Readings

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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
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.
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)

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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 used 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
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.”
Victor Horta

Tassel Hotel, Brussels, 1893

Photo credit: ACI
Victor Horta

Horta House, Brussels, Approx. 1893

Photo credit: Richard Bryant
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
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Casa Batllo, Barcelona, Spain: 1904-1906  Antoni Gaudi