

---

# Post-structural Delineation

## Perspectives, Explosions, X-Rays and Axonometrics: Drawing Techniques beyond Renaissance and Modernism

---

**VOLKAN ALKANOGU**

Georgia Institute of Technology

If we review techniques of architectural representation within the 20th century besides orthographic drawings such as the elevation, plan and section, we notice the rise of the axonometric drawings during the second half of the century.

Massimo Scolari, in his 2012 book 'Oblique Drawing, A History of Anti-Perspective', describes the use of axonometric drawings during early centuries from ancient Chinese storyboards to French medieval fortification drawings of castles and protective city wall constructions by Jacques Perret. The necessity to measure and introduce accuracy during times of war was an important benefit for the use of axonometric drawings. In addition, the drawing technique also offers a coherent understanding of assembly and tectonics and was used in mechanical engineering drawings in the early 20th century.

Axonometric drawings were introduced to the architectural discipline by several designers such as James Stirling for his Florey Building in Oxford, England in 1971, Jan Kaplicky of Future Systems for literally all his project proposals, or Peter Eisenman for the Falk House Design in Vermont, US in 1969. Eisenman in fact claims for the era of Modernism to truly become authentic, it has to embrace axonometric drawings as its own representation technique in the same way as the Renaissance era embraced the Perspective view.

The post-structural delineation argument based on theories of post – structuralists such as Umberto Eco, builds upon Eisenman's claim to introduce a authentic representation technique beyond Modernism and is in search for contemporary drawing techniques hybridizing perspective views, exploded drawings, x-rays views and axonometrics drawings.

## POST - STRUCTURAL DELINEATION //

### EXPLOSIONS, AXONOMETRICS AND TECHNIQUES OF THE RENAISSANCE

