



THE BILBAO EFFECT AND STARCHITECTS

Alexander Scott

THE BILBAO EFFECT

- What is the 'Bilbao Effect'?

Bilbao Expo 2010 video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rQZ1FHLFF8U>



FRANK GEHRY AND THE BILBAO EFFECT



- Frank Gehry on MARTa HerfordL:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6kdXNXAIAfl>

Frances Howard Goldwyn
Hollywood Regional Branch Library
Designed by Frank Gehry (1986)



Walt Disney Concert Hall in Los
Angeles (2003)



The Museum of Pop Culture in Seattle (completed 2000)



Dancing House in Prague (1996)

STARCHITECTS: NORMAN FOSTER



Metro Bilbao Station (1995)

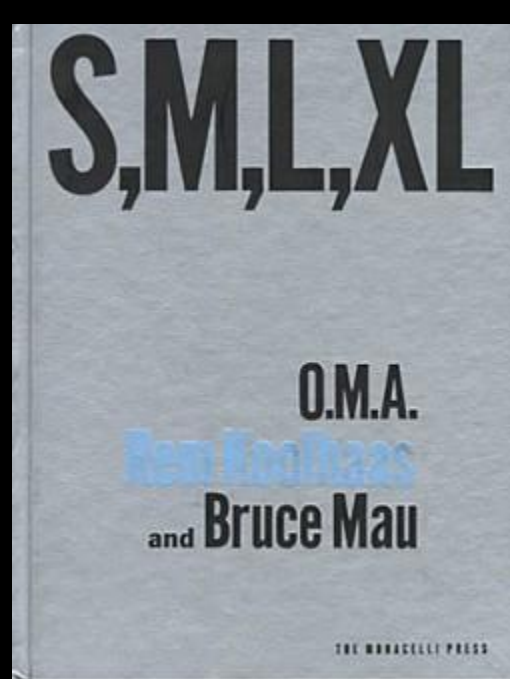


Restored Reichstag in Berlin (1999)

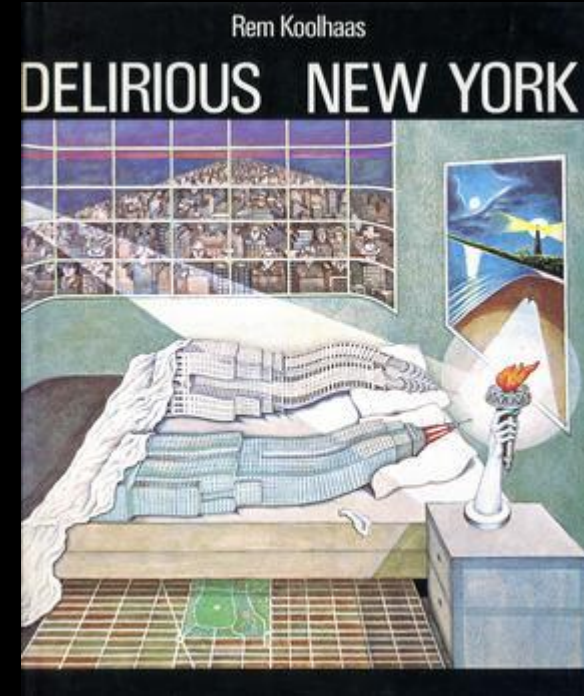


30 St Mary Axe,
London (2004)

STARCHITECTS: REM KOOLHAAS AND THE OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN ARCHITECTURE (OMA)

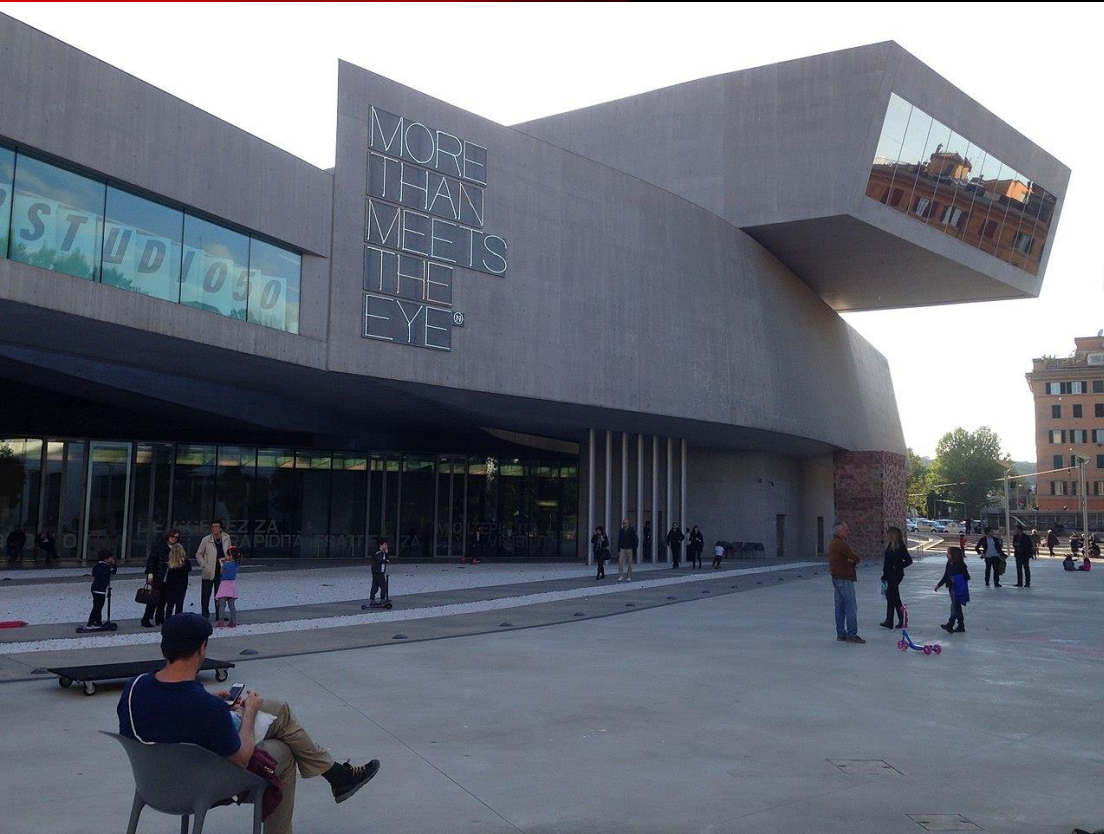


Seattle Central
Library
(2004)

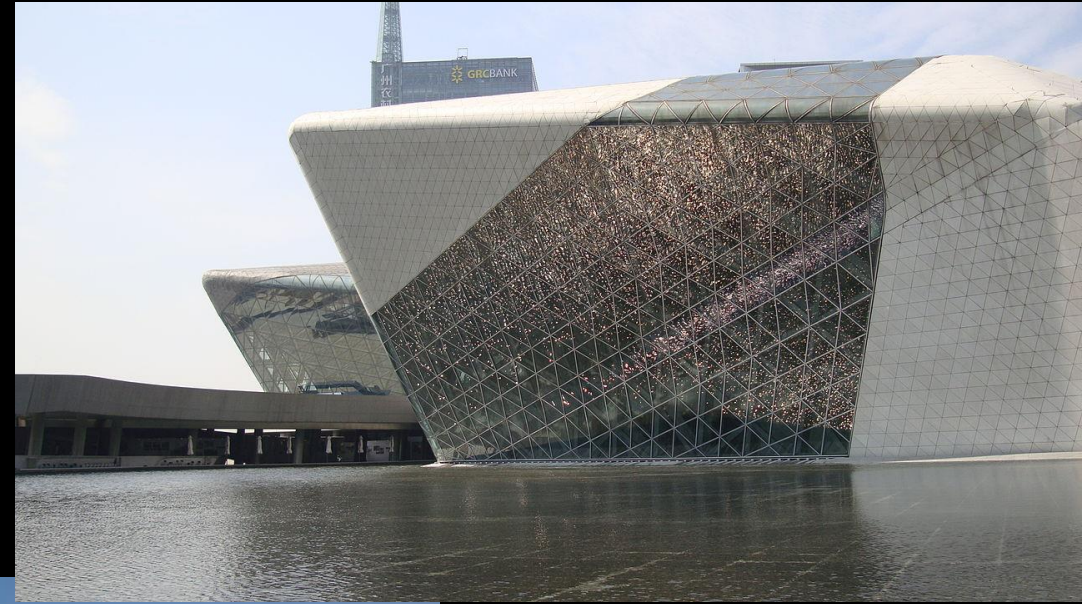


China Media
Group
Headquarters,
Beijing (2012)

STARCHITECTS: ZAHA HADID



MAXXI (National Museum of 21st-Century Arts), Rome (2010)



Guangzhou Opera House (2010)



Riverside Museum, Glasgow (2011)

ADRIAN FRANKLIN, 'JOURNEYS TO THE GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM
BILBAO: TOWARDS A REVISED BILBAO EFFECT,' *ANNALS OF
TOURISM RESEARCH* 59 (2016), PP. 79–92.

- What myths does Franklin associate with the so-called 'Bilbao Effect'?
- How impactful has the Guggenheim Museum been on Bilbao's economy and culture, according to Franklin?
- What other aspects of tourism in Bilbao and the Basque Country does Franklin draw attention to, and to what end?

Hotel Marqués de Riscal in Elciego, Spain (2006)





Cathedral
of Santiago
de
Compostela

Monument
of the
Pilgrims,
Burgos

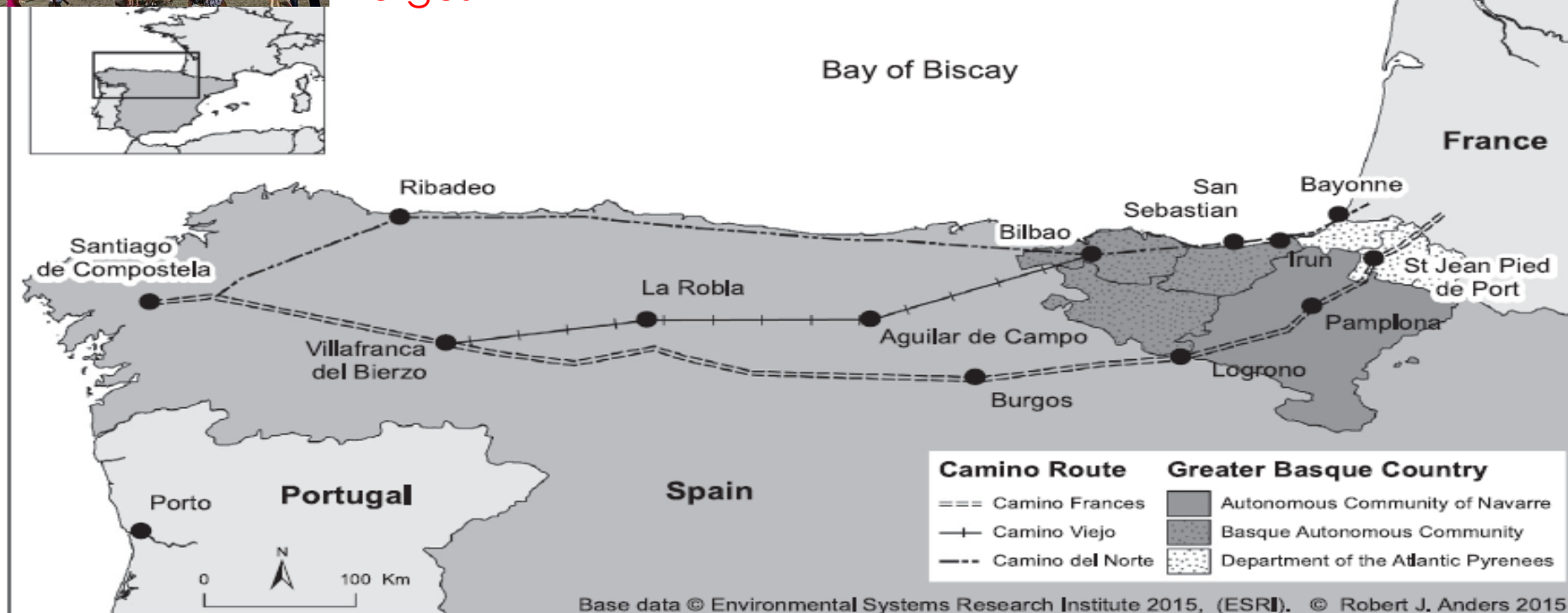


Fig. 1. Map showing the routes of the Camino de Santiago de Compostela through Greater Basque Country and Northern Spain.

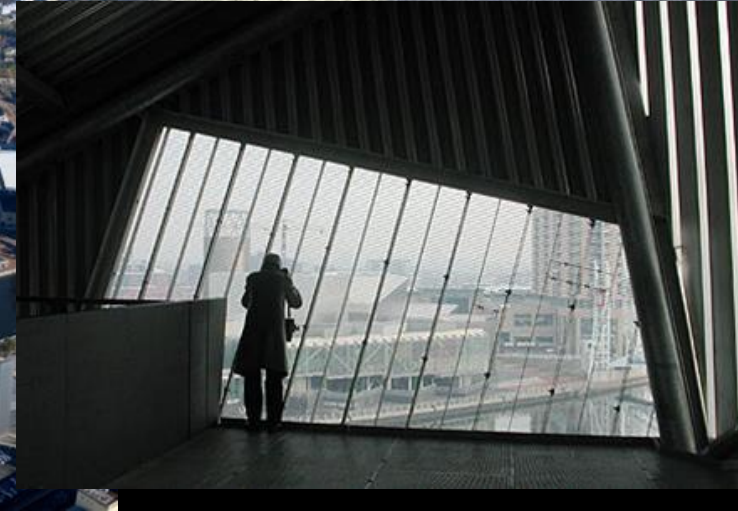
STARCHITECTS: DANIEL LIBESKIND

Daniel Libeskind on Imperial War Museum North, Salford, opened July 2002:

“The Museum is a catalyst for focussing energies – both entrepreneurial and spiritual – and moulding them into creative expression. If Henry Adams were writing today he would add to the Virgin and the Dynamo the Museum, for it is the cultural dynamo transforming the past into the New Millennium”

Goals of helping “the recreation of the entire Trafford region” via “urban regeneration, job creation, tourist spending.”

Quotes from Daniel Libeskind's website
<http://www.adaminaturek.com/daniellibeskind/imperialwarmuseum.htm> [accessed 7 May 2013].



LIBESKIND'S MUSEUM ARCHITECTURE



MO Modern Art
Museum, Vilnius
(2018)



Bundeswehr Military History Museum, Dresden



Extension to Denver Art Museum

Exterior
of Jewish
Museum,
Berlin
(above);
extension
to Royal
Ontario
Museum,
Toronto
(left)

PETER CHAMETZKY, 'NOT WHAT WE EXPECTED: THE JEWISH MUSEUM BERLIN IN PRACTICE,' *MUSEUM AND SOCIETY* 6:3 (2008), PP. 216–245.

What are the key features of Daniel Libeskind's design for the Jewish Museum?

- What ideas and concepts informed the Libeskind design?
- What design techniques were used in the exterior architecture?
- How did the exterior architecture relate to the interior?
- How was space organised in Libeskind's design?

How would you describe Libeskind's design?

- What 'type' of building would you say it is?
- What 'type' of museum would you say it is?
- Do you like the museum design, and why?





Interior sections of
Jewish Museum, Berlin

- “The design was based on three conceptions:
- 1) the impossibility of understanding the history of Berlin without understanding the enormous intellectual, economic and cultural contribution made by Jewish citizens of Berlin;
 - 2) the necessity to integrate physically and spiritually the meaning of the Holocaust into the consciousness and memory of the city of Berlin;
 - 3) that only through the acknowledgement and incorporation of this erasure and void of Jewish life in Berlin, can the history of Berlin and Europe have a human future.”



(Quotation by Daniel Libeskind:
<http://www.inexhibit.com/case-studies/daniel-libeskind-jewish-museum-part2/>; accessed October 6 2014)

PETER CHAMETZKY, 'NOT WHAT WE EXPECTED: THE JEWISH MUSEUM BERLIN IN PRACTICE,' *MUSEUM AND SOCIETY* 6:3 (2008), PP. 216–245.

- **What are the notable features of the Jewish Museum's interior architecture?**
 - How is space organised inside the museum?
 - Is the interior architecture intended to engender specific reactions/interactions from museumgoers?
 - Is there anything significant about the manner in which visitors approach and enter the museum?
 - Is there anything significant about the manner in which lighting is used at the museum?
 - What are some of the notable artefacts and exhibits inside the museum?
- **What observations does Chametzky make about visitors and staff at the museum?**

PETER CHAMETZKY, 'NOT WHAT WE EXPECTED: THE JEWISH MUSEUM BERLIN IN PRACTICE,' *MUSEUM AND SOCIETY* 6:3 (2008), pp. 216–245.

- **What does Chametzky identify as the guiding themes behind the way displays are organised inside the museum, and are these problematic in any way?**
- **Are there any tensions or discrepancies between the principles of Libeskind's design for the museum and how it operates on a daily basis?**
 - Are the interior exhibitions consistent with the principles behind Libeskind's design?
- **How does the Jewish Museum relate to its immediate urban surroundings?**
 - Does its architecture harmonise with the rest of the Kreuzberg district, and the rest of the Berlin cityscape?
- **What does Chametzky have to say about the manner in which the Jewish Museum markets itself?**
 - What sort of image of Berlin and Germany does he claim that the museum projects, and is this problematic in any way?



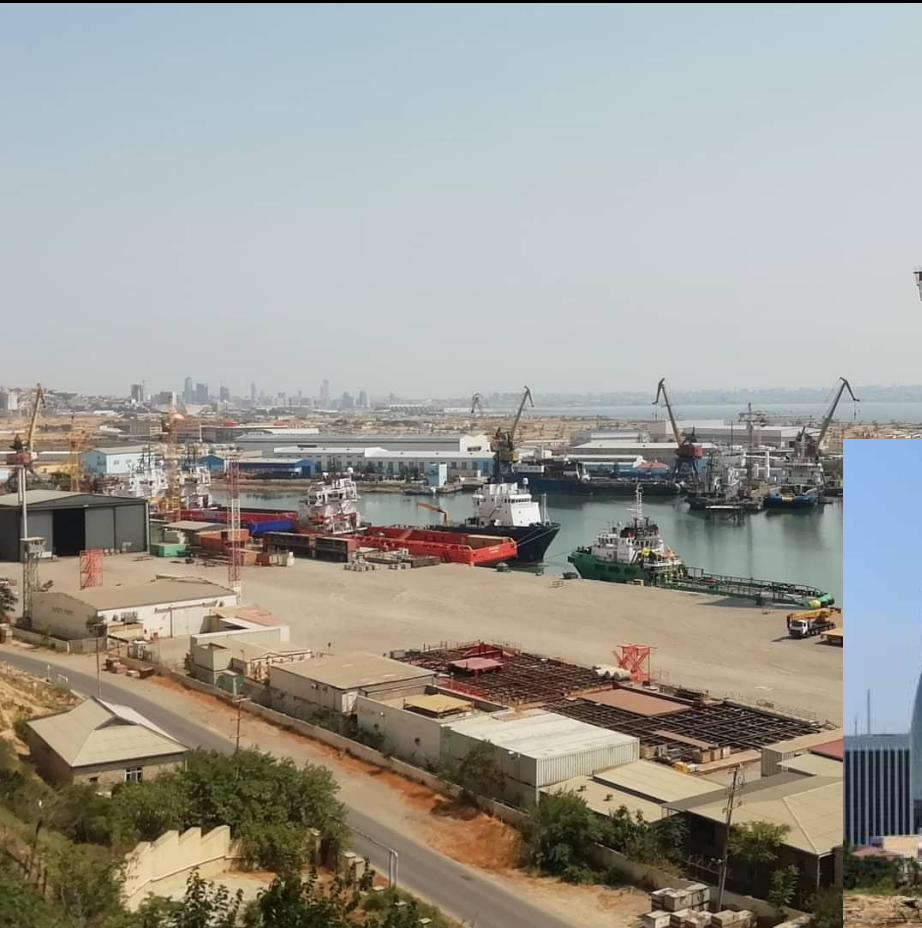
Jüdisches Museum Berlin

Nicht das, was Sie erwarten.



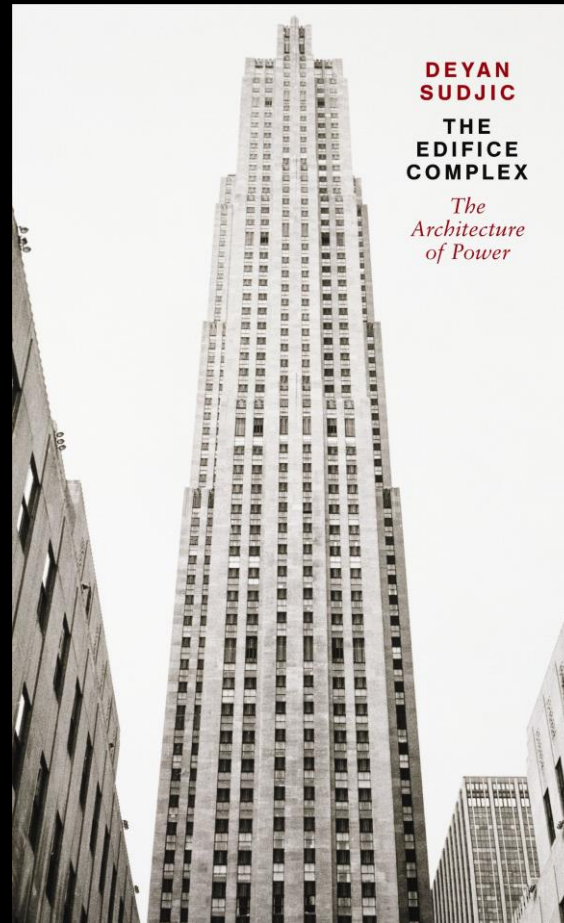
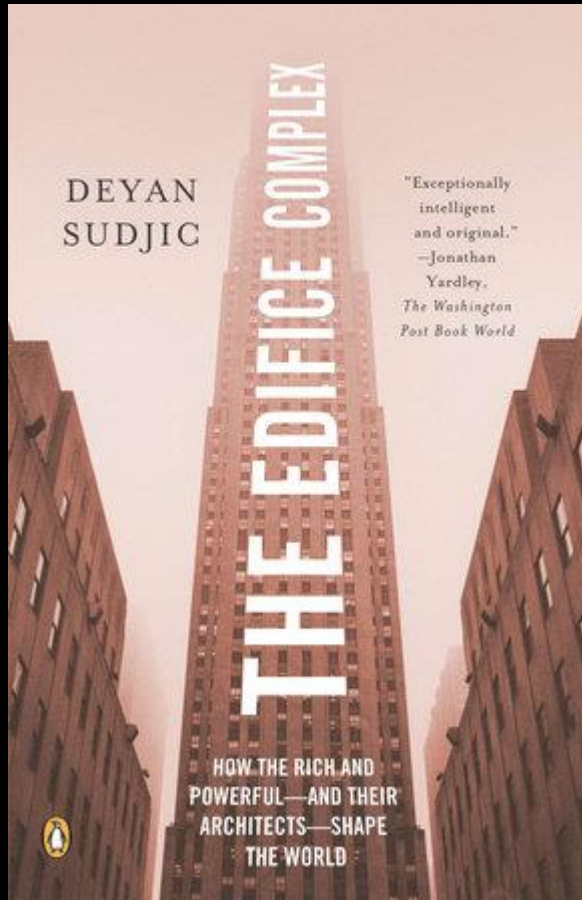
BRUCE GRANT, 'THE EDIFICE COMPLEX ARCHITECTURE AND THE POLITICAL LIFE OF SURPLUS IN THE NEW BAKU.'

PUBLIC CULTURE 26:3 (2014), PP. 501–528.



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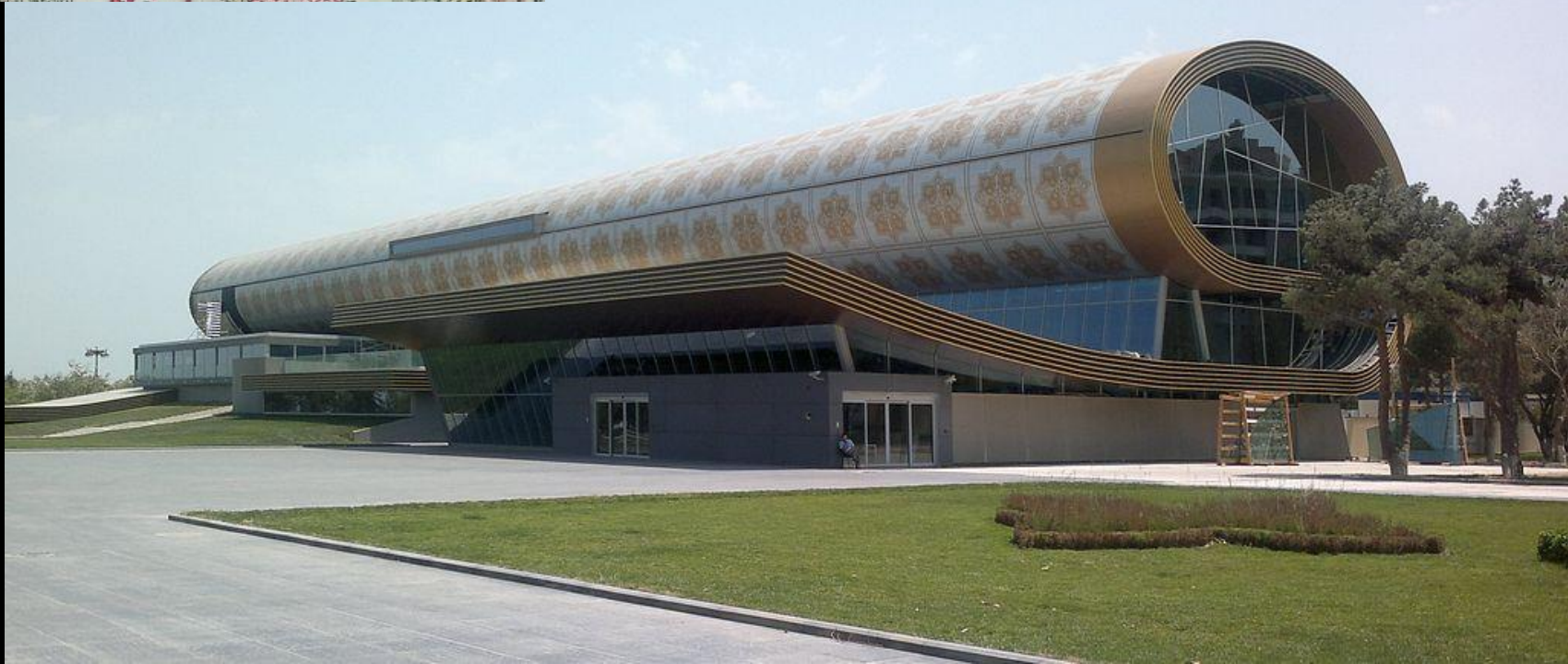
EDIFICE COMPLEX

- Term coined by activist Behn Cervantes to refer to publicly-funded vanity projects in the Philippines under Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos (1965–1986)

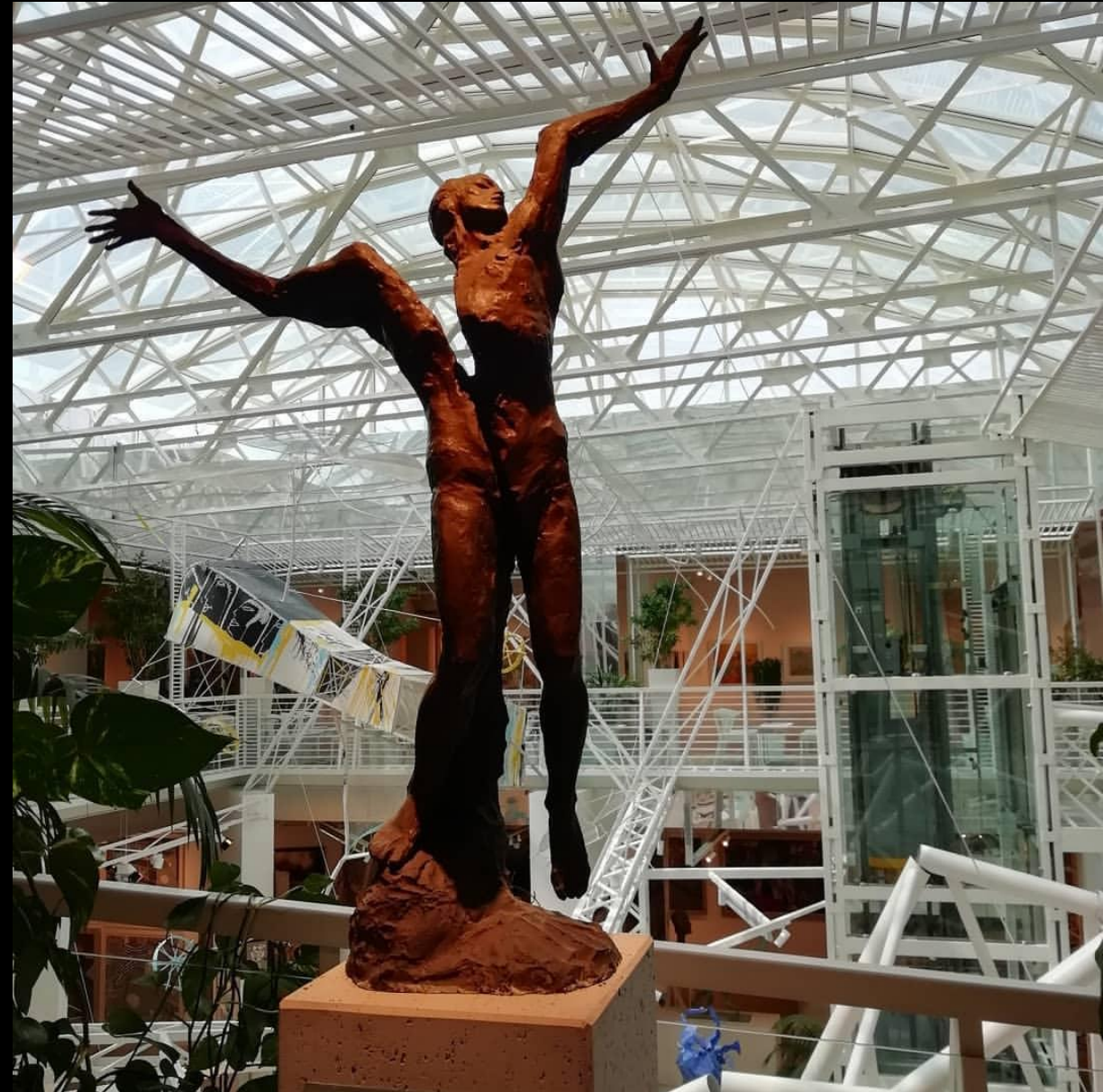




CARPET MUSEUM, BAKU.

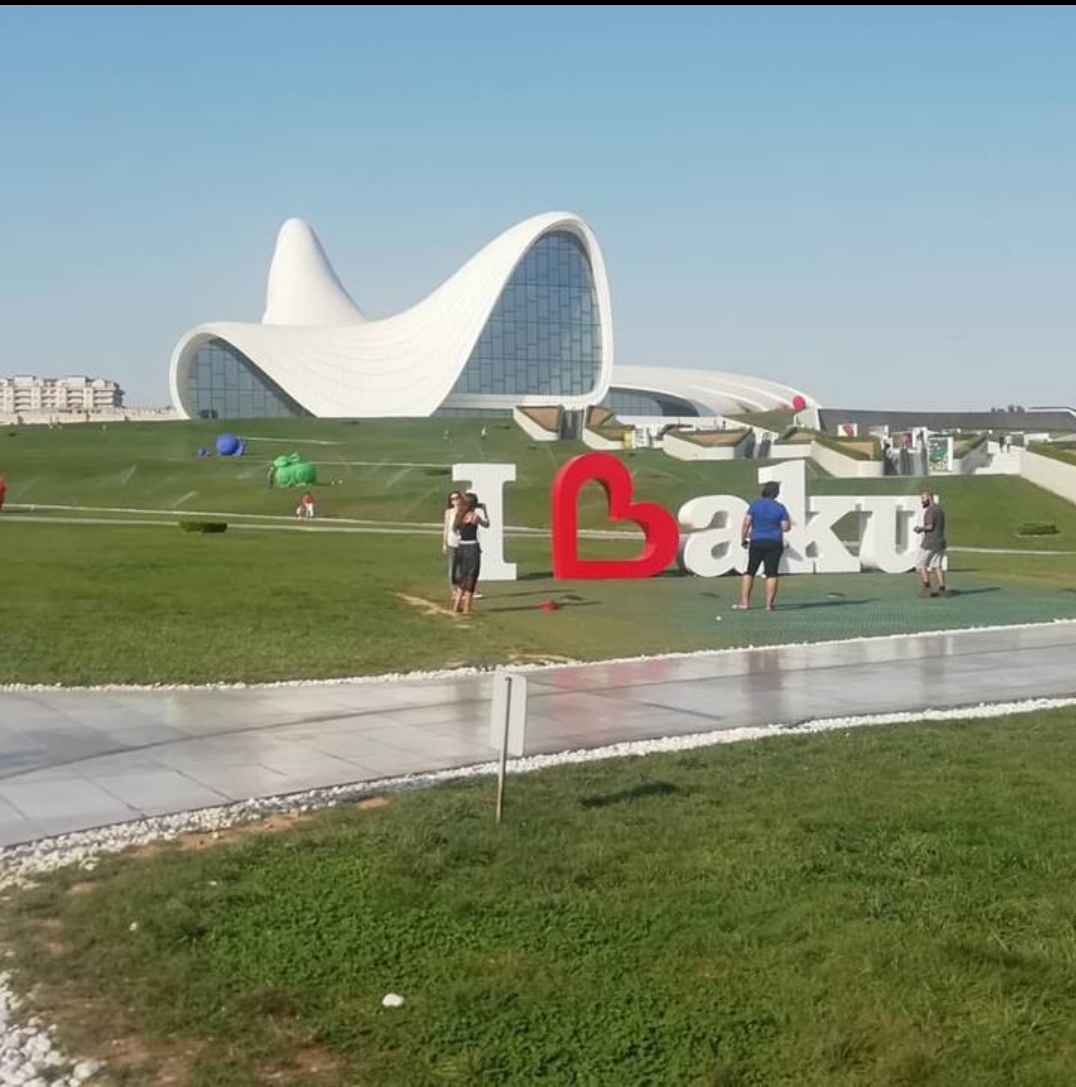


BAKU MUSEUM OF MODERN ART



HEYDAR ALIYEV CENTRE

NAMED AFTER PRESIDENT OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC (1993–2003), FATHER OF CURRENT PRESIDENT ILHAM ALIYEV



Baku: An Art Lover's Guide:

<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x6iektx>, c. 40 mins



BAKU WHITE CITY

- <https://youtu.be/f16W6ZH5K1E>



KHAZAR ISLANDS

