

# 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture

Subtitle



# 20<sup>th</sup> C. Architecture Styles and Movements

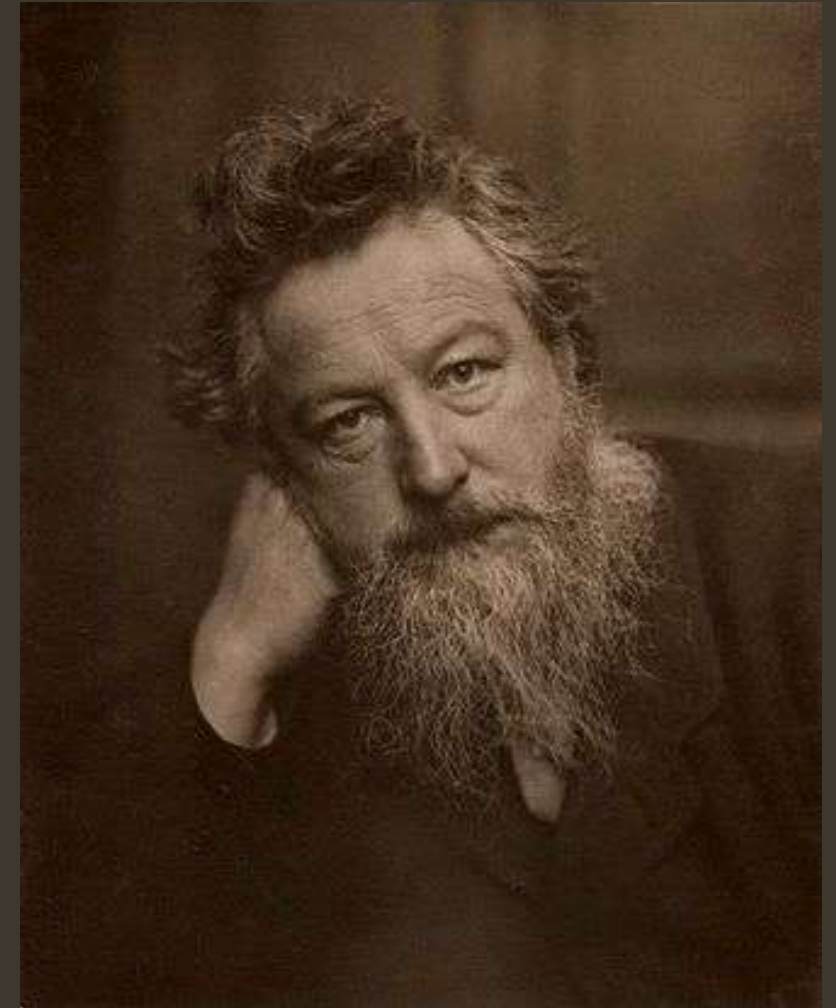
- Arts and Crafts
- Nouveau
- Deco
- Prairie School
- Chicago School
- International Style

# Arts and Crafts Movement

- 
- 
- Philosophy of originality, simplicity of form, local natural materials, and the visibility of handicraft
- 
- Simple in style compared to Victorian era homes
- Associated with “Craftsman”, “Foursquare”, and “Bungalow” style homes









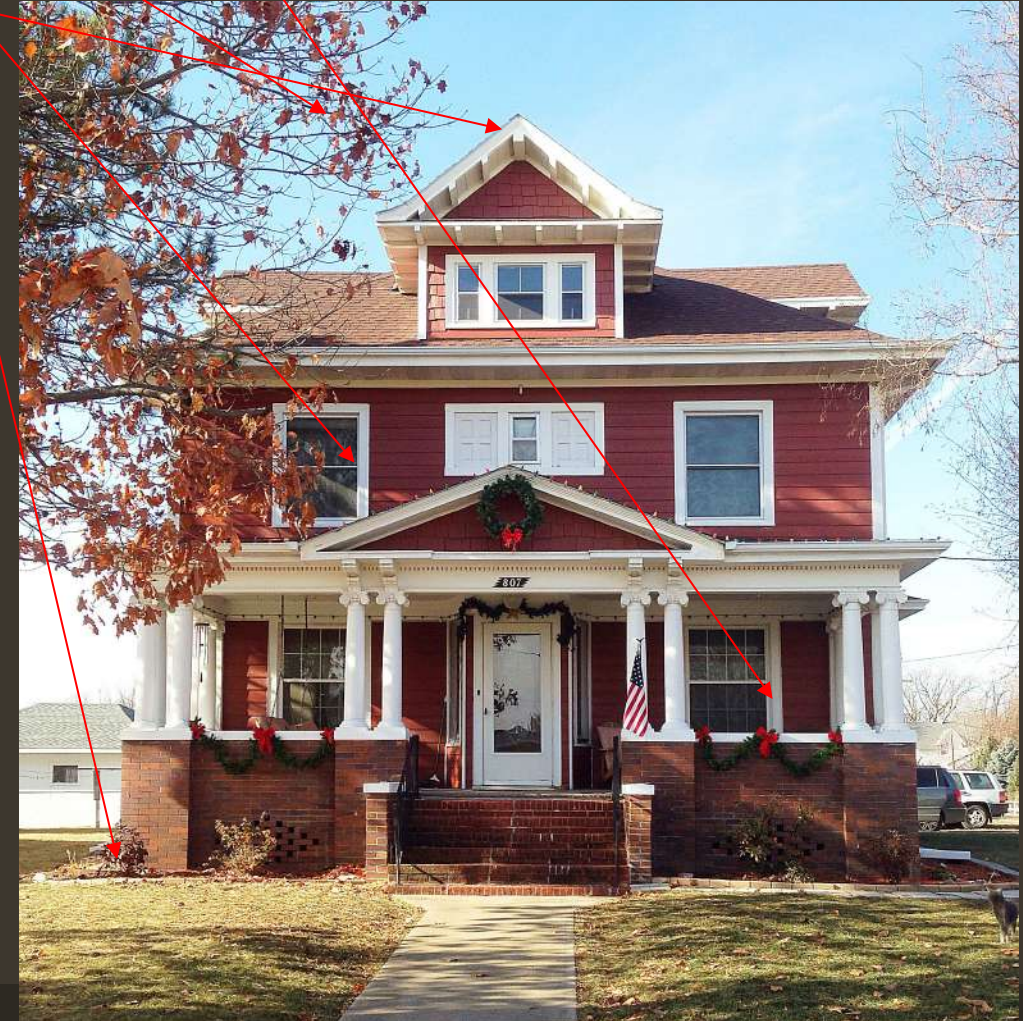


Some of Morris' prints used "Sheele's green" or copper arsenite



# American Foursquare

- Box Shape
- Front porch, (full-width and partial)
- Plain style
- Large windows
- 2 ½ stories high
- Efficient Layout

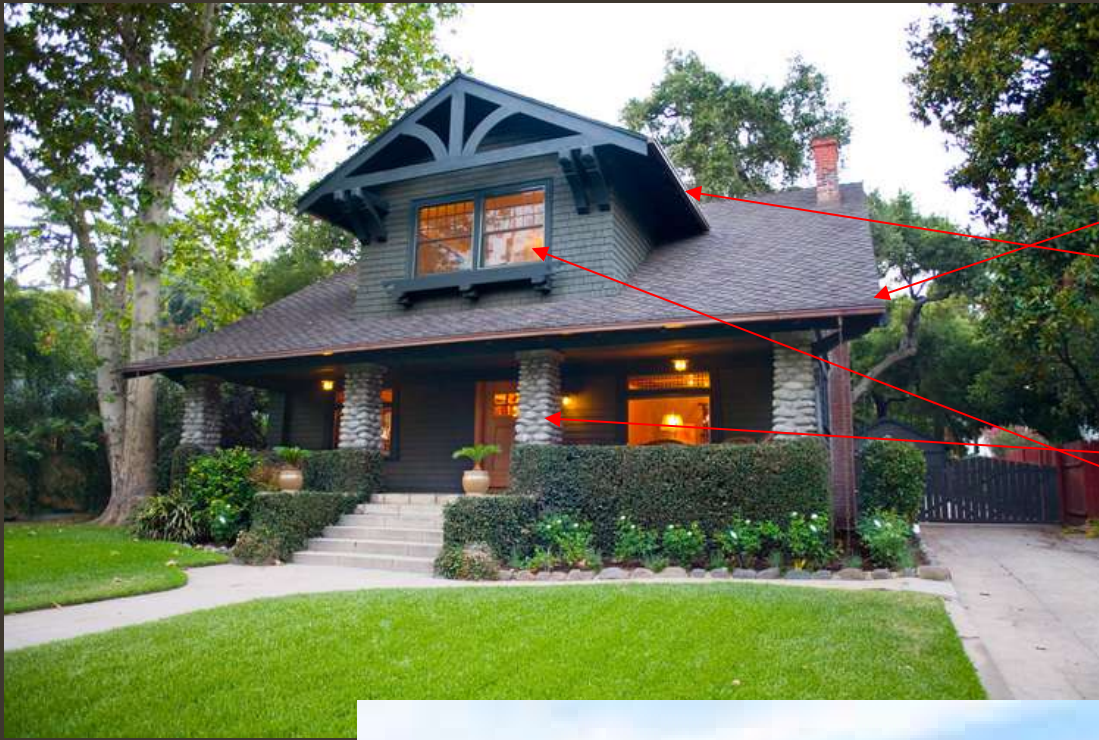


# Bungalow

- Balanced and well-proportioned, but not symmetrical, appearance from the front.
- A low, exposed roof, often with beams or rafters showing.
- A modest front porch or veranda.
- Square, tapered columns, sometimes called “bungalow columns”







# Craftsman

- Low-pitched rooflines, usually done in a hip or gable (triangular) style.
- Wide, overhanging eaves.
- Exposed rafters under the eaves.
- A covered front porch.
- Pillars lining the entry.
- Double hanging windows, which have separate panes of glass on the top and bottom.



# ART NOUVEAU

ALSO KNOWN AS:

Eel style • Noodle style • Mutton bone style • Dandy style



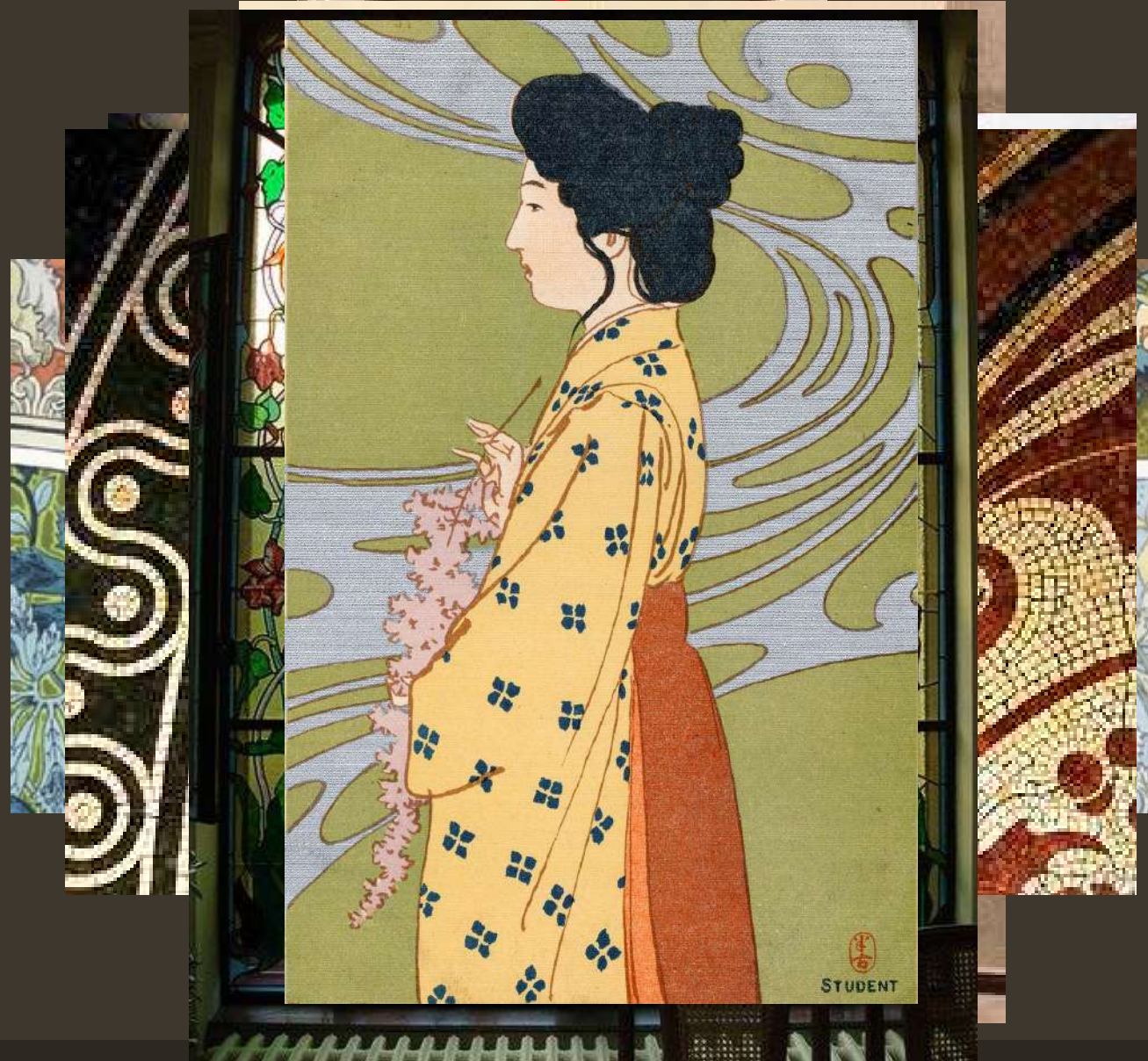
# Art Nouveau

- Art Nouveau (French for \_\_\_\_\_) was popularized by the famous Maison de l'Art Nouveau (House of New Art), a Paris art gallery operated by Siegfried Bing.
- beginning of \_\_\_\_\_ (Modern Architecture)
- Rejected \_\_\_\_\_
- Focus:



# ART NOUVEAU ARCHITECTURE FEATURES

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_





# Victor Horta 1861-1947

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Known for his use of revolutionary artistic, technological and compositional elements
- Style:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Iron used for \_\_\_\_\_



# \_\_\_\_\_, 1892-93, Victor Horta



Diffusion of  
light

Curved lines of  
decoration

Curved  
structures  
(Iron)





# Eiffel Tower



- Engineered by\_\_\_\_\_.
- Part of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tallest manmade structure at that time (and for the next 40 years)
- Represented the \_\_\_\_\_.



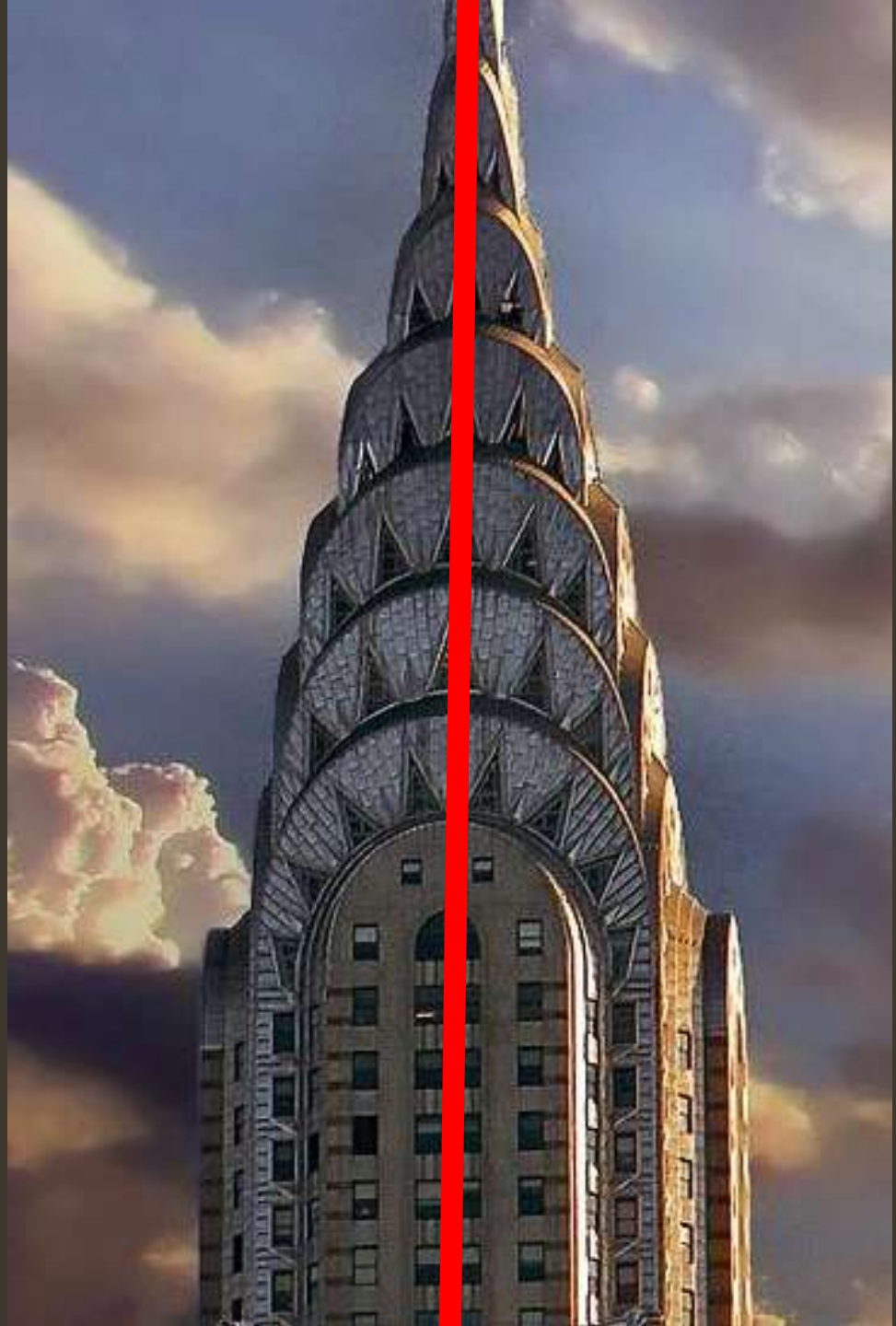
# Art Deco

- post- WWI design style  
first appeared in France
- very modern, timeless style  
that highlights
- characterized by:

○

○

○





# Art Deco Attributes

- \_\_\_\_\_:

- circles, squares, triangles, rectangles, polygons, trapezoids, spheres, cubes...

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_



# Chrysler Building

- Built in 1930, engineered by \_\_\_\_\_
- Beat the Eiffel Tower in tallest manmade structure
- \_\_\_\_\_





# Empire State Building

- 1931 by \_\_\_\_\_
- Beat the Chrysler Building in tallest manmade structure
- \_\_\_\_\_
- NYC



EMPIRE STATE BLDG. (102 Stories-1250 feet high) New York City.

# Art Nouveau vs. Art Deco

- Different but not opposites
- styles overlap in time and both focus on:
  - modernism
  - industrial production/materials
  - enhancing **decorative arts**

- differences:

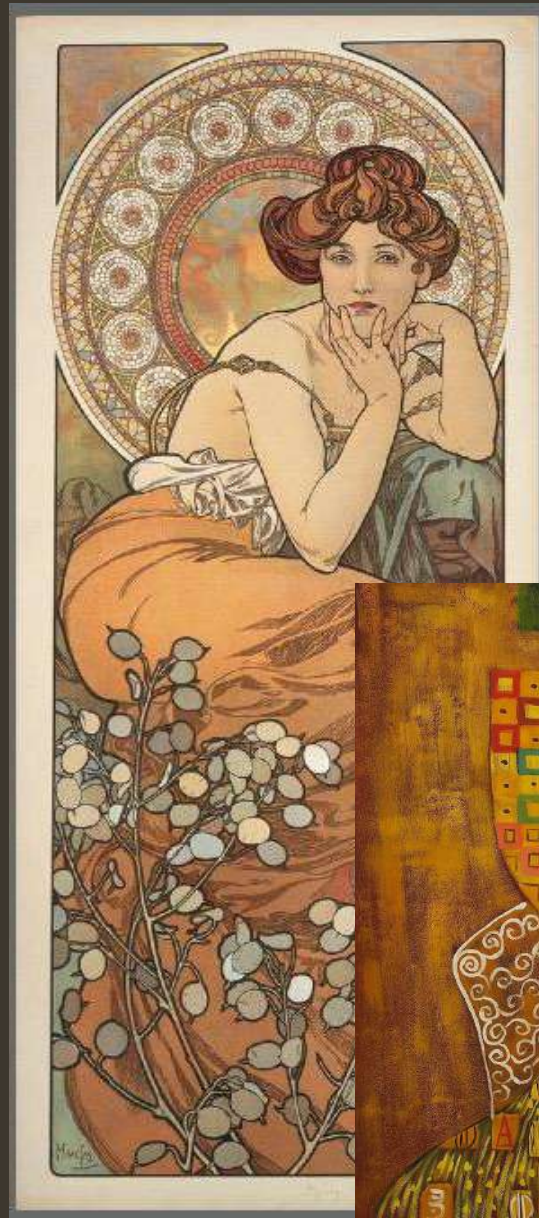
- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_





Alphonse Mucha



Gustav Klimt



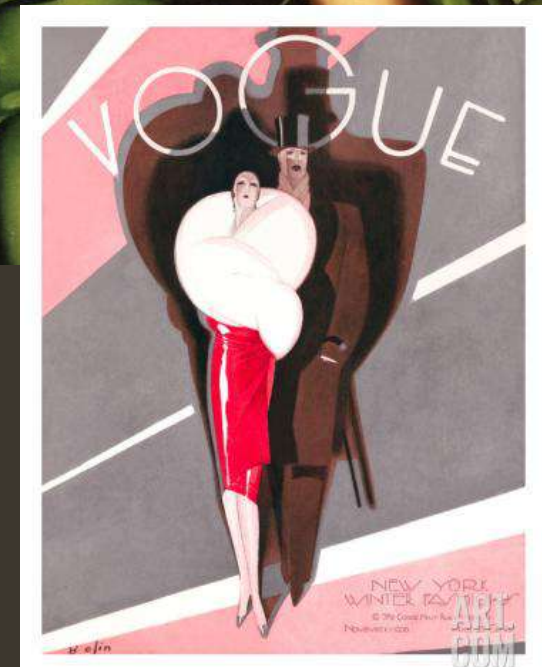
# COMPARE

In the chat or  
raise your hand

Art Nouveau

Art Deco

Tamara de Lempicka



William Bolin