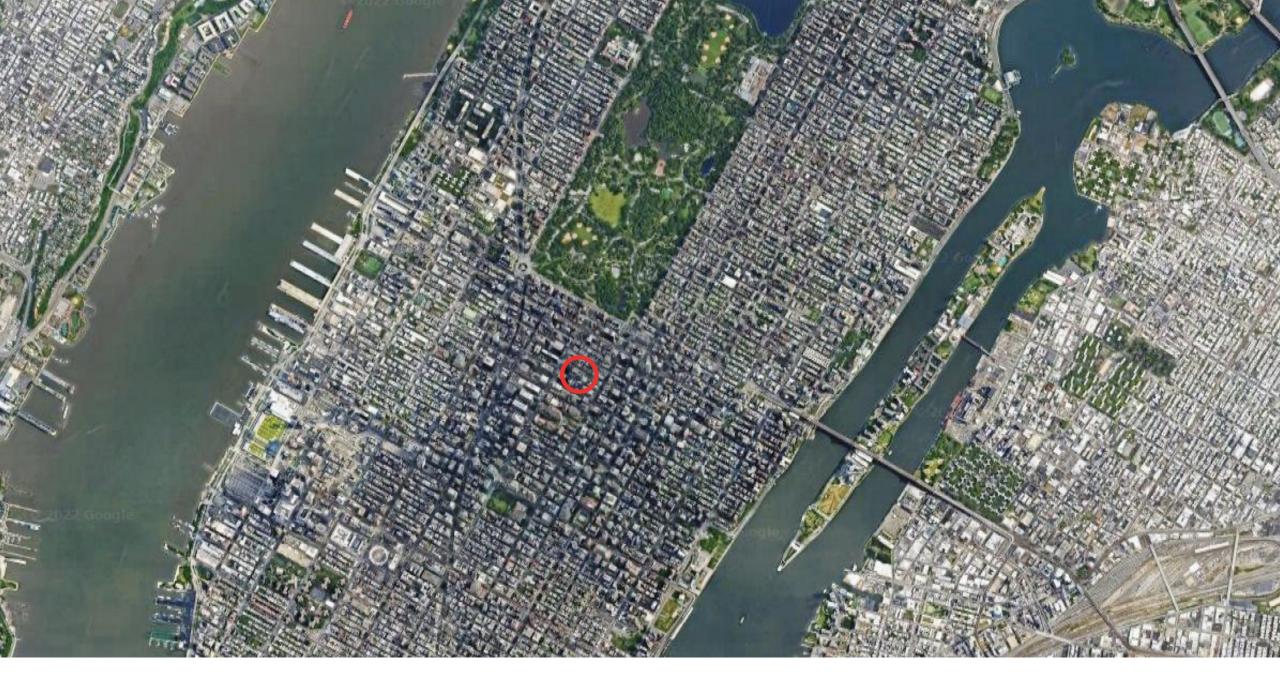
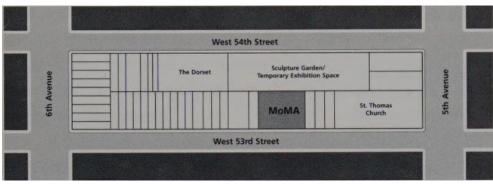
Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) Competition proposals 1997

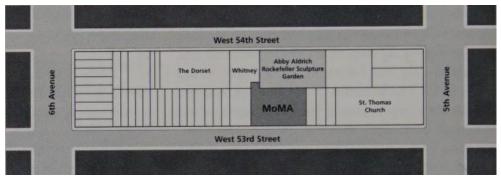
Aarnio Robin Bulhakova Oleksandra



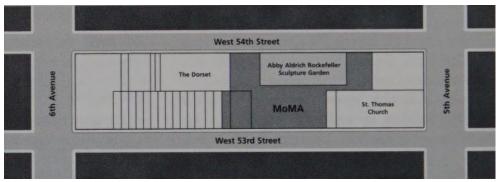
11 West 53 Street, Manhattan, New York City, New York, USA



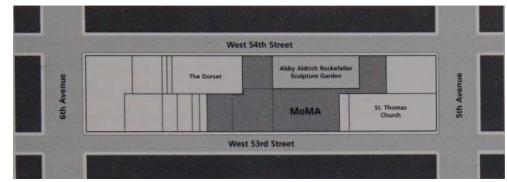
Site of the original Goodwin-Stone building, 1939



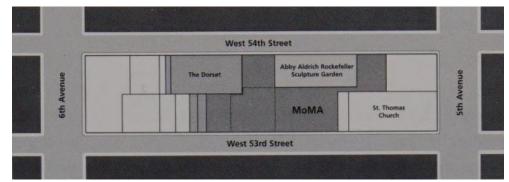
Museum site, including The Abigail Greene Aldrich Rockefeller Sculpture Garden, 1954



Museum site and adjacent properties, 1968



Museum site, 1984



Museum site and adjacent properties, 1996

Historical development of The Museum Of Modern Art site, 1939 - 1996

1997

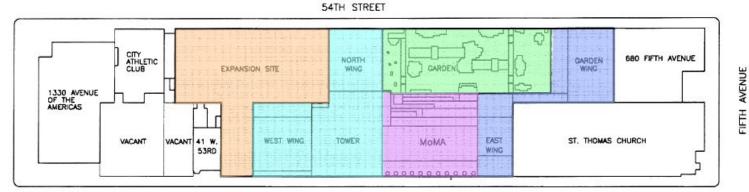
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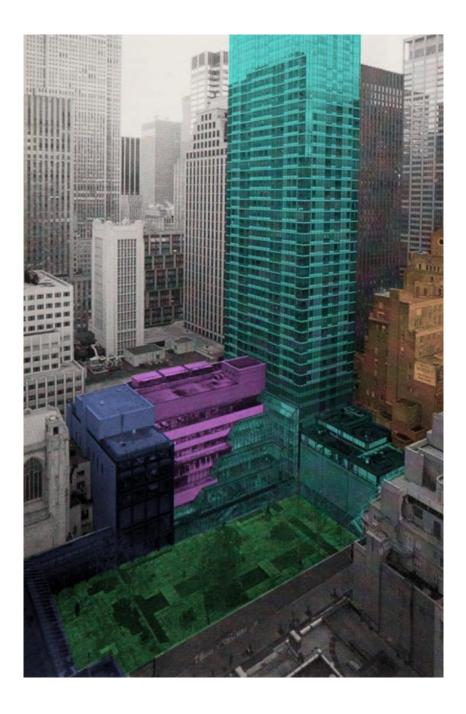
AVENUE

- 1. Original Goodwin-Stone building (1939)
- 2. Sculpture Garden (1954)
- 3. Philip Johnson East wing (1964)
- 4. Cesar Pelli West wing & Museum tower (1984)
- 5. Expansion site (Dorset Hotel)



53RD STREET





Background

Expansion and reorganization of MoMA

Expansion alternatives:

- 1. Second site elsewhere in the city
- 2. Building on top of the existing buildings
- 3. Moving the whole museum
- **Expansion site: acquired Dorset Hotel**

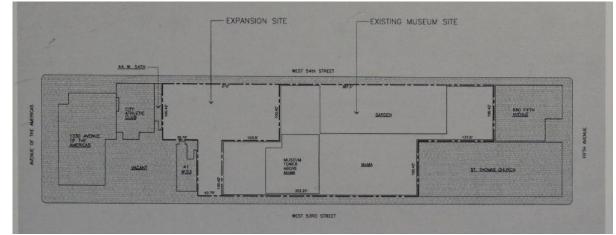
		Steven Holl
		Toyo Ito
10 architects were chosen to participate in a problem-solving design exercise ("The Charette")		Rem Koolhaas
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks time to develop and present architectural and urban concepts (not specific designs)		Dominique Perrault
		Rafael Viñoly
		Tod Williams / Billie Tsien
3 Finalists participated in an architectural competition - > winner Yoshio Taniguchi		Herzog & de Meuron
	Einalists	Bernard Tschumi

	Wiel Arets	
	Steven Holl	
	Toyo Ito	
	Rem Koolhaas	
	Dominique Perrault	
	Rafael Viñoly	
	Tod Williams / Billie Tsien	
	Herzog & de Meuron	
Finalists	Bernard Tschumi	
	Yoshio Taniguchi (WINNER)	

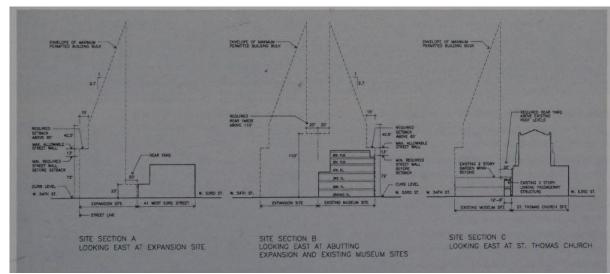
Site area (existing area) 513 000 square feet

Program

- gallery space (collections Galleries and temporary Exhibition Galleries)
- library and archives
- education department
- curatorial departments
- conservation
- offices and other workspace
- art storage
- cafeteria
- public restaurant
- design and book store



Project site plan

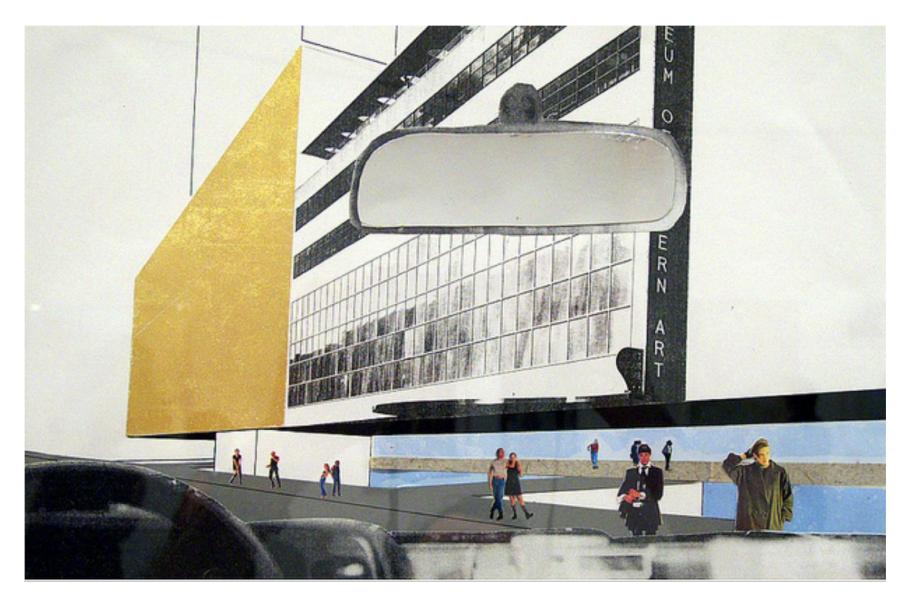


Site sections A, B, C

OMA

"Theoretically, MoMa is about newness. Newness is ambiguous, it cannot last it cannot have a tradition."

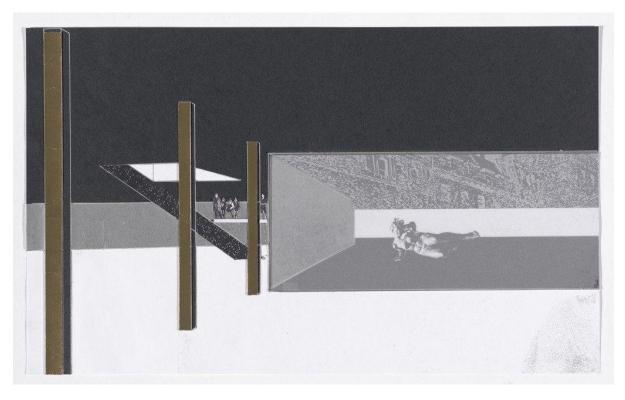
- Rem Koolhaas

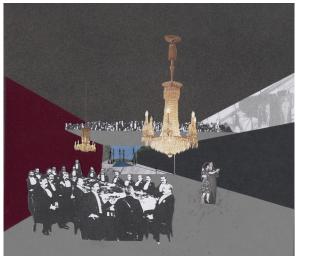


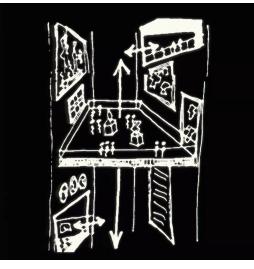
Day and night



Whereas painting and sculpture are best revealed in conditions of (simulated) daylights, new arts need a darker, more artificial accommodation, an American night, illuminated by electronic haze, glowing and flickering.





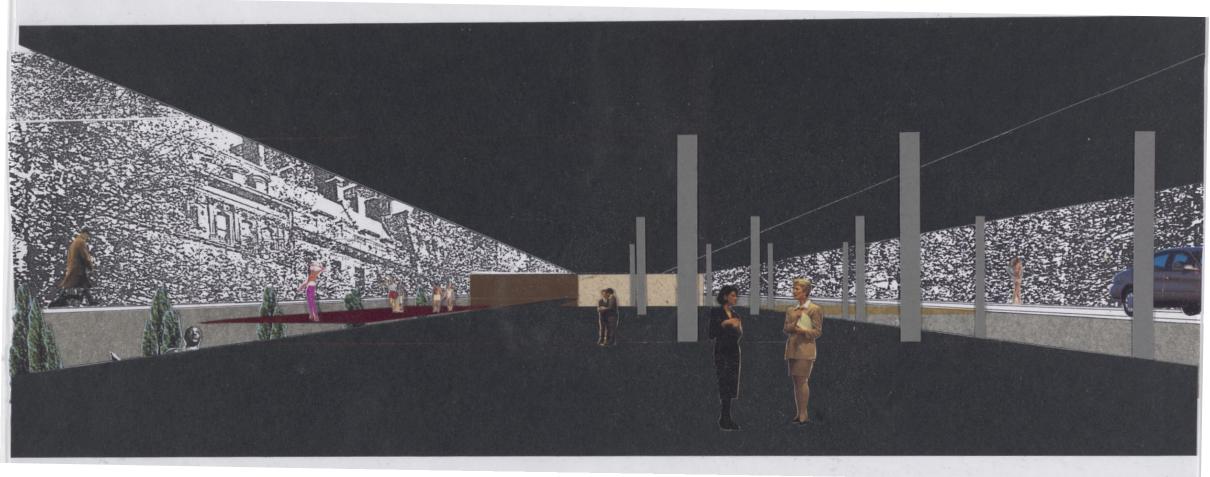


Individual vs. Collective

More and more technologies provoke the splintering of the collective into an infinite number of individuals each with his own interest.

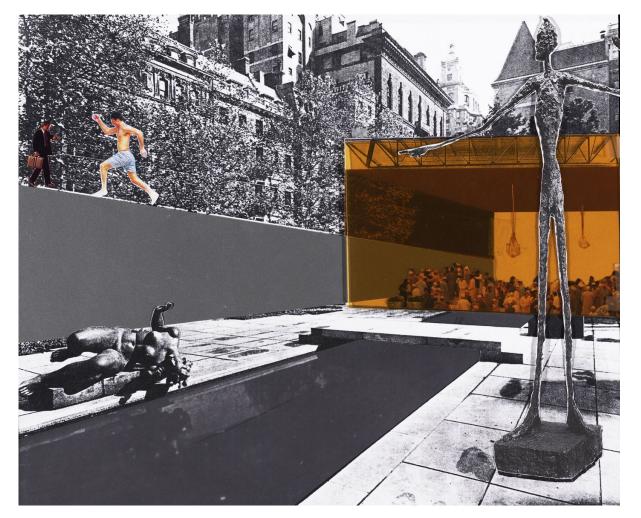
- bigger rooms
- space for the individual visitor with a highly specific aim
- cellular accommodation

The city should be admitted to the Museum



View of open plaza, ground level

The city should be admitted to the Museum

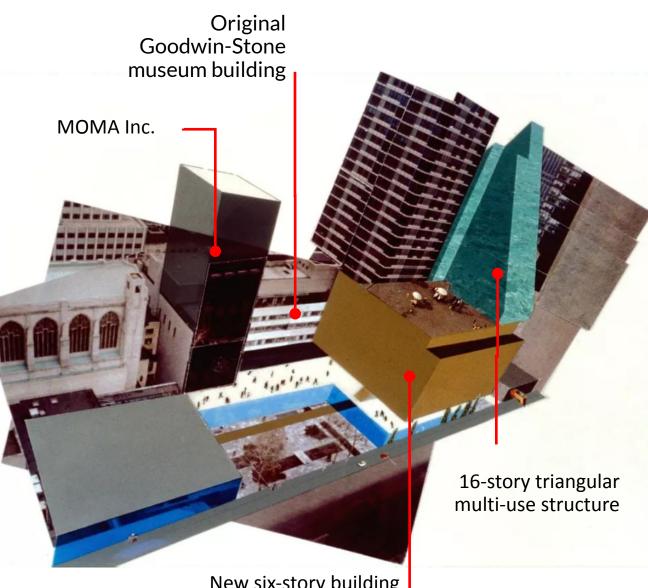


- Ground floor is reconsidered as a single urban surface.
- Sculpture garden is lowered ⇒ Daylight now surrounds the former basement on all sides.
- Direct visual transparency between 53rd and 54th street ⇒ The two streets acquire a potential equivalence that allows a large variety of entry and exit points
- Garden level = urban living room
- Forum "universal space" enclosed by glass, to be used for lectures, concerts, conferences, temporary shows and social events.

View of relocated sculpture garden

Main volumes

- The museum's six curatorial departments are based, one department per floor, in the original Goodwin-Stone museum building.
- MOMA Inc. a new 7-story tower for administrative offices is built atop Johnson's 1964 addition, the site of the present bookstore.
- The museum's main galleries are contained within a new six-story building, to the west of Cesar Pelli's 1985 residential Museum Tower.
- Atop this generic box, Koolhaas proposes to plant a slim 16-story triangular spire, which acquires tearing down the Dorset Hotel. A multi-use structure contains study centers, private viewing rooms, restaurants.

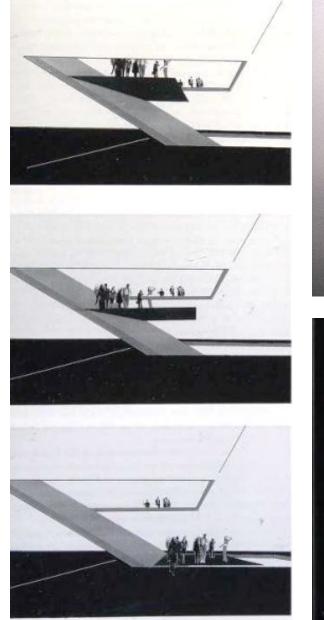


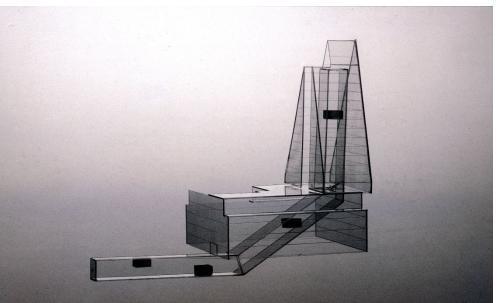
New six-story building for museum's main galleries

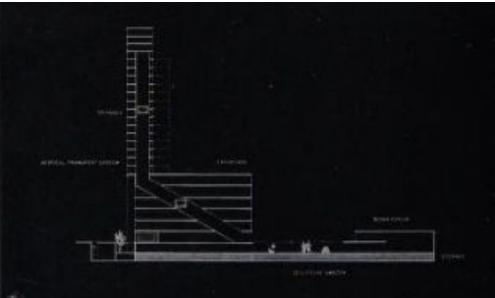
"Odyssey" transportation system

Koolhaas proposes a grand moving staircase.

Developed by Otis, the Odyssey transport system is a cross between an elevator and a funicular tram. The same "car" can move vertically, horizontally and diagonally.



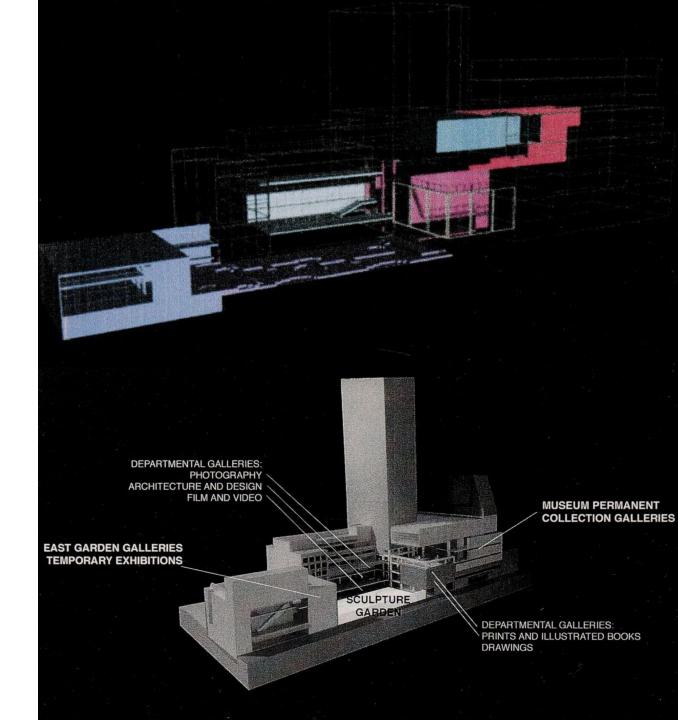


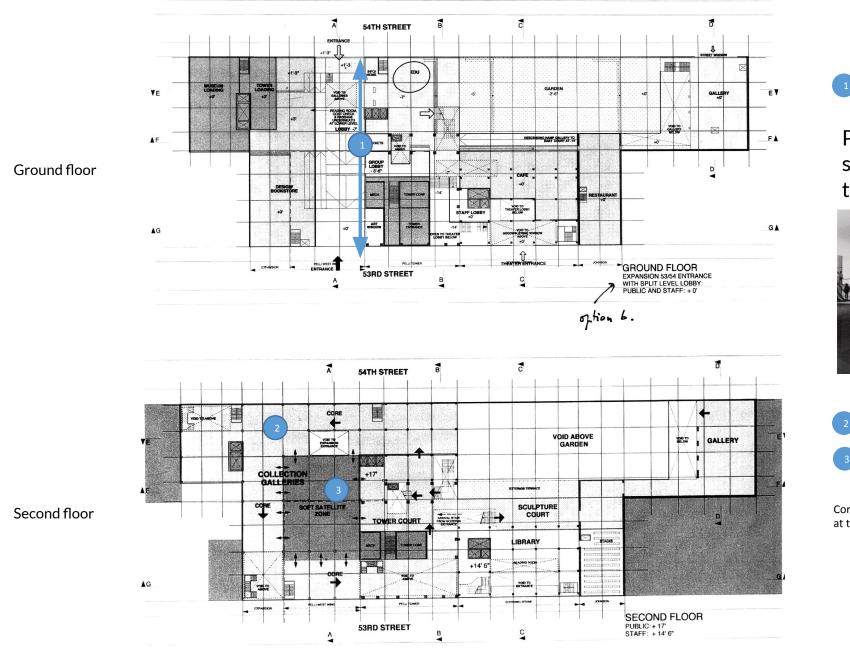


Bernard Tschumi

Tschumi's proposal's main theme is about structural and conceptual interlocking spaces ("courts"):

- interlocking the old and the new
- Temporary and permanent collection
- Painting and sculpture collection
- Public area and curational offices
- Gallerias and film theater spaces...





The Charette - phase

1 Entrance court

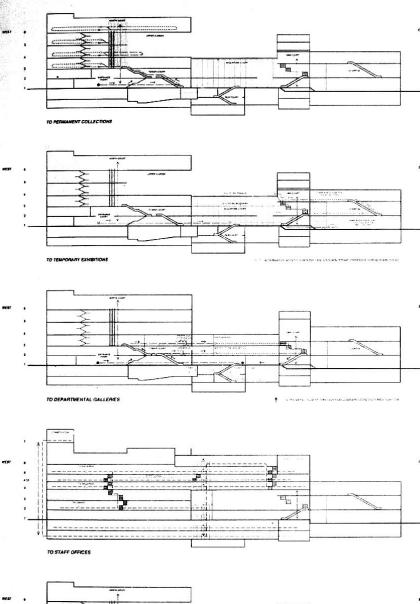
Presence also on the 54th street: entrance on both sides to an entrance hall

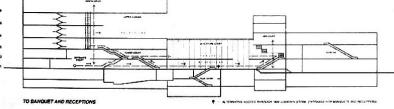


Core gallery (permanent)

Satellite galleries

Core at the edges (best rooms and best light) and satellite galleries at the center



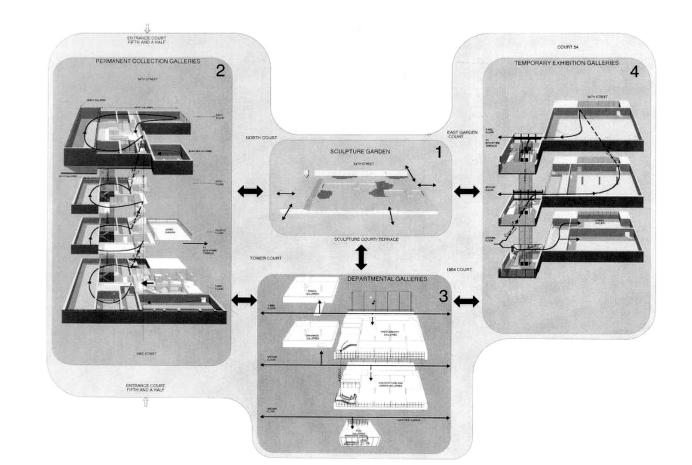


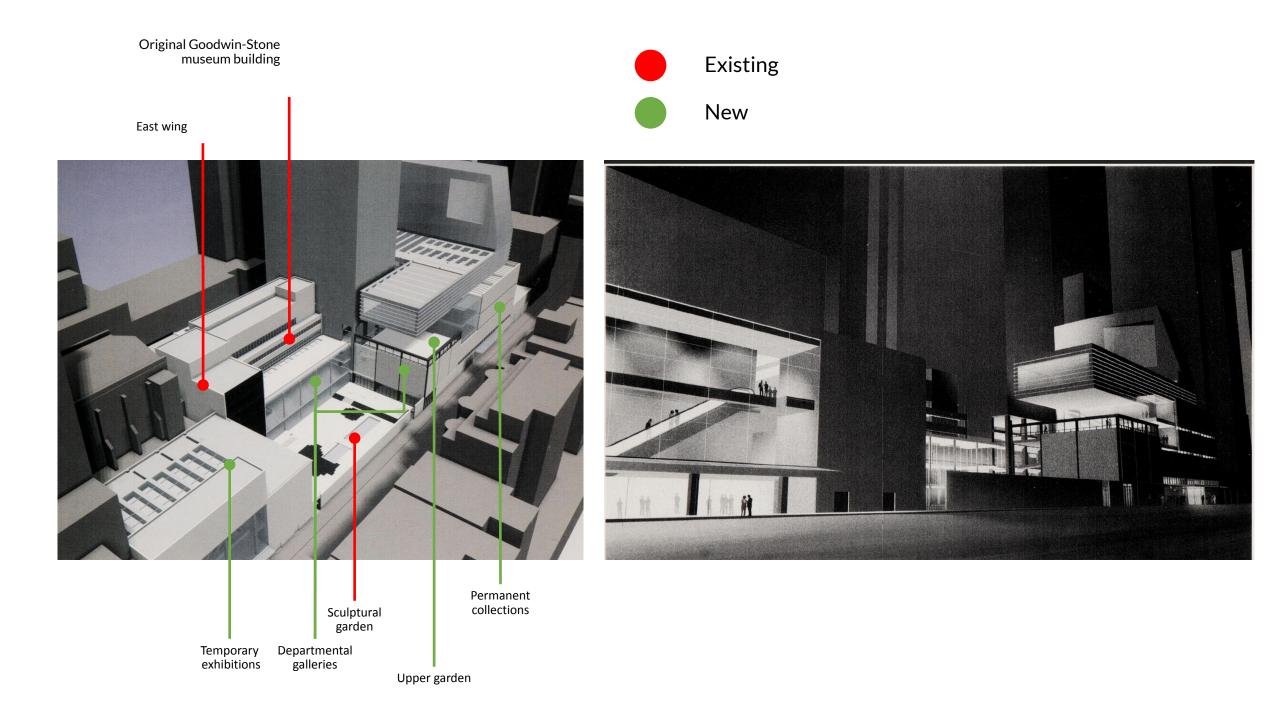
Movement

Sequential loop: alternates between art and public space.

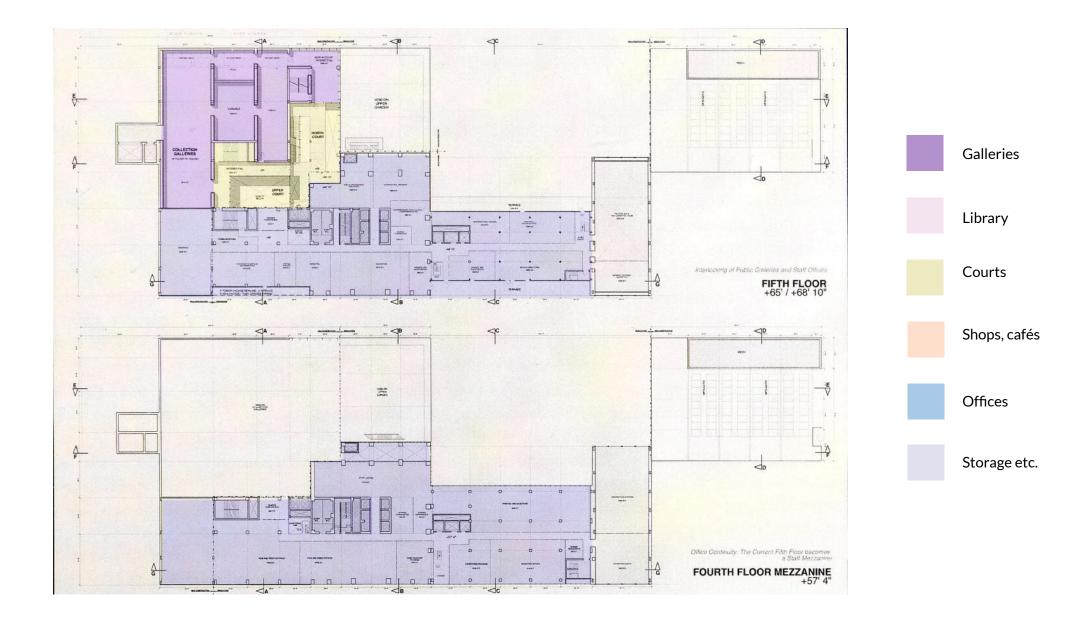
Connections between indoor and outdoor "courts"

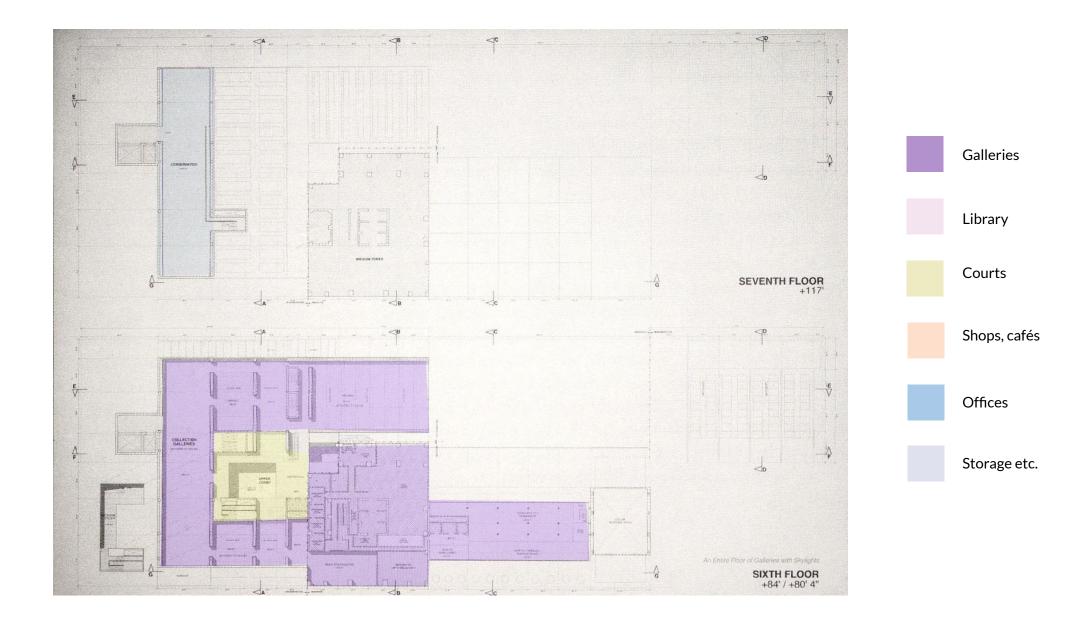
- Visitor can at all time and levels return to other parts of the building
- Alternate routes that connect different spaces and allow rather free movement around the museum

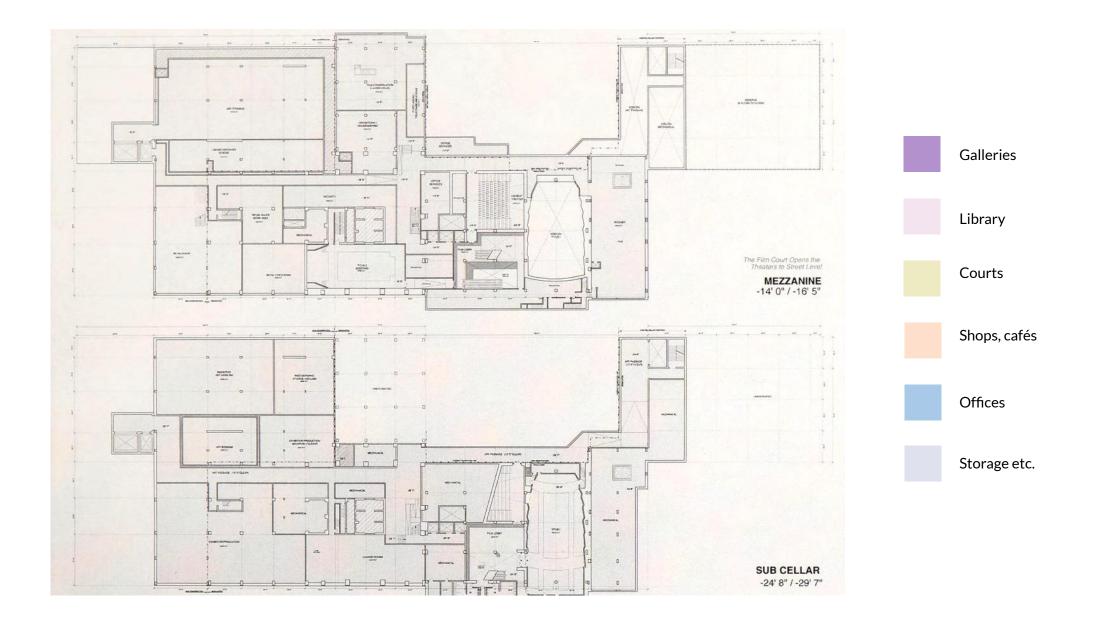












References

- Lowry, G. D., & Riley, T. (1998). *Imagining the future of the museum of modern art* (No. 7). The Museum of Modern Art.
- Merwood-Salisbury, Joanna. (1997). Ten projects for the MoMA (Illustrated competition entries for the exhibition, 'Toward the New Museum of Modern Art, Sketchbooks by Ten Architects', by Toyo Ito, Bernard Tschumi, Tod Williams & Billie Tsien, Rafael Vinoly, Dominique Perrault, Jacques Herzog & Pierre de Meuron, Yoshio Taniguchi, Wiel Arets and Steven Holl). Lotus International. 95. 27-45.