

EMERGENCE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE :-

Modern architecture \Rightarrow Modern architecture is a term applied to a period in architecture history during the 20th century, with its exact definition and scope varying widely.

- Modern architecture began at the turn of the 20th century with advancement and modernization of efforts to reconcile the principles underlying architectural design with rapid technological society.
- When compared to that which preceded it, modernism in architecture is broadly characterized by simplification of form and subtraction of ornament from the structure and theme of the building.
- CHARACTERISTICS :- Common themes of modern architecture include:
 - "form follows function", meaning that the result of design should derive directly from its purpose.
 - simplicity and clarity of forms and elimination of "unnecessary detail".
 - visual expression of structure (as opposed to the hiding of structure elements)
 - Use of industrially produced materials and adoption of the machine aesthetic.

Origins:- There are multiple lenses through which the evolution of modern architecture may be viewed.

- Some historians see it as a social matter, closely tied to the project of Modernity and thus the enlightenment.
- Modern architecture developed in their opinion, as a result of social and political revolutions.
- Others see Modern architecture as primarily driven by technological and engineering developments.
- Still other historians regard Modernism as a matter of taste, the lavish stylistic excesses of Architecture.

Advances in building technology:-

- With the Industrial Revolution, the availability of newly-available building material such as iron, steel and sheet glass drove the invention of new building techniques.
- It was until the early 1930s that Gordon Hodgkison introduced the section beam, leading to widespread use of urban construction.
- A further development was that of the steel-framed skyscraper in Chicago around 1880 by William Le Baron Jenney and Louis Sullivan.

Urban design and mass housing:-

- The Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne (CIAM) would be a force in shaping Modernist urban planning, and consequently the design of cities and the structure within, from 1928 to 1959.
- Following its principles, in the late 1950s the entirely new city of Brasilia was built as a new capital for Brazil, designed by Lucio, with prominent words for it designed Oscar Niemeyer.
- In the eastern bloc, mass housing would take the form of prefabricated panel building, such as the Plattenbau East Germany, Khrushchyovka of Russia and the panelak of Czechoslovakia.

Mid-century reactions:-

- As the International style took hold, other architecture reacted to or strayed from its the purely functionalist forms, while at the same time retaining highly modernist characteristics.
- Mid-century modernism, or organic modernism was very popular, due to its democratic and playful nature.
- Expressionist exploration of form was revived such as in the Sydney Opera House in Australia by Jørn Utzon.

ARCHITECT LE CORBUSIER AND HIS WORKS

Le Corbusier was a Swiss-born French architect who belonged to the first generation of the so-called international school of architecture. In his architecture, he cheerfully built with steel and reinforced concrete and worked with elemental-geometric forms. Le Corbusier's painting emphasized clear forms and structures which corresponded to his early teacher, van der Meer, he fell under the tutelage of J. Spilattner, whom Le Corbusier called "my master" and later referred to him as only teacher. J. Spilattner taught Le Corbusier art history, drawing and the naturalist aesthetics of art nouveau. Perhaps because of his extended studies in art, Corbusier soon abandoned painting and continued his studies in art and decoration, intending to become a painter. J. Spilattner insisted that his pupil also study architecture, and he encouraged for his first commissions working on local projects.

After designing his first house, in 1907, at age 20, Le Corbusier took trips through central Europe and the Mediterranean including Italy, Rome, Munich and Paris. His travels including rationalist Auguste Perret, a pioneer of reinforced concrete construction and later with renowned architect

Peter Behrens, with whom Le Corbusier worked from October 1910 to March 1911, near Berlin.

Le Corbusier born on 6th of October 1887 at La Chaux-de-Fonds in Swiss Jura Mountains UKMS from French border. He started working under contractor Peter, but Le Corbusier so called master. He was child prepared himself for a manual occupation. He left his school at the age of 13 1/2 yrs and joined an art school. Presentation of what is now called modern architecture. Writer, and one of studies of modern high design modern architecture. He was a pioneer in design and was dedicated to providing better living conditions for the inhabitants of crowded cities. During these four years of world war in Paris he was in Switzerland; he during these worked on theoretical architecture studies using modern techniques among these was his projects for the Domine-Noble (1914-1915) This model proposal an open floor plan consisting of concrete slabs supported edges with a stairway providing access to each level on one side of the floor plan. This design became the foundation for most of his architecture for the next ten years. Soon he should begin his own architectural practice with his cousin.

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7) Chandigarh chapel rot non-abstract form. Unlike this it is one of Le Corbusier's most surprising designs and could be life. The first thing Corbusier noted Le Corbusier did was to professional - analysis side by drawing it from several distant views; such as this one.

LE CORBUSIER IN INDIA:-

"Today I am accused of being a revolutionary yet I confess of having had only one master - the past; and only one discipline - the study of the past."

INTRODUCTION:- Since Punjab was divided into two parts, the capital was left in Pakistan. There fore Punjab in India required new capital.

- Le Corbusier was approached by Punjab Government and the prime minister of India.
- Maxwell Fry, Jam Dora and Pierre Jeanneret were also involved in the team of architects.
- When Le Corbusier went to India in 1951 to design the new city of Chandigarh, he was faced with difficult problems cultural & practical.
- India had just won independence from the British and was still recovering.
- Chandigarh was center in former times at least to be the capital of Punjab, a state had been divided in two

MASTER PLAN:-

- The death of Jawahar necessitated the selection of a new architect for Chandigarh.
- It was the Minister of planning who suggested Le Corbusier and who also recommended the inclusion of Pierre Jeanneret.
- In 1951 it was given to Le Corbusier.
- In Chandigarh Le Corbusier system of self supporting Chandigarh planning was done in a manner that everything was easily about the roads and sectors.
- 7 VS Road system is used.
- The Road are classified as V₁, V₂, V₃ - V₇
- V₁ connect Chandigarh to other cities
- V₂ are the major avenues of the city e.g. Maulana Azad Rd
- V₃ are the main roads for vehicles only. ^{for this} plan their principle the main feature of the sector. An idea -
- 7 HUMAN SCALE
- 7 self sufficient sectors
- 7 Roads system
- 7 areas of special interest
- The building was completed in 1958
- The building is composed six eight story blocks separated by expansion joints.
- The secretariat, the largest building in Chandigarh.
- 254 M long and 42 M wide form the administrative center with ministerial offices grouped in the center and offices for employees arranged on either side.

Free facade Ramp structure rough concrete finish square windows: projected porticos Mass small entrance Big entrance.

- The rough concrete again too interposed in the fenestration of the two main facade-block 1 and 2 rises directly from the ground.
- Block 3 and 4 are part of 5 and whole of 6. The level 4th till 1st floor height of 10m and lower portion of these blocks are left open to a height of two storeys.
- The adjacent pillar to the painted green.
- The center pier would be yellow.
- The rigid hand blue.
- And the remaining portico wall is primary blue.
- The great entrance hall of the high court is also from sand in lacking projection during the monsoon season.

The ASSEMBLY HALL:-

- The assembly was conceived as a rectangular structure.
- It is square in plan with a monumental portico facing the main plaza.
- On the lateral facades both the portico and the office block would be defined by solid and void walls.
- The large chamber is in super-bolic forms of the cooling tower with an average thickness of 6m.

- In all buildings of the capital complex, the assembly is the most intricate in plan.
- Separate circulation and accommodation of all groups is provided.
- Simplifying a system of individual entrance, stairways, lifts and ramp a complete segregation of members is provided.

Government museum and art gallery, Chandigarh

The Government museum and Art gallery had the following sections other than the gallery itself: the National History Museum the National Gallery of portraits the Chandigarh Architecture Museum each with further sections. The museum art gallery exhibits 10,000 mostly Indian art work such as sculpture and paintings. The attached reference library houses approximately 10,000 media. There are two museum shops and a small cafeteria.

Proportional systems in Le Corbusier's Architecture of Le Corbusier:-

- 1) Many of the buildings and paintings are underlain by hidden grids and geometric patterns.
- 2) The fact that Le Corbusier was interested in proportional systems was not unusual the time at which he was developing,

2) VILLA SAVOYE → Villa Savoye M

Theoretical studies soon advanced into several different single-family house models. The villa Savoye is probably Le Corbusier's best-known building from the 1930s, and had enormous influence on international modernism. It had enormous influence on international modernism. It was designed addressing the 5 emblematic "five points" the basic tenets in his new architectural aesthetic:

- 1) support of ground-level pilotis, elevating the building from the earth and allowed an extended continuity of the garden beneath.
- 2) functional roof, serving as a garden and terrace occupying the land occupied by the building.
- 3) long horizontal windows, providing illumination and ventilation.
- 4) freely-designed facades, serving only as a skin of the wall and windows and unconstrained by load-bearing considerations.

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS:-

- 1) The headquarters of the United Nations is a complex the complex has served as the official headquarters of the United.
- 2) The United Nations has three additional subsidiary, regional headquarters or headquarters districts.

LE CORBUSIER ATSP World WWP I:-

The Dwelling Unit 1959, Le Corbusier projects for 3 Dwelling Unit in Framingham 1969 The Dwelling Unit: opening Vertical Garden City of 1000 Apartment for un-privileged people and school on the island was colored.

1. Project for Dwelling Unit's Renovation a new original Program Rental Dwelling Unit. Current Renters can Buy their Apartment at allow price.
- 2) Le Corbusier had belief that world of happiness and equality could be arrived at through combination of social progress and reliance on technology.
- 3) United Habitation was Le Corbusier's first major post war building - anticipates brutalism unit is associated with 1950s and has become model for urban housing.
- 4) Architecture which is arrived at through scientific, rational approach - analyzed needs and functional requirements to come up with a solution.
- 5) sloping street in the middle story of the building

3) For him, this meant a rejection of the false aesthetic of decoration and a return to the fundamental principles of architecture, including proportion and composition. Using an illustration of the capital in Rome, he demonstrates how the rational application of 'regulating lines' gives the building its harmony and order.

i) For a long time golden section does not occur in architectural theory.

ii) In the third and fourth decade of the 20th century, from which Neufert and Le Corbusier got to know, it.

iii) After early experiments Le Corbusier used the Golden section to develop his later degree of measures, which were based due to soundings and combinations - not much in common either with the Golden Mean.

Trips played a pivotal role in Le Corbusier's life. He made three major architectural discoveries in various settings, he witnessed and absorbed the importance of

i) the classical proportion viz Renaissance architecture and

2) 'geometric form and the uses of landscape as an architecture tool'

3) The contrast of large collective spaces & individual compartmentalized spaces, an observation that formed the basis for his vision of residential building and later became vastly influential.

LE CORBUSIER

Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, known as Le Corbusier, was a Swiss-French architect, designer, painter, urban planner, writer and one of the pioneers of what is now called modern architecture. He was born in Switzerland and became a French citizen in 1930.

1) Born => ~~1887~~ 6 October 1887; La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

2) Died => 27 August 1965, Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, France

3) Artworks => Madame, la table art moderne dressée, Bull III, Tavernay, More.

4) On view => San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, The Art Institute of Chicago, The Museum of Modern Art

5) Periods => Cubism, Expressionism, Constructivism

6) Project => Ville Radieuse.

Quoted :- 'A house is a machine for living in' • 'I prefer drawing to talking'. Drawing is faster, and leaves less room for lies. • To create architecture

Louis Sullivan's buildings :- Auditorium buildings

Location: 430 S. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60606 United States.

- Coordinates: $41^{\circ} 52' 34''$ N $87^{\circ} 37' 31''$ W
- Coordinates: $41^{\circ} 52' 34''$ N $87^{\circ} 37' 31''$ W
- built: 1889
- Architect: Dankmar Adler; Louis Sullivan
- Governing body: Private significant date.
- added to NHP: April 7, 1970
- Designated NHL: May 15, 1995
- Designated CL: September 15, 1976

(origin and purpose) :- Ferdinand Park a Chicago businessman incorporated the Chicago Auditorium Association in December 1886 to develop what he wanted to be the world's largest, grandest most expensive theater that would rival such institutes as the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. He was said to have wanted to make high culture to the working class of Chicago.

- The building was to include an office block and a first-class hotel.
- The Auditorium was built for a syndicate of businessmen to house a large civic opera house, to provide an economic base as was decided to wrap the auditorium with a hotel and office blocks.

Wainwright Building :-

- Location: St. Louis / Missouri
- Date: 1890 to 1891
- Building type: early skyscraper; commercial office tower.
- Construction system: steel skeleton masonry
- Climate: temperature.
- Context: urban.
- Style: Early Modern.
- Note: An early tall building (10 stories) with an all-steel frame, the Chicago School.
- The two-storey base of the classical tripartite composition is faced in fine and red sand stone set on two foot - height string course of red Missouri granite.

GUARANTY BUILDING :-

- Year(s) of construction: 1895-1896
- Height: 46m
- Floor: 13
- Location: 20 Church Street Buffalo New York - United States
- Best Coordinates: $42^{\circ} 52' 59''$ N, $78^{\circ} 52' 26''$ W
- National Formers Bank:-
- Location: Owatona, Minnesota
- Date: 1907 to 1908 time line.
- Building type: bank
- Construction system: bearing masonry
- Climate: temperature

1) ARCHITECTURE LOUIS HENRY SULLIVAN :-

ARCHITECT LOUIS SULLIVAN :-

Louis Henry Sullivan (Sep 3rd, 1856 - Apr 14, 1924)

An American Architect.

called the - father of SKYSCRAPERS.

He posthumously received the AIA Medal in 1944.

born to Irish and Swedish immigrants in 1856

grew up at grandparent's farm learning things about nature.

spent a lot of time around Boston.

exploring and looking at buildings.

left Johnson in 1879

worked in the office of Dank Marik Adler.

the taller the building the more stairs and placed on the lower sections of the building.

The development of cheap, versatile steel in round beams of the 19th century changed those rules.

The mass production of steel was the main driving force behind the ability to build skyscrapers during the mid-1870s.

Louis Sullivan coined the phrase 'form follows function', which shortened to 'form follows function'. It would become the great battle-cry of modernist architects.

PHILOSOPHY :- Louis Sullivan coined the

phrase 'form over follows function'.

But Sullivan himself neither brought nor designed along such dogmatic lines the

during the peak of his career.

• Terra Cotta is lighter and easier to work with than stone masonry.

• Sullivan used it in his architecture because it had a malleability that was appropriate for this movement.

• Another signature element of Sullivan's work is the massive, semi-circular arch.

Sullivan employed such arches throughout his career.

✓ in shaping entrances, ✓ in forming windows or as interior design.

• All of these elements can be found in Sullivan's widely-admired Guaranty buildings which he designed while partnered with Dank Adler.

• This office building in Buffalo, New York in the Palazzo style; visibly divided into three zones of design a plain, wide-windowed base for the ground level shape

the main office block with vertical ribbons of masonry rising unimpeded across nine upper floors to emphasize the building height.

Context: Urban, small city
Style: Early Modern

- The Carson Place South Building
- Location: Chicago, Illinois
- Coordinates: 41° 52' 54.16" N 87° 35.18" W
- Architects: Louis Sullivan, Bernhard
Daniel, H. S. Co.
- Governing body: Private
- NRHP Reference # - 700 00 231
- Significant dates added NHP: April 17, 1970
- Designated NHL: May 11, 1975
- Mahogany and marble fixtures
- New combination arc and incandescent lights
- the largest and finest display windows in the world
- The frame, situated in glazed vehicle - open space
- Both of these features were key to successful department store and examples of Sullivan's famous design philosophy - form follows function
- But what really makes Sullivan's design stand out in the buildings is the lavish Gothic Revival bottom story window is covered in entirely original cast-iron, nature-inspired embellishments

Schlesinger and Mayer Department store

- Location: Chicago, Illinois
- Date: 1899 to 1904
- Building type: department store
- Construction system: cast iron ground floor storefront (climate) temperature
- Context: urban
- Style: Early Modern
- Elevation drawing plan drawing sections drawing
- Instead of a stack of undifferentiated office rooms, the department store required board horizontal open space where goods could be displayed at the ground floor the windows were to be show cases highlighting selected wares
- And in the finished building, constructed in two phases in 1899 and 1903-4, the horizontal line, rather than the vertical, is dominant, with the board spandrel brought up flush with the narrow vertical pieces
- Originally built for the established firm of Schlesinger and Mayer, the first three bay, nine-story phase of this department store was erected in 1899; and the second, twelve-story increment on the corner of Madison and State b/w 1903 and 1904

4) → 7) Jagus factory, Alford, Germany was built at Alford - On - Ore - Lane in 1911
Plan people.

(common rooms, perfecting and a lounge.
over-ride into a meeting hall for 950
scaled. Vastness. Building housed 2000 men
community feel about it and normally
of the. One bridge. Patterns. Was a good
(1919-501. It is a group of eight buildings
Massachusetts; it was built in Cambridge
3) → 5) Harvard. Graduate center, Cambridge,
Massachusetts; it was built in Cambridge
of the. One bridge. Patterns. Was a good
(1919-501. It is a group of eight buildings
Massachusetts; it was built in Cambridge

at rising standard of building
in a logical sequence. Room. Aimed
units. In this. Below. For. Education
thus. Encouraged. The use of. Prefabricated
dependence of. Machines. and. Architects
in their. Dissertation. - He realized the. Interde-
of the phase. of. It.
Use of. Machine. was. Encouraged. Because
By. Students. themselves. - In. Their. Time. the
and. Planning. Dept. - Through. organization.
collaborative. efforts. with. Architects. Architects
2) → 4) - His program was worth to encourage
of. Material.

He. believed. that. all. craft. must. be. familiar
with. the. craft. and. initial. training. for
artists. and. craftsmen. should. be. same
i.e. introduction to form, colour, texture
of. Material.

in the. Teaching at Harvard University.
was. Instructional. Methods. were. different
most. Knowledge. around. himself.
constant source of learning and improving
too, his. Psychology. was. influenced. by. the
that. only. an. architect. but. an. educator.
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General school - Walter Gropius full name -
Gropius. Walter. Adolf. Gropius.
born. in. Berlin. on. 18. May. 1893. - Was. a
German. American. architect. and. an. educator
He. was. an. influential. proponent. of. Modern
Design. and. architecture. and. ideas. through
Bauhaus. school. design. through. his. own
Architectural. works. and. his. long. year. of
Teaching. at. Harvard. He. was. taught. by. his
Father. He. was. an. architect. and
learned. study. of. proportions. with. architect.
architectural. inspirations. by. his. uncle.
He. took. a. month. study. in. Spain. and. met
Peter. Behrens. in. 1908. and. worked. under. him.
in. 1929. He. reported. London. for. two. years
and. Harvard. University.

It was his first independent commission, most striking thing - simplicity and confidence of the Architecture. In forged works; Gropius brought the accomplishment of the past fifteen years. It was design by Gropius keeping in mind the surroundings.

42) → 21 Harvard Graduate Center, Harvard Graduate Center, glazed facade, Massachusetts, 1949 Design. Common Entrance Hall, Harvard Graduate Harvard Graduate Center, Mural - Main Dining Room Center. Brick Mural. It was called by Gropius 'An Artistic and ground floor plan - forged shoe practical.

Design factory - The Modular Fagus Building was the first to extract simplicity & respect in the full aesthetically revolutionary interior impact from the structural developments. wall are no longer supporters of the building but simple curtain protecting against inclement. Fagus factory entrance the without the intervention of piers. And softer character to the building, timber cladding used Mung Gropius House, Lincoln, Vertically. Mass is chiselt in consistent use of elements like spiral stair plan to roof terrace and sun lounge. The plan was without corridors and essentially a compact, functional solution to their requirement of modern house planning.

Gropius House - Lincoln, Massachusetts.
Gropius House - garden elevation - library and dining room exterior view from south.

The complex consists of five main elements fully glazed. 3 storied:-
Workshop Block.
Teaching block.
Social Areas.

Bauhaus, Dessau
Plan A

5 - storied study block.

AN - Administrative wing spanning the roadway to produce a separation of each of these functions from others. At the same time isolating them but bringing them together into efficiency integration. Workshops noticeably. More industrial, particularly in their window block of Bauhaus Building.

- 1) workshop 2) Dining Hall.
- 3) Studio workshop - the square pedalled metal windows etc.
- 4) Administrative office typical of Mass produced industrial.
- 5 - Trade school units.

ST. PAULS CHURCH:-

Location:- Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

- Date:- 1916 to 1914
- Building Type:- Church
- Climate:- temperate context - suburban.
- Style:- Early Modern.

- A building quite devoid of ornamental may convey a noble and dignified sentiment by virtue of mass and proportion.
- What which exists in spirit is ever seen and finds its visible counterpart in form, its visible image - a living thought, a living form.
- Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral:-

Address:- 1121 Leavitt St. Year Built:- 1903.

Date Designated Chicago Landmark: March 21, 1979.

- The church was commissioned by the growing Russian congregation of Chicago.
- The church retains many features of the Russian provincial architecture including an octagonal dome and a frontal bell tower.
- It is believed that the designers wished the church to be unimpaired by the small, intimate rural, building they left behind in the old world.
- The walls of church are load-bearing masonry covered with stucco. The detailing of the two-story sacrosanct repeats the

Same sinuous curve found in the scalloped of the church.

BARBSON HOUSE:- Location:- Riverside, Illinois

- Date:- 1907 - Building Type:- House
- Construction System:- brick bearing masonry
- Climate:- temperate
- Context:- suburban
- Style:- eclectic Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian
- Notes:- Plan with main and crossing axes.
- One quality consistent in the spaces of Sullivan's house from the chimney rectangular prism through with the major and minor axes.
- Beginning in 1909, Sullivan's interior space finally freed themselves from the restraining carcase, engineering in a series of cross-shaped plans in the two Bradley House projects and the Bennett House design.
- Their composition are no less pronounced entering seen a space just beyond the entrance point, enclosed in thick and projected walls projecting dramatic axes forward and to each side, manifested externally as juxtaposed volumes.

Aesthetically : Bauhaus used an advanced
Building but Technologically -

Probably because of the limited funds, it was
somehow better than contemporary works.
Bauhaus is enclosed by glass curtain wall. The
"glass walling" was first used in the factory
1911 wing by Walter and Gropius. Used with
certain refinement. Workshop wing the
white cube seems like to immense horizontal
plane floating on the ground.

Ground Floor Plan -

- 1) View of the complex in which the elevation
- 2) Shows the linear nature of the individual structures
- 3) The complex is divided into three main wings.
- 4) The studio apartment are connected by Auditorium
corridor, kitchen, and gymnasium to floor
floor plan. The long narrow
- 5) workshop. 2) Studio Hall the wing on left
the school of arts and.
- 3) Studio workshop.
- 4) Administrative office (office), wing on the right.
- 5) Trade school workshop.

students work and Bedroom Bauhaus,
Dessau. interior, Auditorium.

Conclusion :-

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Frank Lloyd Wright was an American
architect, interior designer, writer,
and educator, whose creative period
spanned more than 70 years, designing more
than 8000 structures of which 532
were completed.

Born on 8 June 1867-1869, Richland Center
Wisconsin, United States. Died 9 April 1959,
Emergency St. Joseph's Hospital on view
Cooper Hewitt Smithsonian Design Museum
San Francisco Museum of Modern Art
University of Chicago.

Project - Wisconsin House - Broadacre City
Spokane - Gilvine Lloyd Wright (1928-1939)
Structure - Falling water Lloyd Wright Home
and Studio.

Quoted - "Less is only more. Where we had
the mother art in architecture, without
an architect of our time we have no soul
of our civilization. The longer I live,
the more beautiful life becomes."

With a career spanning 70 years of American
architecture, Frank Lloyd Wright changed
the course of American architecture.

Born in Wisconsin in 1867, Wright led his
formative years in the Midwest and lived
in Chicago, where he was hired a draftsman
at an architecture firm. Interior designer,
writer and educator, he was incredibly prolific.

In fact in 1991, the American Institute of Architects named him "the greatest American Architect of all time" and many of his buildings have been placed for information as UNESCO World Heritage sites. Wright felt strongly that Architecture was the great record of each civilization and that architecture was the work of the spirit of their time, with a duty to capture that moment in history. He was able to break barriers and an impenetrable barrier from classed, restrictive Victorian architecture - new American that put his building - play of nature and space left a legacy that still provides modern architecture and decorative arts.

Unity Temple 1905-1908, Oak Park (Photo credit: Regal)

Wright then began transitioning into a style influenced by Egyptian and Egyptian architecture. The linear style made use of the precast concrete blocks and was called the "Prestressed" style. This work unfolded over the 1920s, primarily in a series of houses in California. His always - landscape was a big consideration with large windows, glass and steel. Bruce G. Meyer, the Swiss House in Los Angeles which is some things called Meyer Revival - Architecture exemplified Wright work in this style.

Interior - Rosenbaum House 1940 - Florence M.
Moving into the 1930s, Wright built a series of 60-homes known as Usonian houses. The architect used the word Usonian to describe his vision of the American landscape. One that would be free of prior architectural traditions. These homes were typically one story, without attics, basements, or much storage. Their flat roofs and cantilevered overhangs allowed for passive heating and cooling and they possess a strong visual connection between indoor and outdoor. It was with his Usonian home that Wright coined the word "caspar" used to describe the overhang just shaded a parking spot. Wright's concepts for Usonian homes considered to be roots of ranch-style homes that would gain popularity in the United States in the 1950s. Frank Lloyd Wright, written by former apprentice Bruce Brooks Pfeiffer give a comprehensive look at all the architecture work. Wright began using the term "organic architecture" as early as 1908 to describe his architectural philosophy, it based on the harmony between human habitats and the natural world with the design. Crafted to integrate the manmade architecture to the landscape.

In fact, the architecture was initially faced with criticism. Wright wanted to make a museum whose physical space was just as impressive as the collection it housed - something now commonplace but at the time *controversial*.

At the time it was assailed by critics who dubbed it "washing machine" or "imitation beehive" and a "giant toilet bowl".

Over time, Wright's most significant commission in New York was seen as a pivotal moment in museum architecture, liberating it from traditional archetypes and setting forth the age of modern museums.

Falling water's in Mill Run, PA is perhaps
wrought most famous example of organic archi-
tecture. The idea is for the architecture to blend to
so completely into the landscape that they become one
and the same.

A building should appear to grow easily
from its site and be shaped to harmonize
with its surroundings of nature is manifest
there.

This is also achieved through incorporating
pattern-based on nature throughout the
building, as well as the use of natural
material.

With falling water, Wright chose to place the
home directly over the waterfall and
creek helps create the close relationship
with nature he desired.

No house should ever be on a hill or on anything

It should be of the hill, belonging to it.

Hill and house should live together each

the happier for the other.

Wright spent the night in a house designed
by Frank Lloyd Wright.

Interior art design and decorative arts
instructor, Robbie Hoebel.

Wright paid close attention to all aspects
of the interior and exterior design of his
building. In fact, the house wants
to look more of a drawing plus a complete
work of art. This is the modern
American opportunity.

These decorative motifs, which took inspiration
from sources as varied as Japanese screens
and the Vienna secession, have left a lasting legacy.
For instance, he used an early adapter of
recessed lighting after placing vice paper
or decorative wood grilles in front of
fixtures to filter light.

He in 1885 and 1973 when he stopped
using the technique, Wright designed 163
building that included leaded glass of his
own design.

To this day it possible to purchase furniture,
paints, decorative items and even coloring
books using his intricate patterns.

After WWII, having turned 80, Wright
occupied himself with one of his most
significant masterpieces, the Guggenheim
in New York.

He worked for 16 years, from 1943 to 1959
on the building using principle of organic
architecture. The designer is based on
the spiral of the seashell.

Unfortunately, the building would open only
6 months after his death, with several
of his final wishes ignored.

For instance, the interior was meant to be
painted of white and visitors were supposed
to view the artwork by descending
the central ramp, not travelling
upwards as the museum now functions.