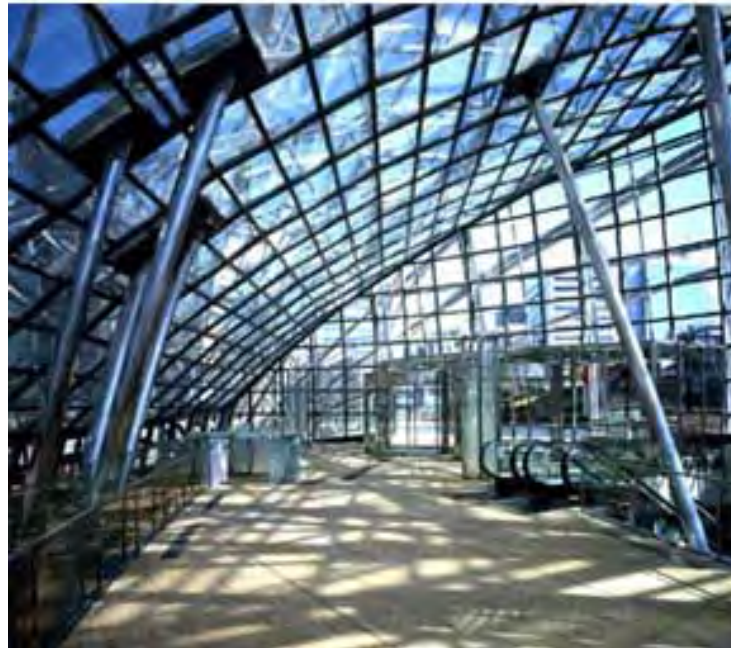
**MMM Corones**  
2015, Zaha Hadid



**National 9/11 Memorial Museum**  
(architects: Michael Arad of Handel Architects, Peter Walker and Partners, Davis Brody Bond, Snohetta)  
2014, New York, NY







**National Museum of Arts**  
Osaka, 2004, architect César Pelli.



**Porsche Museum, Stuttgart, Germany**



**Museum of Image and Sound  
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)  
2010, Diller Scofidio + Renfro**



**Salvador Dalí Museum**  
2011, St. Petersburg, Florida





**San Francisco SF MoMA expansion**  
2009, Adjaye Associates; Diller Scofidio + Renfro;  
Foster + Partners & Snohetta



**The Museum of Tomorrow**  
Rio de Janeiro  
2015, Santiago Calatrava



**The National Museum of African American History and Culture**  
Washington, DC, USA  
2016, Freelon Group; Adjaye Associates; Davis Brody Bond

# MOOD

**Each person gets his personal experience from a museum while visiting it.**

## **Components of Functional Brief:**

- Characteristics of land plots, its availability, and safety requirements;
- Scheme of entrances and exits;
- Schemes of possible movements of visitors, employees, suppliers of various products, etc.;
- Scheme of replacement of collections, products, other items, trash, etc.;
- Scheme of all storages of the building - according to zoning;
- Description of storages and their functions - according to zoning;
- Systems required for the operation of the building and their requirements;
- Requirements related to zones;
- Detailed functional requirements for each of the storages of the building;
- Requirements of persons with special needs (children and wheelchair users) etc.

# MOOD

**What affects our mood while visit a museum?**

- **Location and accessibility**
- **Exterior/image of the building**
- **Interior/planning**



**Museum Island Berlin**



**Kunsthal in Rotterdam**

**“Neutral white spaces kill works of art just as much as hyperactive spaces...”**

Renzo Piano

### **4 main zones of museum space**

(G.Ellis Burcaw 1997)

- **Zones available to public, where collections are not displayed** (hall, conference rooms, shops and restaurants)
- **Zones available to public, where collections are displayed** (exhibition halls)
- **Zone to which public has no access, though it contains collections** (additional storage space, restoration - conservation laboratories, guard rooms and other spaces where exhibits are kept)
- **Zone to which public has no access and it does not contain collections** (maintenance facilities).





**New Entrance of  
Van Gogh Museum'**  
2015, Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
(Hans van Heeswijk Architects)

## Exhibition Space





Open storages in the Lunder Conservation Center  
Washington DC, USA



Lunder Conservation Center, Washington DC, USA



Information Spaces



**Public Space in the New Wing of The Metropolitan Museum of Art (MET)**

New York, NY, USA



Thank You!

[info@georgianhouse.ge](mailto:info@georgianhouse.ge)





# WORKSHOP ARQUITETURA E TÉCNICAS MUSEOGRÁFICAS 2016 ICAMT

de 9 a 14 de outubro de 2016  
São Paulo

ICAMT – Comitê Internacional para Arquitetura  
e Técnicas de Museus do ICOM – Conselho  
Internacional de Museus



Patrocínio



Apoio



Apóio Institucional



Organização



Realização

