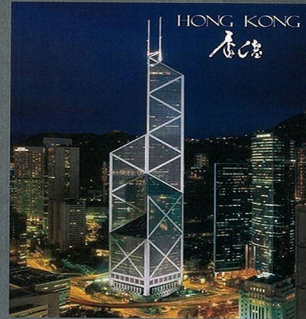


I.M. Pei (Ieoh Ming Pei)

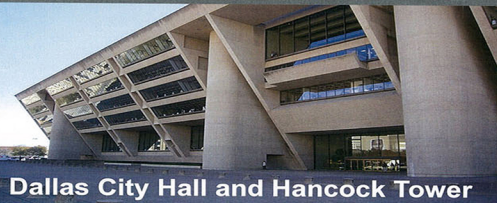
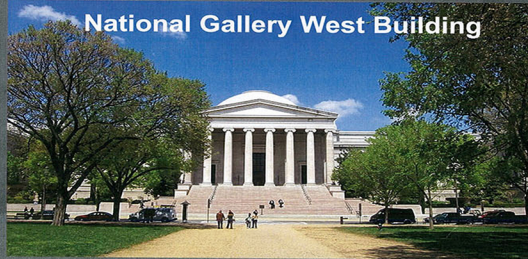
Le Grand Louvre



Bank of China, Hong Kong



National Gallery West Building



Dallas City Hall and Hancock Tower

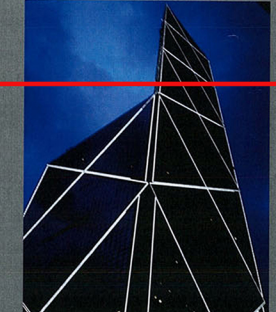
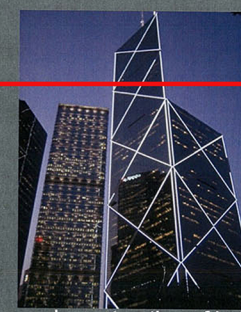
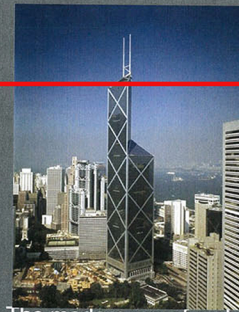
Bank of China in Hong Kong

The bank of china in Hong Kong is a 3 dimensional shape with a structure that has it's supports of the outside of the building. This building as I.M Pei said it needed to reflect "the aspirations of the Chinese people". This structure is made up of 3 types of geometric shapes to give it its main structure, squares, equilateral triangles and right angle triangles. The design had troubles from the start. The location of where the site was to be was surrounded by tangled highways on 3 sides. Pei had trouble finding inspiration for this building but after a weekend to the family holiday he came up with the design with a couple of sticks. The design was both unique and was strong enough to follow the city's strict building regulations. **Also was out of the way from the aero space so then he could not be limited by height in his design.** Since the design was mostly made up from triangles (the worlds strongest shape) it is very structurally sound and has a very appealing image. The design falls into itself giving a more refined shape instead of the more traditional square or rectangular skyscraper. This design of a "visible truss" structure spreads the stress on the 4 base corners. This building also influences "Feng Shui" into it's design. **After the completion of the building the New York Times said "China Won't Ever Be the Same".** Another feature of this building that makes it aesthetically beautiful is the reflective glass as it reflects the city's light of the surrounding buildings giving it a radiant glow.



Describe the architect's era, style, philosophy and specific work. This should be illustrated with images, quotes and diagrams.

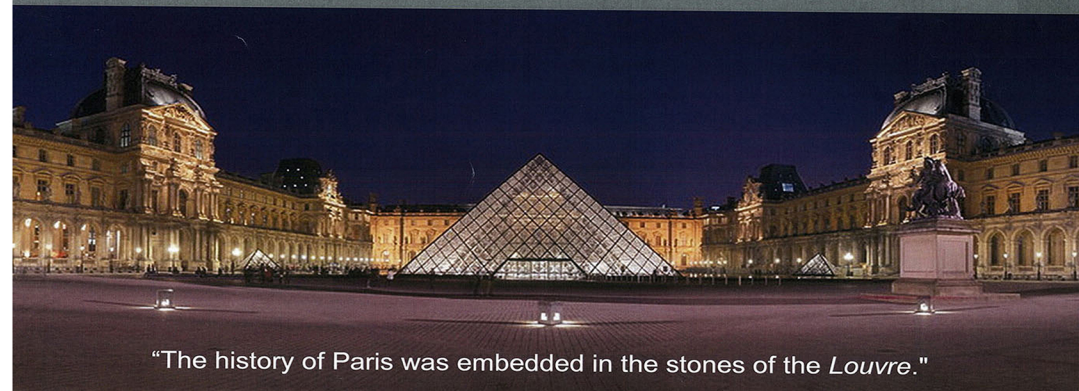
I.M. Pei was born 26 April 1917, in a small town called Canton in China but raised in Hong Kong and Shanghai. As a child he drew inspiration from the Shizilin Garden of Suzhou. At the age of 18 he travelled to America to study at the University of Pennsylvania but latter transferred to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After graduating he went to Harvard Graduate School of Design. As a designer he drew ideas from both western and traditional Chinese architecture. **He is from the modern architect era in which he uses modern building materials and technologies to make better buildings. This is also used in different ways like putting the main structure on the outside.(Bank of China in Hong Kong)**



The modern era of architecture and construction of buildings has greatly been advanced over the past decade. New building materials, new more advanced technology and the ability with these materials to go further and more "out-there" designs have made a huge leap in the industry of the architectural world.

Le Grand Louvre

The new Louvre in Paris holds over 35,000 historic paintings, sculptures, and artefacts. These include world famous paintings like the Mona Lisa which was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci in 1505 and has been insured for US\$645 million this design is a glass pyramid that also has a equal pyramid that mirrors it under ground. The Louvre is the national art museum in France. This structure was designed by I.M. Pei. This pyramid is made up of square planes of glass with a metal frame. The pyramid is surrounded by four triangular water fountains with three smaller glass pyramids surrounding those. Surrounding the courtyard of the main pyramid is the older original buildings. These older styled buildings contrast nicely between the modern era pyramid and the older 12th century building. I believe that I.M. Pei has done this to show us that we never should forget the past but let it guide us to the future.



"The history of Paris was embedded in the stones of the *Louvre*."