

PAOLO SOLERI: PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECT AHEAD OF HIS TIME



Born in 1919 in Turin, Italy, architect Paolo Soleri came to Arizona in 1947 to study under Frank Lloyd Wright, at Taliesin West. Soleri and Wright had vastly different views on the shape American cities should take; Wright favored the sprawling "Broadacre City" concept that would disperse people from each other

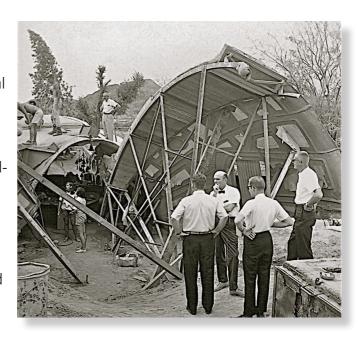
and the nexus of community life, while Soleri envisioned the opposite, an "urban implosion:" a compact and vertically dense, community-focused environment. The apprenticeship with Wright, while contentious and brief, influenced Soleri and his life's work profoundly and his cemented his interest in incorporating natural elements as Wright had into his designs.





After his year and a half at Taliesin West in Scottsdale, Arizona, Soleri received the first of only two commissions to design and build a private home. Dome House, completed in 1952, is an award-winning desert home that attracted the attention of the architecture world. Following Dome House, Soleri accepted a commission and returned to Europe to build The Ceramica Artistica Solimene, a ceramics factory on Italy's Amalfi coast. It was while constructing this factory, now designated an Italian historic building, that Soleri first began creating ceramics.

Returning to Arizona in 1955, Soleri and his wife settled on a 5-acre parcel of land north of Phoenix to establish "Cosanti," Soleri's architectural and craft studio, in what was then a rural area where crop and livestock farms thrived. Today, Cosanti sits on the same piece of land and the Cosanti Originals arts and crafts company is housed there. The landscape surrounding Cosanti looks vastly different from when it was founded. The town of Paradise Valley grew around Soleri's modest piece of land and mansions now populate the area much as farmhouses once did and stand in contrast to the organic and provocative architectural experiments Soleri created there.





Using ceramics skills he developed at the Solimene Factory in Italy, Soleri began making earth-cast ceramics. Today, Cosanti Originals uses the same

time-honored methods introduced by Soleri in making its world-renowned bronze and ceramic windbells. Soleri's artistic output was prolific and the sculptural bell mobiles and sculptures he created have helped



to support his theoretic urban design exploration and architectural experimentation. In 1965, Soleri established The Cosanti Foundation, a non-profit



organization dedicated to influencing the way the built world is created in balance with the environment. Many hundreds of art and architectural students from around the world have apprenticed at Cosanti with Soleri and, while "learning by doing" (as he had once done with Wright), helped construct the innovative "earth-cast" concrete structures used as workspaces, administrative offices, a bronze foundry, and ceramics studios. His revolutionary philosophy of "arcology," a portmanteau of "architecture" and "ecology" is the theory for which Paolo Soleri is best known and

his landmark 1969 book, "Arcology:
The City in the Image of Man," written at

Cosanti became the catalyst for Arcosanti, the experimental micro-city midway between Phoenix and Sedona in Central Arizona. Inspired by Soleri's progressive arcology theory, Arcosanti has been built and inhabited over 50 years by



thousands of volunteers. Dubbed "the urban laboratory" by famed New York Times Architecture Critic Ada Louise Huxtable in the mid-1970s, the moniker was embraced by Soleri who was known for his relentless architectural experimentation.



Today, Arcosanti is no longer under construction, nor is it finished according to Soleri's original design which would have housed 2,000 people. But it remains an experiment, both social and structural, and its residents participate by demonstrating how to push the boundaries by living in a place designed according to Soleri's arcology principle which brought people closer to nature and closer to each other in spaces intentionally built to be multi-functional, vertical, and compact to use natural resources more wisely. Soleri received important acknowledge ments and accolades over the span of his career including an AIA Gold



Medal, the Venice Biennale's Golden Lion, and the Smithsonian Medal for Lifetime Achievement, among others and he is widely considered to be an important figure in the canon of American architectural history.

Paolo Soleri died in 2013 at the age of 94 in his home at Cosanti and, at the time of his death, few finished examples of Soleri's architectural work remained in existence and Arcosanti was considered to be only 20% realized. Nevertheless, scholars, architects, urban planners, and many others continue to visit Cosanti and Arcosanti and find inspiration from Soleri's arcology philosophy and the iconic architecture it spawned.







Introduction to Sketchbook: 4

Mesa City / Zoo Topiary: 5-6

Cosanti Entrance, North Gallery Courtyard: 7-8

Mesa City / Arts and Crafts Village: 9-10

Bridges / Spanning Bridge Model: 11-12

Graphic / Silt Cast Workshop Poster Design: 13-14

Macro Cosanti / Bowl City Design: 15-16

Mesa City / Theological Center: 17-18

Mesa City / Airport: 19-20

Cosanti II / Transportation Corridor: 21-26

Arcology / Lean Linear City: 27-28

About Cosanti: 29

Sketchbook #3: 1964-1968

This sketchbook includes contemplations of Cosanti - North Studio; the following Bridges: Single Cantilever, Double Cantilever, Spanning, Linear bridges; Dam designs: Ribcage dam; designs for Mesa City: Plans, Crafts Villages, Higher Learning Center, History of Man, Airport; sketches of Macro Cosanti; of the El Cafiero Restaurant and Graphics of the Fish box, silt pile poster designs.

394 pages

Size 17 inches x 14 inches, bound into cast aluminum covers. Styrofoam templates for the aluminum cover originals carved by Soleri.

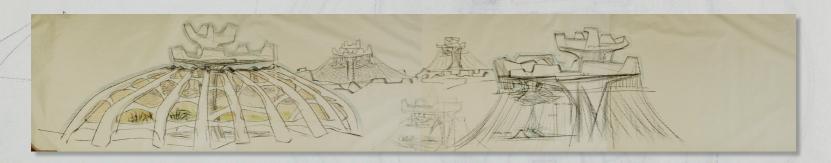
October 1961 to March 1964

Ballpoint pen, encil, pastel, ink, on white Zellerbach Hammermill paper

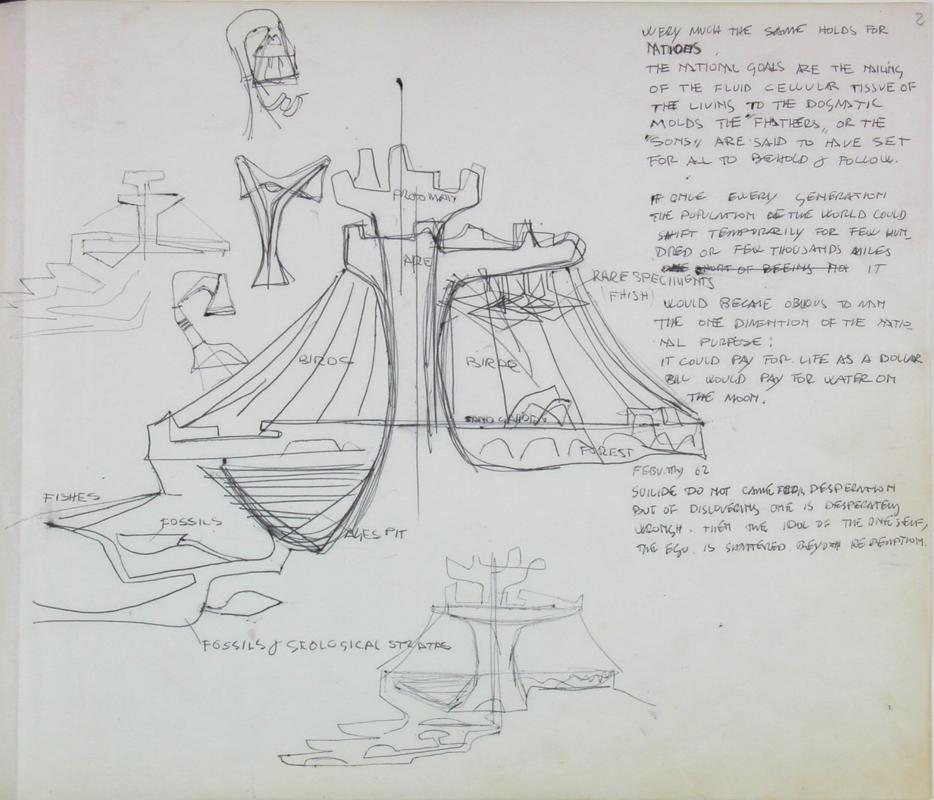
The Zoo

As simple minded as the zoo tends to be, it is similar to the idea of a partly petrified, partly living tree of life. If we could only look at the uninterrupted spectacle of matter discovering life, life appropriating matter for its own incredible uses, life breaching out in endless probings, matter reassuring itself minerally in the very marrow of life through the instauration of mineral and fossil, death and resurrection, transfiguration and death; and then the strobe of man's mind capable only of fragmented glances of itself. If we could only see the immensely vast, endlessly dark and silent unimaginable megamachine of cosmos manufacturing the eyes and ears of the living in order to gaze at these fatal stages moving on in endless time. To see physically displayed the imprint of the process from mineral to mind upon the terracing of space could be enormously instructive. One can envisage a cityscape built in spaces studded with the cornerstones of evolution and kept together by an overriding "élan vital" infused in its structure. Conjecture is part of history. Guessing is a preponderant part of prehistory, and the delicate imprints of life on stones of an age just short of eternity are as precious as any of the most brilliant conjectures linking them together in the vector of life.

Excerpts from "Sketchbooks of Paolo Soleri", published by MIT Press in 1971.



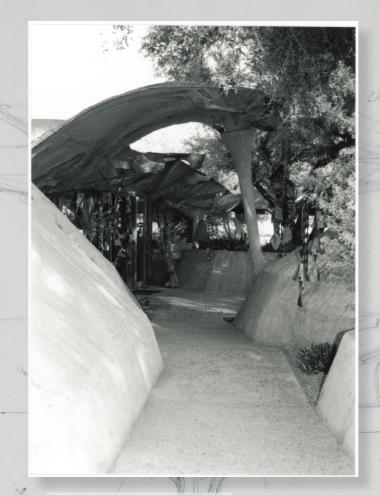
Mesa City / Zoo, Topiary Charcoal, Pastel on Butcher Paper Size: 297 inches x 48 inches



Cosanti Entrance

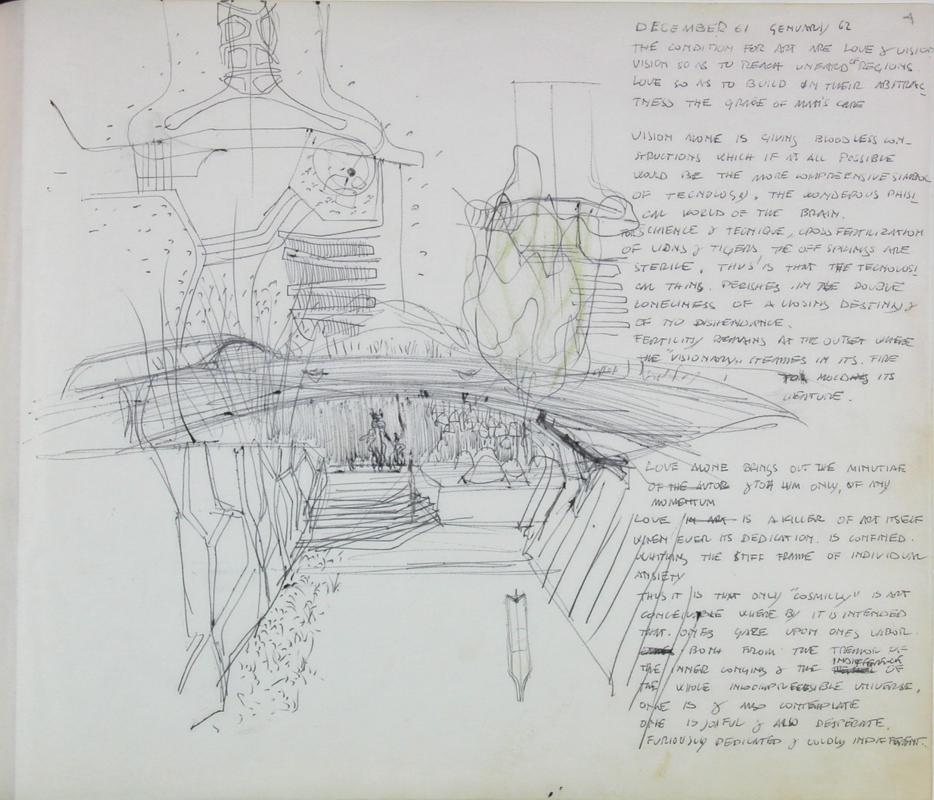
You enter the courtyard from the parking area by passing under the cantilevered portion of the gallery roof. The faceted sloping walls of this below grade courtyard were cut and shaped by hand using shovels and steel trowels and finally stabilizing with a thin layer of concrete to protect from erosion.

Excerpt from Cosanti walk-around brochure



Cosanti Entrance

Black and White Photo, 1965 Photo Credit: Dan Pavillard



The Village

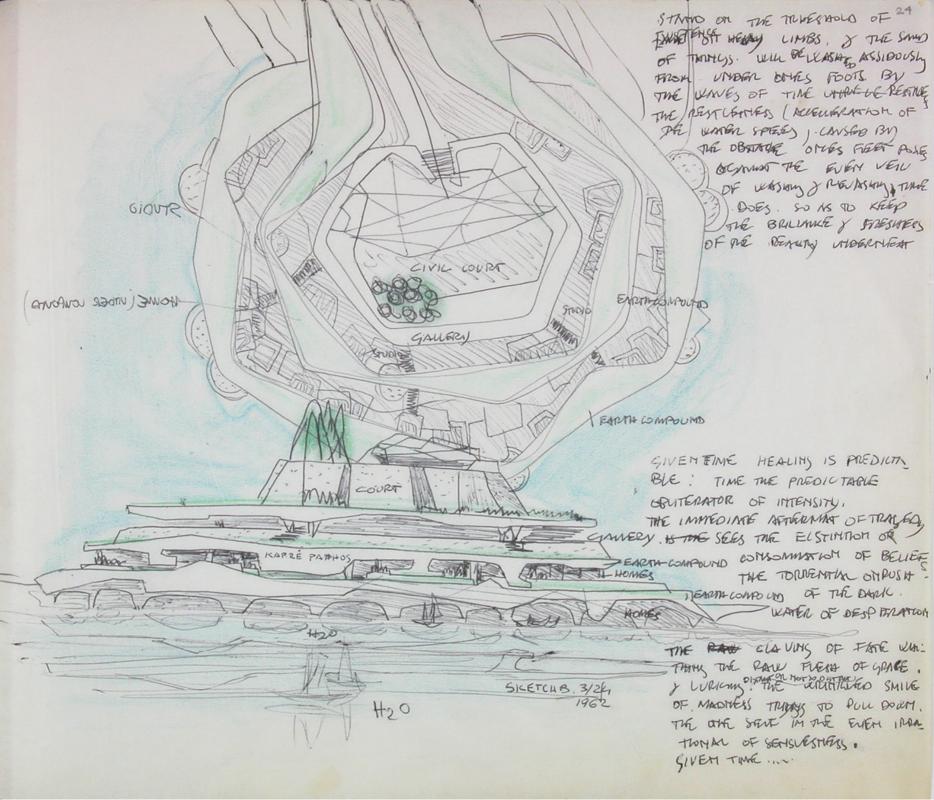
The village has no culture, inasmuch as the exercise of systematic speculations in the field of science, philosophy, aesthetics, or religion is not in its institutions. The process of abstraction and universalization does not seem to thrive in the villages of man, as if the limited topography were sterile ground for theoretical thinking. The village is the realm of crafts where pragmatism surrounds all undertakings. The village is also important as that place where human society can produce the kind of individual who fosters continuity-constancy-predictability-conservation-preservation-artisan sensitivity-earthliness-gentleness-ecological wisdom. In this sense the village is the reservoir from which the city has to find its regenerating and cleansing energies, which the city consumes at a somewhat inhuman pace in its pursuit of the unknown and the new. The city is complemented by the villages, for without them its energies would dry up. At the same time the village, deprived of light and direction from the city, would tend to be a dim flame glowing in the deterministic darkness of nature. What the village may not find as its own mental core, the logos, it might want to seek as a physical center; this explains the circularity of its structure and the enveloping feminine characteristics of the pattern enclosing the town park.

Excerpts from "Sketchbooks of Paolo Soleri", published by MIT Press in 1971.



Arts and Crafts Village

October 1961, charcoal, pastel on paper, stencil wor with dry brush and blank ink Size 212 inches x 48 inches



Bridges - Spanning Bridge Model

<u>Top Image</u>:

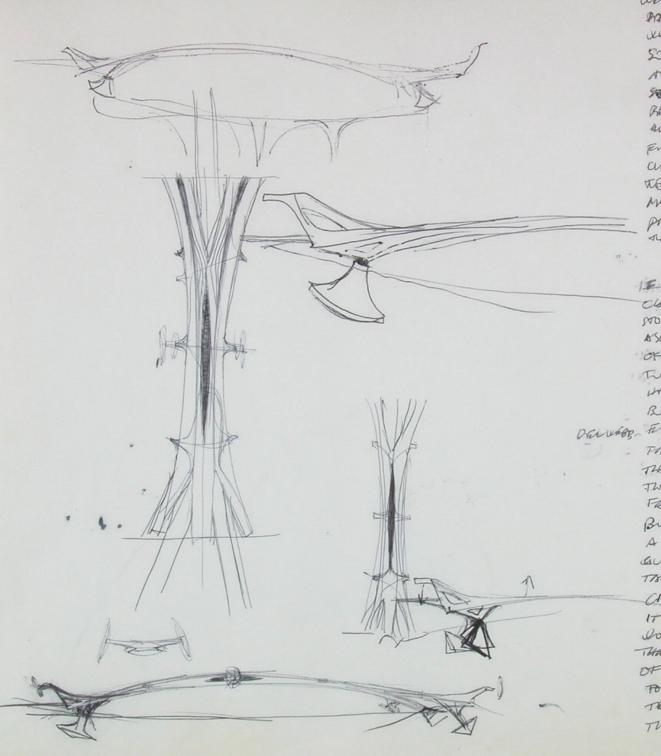
Soleri holding the silt-cast plaster model of the Spanning bridge at Cosanti Early 1960s. Black and White Photo Photo Credit: Desmond Muirhead

Bottom Image:

View of the Spanning bridge model shown at the SMOCA Museum in Scottsdale, AZ 2018, Digital Photo Photo Credit: Laura Villa Baroncelli







LEN BE RULED OVER IM THE 47

PROCESS. SO WHAT IF HISTORY

WIN MUSIKAR JUES?

SO WHAT IT IHISTORY SWALL

MISTURAL HOP PAR MENERA

MESTATURE HAS MENERA

RESTA RESPONSABLE FROM THE

40ST WID ISTORISHASED STEP OF

ENOUTHOR. FROM THE GASSED WS.

CHISTORIS TO THE AMBERT TO

THE SHIRER TIGHER, THE THE

PROTESTS. TO THE MUSICULATE TO

THE SHIRERS TO THE MUSICULATE TO

IEITIS ON DUESTINIABLE THIS CHANGES BAT THAT THE GRIND PROME OF THE MORMM, WILL, ASCH FOR HIS TOLL UP TO THE LIMIT OF MESTINSFUTIES, IE THE TOHORTHON My DISMISS SHOWING WER WITURN CLOTES TO BECAME A WANT DISITING OR DELWARD ENTINED 1015/2 MISTROUT TIKE FAMILIFULTISKS OF THE ONE MOR THE FIFTILENCY " OF THE OTHER THE TOMOSTION WILL PHUS HAUTE FAILED But comes ANE MED MAT A SNRBERN PERSISTENT PREOC GUPMENT TOWARD TUHORANET TRUS My. BECOME 1400 A CRESTURE OF GRACE, IT IS THEN THAT ITS MEATING DOULD TRANSFIRM ITS SIZE THAT. AM IN VISIBUE HETWORKE OF OMINISATION WONTO RADIANCE FORMO FORMO, TOUMD BEET TERE UMS MID BESTER MEN! The androng OF SOD !



Silk Screened Poster

The first workshop poster in the Arcosanti archive collection is from 1963. It states:

Five Week Open Air Summer Work Shop

- 1. A Discipline of Work: Environmet the Meeting Ground for Impassionate Nature and Compassionate Man.
- 2. Learning of a Technique: Medium: A Quick-Reacting, Non-Elusive, Stable, Wash-Away, Riverbed Silt
- 3. Three-Dimensional Execution of Ideas: Craft, Art, Architecture

Soleri Studios - Scottsdale, AZ Silt Pile n.3 School of Architecture at Arizona State University, Tempe

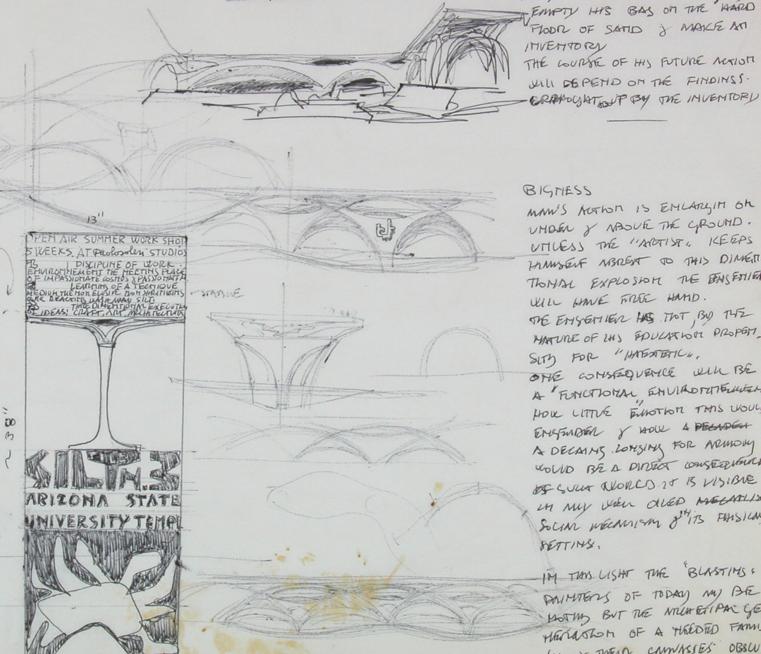
Quest for an Environment in Harmony with Man

THE YOUTH HAS BEET PUTHTING & PIKINS UP THINGS OF WHICH HIS BAG IS THOU FULL THE YOUTH SHOULD Thou POX ; EMPTY HIS BAS ON THE HARD, FLOOR OF SATIO & MAICE MI MVEHTORY THE COUPSE OF HIS FUTURE MOTION WILL DEPEND ON THE FINDINGS.

BIGHESS

MAN'S MOTHOR IS EMLARGIM OR UNDER Y MOUR THE GROUND. UTILESS THE "MOTIST", ILEEPS HAMISELF MEREST TO THIS DIMETT. THANK EXPLOSION THE ENSEMIER WILL HAVE FREE HAMD. THE EMSEMIEN HIS THAT, BY THE MATURE OF LHS EDUCATION PROPERTY SITY FOR "HYESTERIC", OHE WHISEQUENCE WIN BE A FUNCTIONAL EMULADIONELLEST. HOW LITTLE EMOTION THIS WOULD ENGINDER Y HOW 4 DECADES A DECEMPS LONSING FOR MEMORY LOUID BE A DINEA CONSEQUENTE OF SULL WORLD IT IS VISIBLE in my when dued machine SOCIAN WECKINSOM JUIS FAISICA SETTINS.

IM THIS LIGHT THE "BLASTING " PAINTENS OF TODAY MY BE SHOTHING BUT THE MUNETIPAL GE HERASTON OF A MEDED FAMIL Ly, & THEIR CAMPASSES OBSCUNE PILEMONITHON Y FRAGMENTS OF



EST FOR AN ENVIRONMENEMENTALLINEN MAN

Macro Cosanti Bowl

The microstructure is an apse, trapping most of the winter sunshine projecting onto it (if open to the south), slowly releasing it through the spring, cutting it out almost totally during the summer months, gradually recapturing it again with the fall.

The macrostructure also produces a microclimate zone, but more extensively than intensively. In this case the climatic zones are indeed multiple but broadly divided into two groups: under the bowl is a shaded volume where vegetation and water can contribute to coolness. This volume is of the ground environment, crisscrossed by breezes and winds. It is rain sheltered. The winter sun will cut deep into it on the east, south, and west sides.

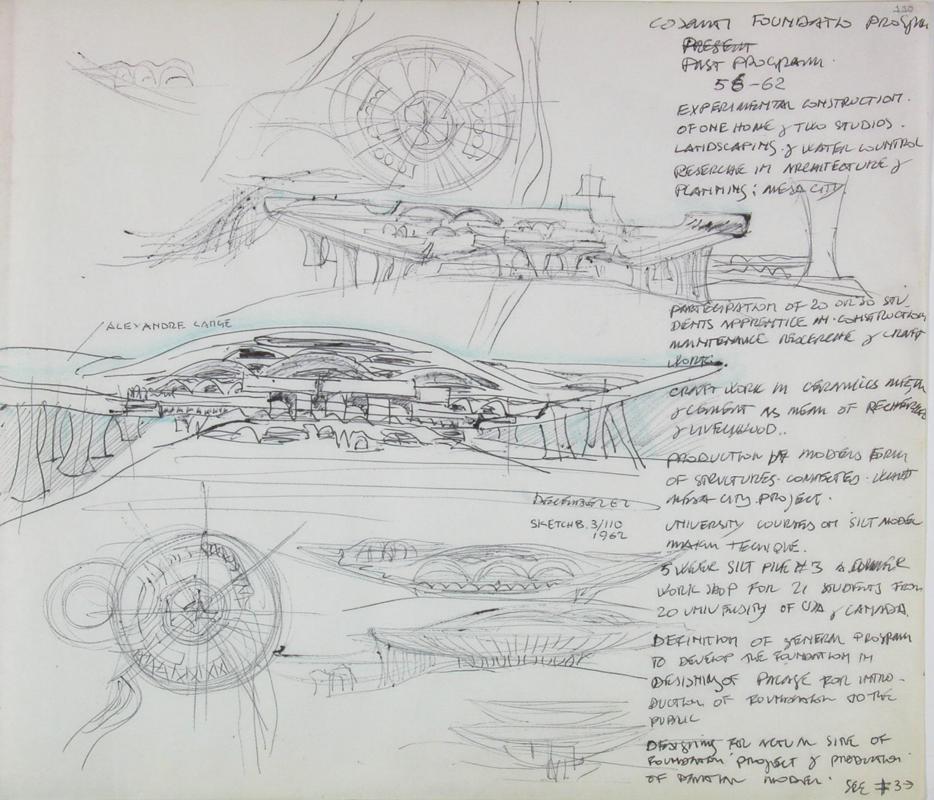
Within the bowl is a wind-sheltered volume. A system of movable shading devices suspended from the structural cable system allows shade for most of this volume or lets it be sun-bathed. Thus in winter the bowl will be a great collector of sun energy; in summer it will be a vast shaded space.

Excerpt from "Sketchbooks of Paolo Soleri", published by MIT Press in 1971.



Macro Cosanti Bowl Cut-Out (2of 3)

Scroll Drawing ca. 1964, Crayon, pencil, china ink on paper, butcher paper, guaze backed Size 169 inches x 36 inches



Theological Center

The library-museum is a 500-meter-diameter structure on a stem 150 meters in diameter. Within the stem is a water reservoir whose top structure is partially transparent. The reservoir is also a shrine that can be seen from the museum-library above, and its inner walls are covered with painting, mosaics, or bas relief. Within the larger body of potable water a smaller volume can be maintained with marine life as part of the shrine. Above the shrine, in the expanding structure, the museum and library can avail themselves of the same main spaces and services. Farther above are facilities for the residents, shops, restaurants, infirmaries, and chapels. And last, are many stories of cells for scholars, clergymen, teachers, and artists. At the top and from the outer rim of the structure is hung a double-tension system carrying "inverse gardens," light- and weather-control devices. At the center of this radial cable system, hanging on the vertical axis of the structure, is the "instrument," an electronic mechanism capable of sending out sounds for miles over plains and valleys. Geared with the movement of the stars, it could also work as an astronomical clock.

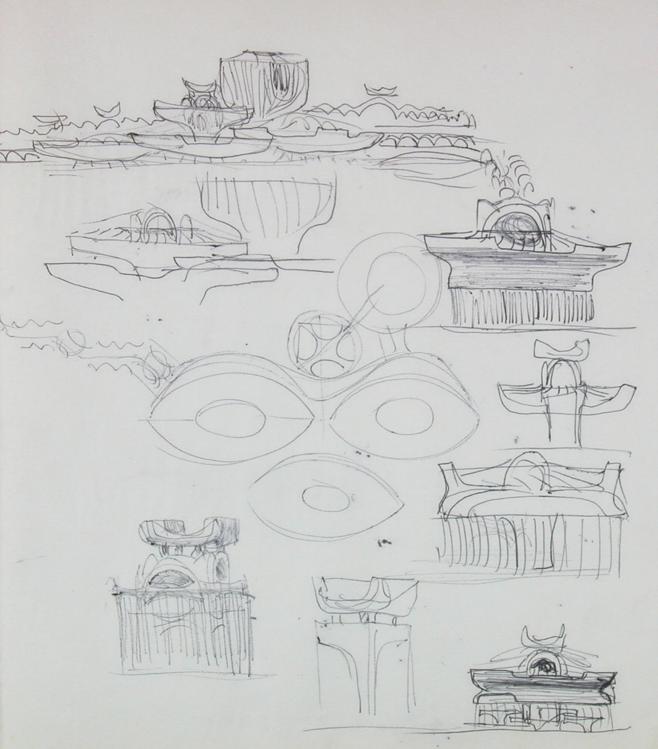
The physical closeness of the different religions is intended to favor reciprocal investigation, understanding, and comparison. The technical and cultural facilities help in reaching within and beyond the fable, the myth, the superimpositions at the common roots and structures. Both of these intentions are reflected in the complex, its organization, its continuity, the related positions of its elements and how they hinge on one another.

Excerpt from "Sketchbooks of Paolo Soleri", published by MIT Press in 1971.



Mesa City / Theological Complex

Scroll Drawing ca. mid-1960s: charcoal, crayon, pastel, color pencil on butcher paper Size 336 inches x 48 inches



"ISTORED, BY TE GILLES.
BUTHED INDER STULL BY THE ROMAN.

TRANSFISOIVED BY THE SOTICS.
INSTRUMENTAL FOR THE PENYAGUENEE
PERSURIED BY THE BAYNOW.

MAN WEVE THOS TRAPPED BY THE DESTERMINISM OF ANATHER

THEM THE SCHIETTIST DEVOLUTION OME UPON MM IM ALL ITS FORCE MAD OWERWELMED MMM BOLLED TO AHEW GOOD!

STRUCTURALISM, FUNCTION ALISM

RATIONALISM, ELEMENTARRY SUME

LETOM TO CONSTRUCT NEW FLESH

ARDNO, UNLESS BY DEFINS

SHIENTIFIC DETERMINISM ONE

WANTS NO MORE THAN A MARKE

FUNCTIONAL STATISTICALLY

DEFERMINED FUTURE, EFFICE

NTLY INTEMPRETED BY THE MILL

MM SPECIE CALLED MATT.

THISC NTD BIOLOSY DO NOT
HERD FALLS MIDI CRAFFIED
BY MM. MM STRUCTURALIZA
THOR IF ONE WANTS CARLITSO,
MUST BE OF MM THE IS
OF A TAR SUBTLER HATOUT TRUM
THOSE PHENOMEMON THE IMPUIRMY
HOMO YAPIENS IS IMPESTISATING,

Cosanti II

Because I always remind myself that possibly none of the things I put on paper may be constructed, I decided long ago that at least one would be attempted personally. Cosanti II, as presented here, is one of the phases in this attempt. (Cosanti I has become Arcosanti, and some construction work is going on now.)

Excerpt from "Sketchbooks of Paolo Soleri", published by MIT Press in 1971.

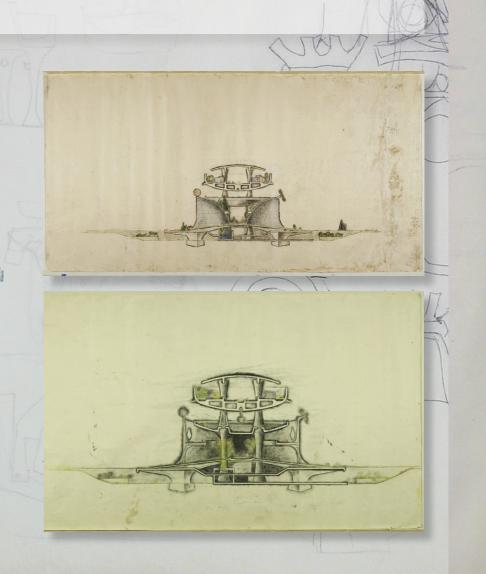
Top Image:

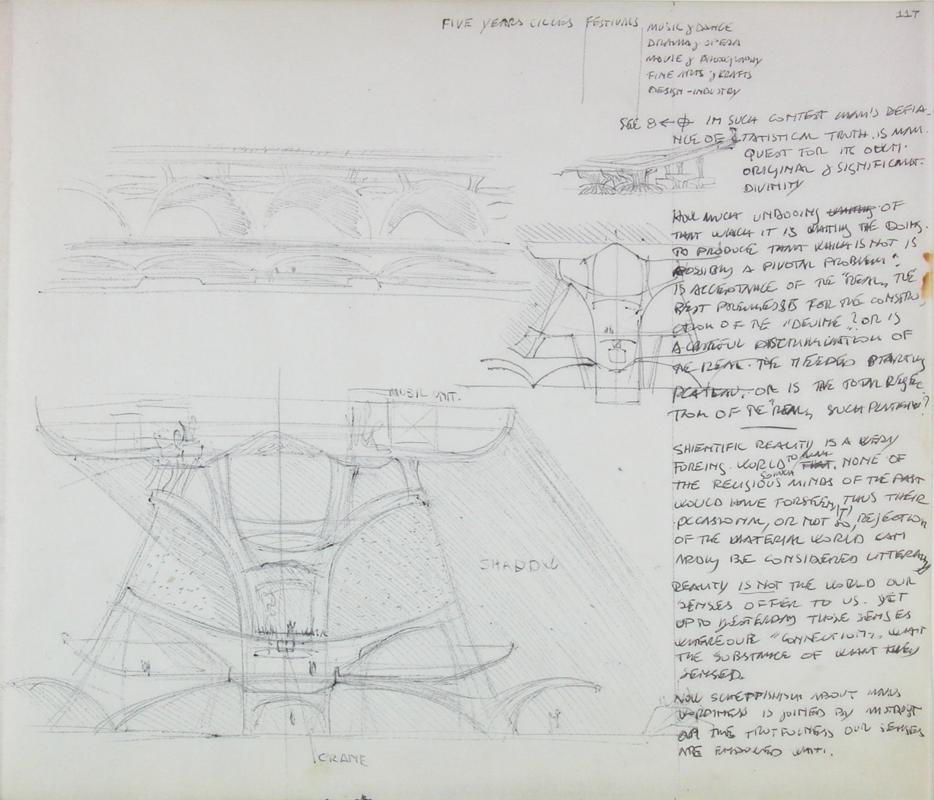
Cosanti II / Transportation Corridor, Section of residence above apse 1964 Charcoal and Crayon on paper,

backed by glue-attached cheesecloth Size 99" x 48"

Bottom Image:

Cosanti II / Transportation Corridor, Section of walkway - residences 1964 Charcoal, crayon, pastel, on butcher paper Size 68" x 40"





Cosanti II (continued)

Cosanti comes after Mesa City, and it is an intermediate phase between the two-dimensional sprawl of Mesa City, in which some three-dimensional nodules already appear, and the uncompromising three-dimensional unity of the arcologies (Arcosanti included).

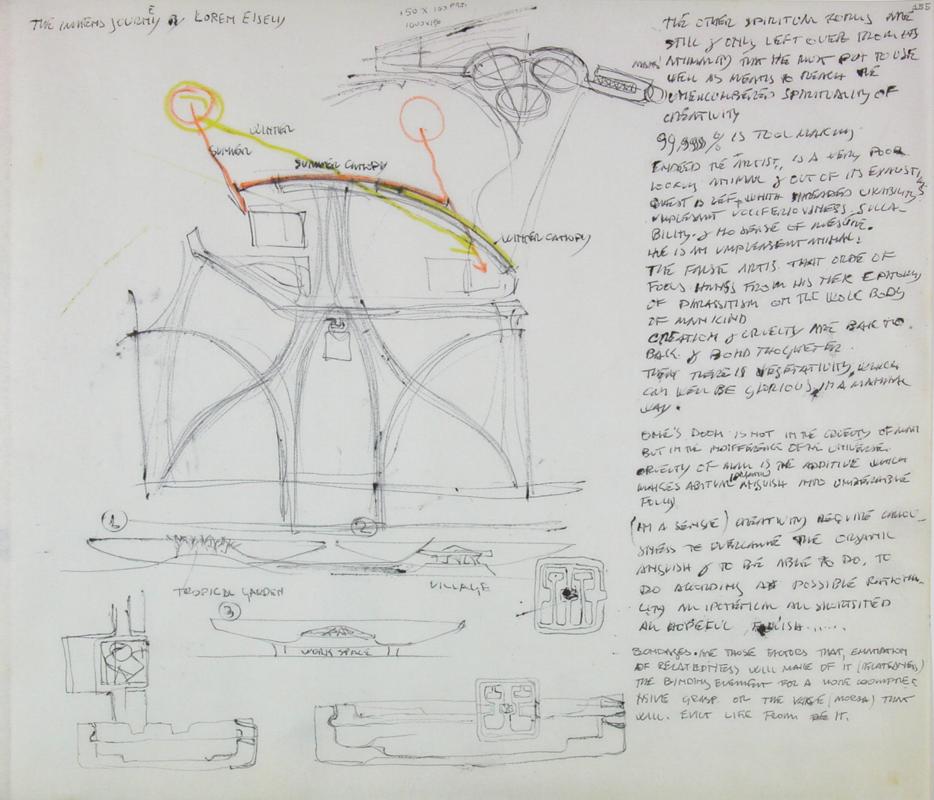
Even in 1963, I was not an advocate of a return to nature. (Every age has its natural man. In this epoch, natural man is the city dweller because that is where life, the spearhead of nature, has invested the best and the most of its intensity.) Coasnti II then, as Arcosanti now, was the introduction of the urban concept into still-wholesome "natural" surroundings.

While "Walden" never represented more than a finite and rewarding environment for an exceptional man, "Walden II" does not indicate that there is any more than social engineering to the performance of society.

If one glosses over the tearing and the healing, the harshness and the exhilaration, the utterly fluid condition of the human psyche compressed into ever-more-mysterious molds, one finds oneself in the classic Arcadian limbo blanketed with all sorts of pain-killers and joy-killers. Somewhere I wrote that compassion is not an electric blanket but a blazing flame. Neither Waldens burned that hot; nor is the romanticism tag much more valid. I suggest watching the butchering of a hog or a steer and having a glimpse of the "romantic" turmoil of its entrails while life drains away. And that is still pure genetic-instinctual-automatic unacceptance of naught. Move up to the mind and the self-conscious, and the Arcadian-romantic landscape becomes a devastated battlefield, blood-fertile and expectant on the blazing flame of compassion.

As we are discovering how rigorous is the discipline of nature, we can be congruous to it only in terms of a no-less-disciplined and rigorous performance. Furthermore, at the ultracomplex level of the human, social, and cultural performance at this rigor must be translated into a concrete awareness of the future as something factual as any so-called hard fact. From this recognition arises the necessity for "planning" and "projecting" within the behavioral flux of evolving life within which existential toil is only part of the story, possibly the least part of it.

Excerpt from "Sketchbooks of Paolo Soleri", published by MIT Press in 1971.

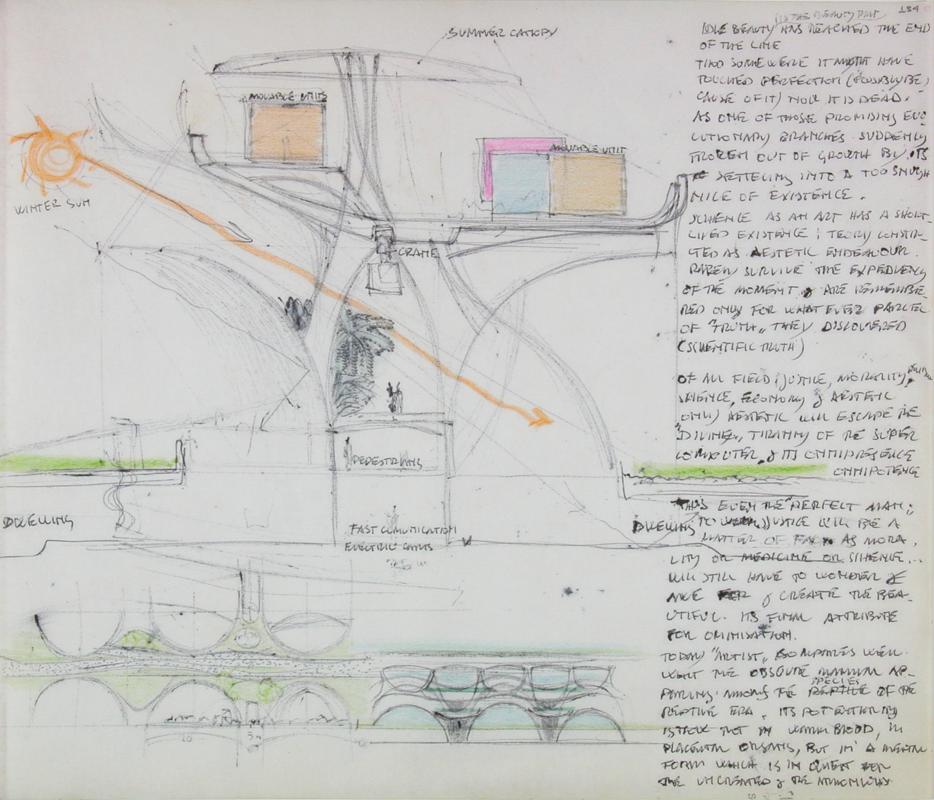




LEAN LINEAR CITY / ARTERIAL ARCOLOGY

20113d Rendering by Tomiaki Tamura

LEAN LINEAR CITY / ARTERIAL ARCOLOGY proposes a continuous urban ribbon, designed to intercept wind patterns of the region and to be sensitized to the sun's radiation, both photovoltaic and greenhouse. A climate controlled volume constitutes the inner park defined by the two structures. Two main parallel structures of modules measuring 150 meters in length, 30 or more stories, extending for kilometers to hundreds of kilometers. Each module accommodates about 1500 residents and the spaces for productive, commercial, institutional, cultural, recreational and health activities. At the base of the city on the southerly side are greenhouse aprons and orchard aprons on the northerly side.



Mesa City / Airport

The airport is that place where things don't seem able to stay put together. To say that this is a sign of dynamism just obscures the issue. The fact is that the aircraft is a cumbersome and, on land, a very awkward animal.

Here the airport is conceived as a building containing all services and vertical shafts for the takeoff and landing of saucerlike crafts. They land from the top: they take off by dropping down and out. The tripod of the structure is above an artificial lake surrounded by gardens planted on high-buoyancy canisters. In case of takeoff or landing accidents, the craft can fall on this gigantic cushion which is part of the landscape on which the airport is poised.

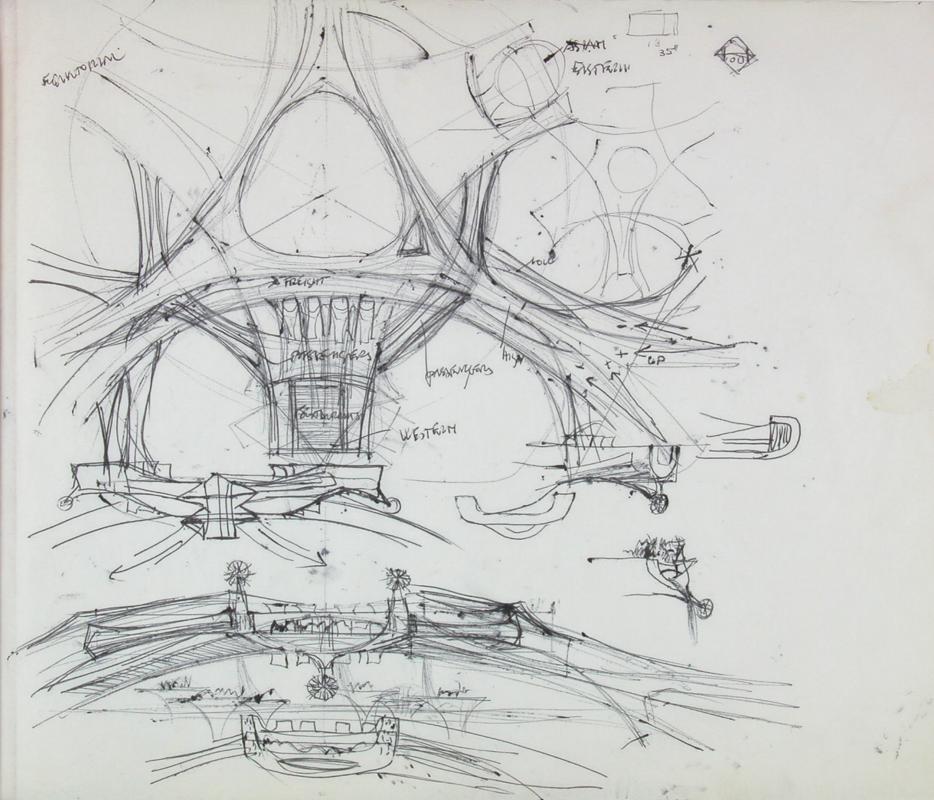
At a ten-year distance, considering that facilities for vertical takeoff and landing as a normal mode have not been developed, the only reasonable answer to the air transportation problem is the identification of the airport with the city. This is only feasible in an arcological scheme.

Excerpt from "Sketchbooks of Paolo Soleri", published by MIT Press in 1971.







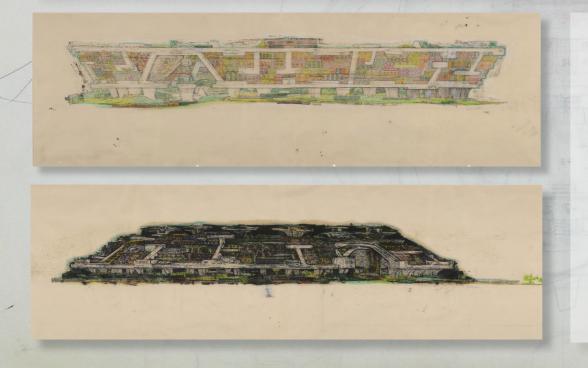


Arcology

The concept of Arcology arose as a noncentral element of a larger concept: Mesa City. It might be pure coincidence, but it would seem that ideas tend to be born as individuals or species are. There is the parent larger than life. And there is the offspring, puny and helpless, inexperienced, unfit. But the trajectory of the parent is downward, and the trajectory of the offspring is upward. Later, the offspring is on par with the wilting parent, and then the prime mover fades off, the offspring taking not its place but an analogous place in another time.

Mesa City fades away, leaving as its own justification the embryos of a number of archeological fragments, each a parcel in need of complementarity and roundness. There is the village fragment, the study fragment, the commercial fragment, the governmental fragment. If a magnet is placed among them and the magnet is called the arcological concept, then there they come together. This is in fact how the arcologies were defined. The complete genesis might be rather more sophisticated, but then the reality they symbolize is far more complex.

Excerpt from "Sketchbooks of Paolo Soleri", published by MIT Press in 1971.

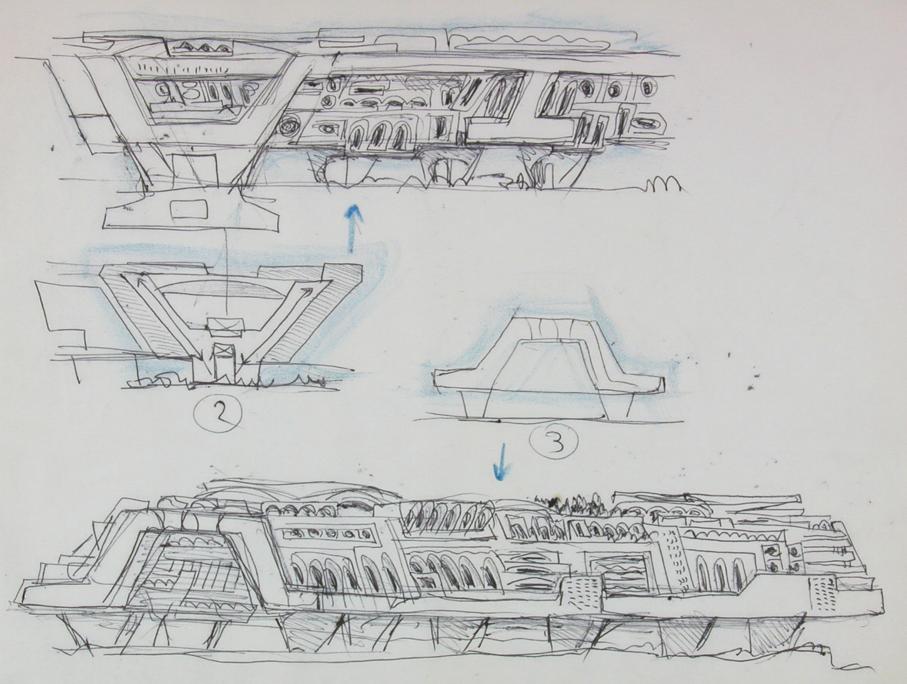


Top Image:

Arcology / Lean Linear City 1964 Charcoal and Crayon on paper Size 58' x 18'

Bottom Image:

Arcology / Lean Linear City #2 1964 Charcoal and Crayon on Paper Size 58" x 18"



ABOUT THE COSANTI FOUNDATION

Since 1965, The Cosanti Foundation, a nonprofit organization, has been dedicated to influencing the way our built world is created in balance with the environment. By stewarding the culturally significant architectural sites of Cosanti in Paradise Valley and Arcosanti near Cordes Junction, The Cosanti Foundation continues its important work of influencing the way cities and the communities within them are shaped through the central tenets of arcology:



• Exhibit Ecological Accountability: Responsibly develop a habitat for humankind that protects the surrounding natural environment



Leave a Limited Carbon Footprint: Advocate the advantages of building multi-use,
 live/workspaces where more activities can take place using less space, giving more people
 access to the essential economic, social, and recreational foundations of community life



 Demonstrate Resourcefulness: Support a careful, thoughtful approach to planning, building, and day-to-day living that is experientially enriched but materially frugal

 Learn by Doing: Challenge ourselves to be empowered by the satisfaction of trying to do something differently and being agents for change

SOLERI ARCHIVES COLLECTION AT ARCOSANTI



