

Harry seidler and frank owen gehry essay

[Technology](#), [Development](#)



Introduction

Frank Owen Gehry is a Canadian American Pritzker Prize winning architect based in Los Angeles, California. The buildings designed by this architect including his residential home have become a major tourist attraction site in California. His works are sited to be among the most important works of contemporary architecture in the 2010 World Architecture Survey. He was then crowned the most important architect of the current age. Some of his known works include the titanium covered Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, the MIT Stata Centre in Cambridge and several other important architectural works all over the world. Harry Seidler also on the other hand has played a very important role in international Architecture (Bent Flyvbjerg, 2005). He is considered to be one of the leading exponents of Modernism's methodology in Australia. He was the first architecture to express the principles of the Bauhaus in Australia. He designed more than 180 buildings and has received much recognition for his contribution to the architecture in Australia. Throughout his career of about 58 years, he won awards consistently in different categories in architecture (Sharp, 2006).

Comparison

Both architects have their works being applauded throughout the periods that they have been existing. Both of them have their architectural works starting from their residential homes and spanning across several sections of the industry. They started the paper work and first implemented in the designs of their residential homes. The concept was further explored to different areas of the economy where their work has been received with lots

of applause.

Harry was devoted to making the physical world better through the use of modern technology. He employed advanced design and construction techniques throughout his works. Through such designs, he was able to create several design works which were used in different apartments, offices and high profile buildings in Australia. Harry's work had lots of the application of modern technology whereby he combined the use of artistic styles, social and technological elements. As the technology being used in building varied, his work also corresponded by incorporating the changes in technology in the designs. This can be seen when he changed from his traditional design of using timber for construction and implementing the use of concrete in his later designs. His embracement of technology helped him make several sophisticated designs which could have otherwise not been possible if it were not for the development in technology. Harry's work developed and he could be able to incorporate the use of several new designs in his work. These included the use of geometric curves and the designs of tall and high density buildings (Sharp, 2006). Most of Harry's works were highly demonstrative enactment of his modern design techniques. He had no fixed style for designing thus creating room for the development of new designs that could meet user requirements and change with technology thus improving the efficiency of his works. His work changed as the technology used in building changed. The view that he had for the use of two and three dimensional special arrangement was consistent throughout his career (Sharp, 2006).

Gehry's work is very sophisticated and he uses advanced technological

principles to advance his work. Much of his work goes beyond the current modalities in structural definition. His style sometimes seems unfinished or even crude but most of his work is always consistent with California funk movement of 1960s and 1970s (Greiner, 2009). Gehry is also considered to be a sophisticated architect who employs the use of modern technology to come up with spectacular designs which are really fascinating. His work has however received lots of criticism as some people see the designs of his work to be more sophisticated and waste several building resources and space. His work started at his residential home whereby he first transferred his concept from paper to real life experience (Greiner, 2009).

References

1. Bent Flyvbjerg. 2005 Design by Deception: The Politics of Megaproject Approval. Harvard Design Magazine, no. 22, Spring/Summer 2005, pp. 50-59.
2. Dennis Sharp 2006. Harry Seidler: Innovative modernist architect.
3. Greiner, Andrew. 2009 Frank Gehry Designed Lady Gaga's hat NBC Chicago.