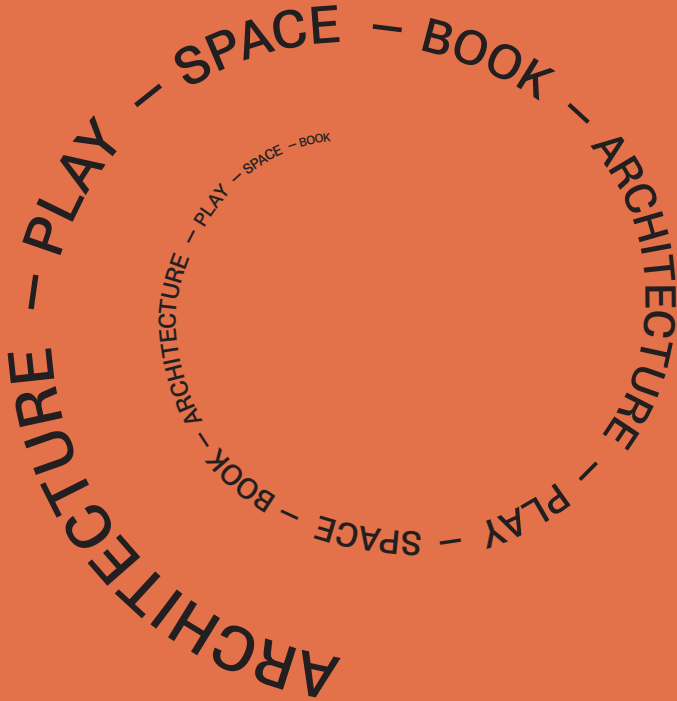


DOME NIG ?

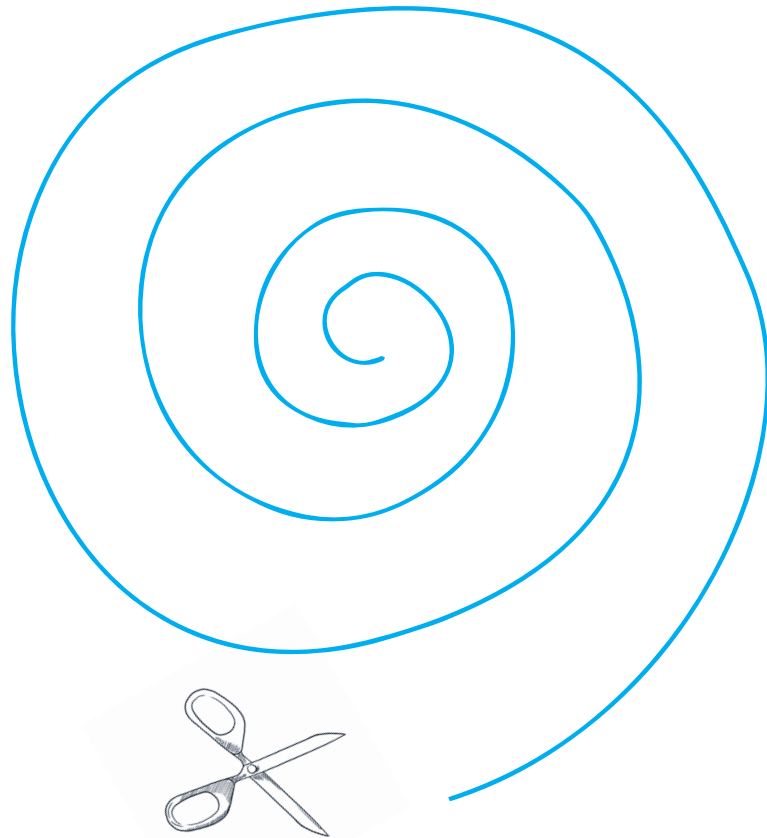
CHRISTINE
ALDRIAN-SCHNEEBACHER

ILLUSTRATIONS:
VERENA SCHELLANDER



DEN * MOGI

Cut this page along the line. Put a small drop of glue onto the red circle on the opposite page. Close the book carefully, weigh it down with a thick book or another object and wait until the glue has dried. Open your book again – and enter into a new dimension!



DIMENSIONAL

Do you know what a dimension is? The word dimension means lots of different things, but it is most often used to describe a size or scale. I'm sure you know the difference between one-dimensional (1D), two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D). For example, 1D describes a *line*.

The line doesn't have to be straight – a curve is also one-dimensional. A *surface* – like this sheet of paper – has two dimensions. When the third dimension – height – is added, we talk about a body or a *space*. You can even create a three-dimensional shape from a one-dimensional line on a two-dimensional surface! Try it out for yourself!

GÜNTHER
DOMENIG



The Carinthian architect Günther Domenig (1934 - 2012) was a versatile person. He built a lot of things, especially in Graz, where he spent most of his life. But there are also some buildings by him in Carinthia. The most famous is his Steinhaus – stone house – at Lake Ossiach, which he worked on for more than 22 years.

He thought a lot about his buildings: What is the purpose of the building? How does the building fit in with the place? How does it fit with people? What story does it tell? What materials should be used? All these questions push into many dimensions and most of it you only understand when you take a closer look.

WHAT DOES AN ARCHITECT DO?

An architect designs and creates _____ and _____ and supervises at the _____ make sure that everything is done right. Architecture means _____ and used to be called the “mother of all arts”.

When you _____ architecture, you learn a lot about building materials, spaces and shapes.

Architects not only have to have good _____ and be able to draw, they also have to be able to calculate the _____ and discuss everything with their clients. Sometimes a new building is built, but often old buildings are _____ or extended. Sometimes it is even better not to build _____.

There are also many specialised jobs: _____ think a lot about the open space between buildings: the streets, squares, parks and gardens. Some architects specialise in _____, i.e. designing furniture, bathrooms, floors and much more.

Architects often work on building sites, but also in their offices. For their work they need a _____ and a _____, but they also need _____ and a _____ for drawing.

(solutions on page 27)

Hand

An important “tool” for an architect is a drawing pencil, which you hold in your hand. As a young student, Günther Domenig injured his hand so badly during sport

that he couldn't draw for a long time. This injury bothered him so much that the shape of a hand comes up again and again in his works.*

*Steinhaus: wintergarden and jetty, Z-Branch Vienna

“What the hand does
What the head does
is the house
House and happening together
with people in it.”

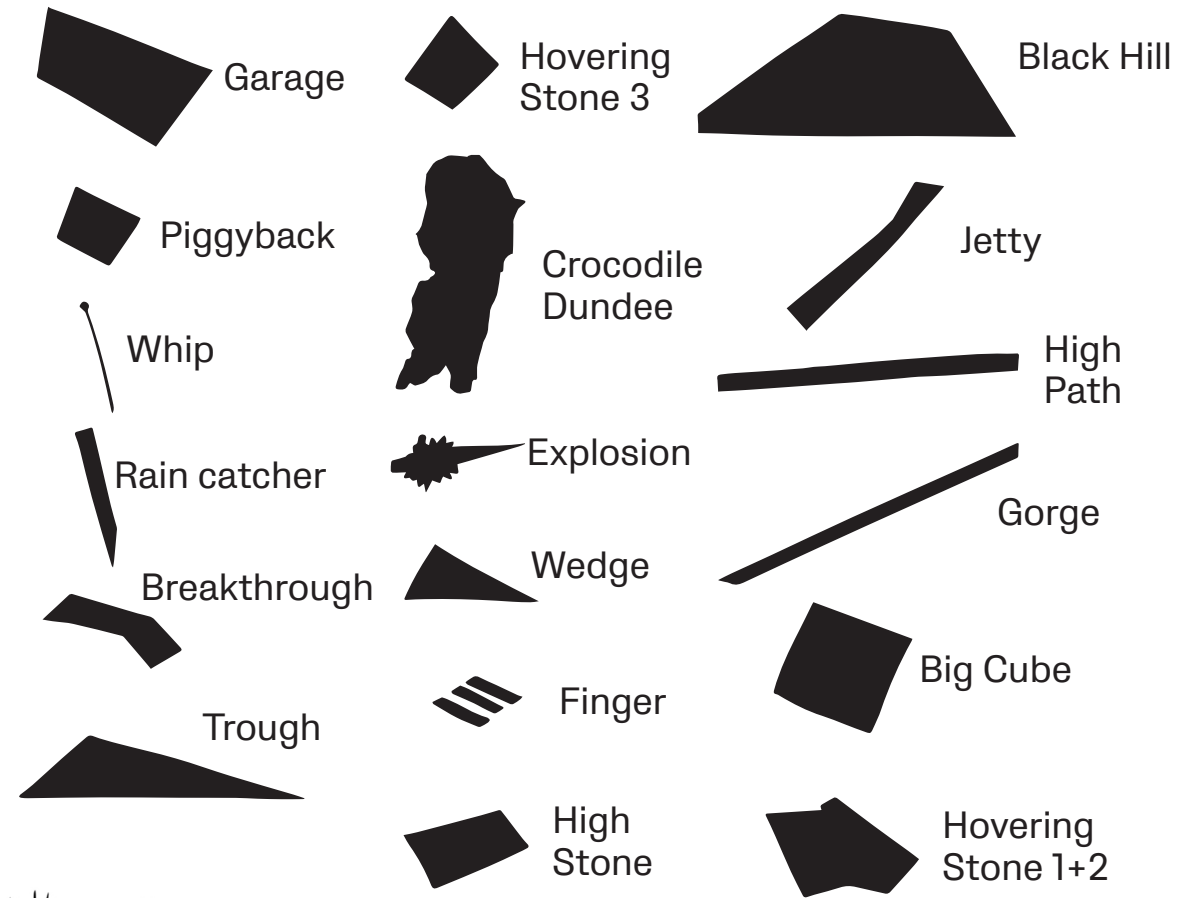
Günther Domenig

Your hand is something very special. Look at all the things it can do! Put your hand on this page and draw around it with your other hand. Now you can either color it, decorate it with patterns, design your own jewellery for it, or cover it in writing about all the things it can do!

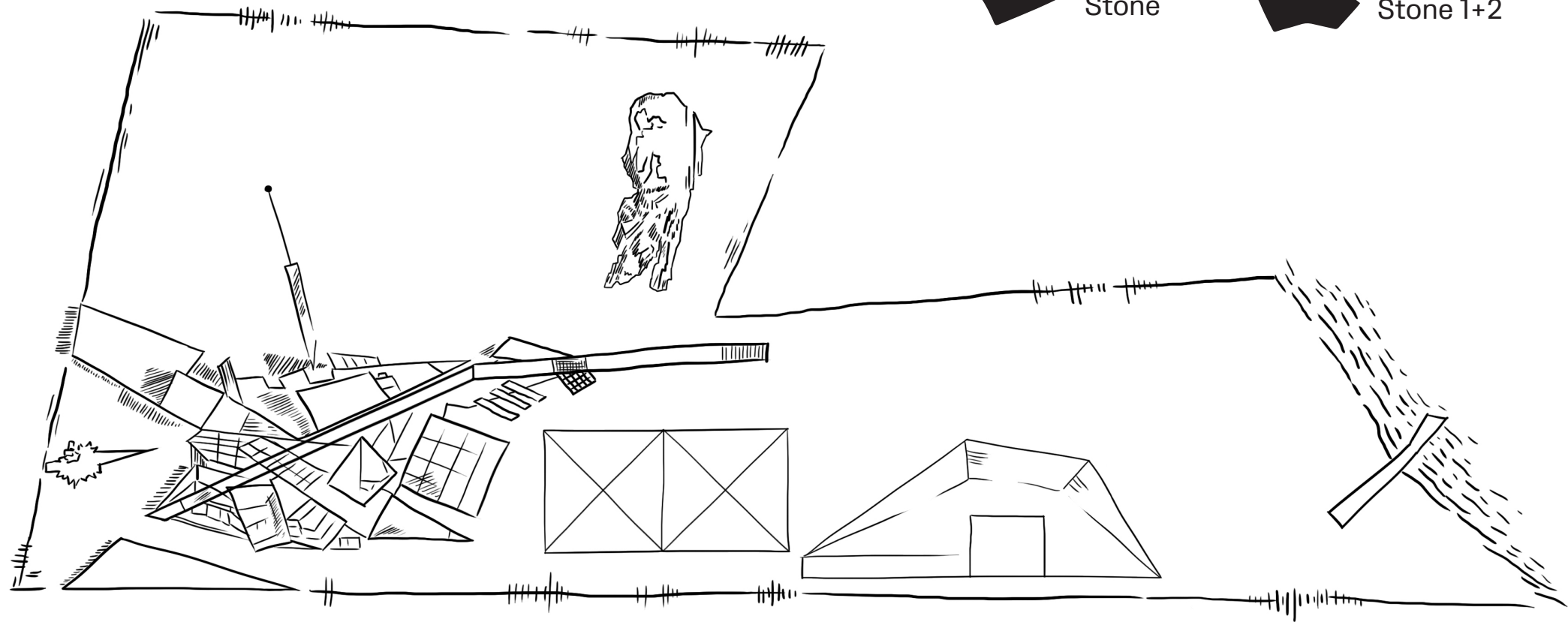
The Steinhaus in Steindorf at Lake Ossiach is Günther Domenig's most famous work. In this very personal building he included many impressions from his own life. That is why the building is often called a "*built biography*". A biography is a life story. The floating stones look like the landscape in the Mölltal valley with its rugged stone and rock formations. The opening under the Hohe Weg is meant to represent "*architectural breaks*" in the farmers' way of building.

In the Rain Catcher and the Whip he expressed the difficult relationship he had with his family, especially his father. He worked through his problems with a severe hand injury in the jetty and in the finger design of the wintergarden.

Do you know where to find these areas? Join up the words with their location on the map!



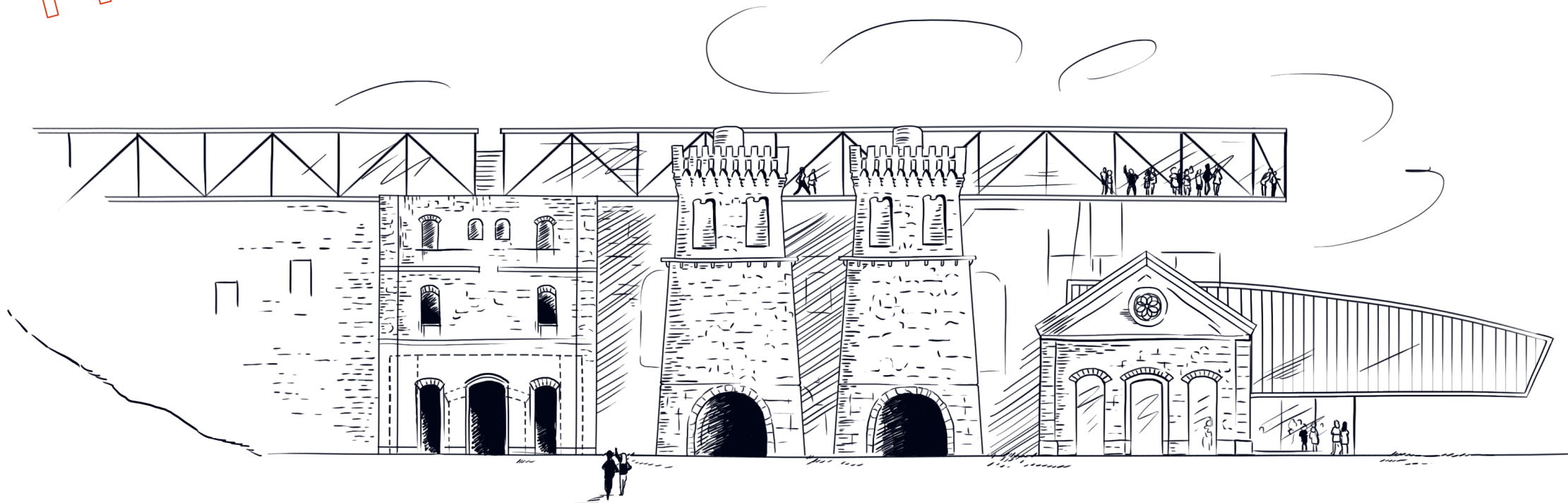
Steinhaus



In Hüttenberg/Heft what is known as “Noric Iron” has been mined since ancient times. In 1978, operations were shut down because mining was no longer profitable. The impressive ruins still stand there today.

In 1995 Günther Domenig added some spectacular new buildings to the site and they became the setting for the regional exhibition “Grubenhunt und Ofensau,” which in German is literally “*a pit dog and a furnace pig*”. Do you know what these words actually mean? They sound like the names of fantasy animals! What do you think they would look like?

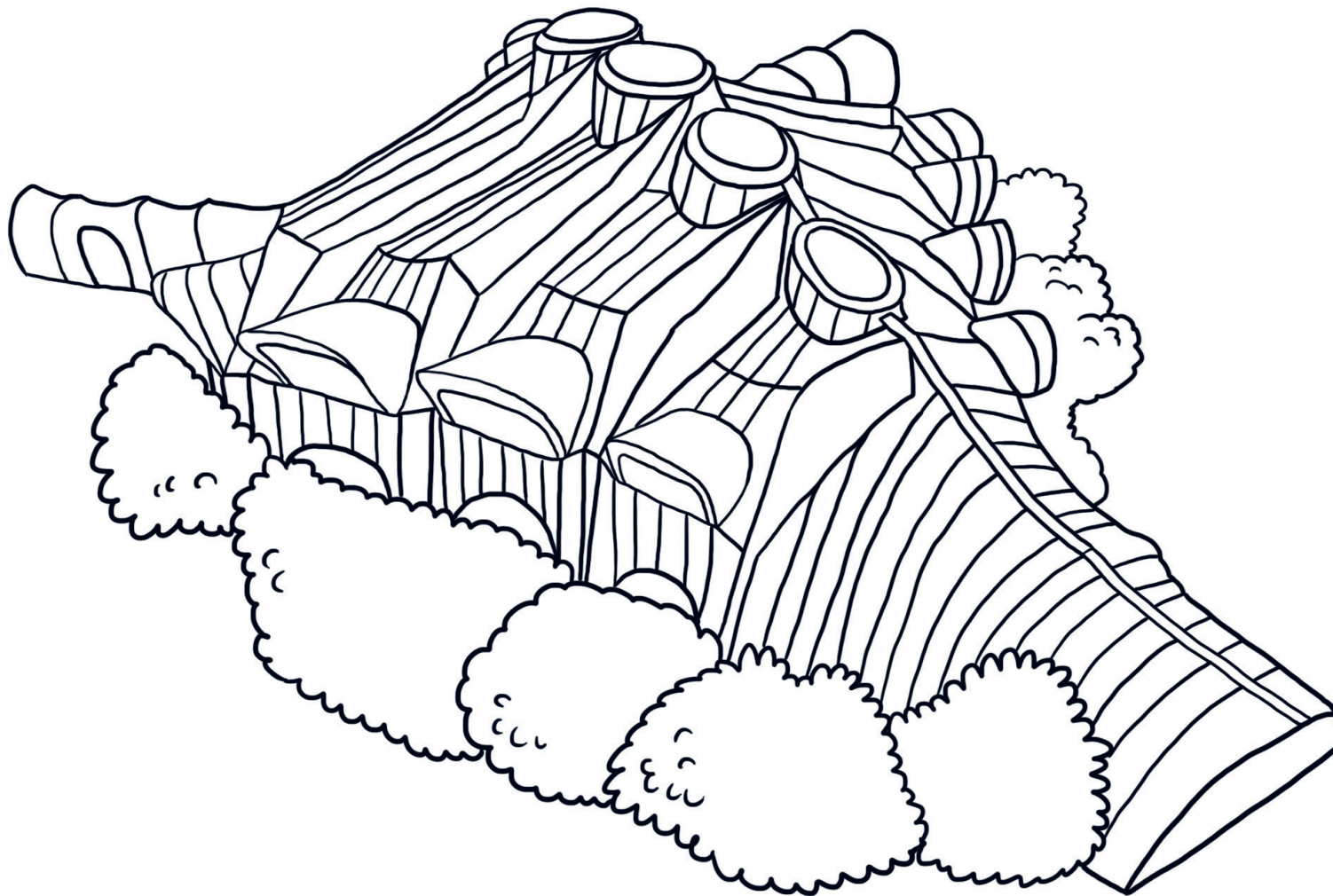
Heft



Have you got an idea for your own fantasy animal?
You can draw or describe it here and give it a funny name!

There's a strange animal crawling around the courtyard of a school in Graz! Is it a caterpillar? A dragon? Does it have eyes on its back?

This kind of shape is called "organic" because it looks like an organism – a living being. It is difficult to draw and also difficult to build. For concrete buildings, you first have to make what is called formwork.



Colour in the caterpillar,
or give it a wild pattern!

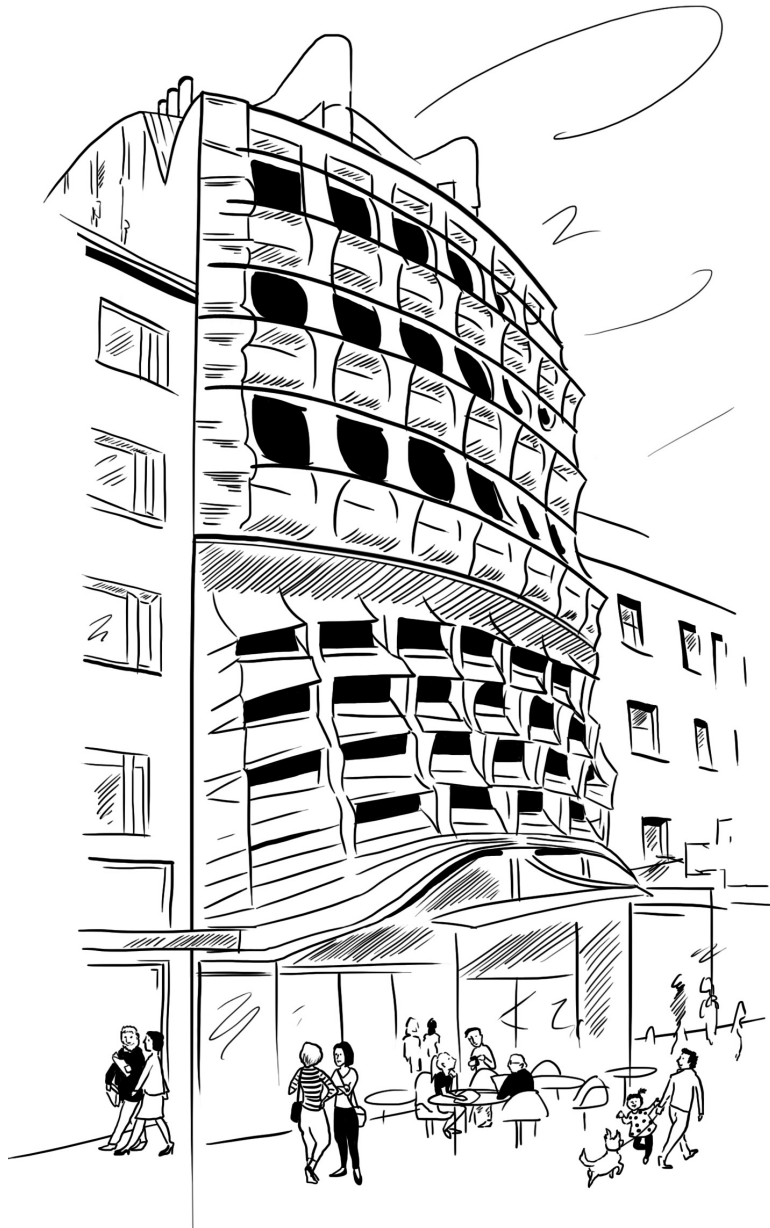
This is a mould into which liquid concrete is poured, and which is then removed when the concrete has hardened. But how do you build this kind of organic shape? Günther Domenig used a technique here that had only been used in tunnel construction before. The concrete was not poured into the mould – instead it was sprayed onto a steel frame.

This is not easy, but experts can do it. The experiment worked quite well, but the structure was not completely watertight. That's why it was later covered with a scaled outer skin made of zinc sheeting.

The
Schul-
schwestern
school/
dining hall

What on earth has landed here? A rather unusual house with a rather unusual façade! The old branch of Z-Bank in Vienna Favoriten was one of Domenig's early buildings. It looks very different from the neighbouring houses.

The formal language can be described in many ways: flowing, folded, squashed, shiny, organic, alive.... The building caused a scandal – but also made Günther Domenig instantly famous in the 1970s.



Bank branch

What would your building look like? Would it also cause a stir? And what words would you use to describe it? Fill the gap between the buildings with your own façade design! Who knows, maybe it will make you famous!



Elevenies

An elevenie is a short poem made up of 11 words. There is one word in the 1st line, two words in the 2nd line, three in the 3rd line, four in the 4th line and one word again in the 5th line. That makes a total of 11 words. Elevenies are a good way of expressing moods, of working out experiences in a short form, of making dreams come true. Elevenies do not rhyme!

Write your own elevenie on one of the following topics: stone, play, tree, space, bird, steep, slanting, art, build, idea, explosion, piggyback, architecture, landscape, lift-off, dimension, hand, fragile – or think of your own relevant word. Or come up with a theme yourself!

BEISPIELE*

sculpture
shaping folding
at my school
fingers folding and shaping
nimbley

block
thick, smooth
beautiful to try
it shines out brightly
elegantly

Built landscape
Slitting, breaking,
cutting, folding:
paper leaves the 2nd
dimension!

Fold the paper along
the long dotted line
once to the front and
once to the back.

Cut the folded
paper along the
solid cutting lines.

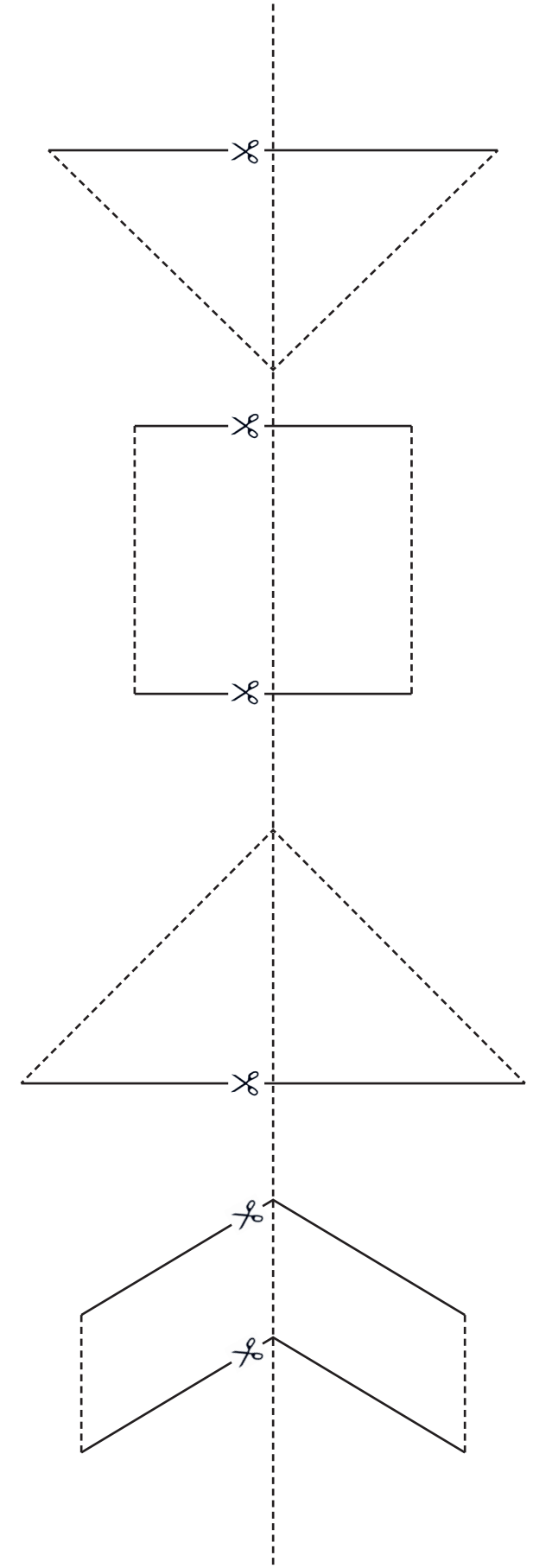
Fold the shapes
along the short
dotted lines once
to the front and
once to the back.

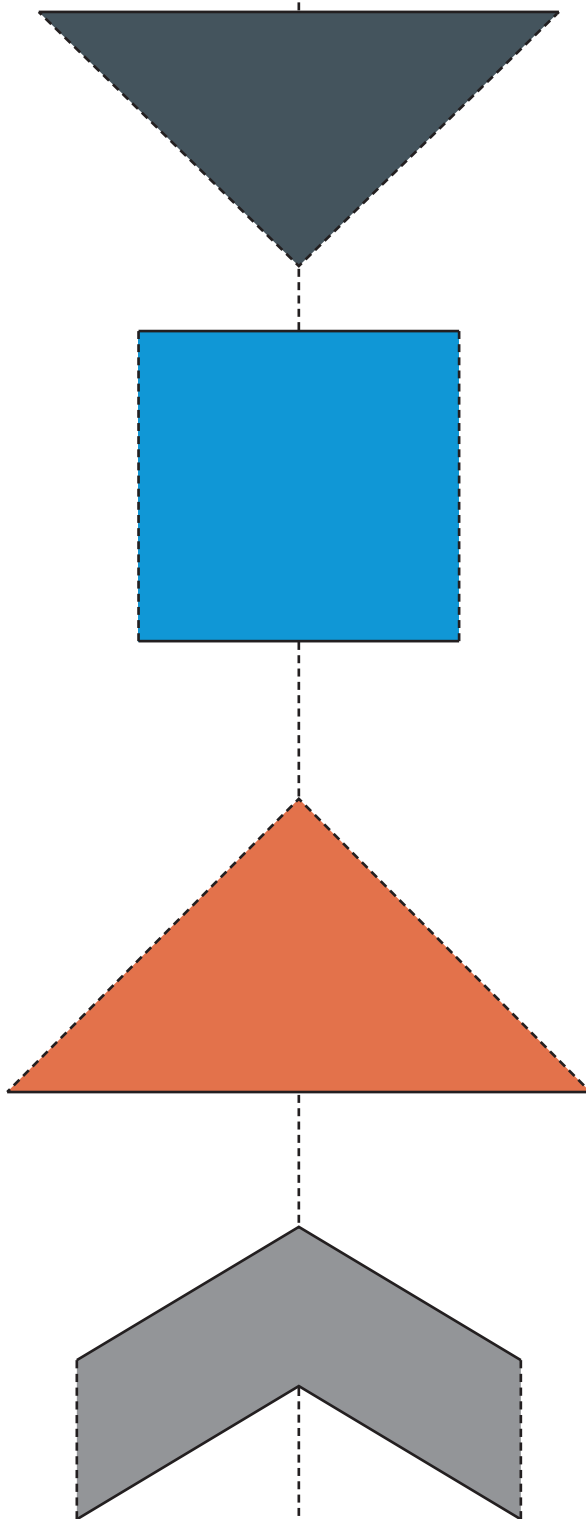
Open the fold again.

Turn to the next
page and lift up the
shapes.

Fold the sheet
carefully along the
long line again so
that each of the
shapes "grows out of
the ground".

Tataaaa – you have
built a landscape!





“Out of the ground
grow hills,
from which the
rocks break.

They are split by
the gorge.

The rocks of metal
and the hills of walls
are pierced

by spaces and
paths, that reach
under the water.

[....]

From breakup
on call-out
to breakthrough.”

Günther Domenig

Built
Landscape

Many of Domenig's
drawings are of
shapes that “grow
out of the ground” –
rocks, stones, hills.
The mountains of the
Mölltal valley had a
strong influence on
him. This can also be
found in many of his
buildings!

NOW YOU!

Turn the page and
create your own
landscape! You can
also experiment on
another sheet of
paper first to get
some practice.

Don't cut further than this line!

Don't cut further than this line!

Find Domenig's
words in the letter
scramble!

BEAM

WELL

ROCODILE DUNDEE

BREAKTHROUGH

EXPLOSION

FINGER

PIGGYBACK

CATHEDRAL

NIXNUTZNIX

WHIP

STAKE

RAIN CATCHER

GORGE

SNOUT

HOVERING STONE

SPIRAL ROOM

LOW PATH

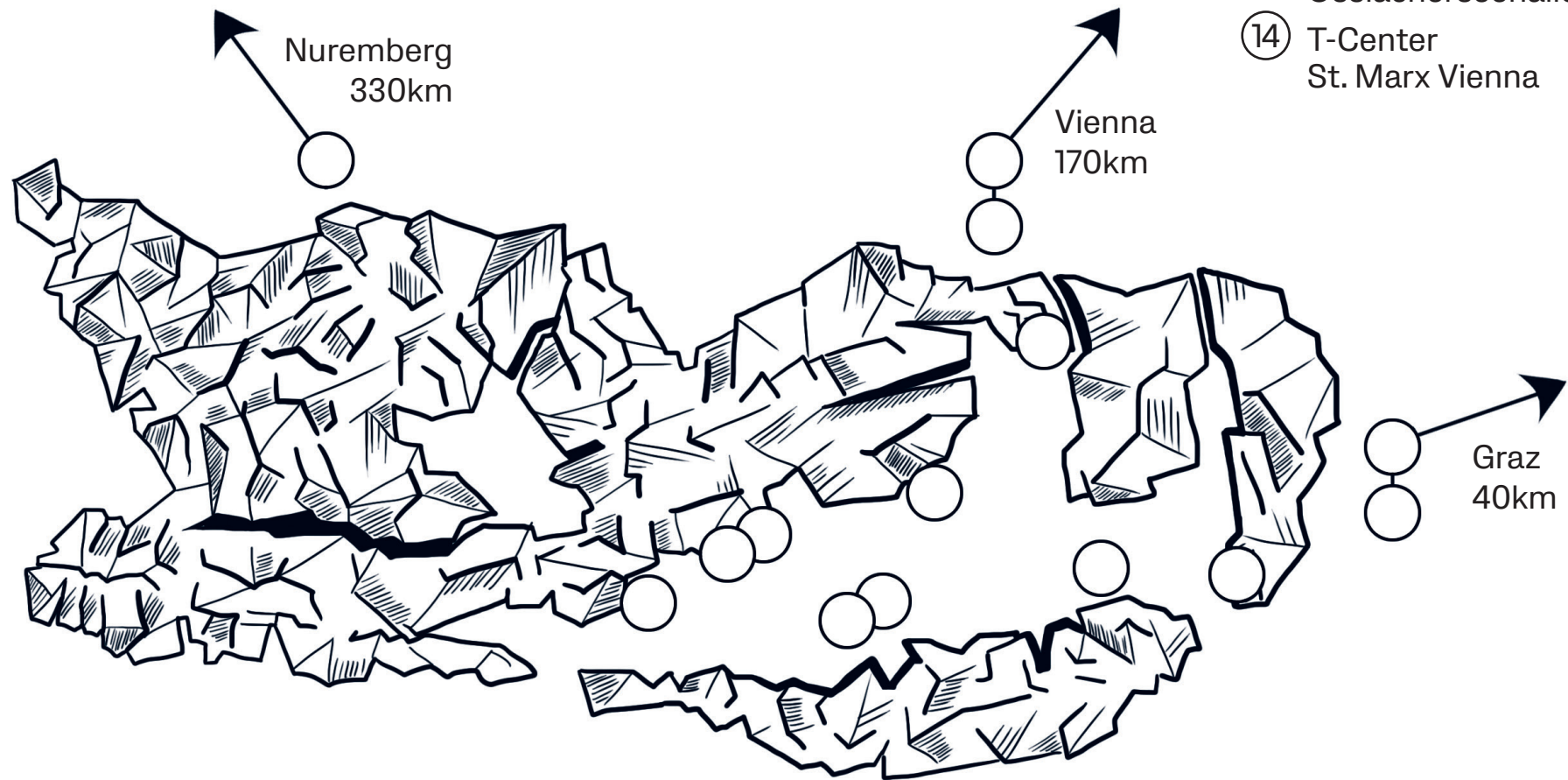
TROUGH

Letter scramble

I	K	N	N	C	P	F	R	C	G	B	U	N	N	K	E	R	E	S	U
T	Q	I	P	Y	K	M	X	K	Z	E	M	K	K	X	E	H	X	E	I
D	V	X	C	I	T	R	O	U	G	H	K	H	U	D	B	V	P	K	U
E	I	N	F	L	O	B	J	T	F	F	S	Y	T	W	L	W	L	J	G
Q	W	U	B	P	P	P	X	I	G	G	S	N	O	U	T	R	O	R	M
X	F	T	E	I	O	S	Q	F	I	L	D	E	I	M	J	Q	S	R	I
C	N	Z	W	G	U	B	L	R	W	X	B	N	Q	G	J	C	I	Y	E
A	T	N	E	G	W	R	Q	O	E	S	B	B	Q	T	T	P	O	L	H
T	Q	I	V	Y	P	N	S	Q	K	O	E	E	F	C	G	C	N	G	O
H	H	X	A	B	V	N	T	Y	W	G	Y	A	I	R	Y	U	Y	C	V
E	J	A	X	A	X	L	A	C	H	J	R	M	P	O	P	Y	S	G	E
D	T	X	J	C	Q	J	K	L	I	X	V	I	I	C	F	N	P	P	R
R	Q	E	S	K	Y	S	E	M	P	R	I	Z	V	O	T	E	I	P	I
A	N	O	B	E	P	U	J	T	E	V	A	W	F	D	F	G	R	C	N
L	R	R	A	I	N	C	A	T	C	H	E	R	J	I	Y	U	A	T	G
N	H	K	M	N	G	K	E	V	V	U	Y	R	X	L	C	V	L	H	S
Q	T	O	U	F	A	U	S	U	K	N	R	X	E	E	L	M	R	P	T
Z	B	R	E	A	K	T	H	R	O	U	G	H	P	D	C	A	O	G	O
V	Q	G	J	J	F	B	H	Y	H	L	A	L	N	U	V	I	O	O	N
W	W	C	B	X	U	G	O	R	G	E	M	E	M	N	G	X	M	B	E
F	U	K	U	O	X	T	O	W	O	U	W	C	P	D	R	X	C	L	B
U	H	V	L	O	W	P	A	T	H	W	W	S	U	E	N	N	U	E	P
F	P	J	V	C	D	N	Y	V	Q	C	E	K	H	E	M	I	R	L	I
R	Q	E	Z	Q	Q	M	D	N	K	P	L	C	Y	M	I	B	P	G	N
F	I	N	G	E	R	X	J	H	L	X	L	M	I	D	C	B	G	F	B

Crocodile Dundee

Have you ever noticed that the shape of the region of Carinthia looks a bit like a crocodile? One of Günther Domenig's works of art is an iron relief of Carinthia, which he named "Crocodile Dundee".



Where are these famous buildings? Match the numbers of the buildings to the circles in the Carinthia Crocodile!

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① Schulschwern school dining hall Graz | ⑥ Liaunig castle Neuhaus |
| ② Z-Branch Vienna | ⑦ Graz University of Technology |
| ③ Klagenfurt shipyard | ⑧ Heft Hüttenberg |
| ④ Steinhaus Steindorf | ⑨ GIG Industrial Park Völkermarkt |
| ⑤ Funderwerk 2 St Veit an der Glan | ⑩ Bank Austria Villach |
| | ⑪ Stadttheater Klagenfurt |
| | ⑫ Documentation Center Reich Party Rally Grounds Nuremberg |
| | ⑬ Steindorf Ossiacherseehalle |
| | ⑭ T-Center St. Marx Vienna |

Nixnutznix

The Nixnutznix is an interesting bird. He used to live at Graz University of Technology, where Günther Domenig was a professor for 20 years. For many years now he has lived in the Steinhaus. But he even flies away from there sometimes – even though he can't actually fly. Where is he right now?

Build your own little Nixnutznix and take it for a fly!

What you will need for your kite bird:
Light, stiff paper, such as tracing paper or origami paper, 15 x 13 cm.

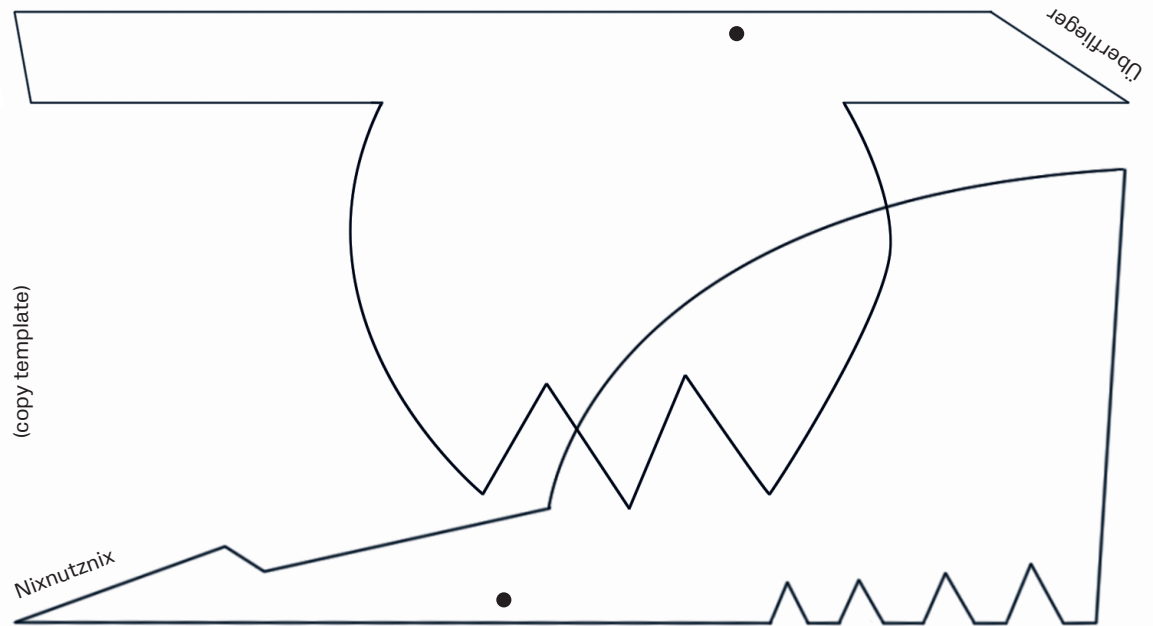
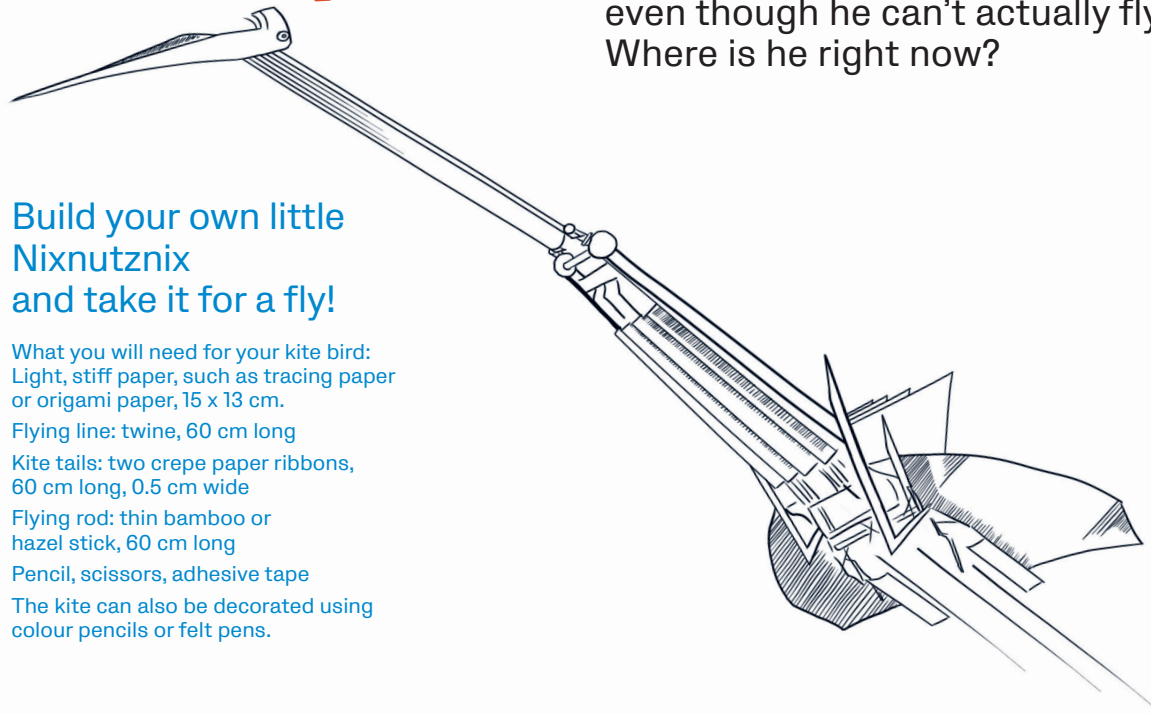
Flying line: twine, 60 cm long

Kite tails: two crepe paper ribbons, 60 cm long, 0.5 cm wide

Flying rod: thin bamboo or hazel stick, 60 cm long

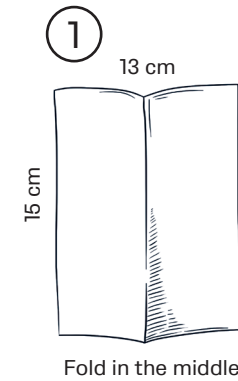
Pencil, scissors, adhesive tape

The kite can also be decorated using colour pencils or felt pens.

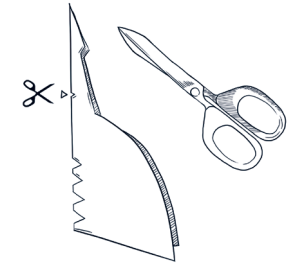
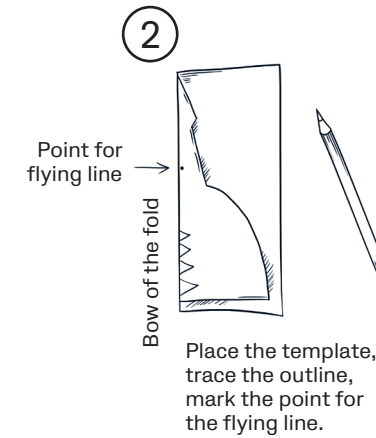


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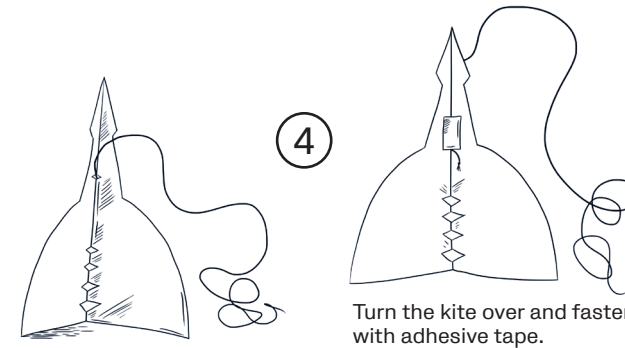
Design: (c) www.annarubin.at



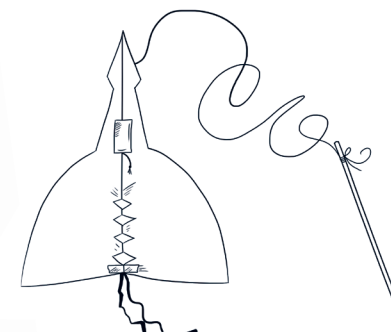
Fold in the middle



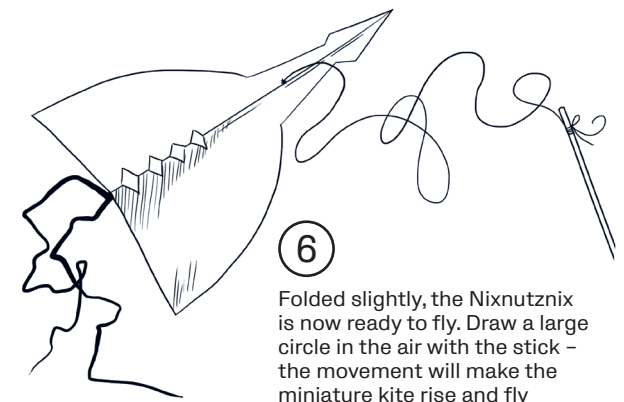
3
Then cut it out.
Cut out a small triangle by the dot for the flying line.



FRONT
Thread approx. 60 cm long
thread through hole in the bow.



5
BACK
The tape should fasten about 1 cm of flying line along the centrefold and also be attached over the diamond-shaped hole.

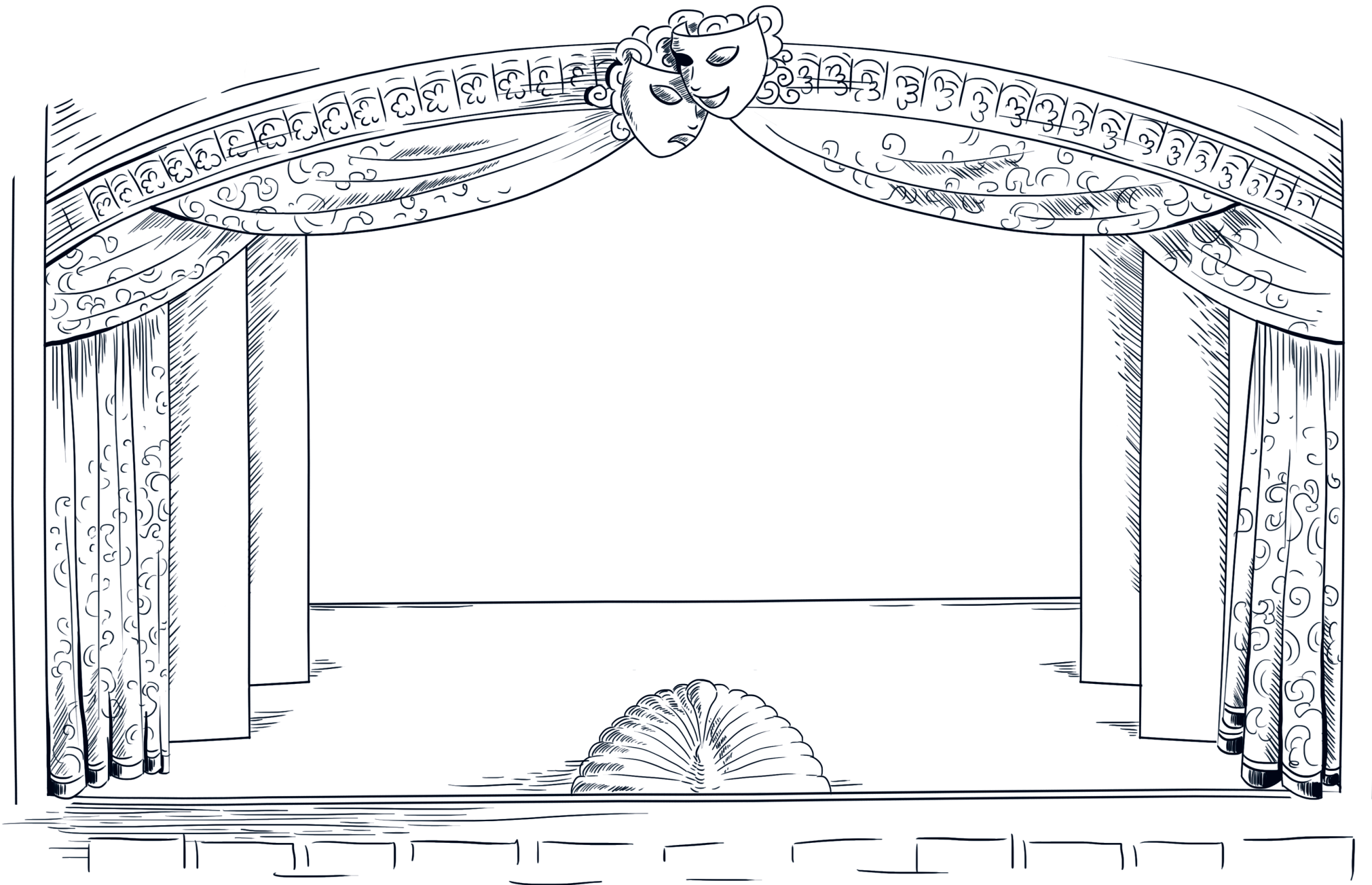


6
Folded slightly, the Nixnutznix is now ready to fly. Draw a large circle in the air with the stick – the movement will make the miniature kite rise and fly

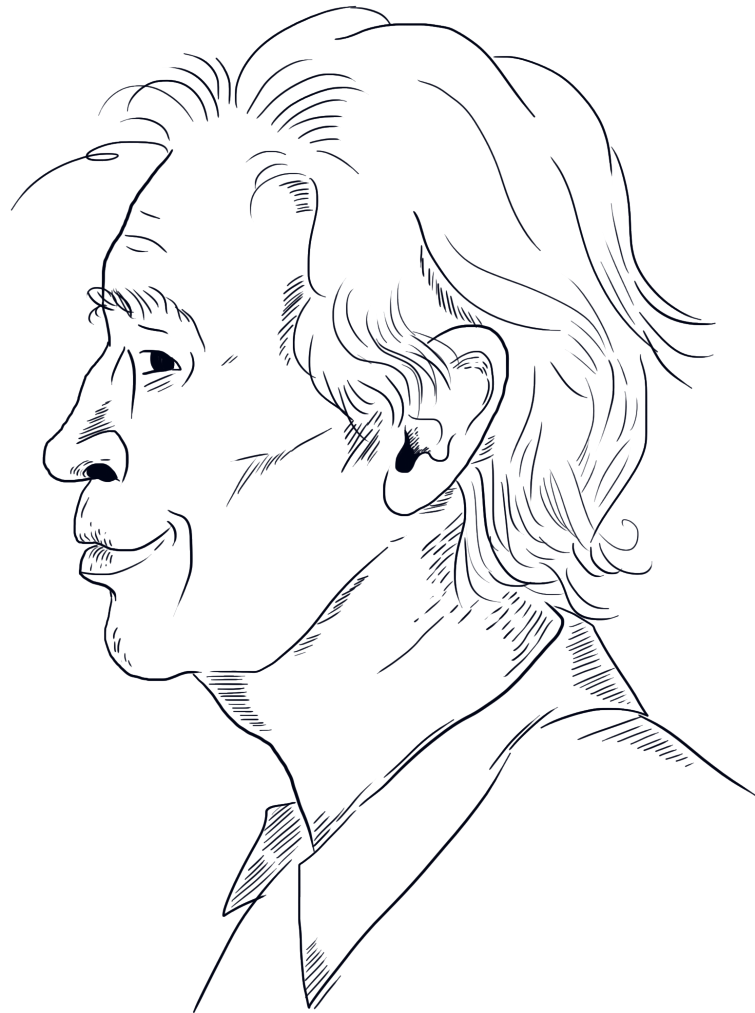
Theatre

Günther Domenig was also involved with the theatre. His extension of the Stadttheater in Klagenfurt created a lot of space for workshops and rehearsal rooms and a powerful

architectural statement in the city. In Graz he designed stage sets for the operas “Elektra” and “Moses and Aaron” – for “Elektra” he even designed the costumes too.



The stage awaits you! What play will be performed here?
What will your stage set look like? And your costume designs?



If you visit the Steinhaus in Steindorf at Lake Ossiach, you will find a bust of Günther Domenig wearing a hat he designed for an opera.

Just like his buildings, the hat looks very unusual!

What unusual hat creation would you put on Domenig's head?

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Page 4: Fill-in-the-blanks
(buildings, rooms, building site,
the art of building, study, ideas,
costs, converted, anything at all,
landscape architects, interior design,
computer, mobile phone,
paper, pencil)

SOLUTIONS

“Nothing works
without an idea.”

Günther Domenig

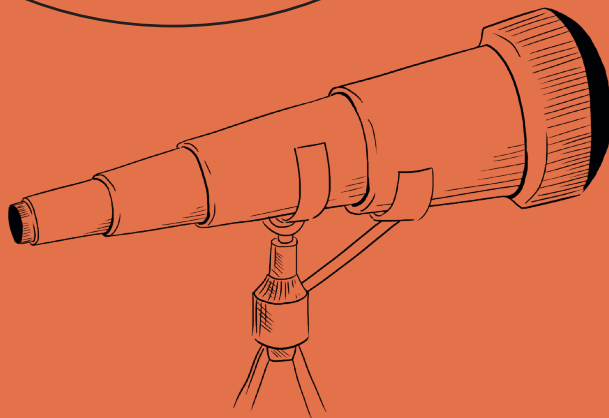


Once you have solved all the
tasks in the book, you won't need the
answers on the other side of this page any
more. You can cut out this circle.

What do you see when you
look through it?

Or roll up a piece of paper into a telescope
and take a look at your surroundings.
Because you can only see a small part of it
now, you'll see details that you wouldn't
have noticed otherwise!

It's worth looking at the world from
different angles every now and
then!



“The real dimension
is penetration.”

Günther Domenig