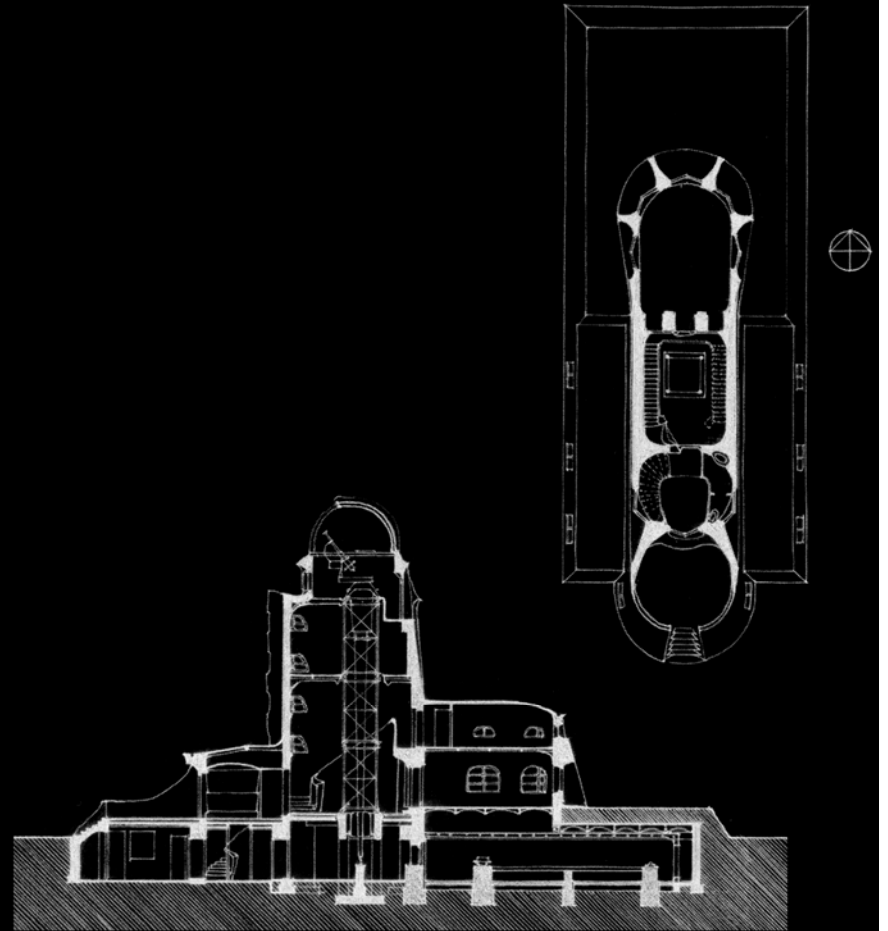


Readings

Pages 218-241  
New Beginnings  
Great Architecture of the World

# New Beginnings



# New Beginnings

Architectural Revolt against the classicalism and machine age

William Morris led this change – opposed using new materials and methods only to imitate the old. He designed furniture, wallpaper, fabrics and stained glass.

He founded the Arts and Crafts Movement:

Mainly only used in houses

Started in England and moved to Europe

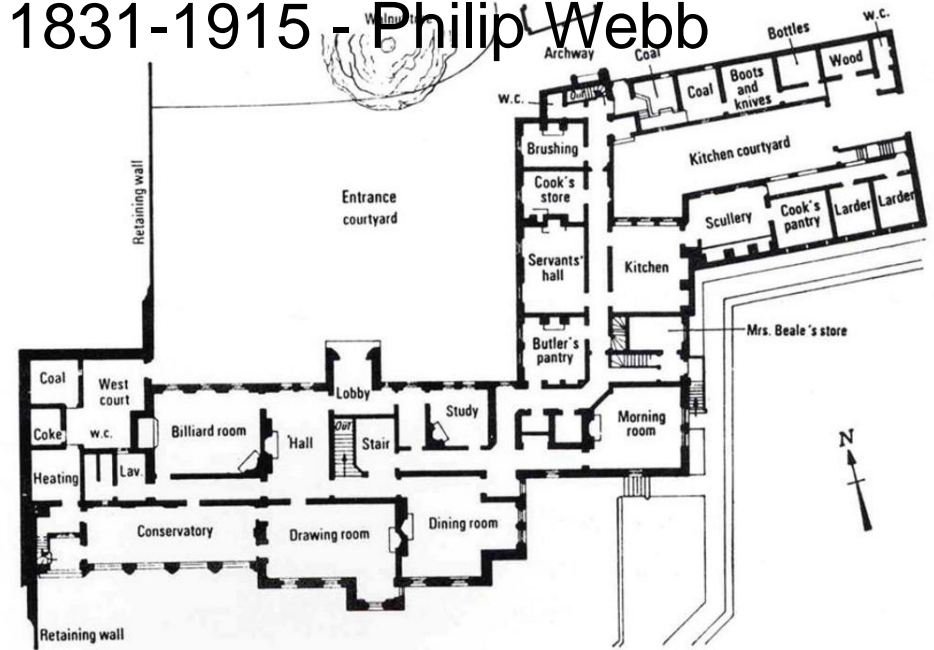
New sense of architectural logic and aesthetic responsibility

# Red House, Kent, England: 1831-1915 - Philip Webb

Red brick without stucco was a startling novelty  
Applied art throughout to the practical objects of common life



# Red House, Kent, England: 1831-1915 - Philip Webb



# Arts and Crafts

*Art and Crafts designers rejected Victorian over-embellishment. It was reaction against the industrialization of building and mass produced household items. The movement called for the return to the “craft” of building (the worker as craftsman.)*

*(Many of Frank Lloyd Wright’s early houses were influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement.)*

# Rennie Mackintosh

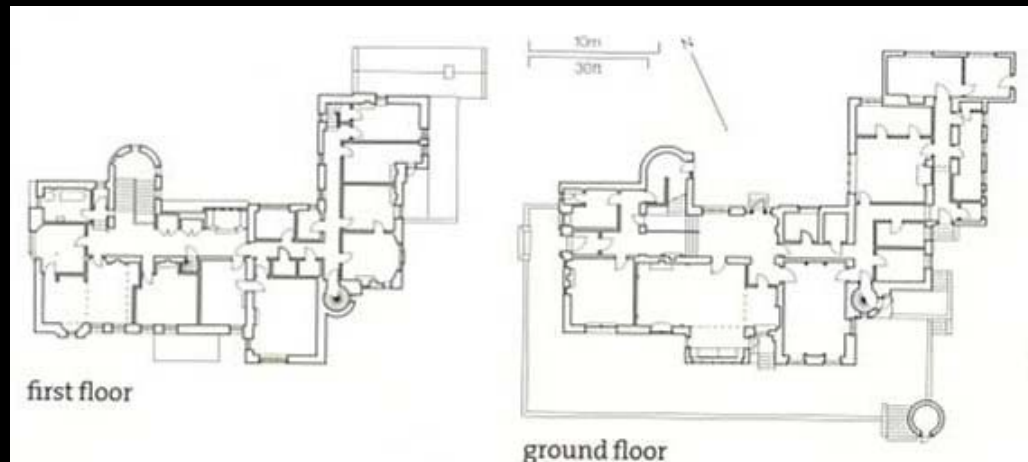
*Mackintosh took his inspiration from Scottish traditional architecture, Art Nouveau and Japanese forms. His simple forms, his interior detailing, his furniture and his use of natural light make him a bridge between the arts and crafts movement and Modernism.*



Hill House, Glasgow, 1902

Photo credit: Anthony Oliver

# Rennie Mackintosh



Hill House, Glasgow, 1902

Photo credit: Anthony Oliver



# Rennie Mackintosh



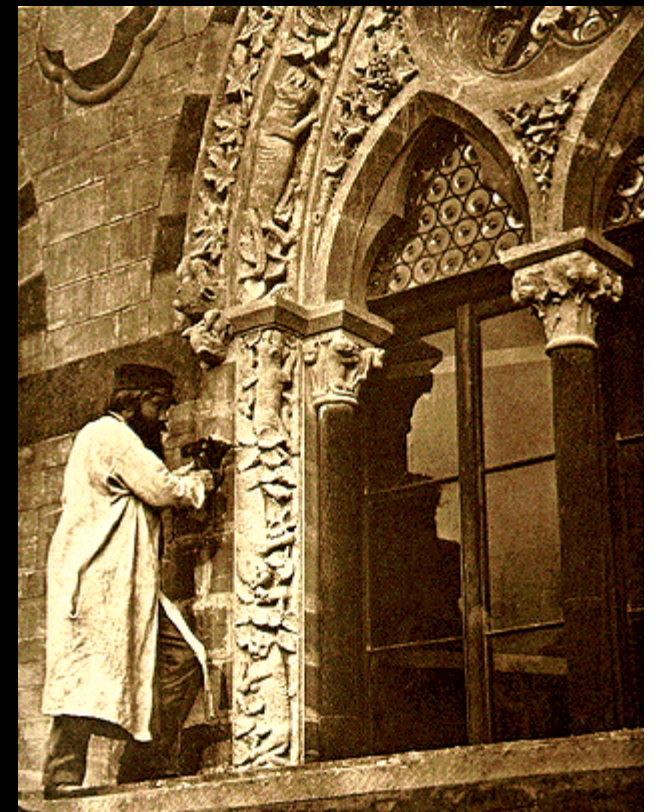
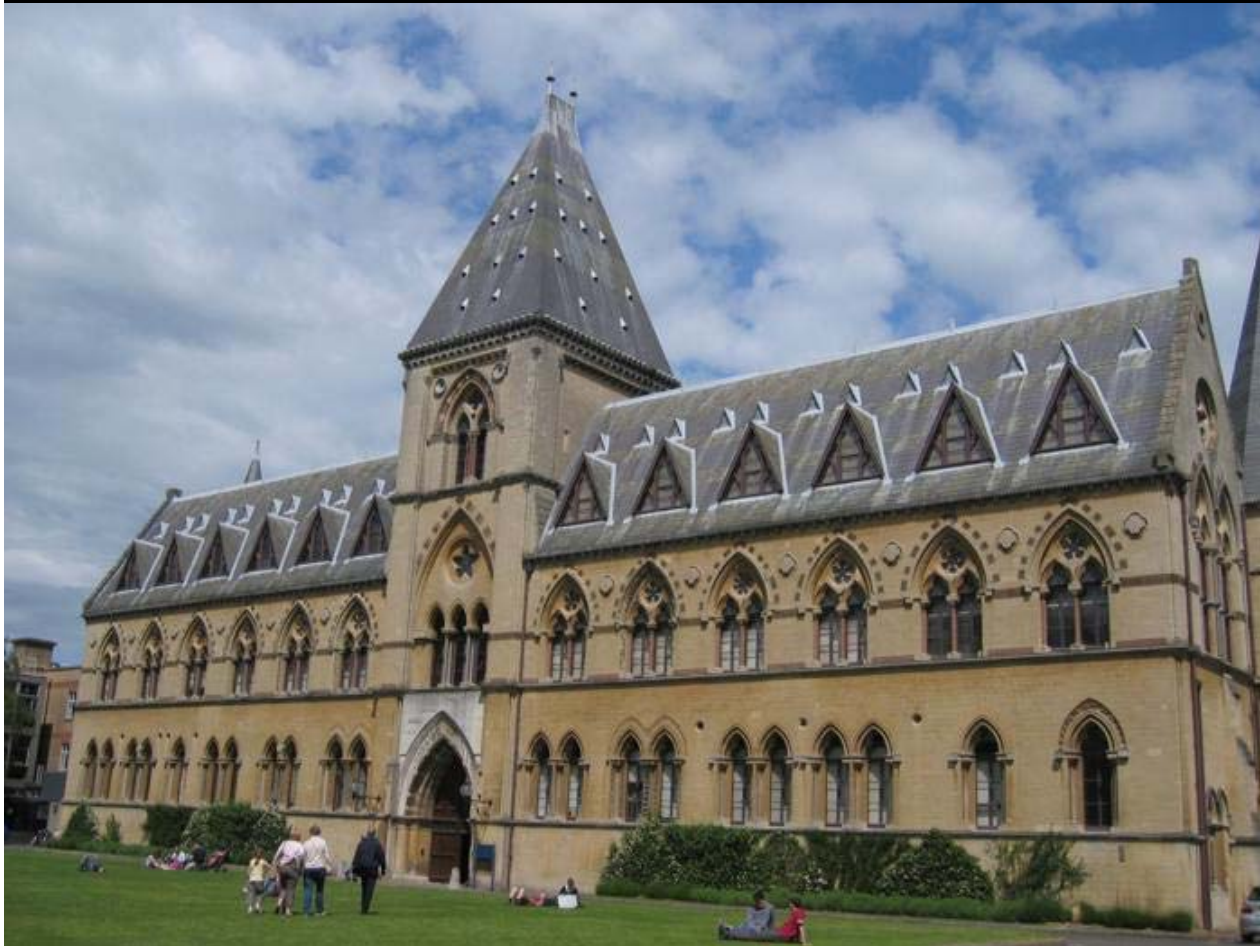
House for an Art Lover

Designed in 1901, built 2001

Photo credit: [www.armin-grewe.com/crm/crm-artlover2.htm](http://www.armin-grewe.com/crm/crm-artlover2.htm)

# Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, England: 1858-60 - Benjamin Woodward

influenced by the ideas of John Ruskin, who believed that  
architecture should be shaped by the energies of the natural world



Oxford Museum,  
England: 1858-60  
Benjamin Woodward

Each column is made of a different British decorative rock, whilst the capitals and corbels are carved into plants representing all the botanical orders.

Each column was to be labelled with the name of the stone and its source, and also with the botanical name of the plant.



# Oxford Museum, England: 1858-60 Benjamin Woodward

Column 1: Grey granite  
(Aberdeen)

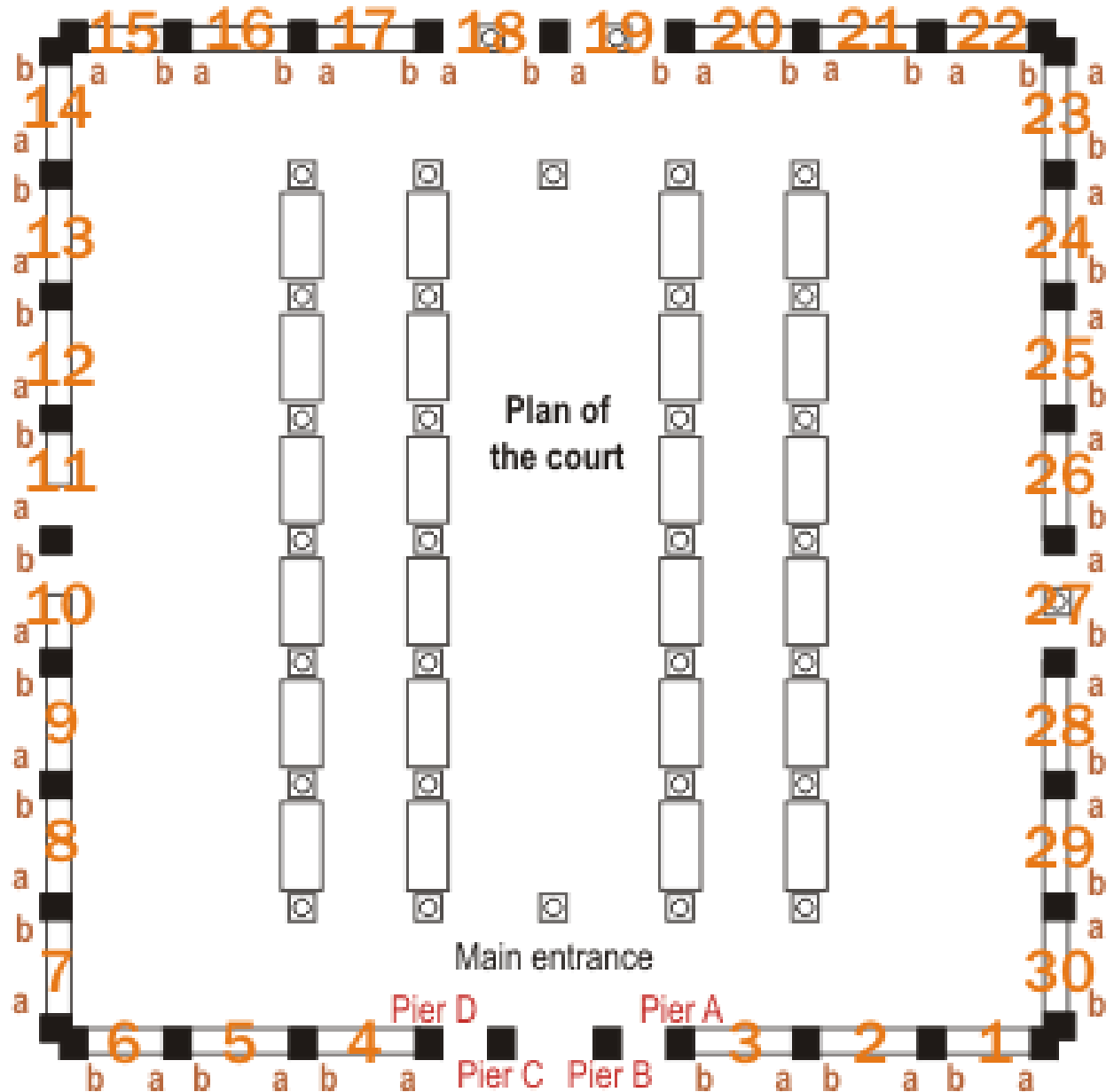
Column 2: Red granite  
(Peterhead)

Column 3:  
porphyritic grey granite  
(Lamorna, Cornwall)

Column 4: pink and green  
syenite (Charnwood  
Forest, Leicestershire)

Column 5: mottled granite  
(Ben Cruachan,  
Argyllshire)

ECT...



# Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, England: 1858-60 - Benjamin Woodward



Oxford University Museum of Natural History  
Oxford, England 1858-60 - Benjamin Woodward



# Art Nouveau

Concerned with decoration – more than construction – but did use the new technologies of materials and methods

Style of ornament that owed nothing to the past

Started in France and Belgium

Experimental approach



# Art Nouveau

Used organic forms and motifs inspired by nature.

Wide range of stylistic approaches

Common element: reference to nature

Peak was at 1890-1906

Main Architects of the Art Nouveau were:

Van de Velde, Hoffman, Olbrich, Guimard, Mackintosh and Gaudi

Much information was disseminated through contemporary art magazines.



# Art Nouveau

Also popular with Interior Design

Furniture, fabrics, wallpaper were designed based on Art Nouveau

The Art Nouveau designers found a fascination with forms found in nature, and simplification of structure and building interiors



# Hector Guimard 1867-1942

Leading Architect in Paris, France of the Art Nouveau Movement

The fluid, curvilinear lines that characterize Guimard's designs became synonymous with the Art Nouveau movement.



# Hector Guimard 1867-1942

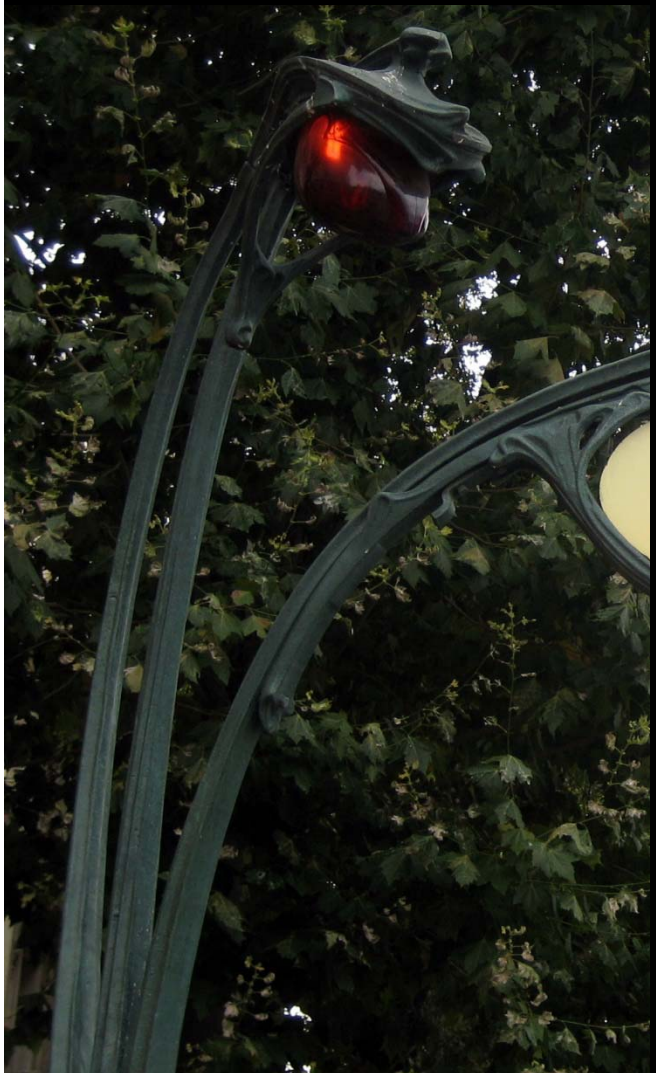
Developed metro  
(subway)  
entrances – with  
prefabricated  
parts

Created many  
numbers of  
types:  
fan shaped  
enclosed  
stations and  
open with  
fencing and  
balustrades



# Hector Guimard

1867-1942



# Victor Horta

*Horta's Art Nouveau  
"married industrial  
materials, such as iron and  
steel, with florid, sinewy  
designs, including ship-  
shaped balconies, creeping  
vine tendrils on columns  
and walls, and sweeping  
staircases."*

Tassel Hotel,  
Brussels, 1893

Photo credit: ACI

Text: [http://away.com/world\\_heritage/brussels\\_horta.html](http://away.com/world_heritage/brussels_horta.html)



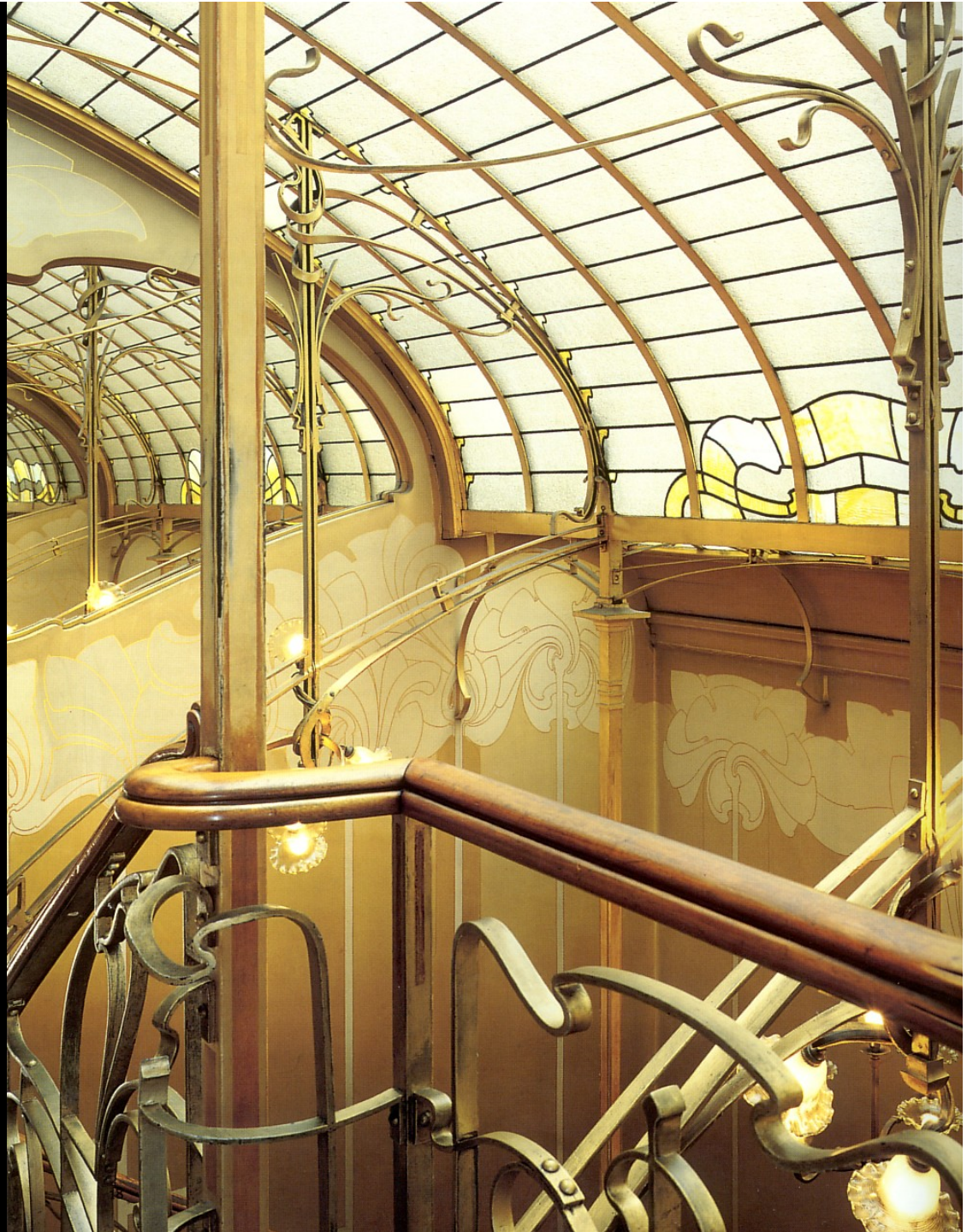
# Victor Horta

Tassel Hotel,  
Brussels, 1893

Photo credit: ACI



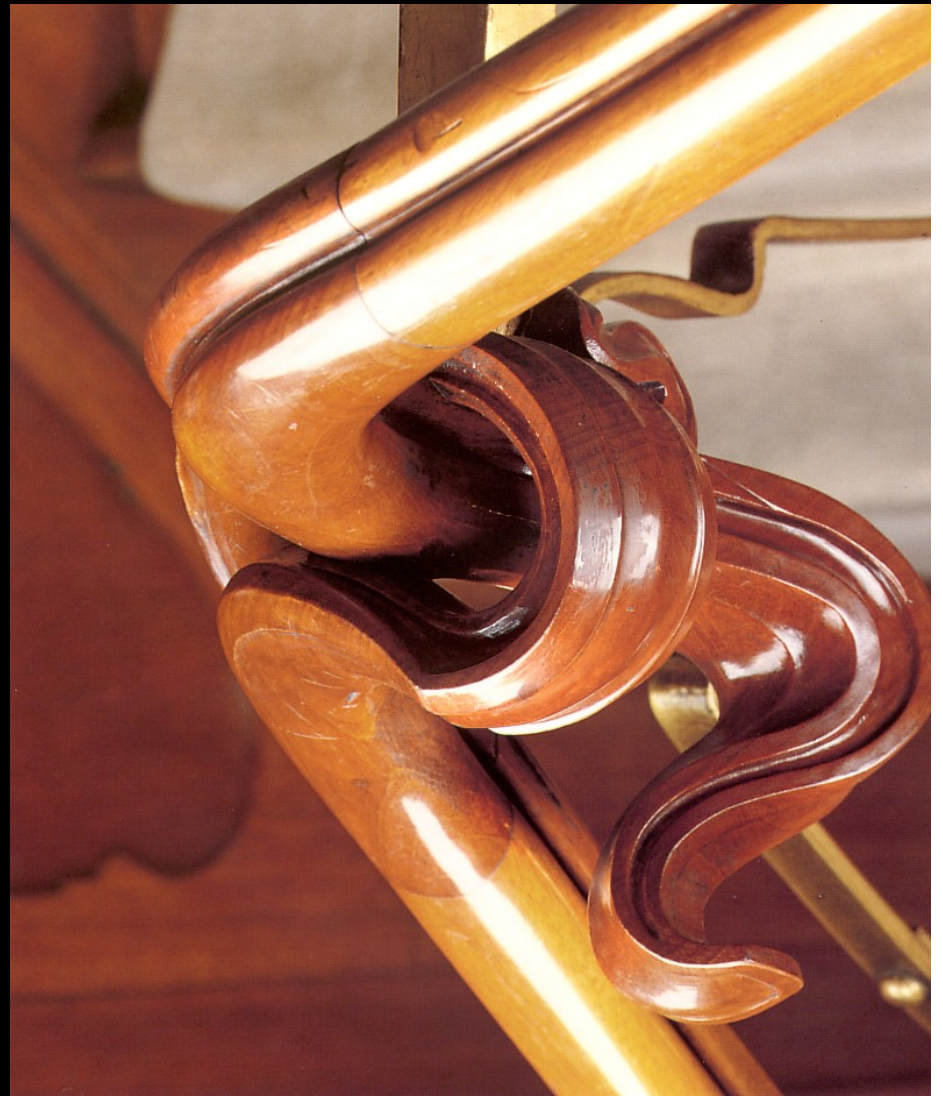
# Victor Horta



Horta House,  
Brussels, Approx. 1893

Photo credit: Richard Bryant

# Victor Horta



Horta House, Brussels

approx 1893

Photo credit: Richard Bryant



# Charles Rennie Mackintosh

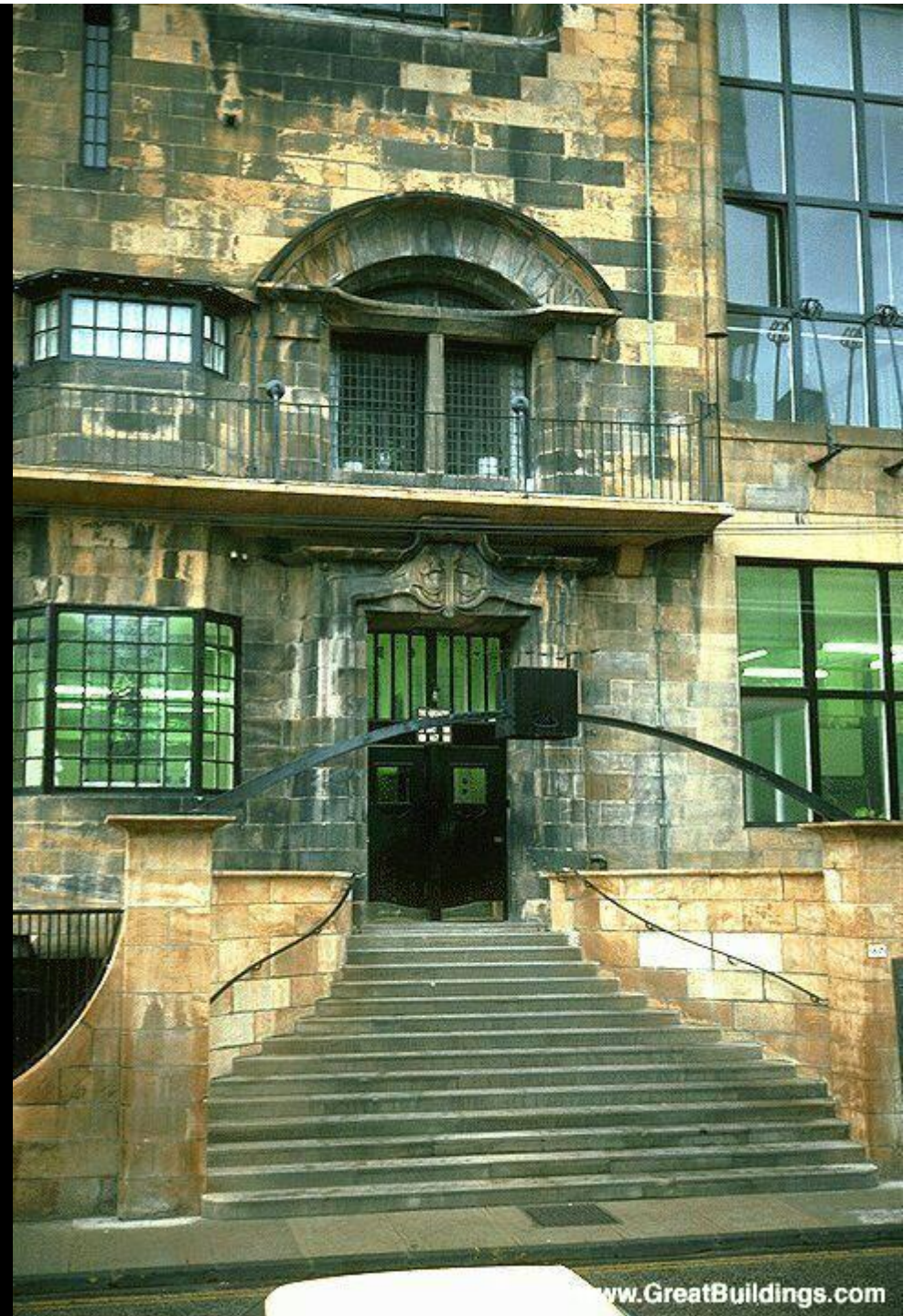
Leading Architect in Scotland of the Art Nouveau Movement

Won a competition to design the Glasgow School of Art in 1896



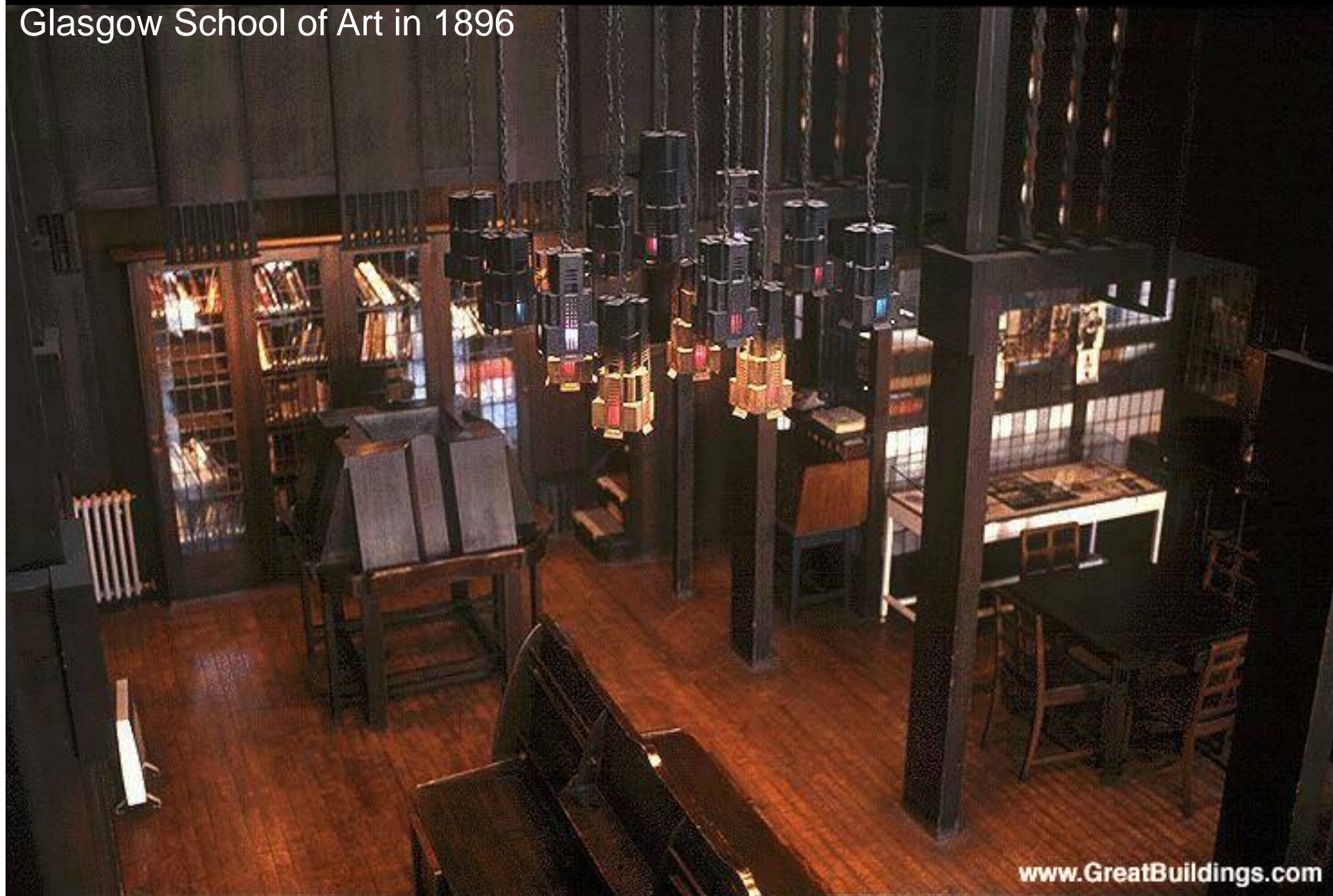
# Charles Rennie Mackintosh

Glasgow School of Art in 1896



# Charles Rennie Mackintosh

Glasgow School of Art in 1896



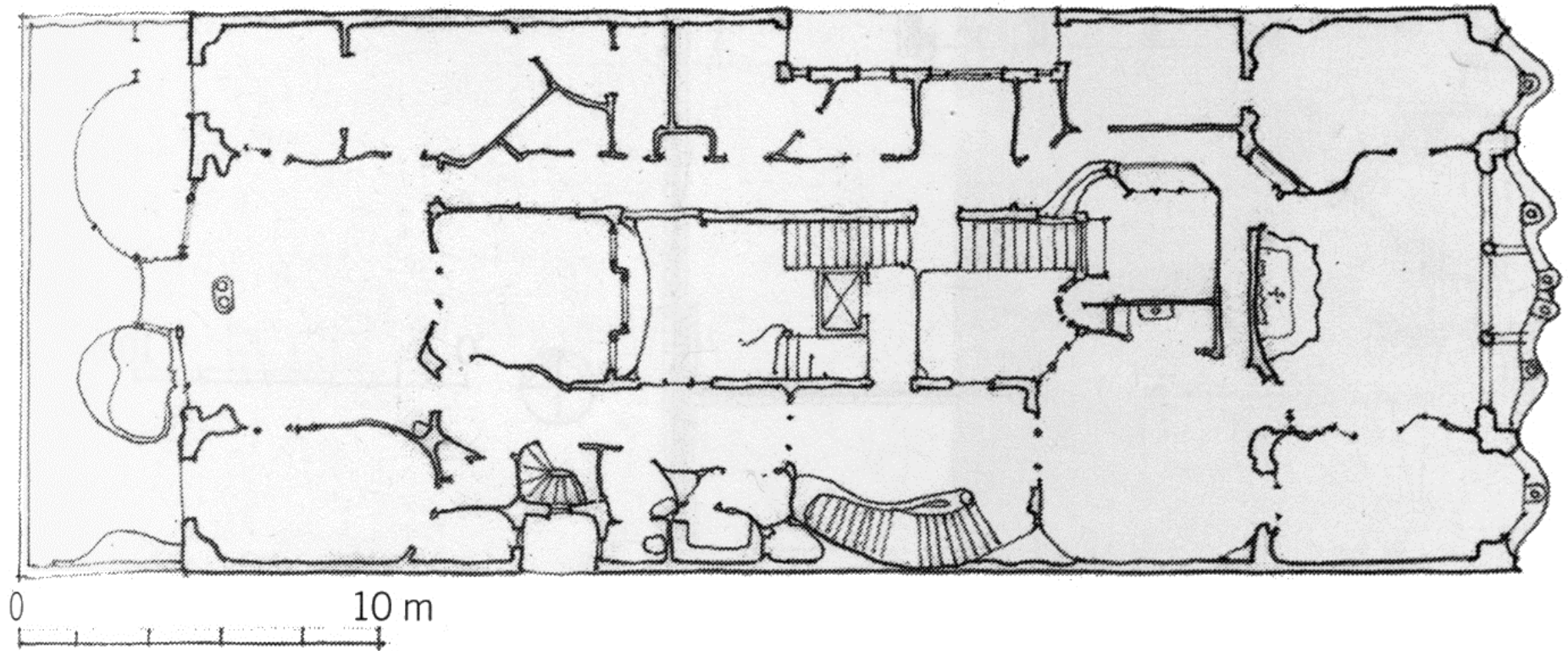
# Antoni Gaudi 1853-1926

Leading Architect in Barcelona, Spain of the Art Nouveau Movement

Created astonishing buildings with a variety of structural and decorative innovations

Warped Gothic Architecture

# Casa Batllo, Barcelona, Spain: 1904-1906 Antoni Gaudi



# Casa Batllo, Barcelona: 1904 Antoni Gaudi



Photo credit: Inigo Bujeco Aguirre

# Casa Batllo, Barcelona, Spain: 1904-1906 Antoni Gaudi

