Who is this
and what did he do to light?

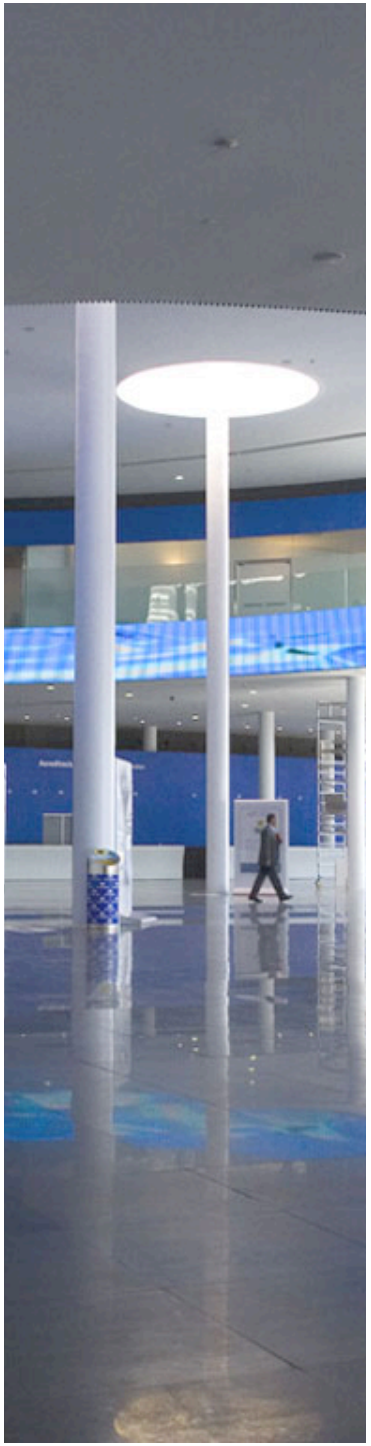
Can you hear light click across this surface? Why?

And movement?

And why is kermit part of all this?

Our goals in describing…

- The architect
- The building name
- The place where we'd find the building
- The date of the building (year)
- The element's shape and form
- The element's material
- The element's character (refined, coarse, heavy, light…)
- The element's influence on space (defines an edge, defines a path, fills a space as a field, encloses, caps, release's, expands, supports…)
- The way light interacts with the element (and it's material…in the context of the place it is found…
    - reflects (what? How is light changed in the processes? Color, scale, contrast,…)
    - absorbs (how? Evenly? As a pattern? What scale, what directionality?)
    - washes across (what is it's resolution? Binary? A gradual transition from dark to light? How does the architects action help us see this?)
    - is a source (how does it shape light? How does it distribute it?)



A pretty good start…

- “The columns within the “Fair of Barcelona Gran Viz Venue” Entrance hall by Toyo Ito in Spain are made up of slender, smooth concrete tubes. Light plays a major role in the columns in that the columns are put in place where there is a light well directly above them. Since the columns are perfectly smooth and painted white they cast no shadows making them seem like beams of light coming down from the light wells. This helps the columns feel less like columns and makes the space seem more open.”

Needs improvement

- "Library of Congress in Washington D.C., designed by John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. The Corinthian columns inside the Library of Congress are carved from a light colored marble. A forest of columns defines the space known as the Great Hall, which is imbued with an opulence not found in most libraries."