

20th Century Architecture

Subtitle



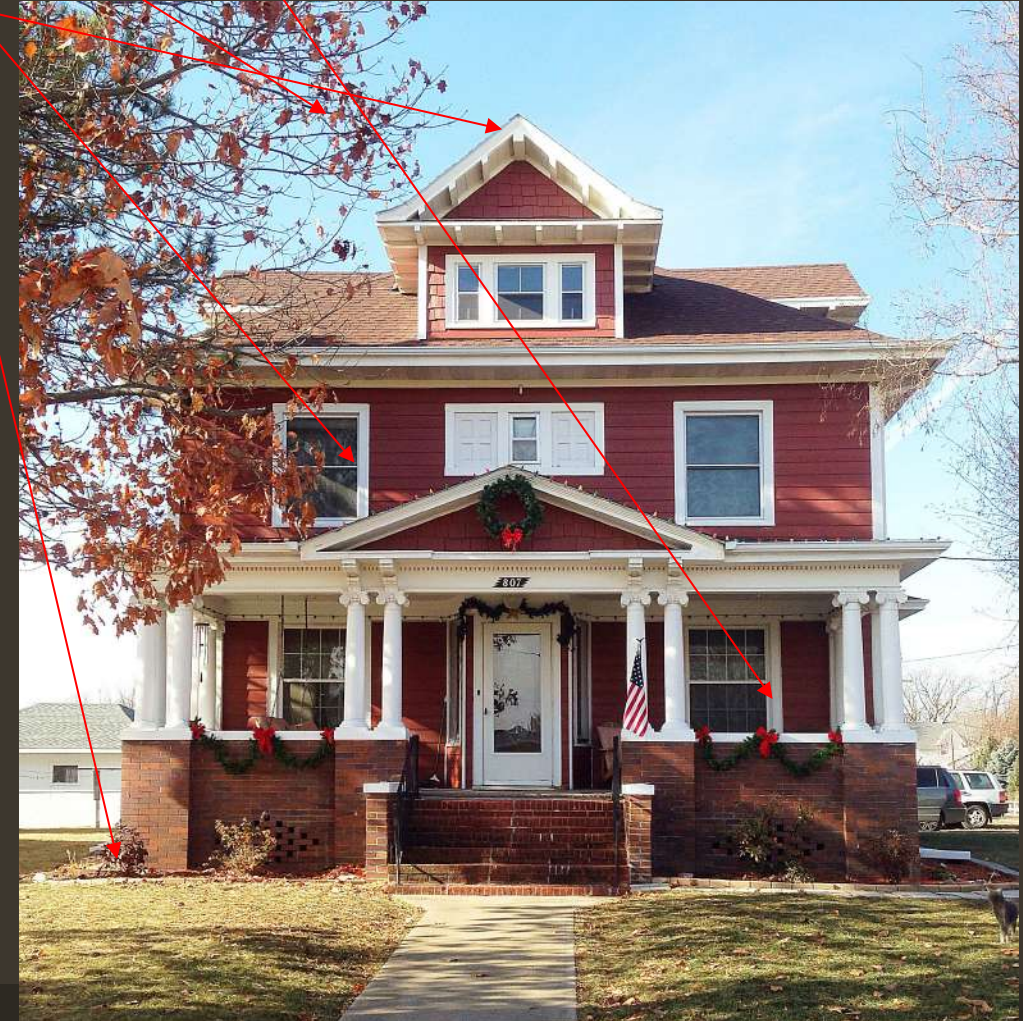
Arts and Crafts Movement

- Approximately 1860s – 1940s
- It was a reaction against mass production associated with the Industrial Revolution.
- Philosophy of originality, simplicity of form, local natural materials, and the visibility of handicraft
- Concerned with things that were **useful, handmade, and beautiful in design**
- Simple in style compared to Victorian era homes
- Associated with “Craftsman”, “Foursquare”, and “Bungalow” style homes



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

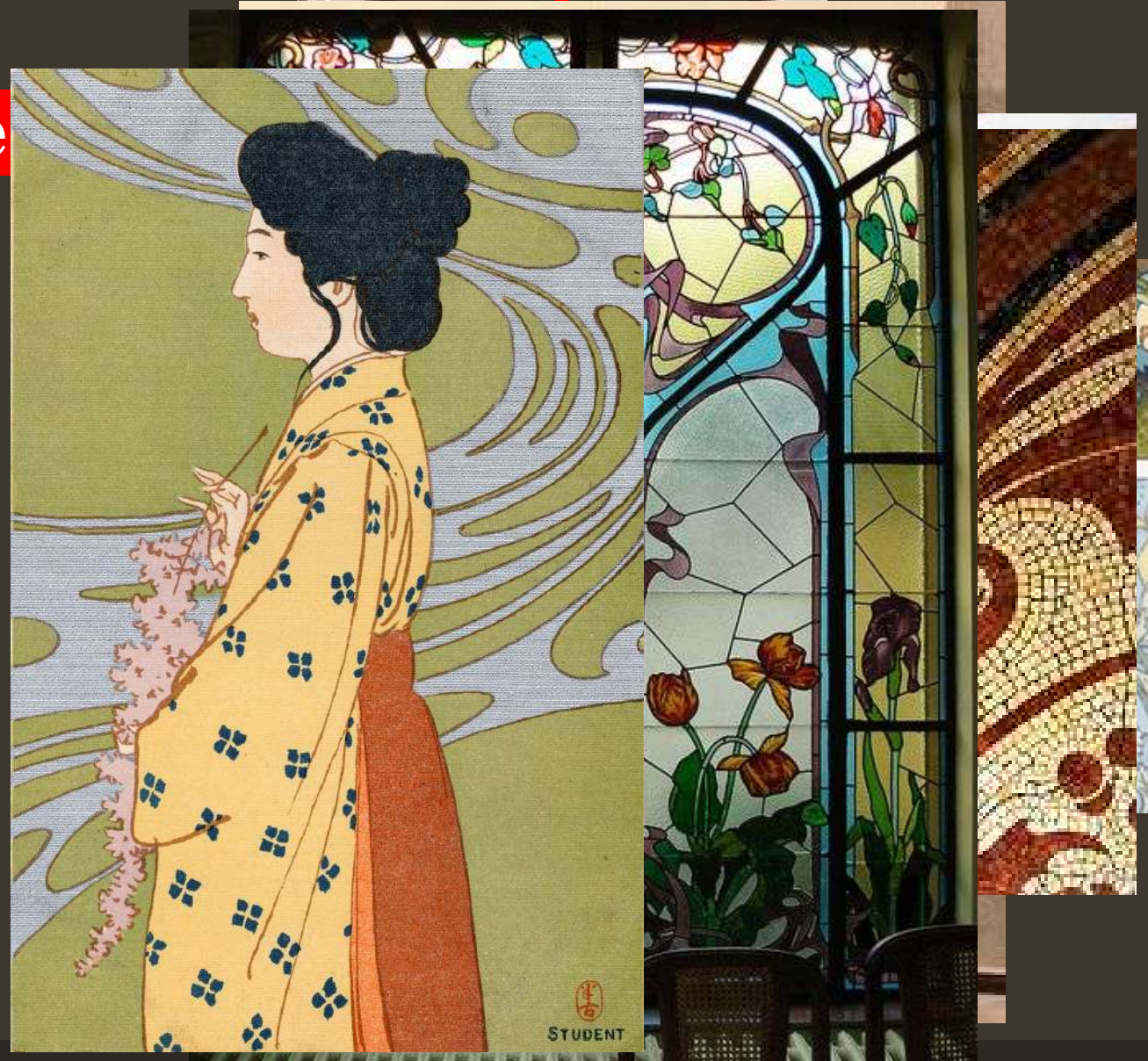
Art Nouveau 1890-1920

- Art Nouveau (French for "New Style") was popularized by the famous Maison de l'Art Nouveau (House of New Art), a Paris art gallery operated by Siegfried Bing.
- beginning of modernism in design (Modern Architecture)
- Rejected traditional styles
- Focus:
 - handmade
 - new
 - organic forms that emphasized a connection to nature.



ART NOUVEAU ARCHITECTURE FEATURES

- Asymmetrical shapes
- Extensive use of arche and curved forms
- Curved glass
- Curving, plant-like embellishments
- Mosaics
- Stained glass
- Japanese motifs



Victor Horta 1861-1947

- Belgian architect and designer
- Known for his use of revolutionary artistic, technological and compositional elements
- Style:
 - Diffusion of light
 - Curved lines of decoration
 - Curved structures
- Iron used for both construction and decoration



Hôtel Tassel, 1892-93, Victor Horta



Diffusion of
light

Curved lines of
decoration

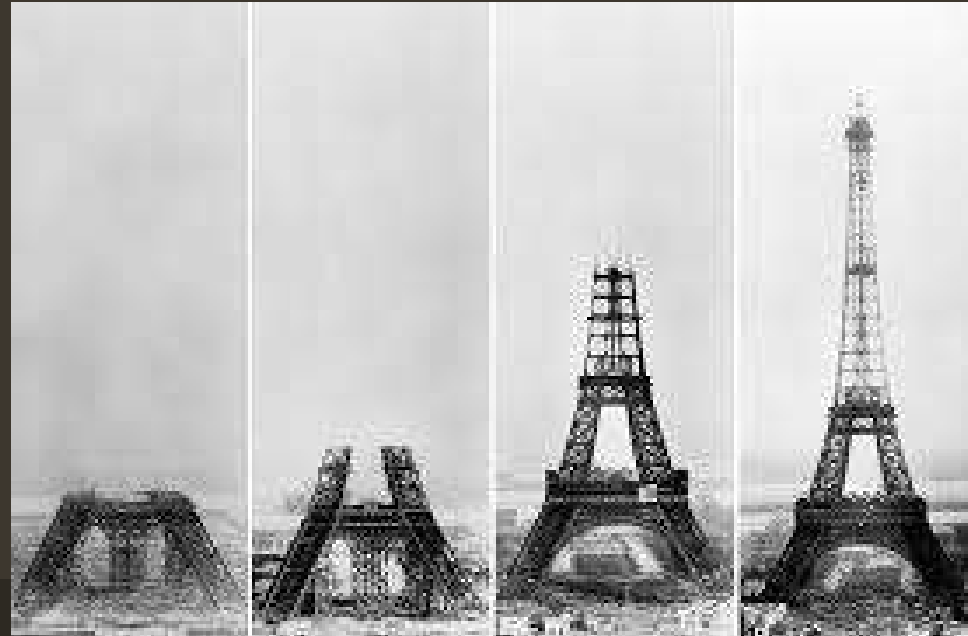
Curved
structures
(Iron)



Eiffel Tower



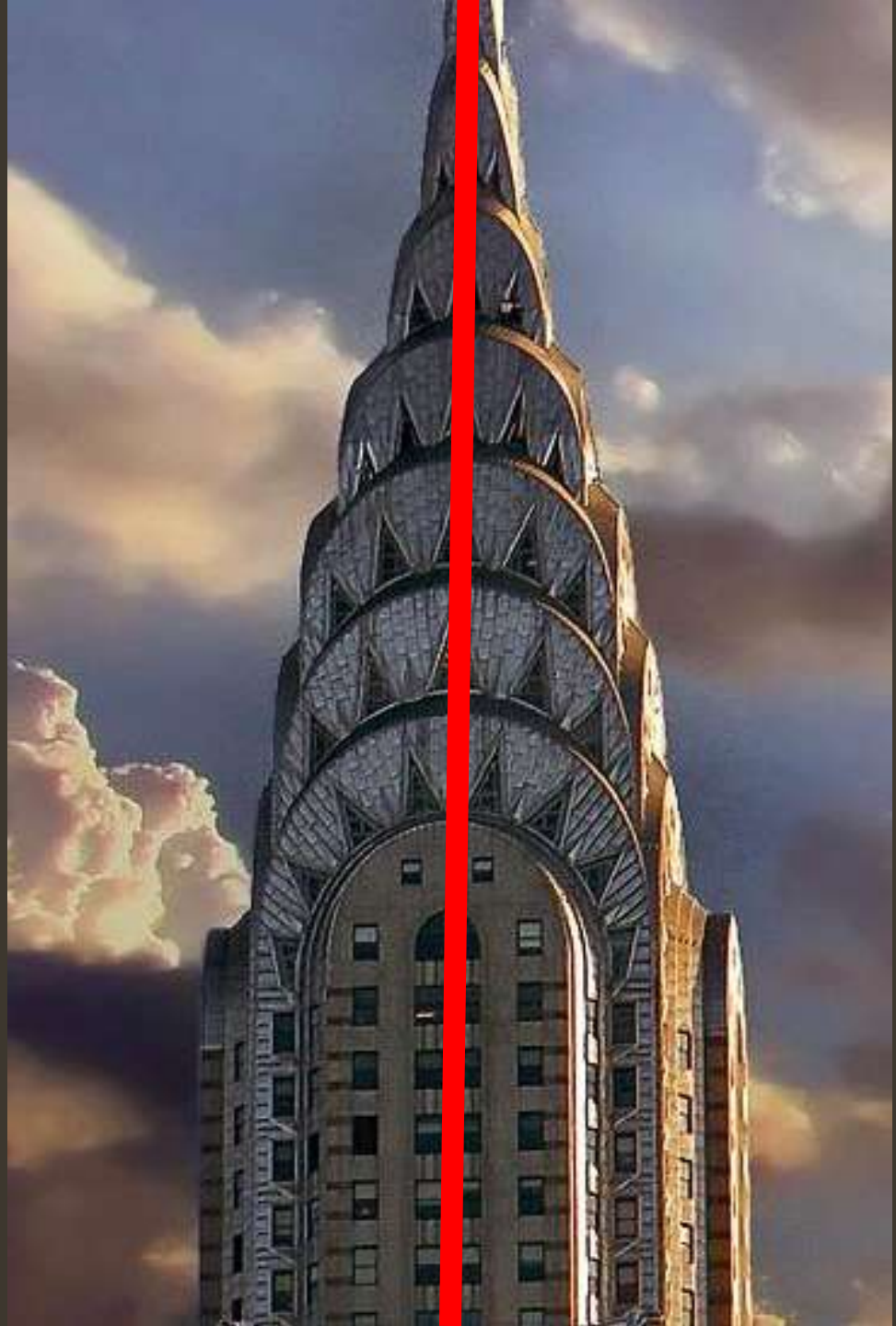
- Engineered by Gustave Eiffel for the 1889 Exposition Universelle in Paris, France.
- Part of the Nouveau style.
- Tallest manmade structure at that time (and for the next 40 years)
- Represented the centennial of the French Revolution and the progression of science and industry.



Art Deco

1920-late 1940's

- post- WWI design style first appeared in France
- very modern, timeless style that highlights visual balance and symmetry
- characterized by:
 - rich colors
 - bold geometric shapes
 - lavish ornamentation



Art Deco Attributes

- geometric shapes and forms:
 - circles, squares, triangles, rectangles, polygons, trapezoids, spheres, cubes...
- zigzags, chevrons, sunbursts and stars
- symmetrical and radial patterns
- repeating parallel lines and shapes
- vivid, high-contrast colors and values



Chrysler Building

- Built in 1930, engineered by William Van Alen
- Beat the Eiffel Tower in tallest manmade structure (1,046 ft)
- Art Deco style



Empire State Building

- 1931 by William B Lamb
- Beat the Chrysler Building in tallest manmade structure(1,250ft, 1,454ft to tip)
- Art Deco style
- NYC
- stood as the world's tallest building until the construction of the World Trade Center in 1970; following its collapse in 2001



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

h / m

800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

Burj Khalifa
(Dubai, 2010)

Canton Tower
(Canton, 2010)

CN Tower
(Toronto, 1976)

Torre di Ostankino
(Mosca, 1967)

Willis Tower
(Chicago, 1974)

World Trade Center
(New York City, 1973-2001)

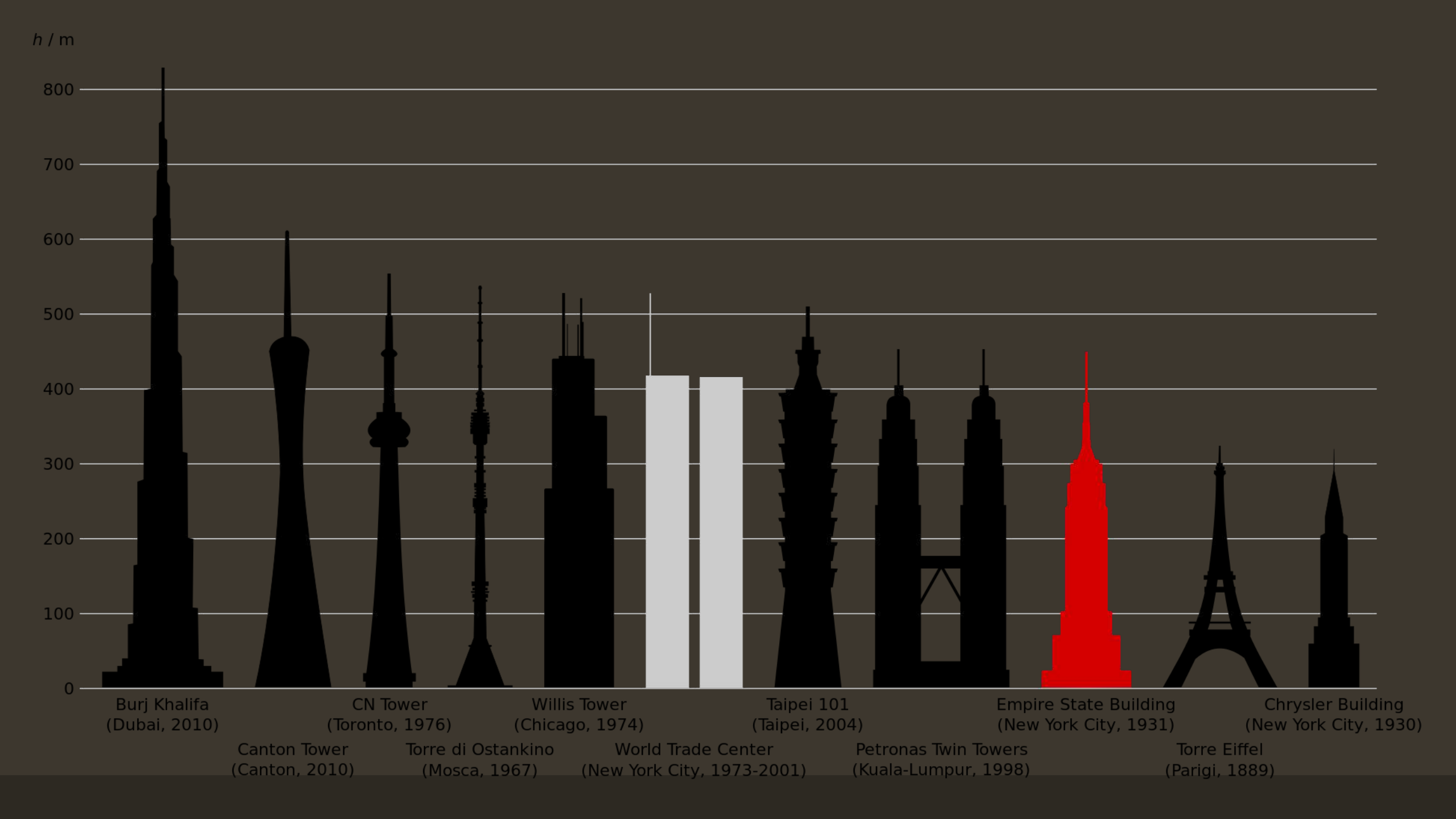
Taipei 101
(Taipei, 2004)

Petronas Twin Towers
(Kuala-Lumpur, 1998)

Empire State Building
(New York City, 1931)

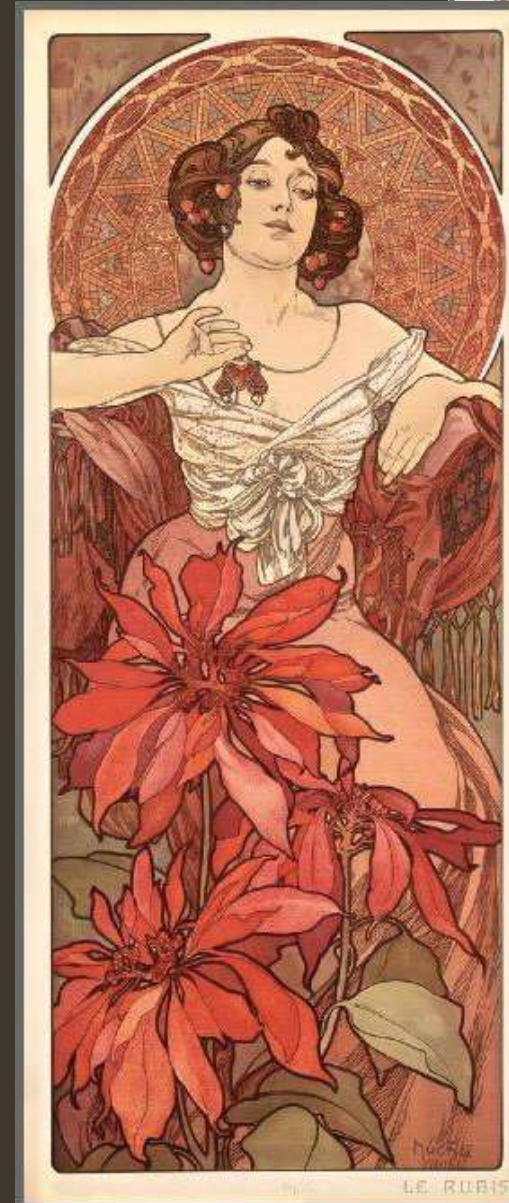
Torre Eiffel
(Parigi, 1889)

Chrysler Building
(New York City, 1930)

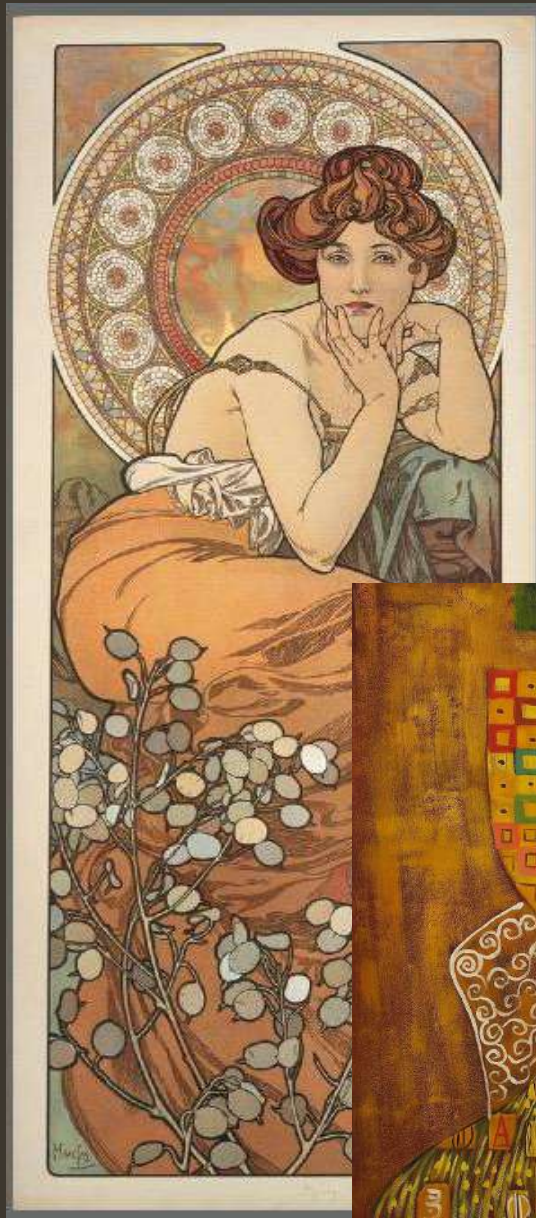


Art Nouveau vs. Art Deco

- Different but not opposites
- styles overlap in time and both focus on:
 - modernism
 - industrial production/materials
 - enhancing **decorative arts**
- differences:
 - Nouveau inspired by natural/organic forms and structures
 - Deco is all about geometry



Alphonse Mucha



Gustav Klimt



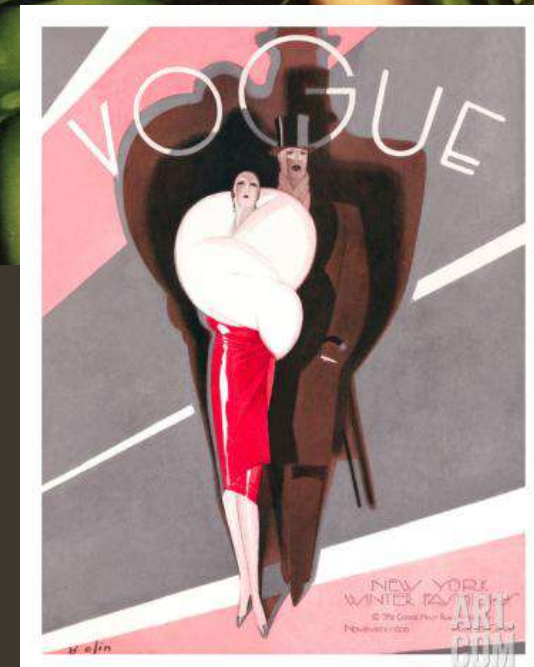
COMPARE

In the chat or
raise your hand

Art Nouveau

Art Deco

Tamara de Lempicka



William Bolin

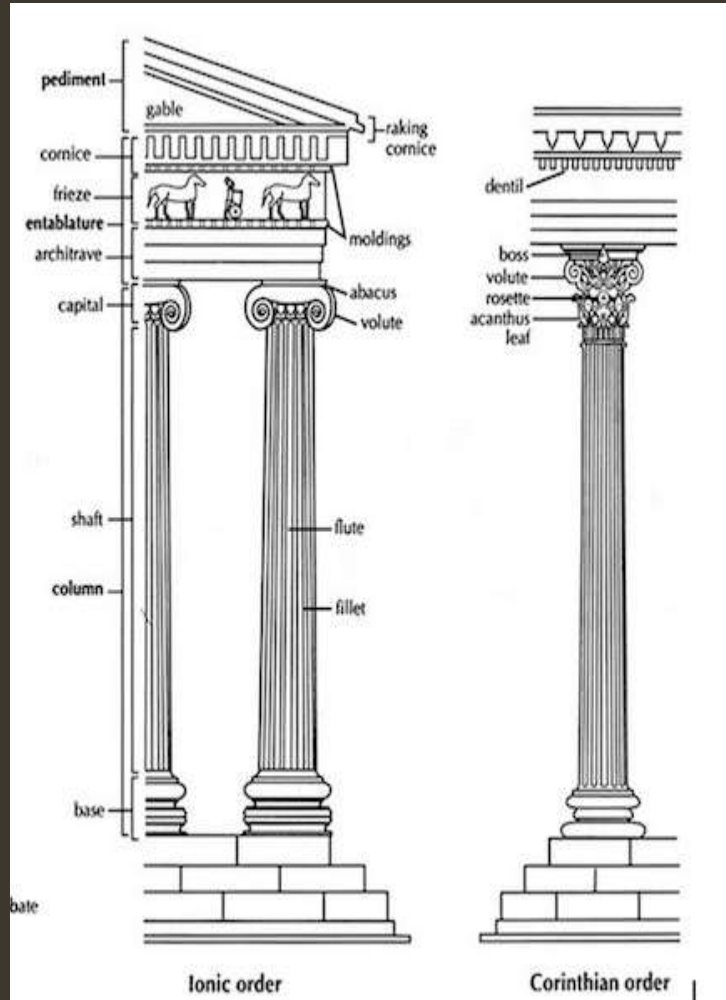
Do Now - Answer the following question on your Do Now Worksheet

1. Is this building part of the Art Nouveau style or the Art Deco style? How do you know?



Chicago School

Chicago School (aka Commercial style)



“Many Chicago School skyscrapers contain the three parts of a classical column. The lowest floors function as the base, the middle stories, usually with little ornamental detail, act as the shaft of the column, and the last floor or two, often capped with a cornice and often with more ornamental detail, represent the capital.”

- Inspired by Ionic and Corinthian style columns.

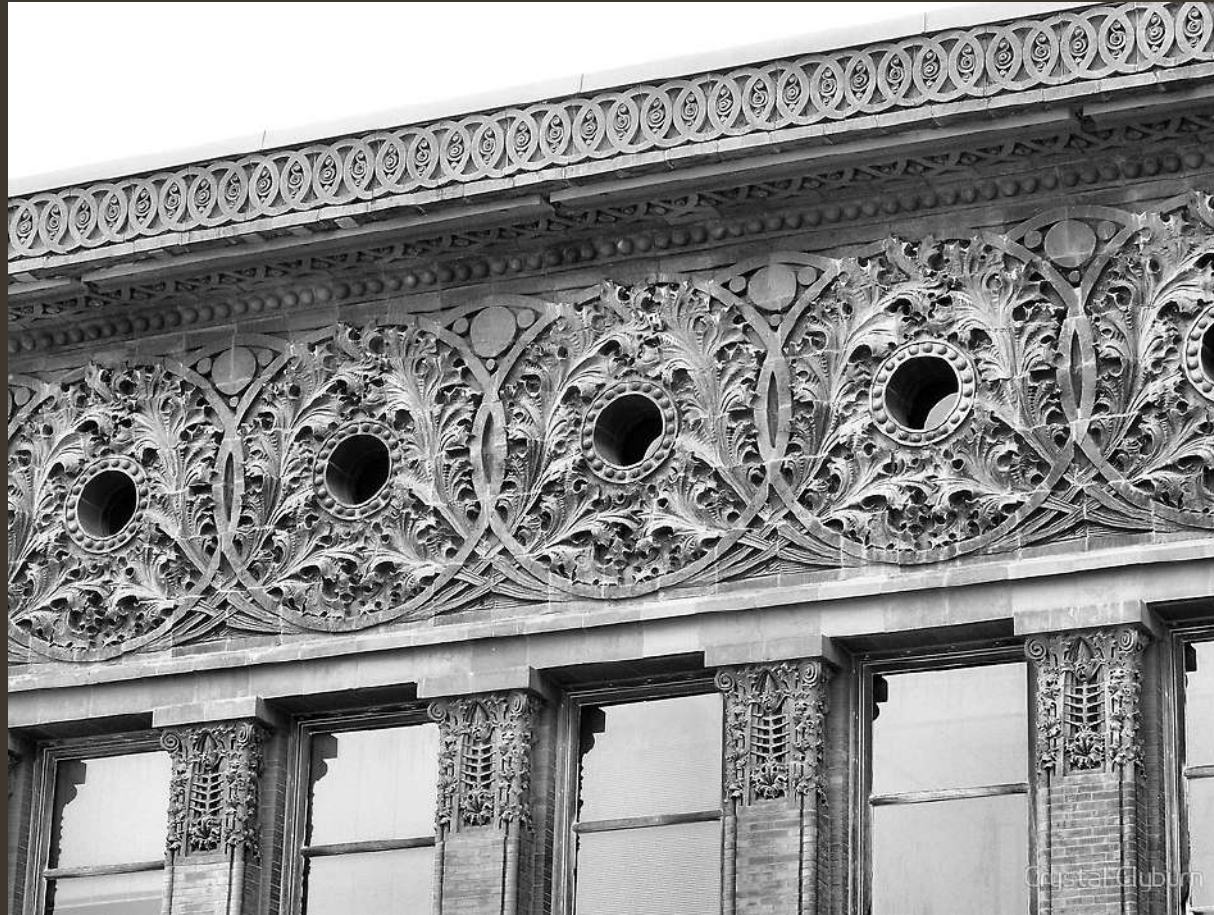


Wainwright Building

- Designed by Louis Sullivan and built in 1891 in Saint Louis, MO
- Considered the world's first skyscraper at ten stories
- Chicago school of architecture



Wainwright cornice detail

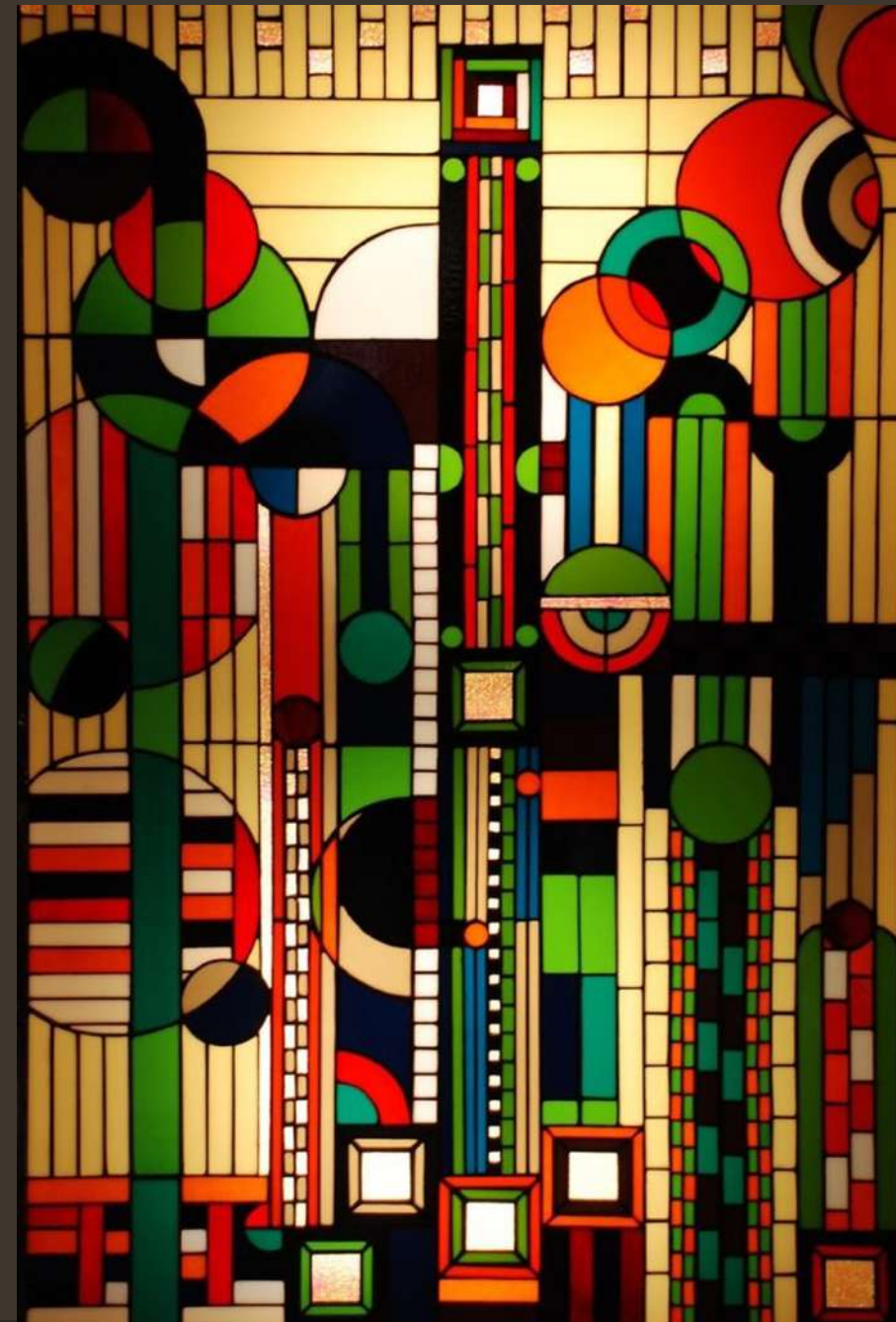


Prairie School

Focus in Midwest

Prairie School - 1880s to 1940s

- Empathized with the ideals of the Arts and Crafts Movement, and inspired by geometric Deco style
- Uniquely American style inspired by the prairie landscape of the Midwest



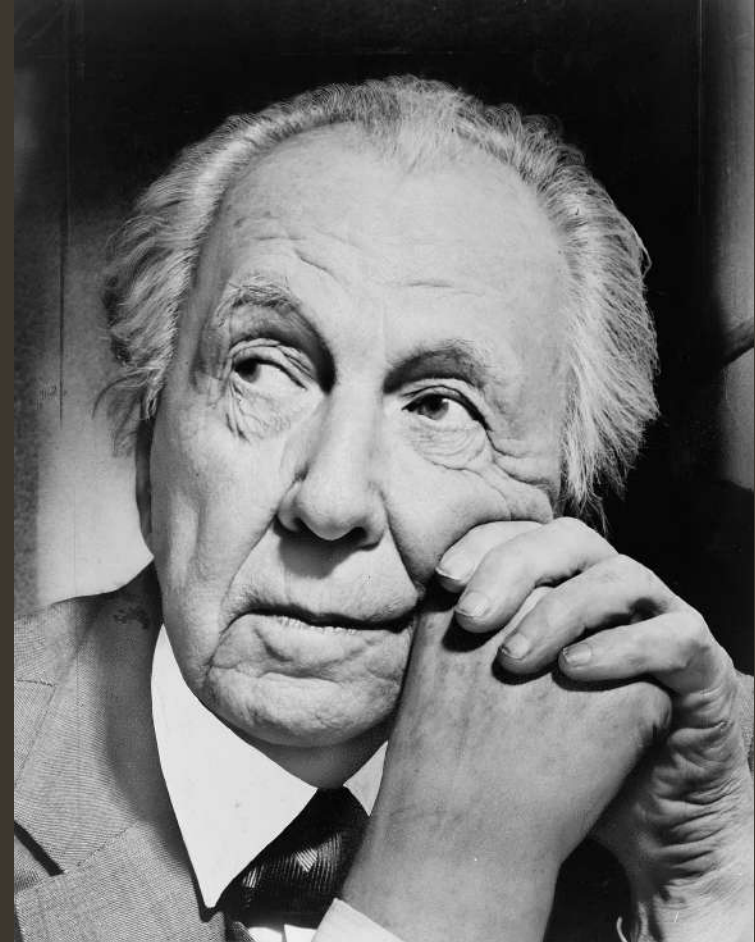
Basic Principles of Prairie School Designs

- Organic Colors
- Simple Geometric Shapes
- Integration of building with natural surroundings
- Open/horizontal floor plans
- Hidden entryways



Frank Lloyd Wright: 1867-1959

- Modern American architect
- Developed theory “Form and Function are one”
- Had a global impact on modern architecture
- Designed 1114 home and buildings
- In his final years, he designed his most famous works Guggenheim Museum and the Marin County Civic Center





Falling Water by Frank Lloyd Wright (Prairie School)

- House designed in 1935 in rural Southwestern Pennsylvania.
- Cantilever construction was ahead of its' time
- Appears to “fit” into the landscape it is built



Guggenheim Museum - 1943 , Frank Lloyd Wright



Spanish Revival

Focus in Florida and California

SPANISH REVIVAL - 1915-1940

- Spanish Revival was influenced by Spanish Colonial architecture of earlier centuries.
- More ornate with stylistic detail apparent in both large features and small, such as intricately patterned tilework and wrought iron hardware
- Growth in Hollywood from the film industry spread the style through private homes



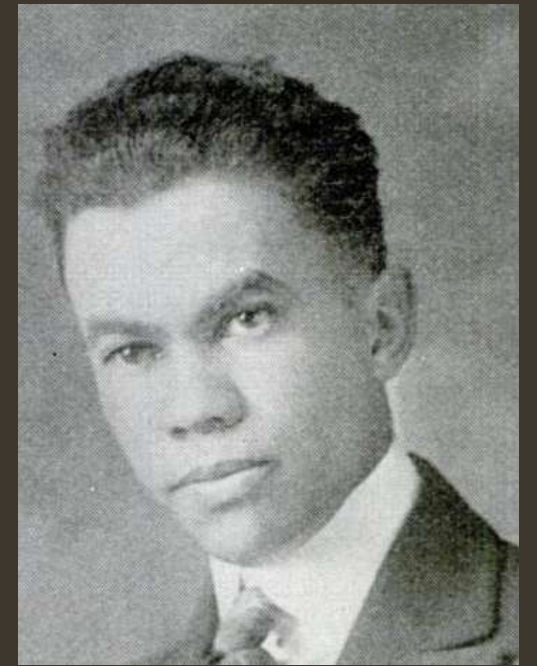
Elements of Spanish Revival Style

- Tile Roofs
- Stucco Exterior
- Rounded Doors and Windows
- Elaborate tile work
- Relief Decoration



Paul R. Williams: 1894-1980

- American architect based in Los Angeles, California.
- Designed the homes of numerous celebrities
- First African-American member of the AIA (American Institute of Architecture
- Learned to draw upside down due to many of his white clients felt uncomfortable sitting directly next to a Black man.



***Beverly Hills
Hotel (Remodel)***
Paul R Williams
1940's





***La Concha*
Motel - Paul R
Williams - 1961**



International Style

International Style of Architecture

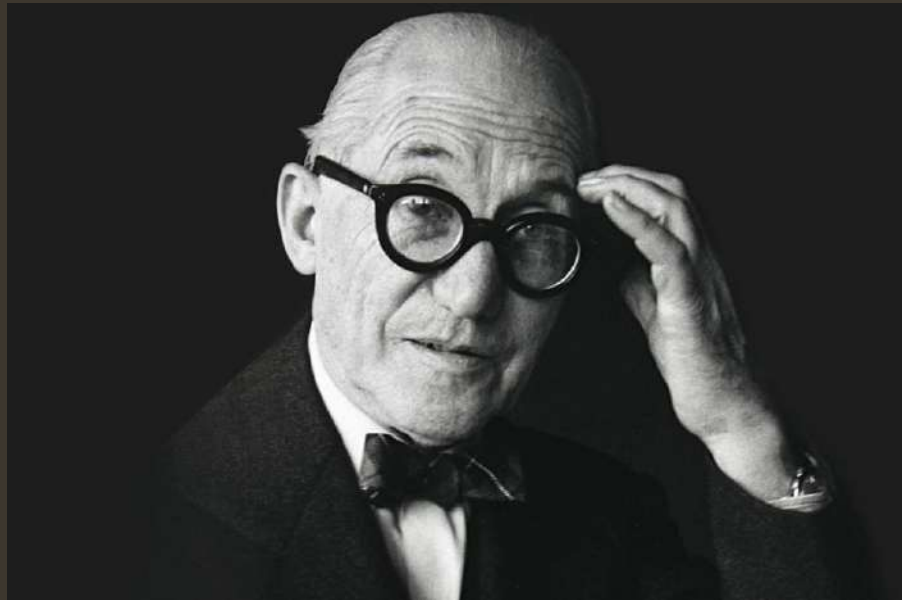
- Characteristics
 - Rectilinear forms
 - Appearance of weightlessness due to cantilever construction
 - Lack of ornamentation
 - Open interior spaces
 - Common materials: steel, reinforced concrete, and large panes of glass



Bauhaus – German art school by Walter Gropius
What do you notice about this design?



Le Corbusier (Charles Jeanneret)



- 1887-1965
- Pioneer of modern architecture
- Also a designer, urban planner, painter, and writer.

“To be modern is not a fashion, it is a state. It is necessary to understand history, and he who understands history knows how to find continuity between that which was, that which is, and that which will be.”

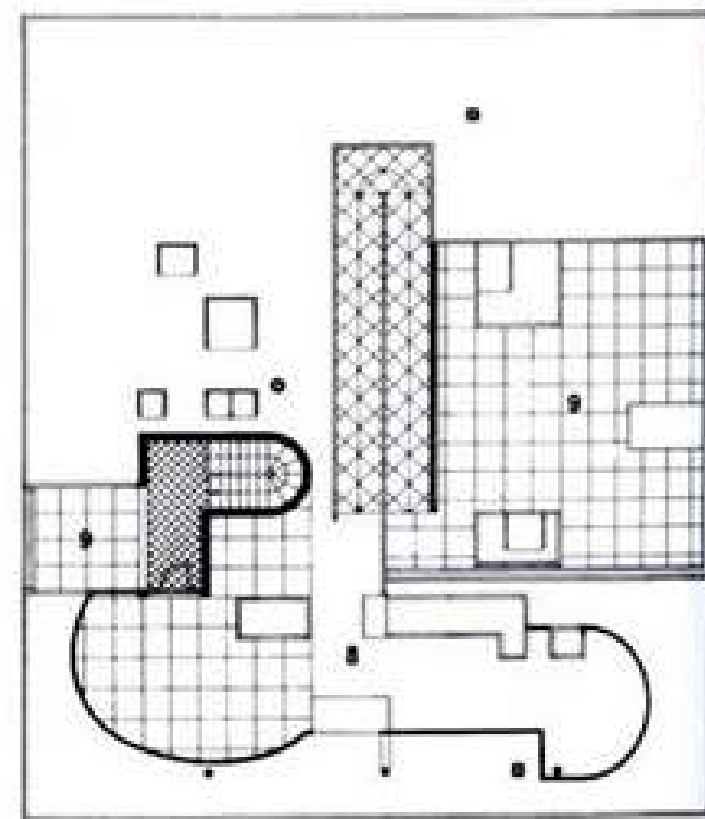
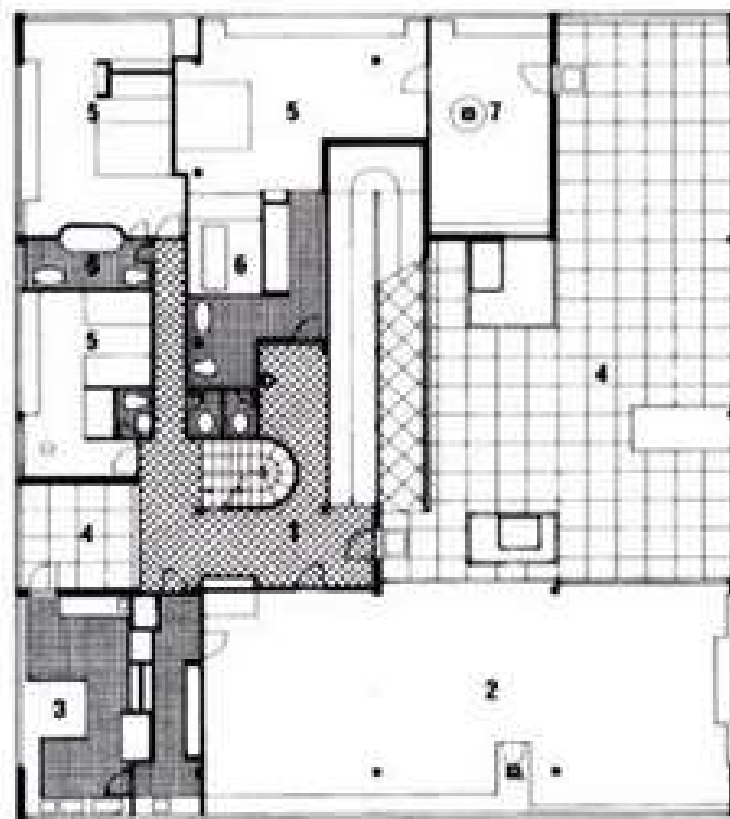
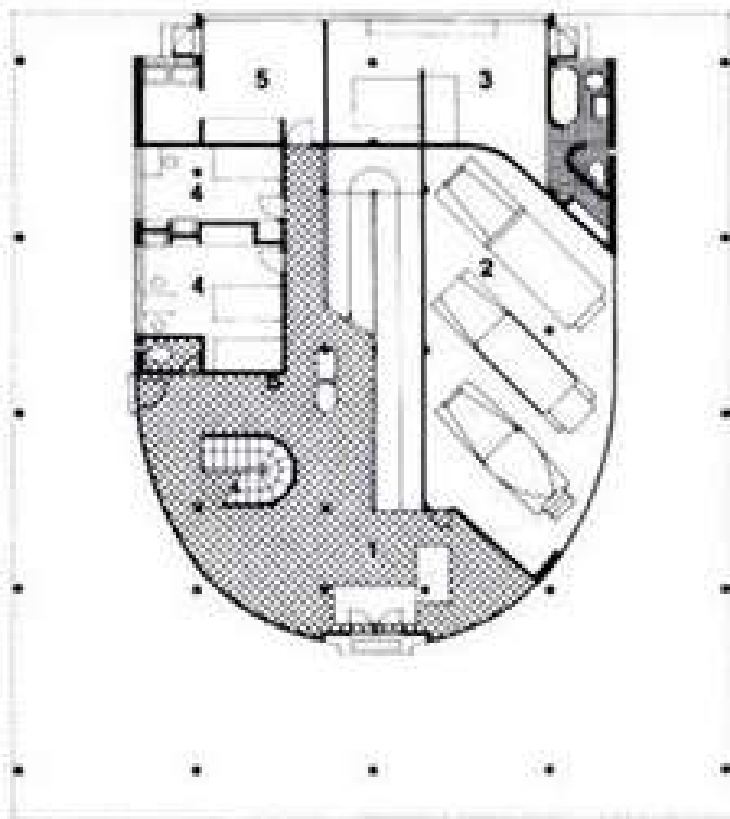
Villa Savoye by le Corbusier



Villa Savoye

- Designed by Le Corbusier
- Built between 1928-1931
- Free façade – no decoration
- Long horizontal windows
- Built lifted off the ground by reinforced concrete stilts



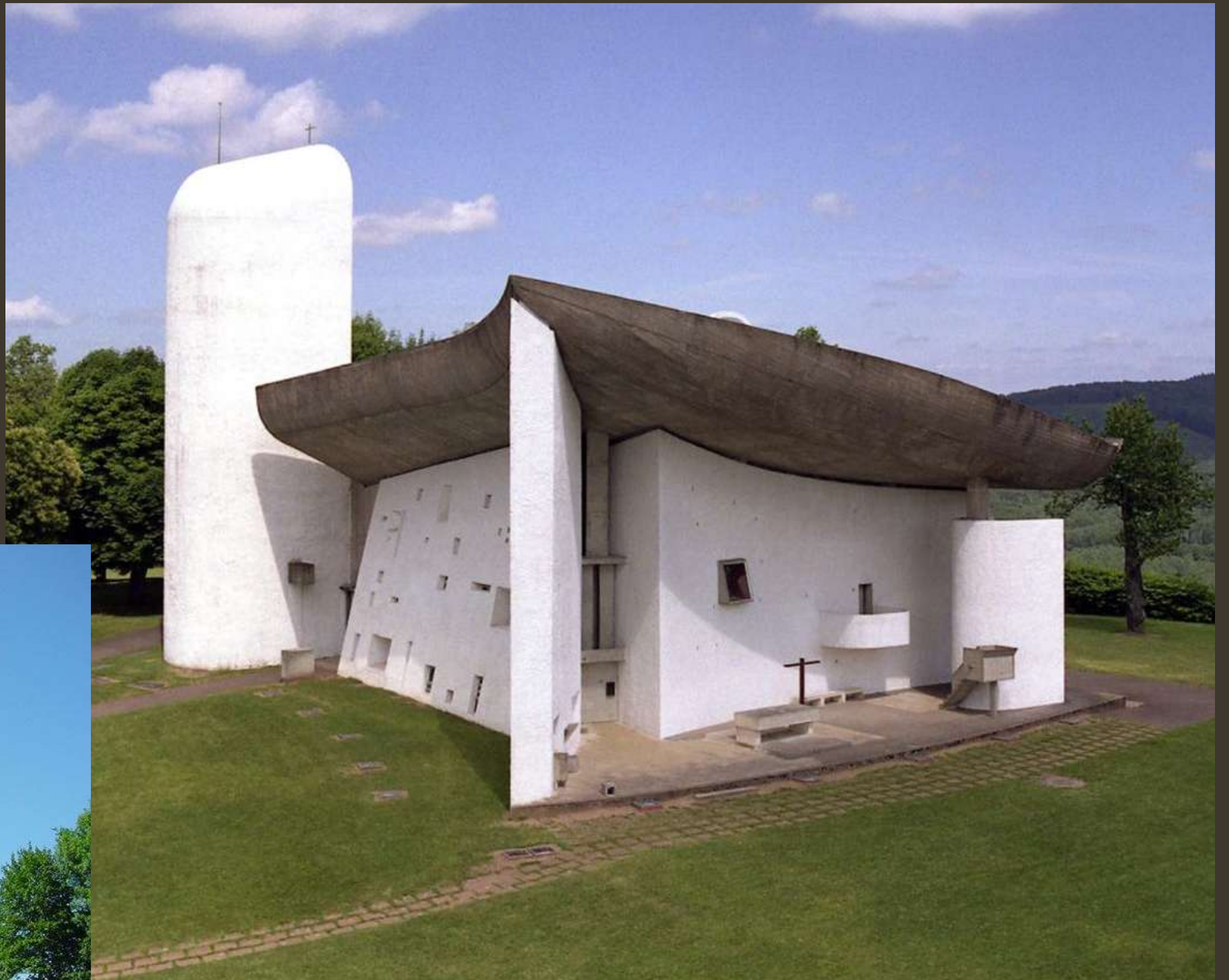




Notre Dame Du Haut



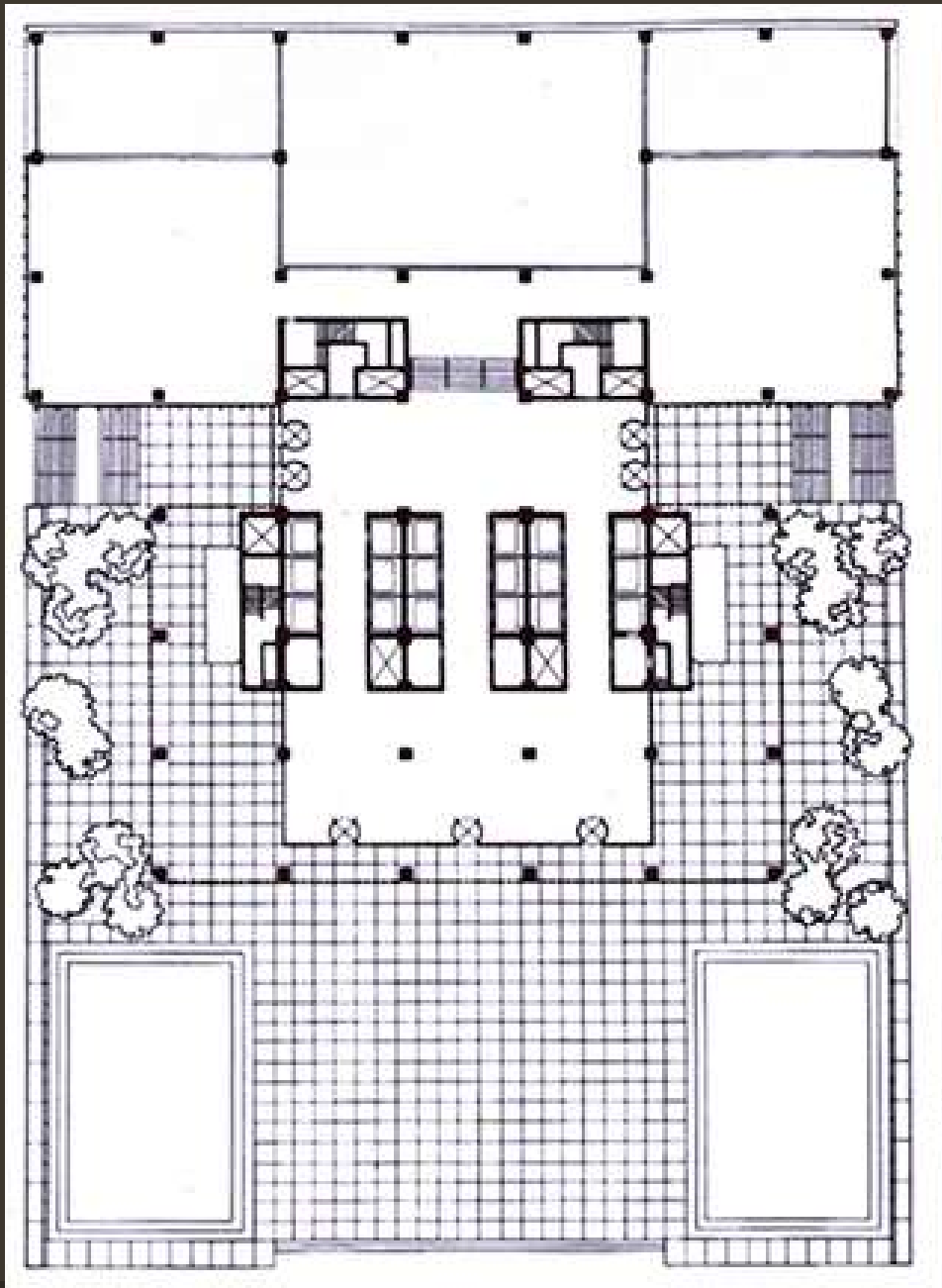
- By Le Corbusier
- Completed in 1954
- Roman Catholic chapel in Ronchamp, France



Seagram Building

- Designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and Phillip Johnson
- Completed in 1958 in NYC
- Mies believed that modern buildings should be without a façade and show the structure of the building itself
- Became the standard for most modern skyscrapers







8th Grade DO NOW

1. First person get the Do Now folder
2. Question for Tuesday
 - a. What is something every school should have?

Last person put the Do Now folder back

Get out your sketchbook or a piece of paper

**ARCHITECTURE QUIZ ON THURSDAY
2/16!!!!**

Contemporary Architecture

Zaha Hadid-1950-2016

Was first woman and first muslim architect to win Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2004

Became the first woman to be awarded the RIBA Gold Medal in her own right.

Was born in Baghdad, Iraq in the year of



Qatar World Cup Stadium



Zaha Hadid- Plans for Russian Mega-Smart City



Other designs



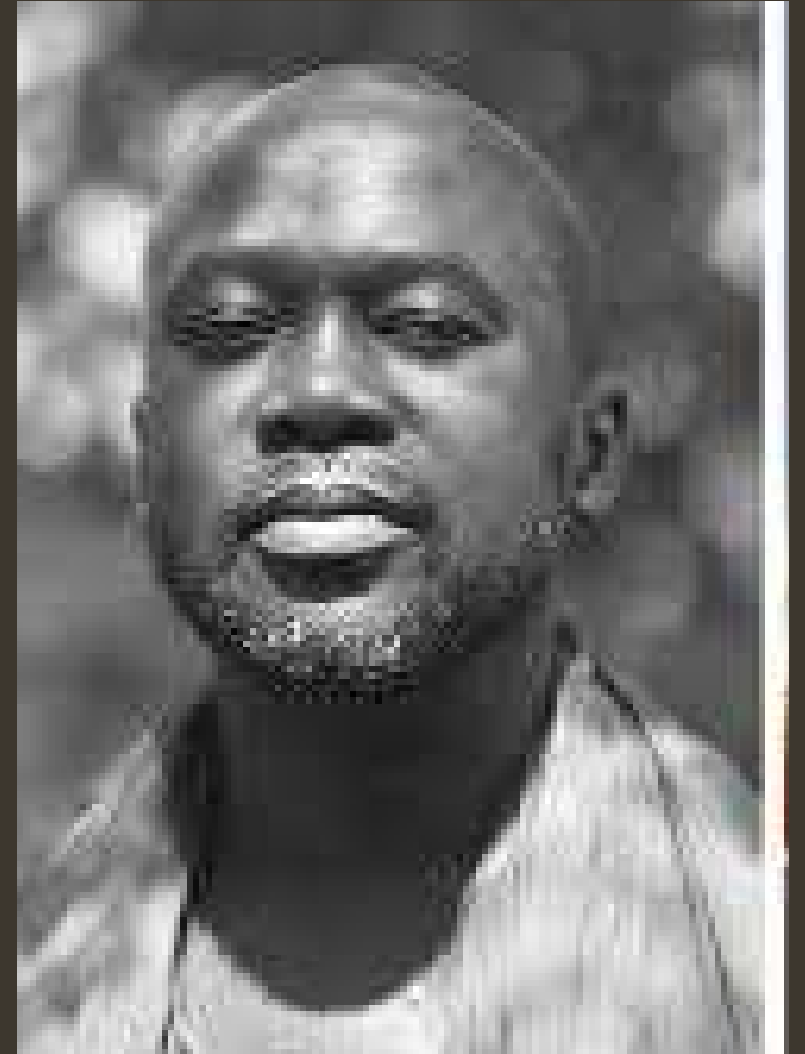


David Adjaye-1966

Ghanaian-British architect.

He is known for designing many notable buildings around the world, including the National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington, DC

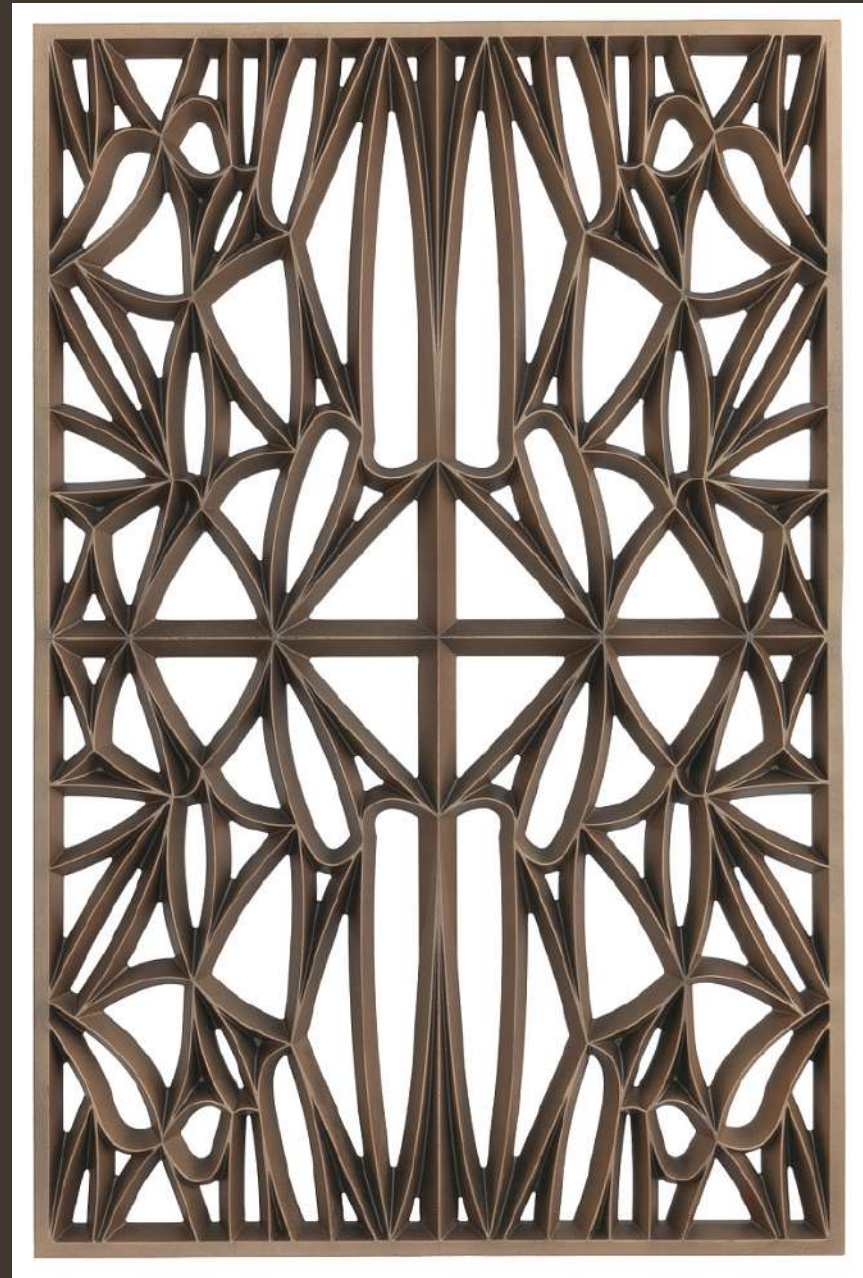
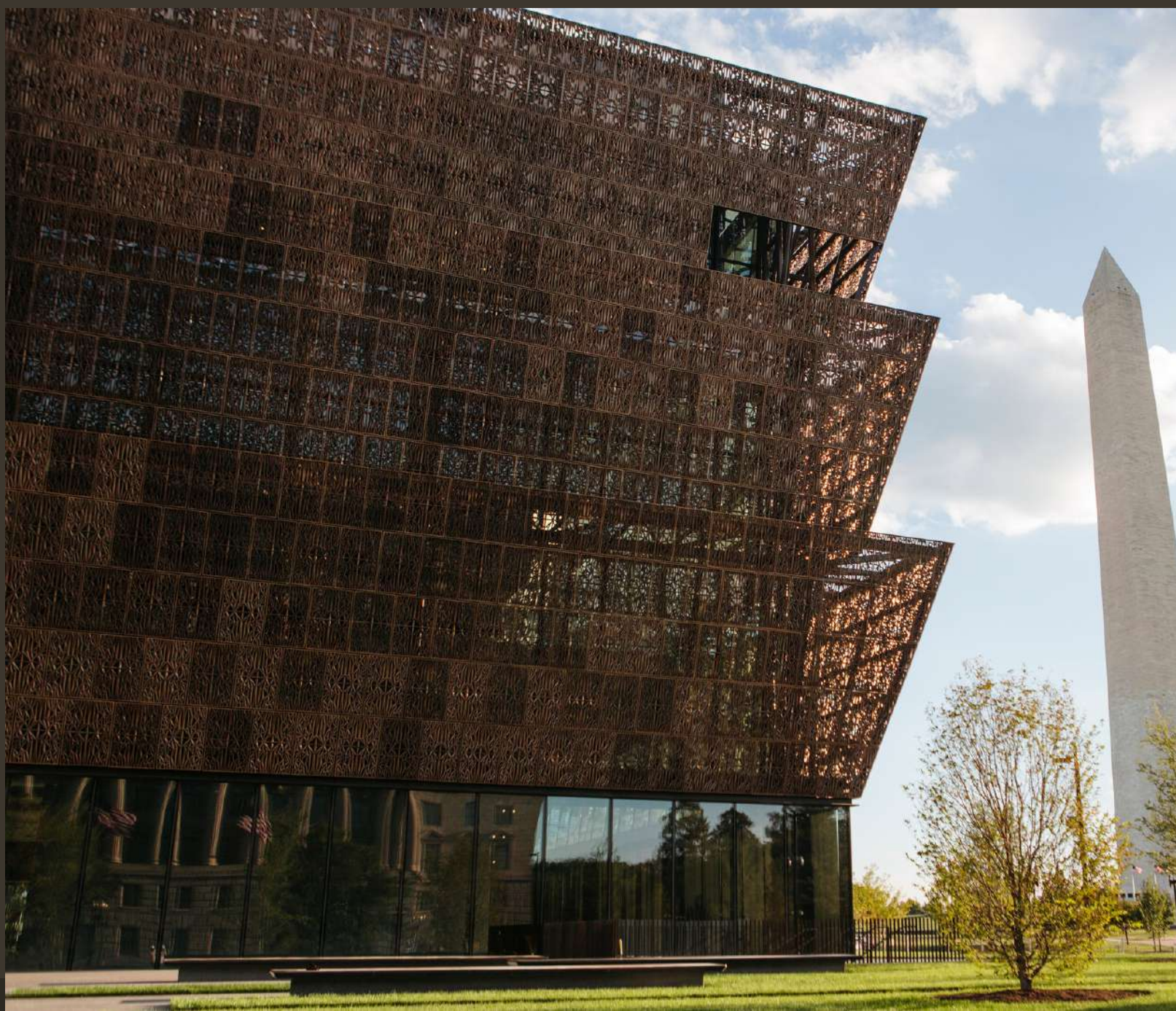
Unique structure inspired by modern architecture and African culture



Smithsonian NMAAHC, USA, 2016

- It is distinguished by its
 - three-tiered structure
 - shimmering facade,
 - 3,600 cast-aluminium panels cut with motifs that honour the skills of African-American ironworkers







Frank Gehry - 1929

- American architect
- Important designer of contemporary architecture
- Influenced by Modern Architecture
 - Work has an element of “deconstructivism”



Weisman, 1993
Frank Gehry





Inhabitat



Walt Disney Concert Hall



Interesting School Designs

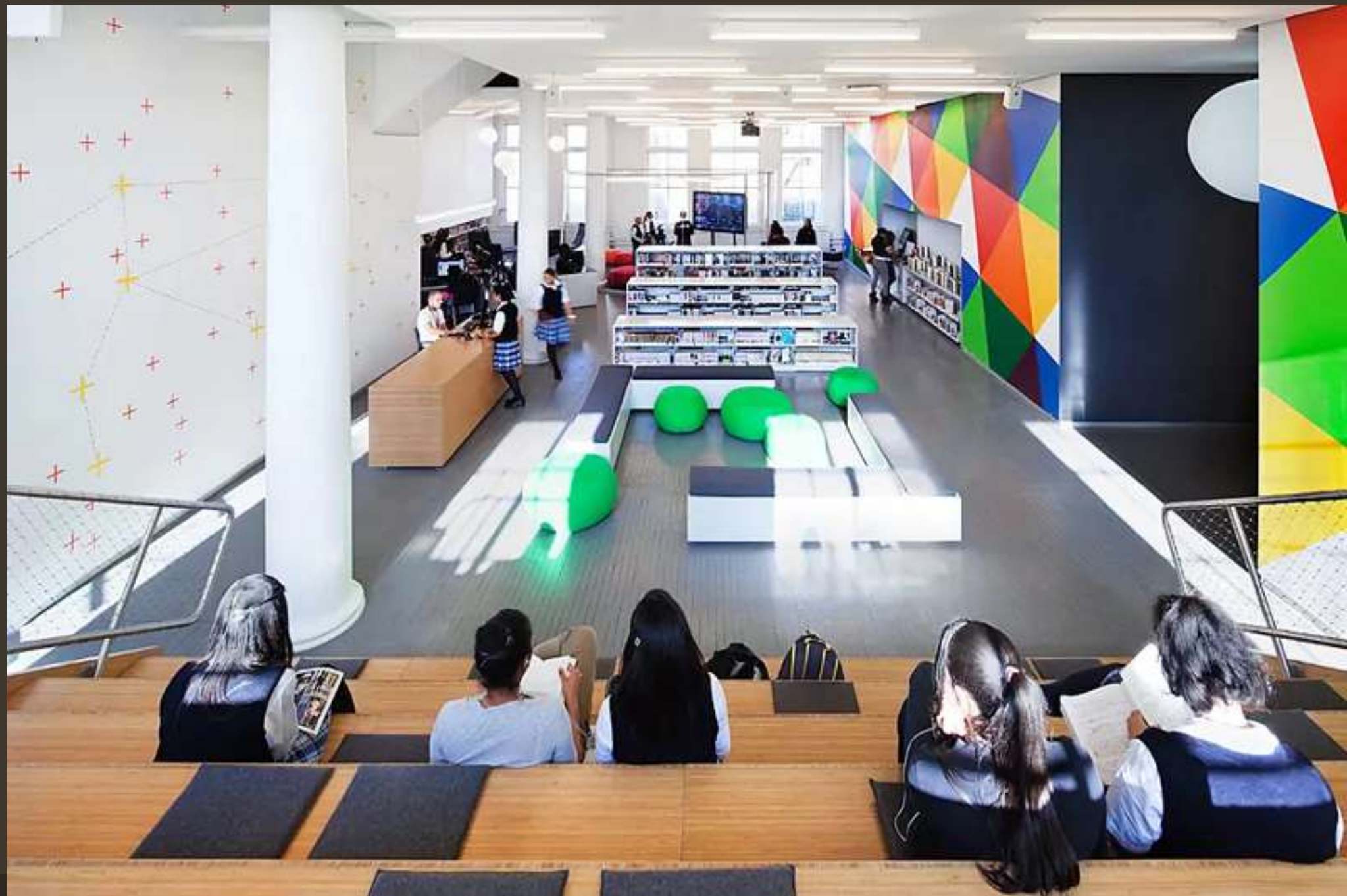


















Dowling Elementary Playground

‘Inclusive Playground’- Merry-Go-Round
-Design for equity



WHO USES THE SCHOOL?

Brainstorming

At your tables come up with a list for the following

1. What are areas in the school that need to be redesigned?
2. What are things that are missing from the school?
3. How can the school be more accessible or more welcoming to the people who use it.

Brainstorming list

DO NOW: ON YOUR DO NOW WORKSHEET

1. What style of architecture is this? What elements informed your answer?

Please make sure that your name is on your drapery drawing and you put in on the correct drying rack.



Paper Structure Activity

Goal: to make a structure that is aesthetically pleasing and can hold up a text book.



DO NOW

1. First person get the Do Now folder
2. Question for Friday
 - a. What category are you hoping to win with your structure? (Strongest, Tallest, Most Aesthetic)

Last Person put the Do Now folder away

EARLY RELEASE

Period 1 8:00- 8:35

Period 2 8:39-9:13

Period 3 9:17-9:52

Period 4 9:56-10:31

Lunch 10:35-11:05

Period 6 11:09-11:41

Period 7 11:45-12:17

Period 5 12:21-12:51

Study Hall 12:55-2:35

Paper Structures

GOAL: Create a structure out of paper that can hold up a text book and is aesthetically pleasing

How you will do it:

1. Get into your groups
2. Finish your design in your sketchbooks
3. Only use 30 pieces of paper
4. Begin folding paper to create strong supports
5. Tape folds together to build the structure
 - a. Structure must be 20" tall
6. Add ornamentation elements with markers, colored pencils or colored paper - NO PAINT

At the end of class, put all unused materials back on supply table and put your structures on the back shelves



DO NOW

YOU HAVE 10 MINUTES TO
WORK ON YOUR PAPER
STRUCTURES BEFORE THE
JUDGING!!!!!!

Voting

1. Place your towers on your tables
2. Grab a post it from the front table
3. Vote for the most beautiful/ most interesting tower
 - a. Write the number of the table on the post it

YOU CANNOT VOTE FOR YOUR OWN!

JUDGING!!!!

DESIGN/BEAUTY

FUNCTION/ STRENGTH

HEIGHT

Reflection in your Groups

Answer the following questions on a piece of paper and discuss as a group

1. How did you start your planning process? Did you complete any planning? What would you have done differently?
2. What was the biggest challenge of this project?
3. What did you learn from this project?