

LESSON 6

Other Modernisms:

Hans Scharoun

Friedrich Kessler

Eliel Saarinen

Richard Neutra

James Stirling

by Prof. Garcia

HANS SCHAROUN (1893-1972)



- At 16 he did his first designs and at 18 entered an architectural competition.
- In 1914 he volunteered to serve in WW1.
- Was a professor at the Breslau Academy for Arts and Crafts until it was closed in 1932.
- During the Nazi era remained in Germany building only a few houses (Schminke House). Subsequent houses had to adapt to the politically correct specifications, however, on the inside he displayed his typical sequences of spaces.
- During WW2 he kept busy with the reconstruction after bombing damage and secretly prepared, recording his ideas in watercolors, for the time after the Nazis.
- After the war he was able to freely express his ideas producing his world famous Berlin Philharmonic Concert Hall and exemplary apartment buildings like Romeo and Julia.
- The common elements were a new kind of entrance to an extremely imaginative and socially different organization of space.



BERLIN PHILARMONIC

1957-1963

PHOTO CREDITS: WWW



BERLIN PHILARMONIC

(1957-1963)



BERLIN PHILARMONIC



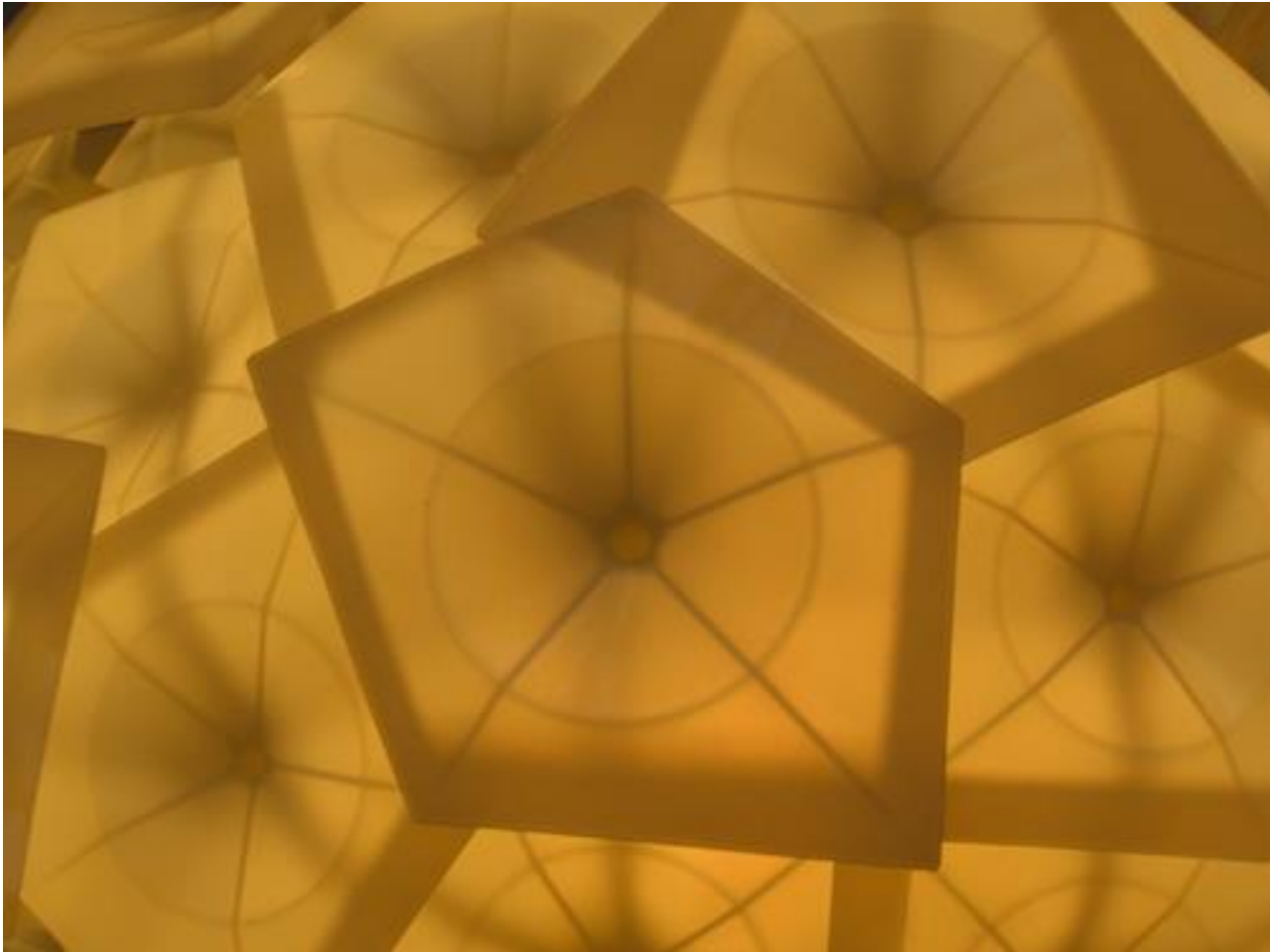
BERLIN PHILARMONIC



BERLIN PHILARMONIC INTERIOR



BERLIN PHILARMONIC INTERIOR



BERLIN PHILARMONIC LOBBY
LIGHT FIXTURE



SIEMENSTADT HOUSING ESTATES (1929)



SIEMENSTATDT HOUSING ESTATES
(1929)



SIEMENSTADT HOUSING ESTATES
1929



STAATSBIBLIOTHEK

(WEST BERLIN 1929)



STAATSBIBLIOTEK

WEST BERLIN 1929



STAATSBIBLIOTEK

WEST BERLIN 1929



STAATSBIBLIOTEK



EINFAMILIENHAUS

STUTTGART

1927



VILLA SCHMINKE

LOBAU 1933



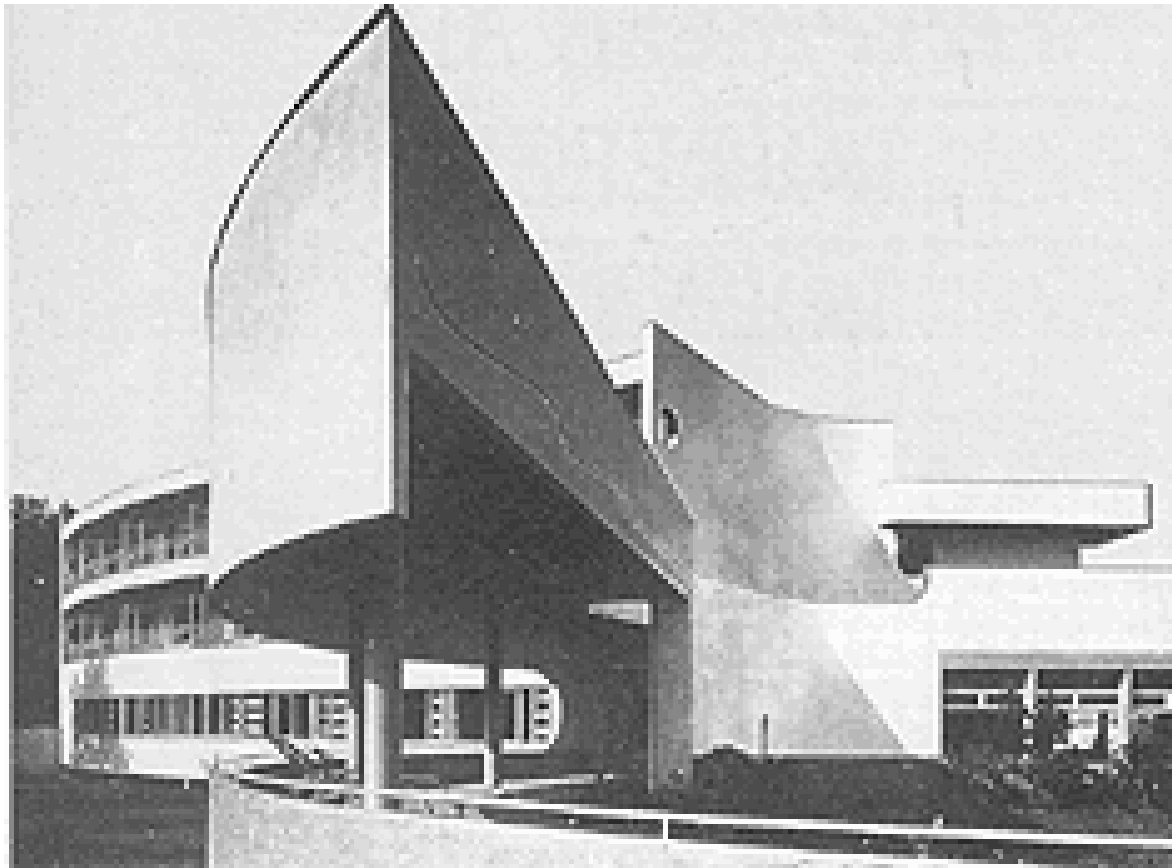
VILLA SCHMINKE

INTERIOR



VILLA SCHMINKE

DETAILS



WORKERS COLLECTIVE HOSTEL



WORKERS COLLECTIVE HOSTEL



KAISERDAMM

BERLIN 1929



EINFAMILIENHAUS

BERLIN 1926



ORPLID-HOCHHAUS

BERLIN

1967



MEHRING PLATZ HOUSING

BERLIN 1968



DUSSELDORF TONHALLE

1926



DUSSELDORF TONHALLE 1926



DUSSELDORF TONHALLE

1926



ROMEO AND JULIET HOUSING

STUTT GART 1954-1959



ROMEO AND JULIET HOUSING

STUTTGART 1954-1959



GERMAN EMBASSY IN BRASILIA 1963-1969



GERMAN EMBASSY IN BRASILIA



GERMAN EMBASSY IN BRASILIA

1963-1969



ARCHITECTURAL FANTASY

1939-1945

FRIEDICH KIESLER

1890-1965



FRIEDRICH KIESLER

(1890-1965)

- Born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire in what is now Ukraine. Studied in Vienna, but did not finish the architectural curriculum, which later became a disadvantage.
- Productive as a theater and art exhibition designer. Later started a brief collaboration with Adolf Loos and became a member of De Stijl.
- Was friendly with the many exponents of the European Avant-garde. This may have influenced his heretical and bizarre artistic theories and practice. Was involved in Vienna in ballet and movie productions.
- Moved to New York City in 1926. From 1937 to 1943 was the director of the Laboratory for Design Correlation within the Dept. of Architecture at Columbia University.
- Little of what he did was simple, such as biomorphic furniture and his Endless House. He wanted to dissolve the visual, real, image and environment into a free-flowing space.
- Often shunned by his peers in spite of being a licensed architect in NYS since 1930. His drawings and plans were similar to Surrealistic ideas.



ENDLESS HOUSE

1958-1960



ENDLESS HOUSE

1958-1960



ENDLESS HOUSE

1958-1960



SHRINE OF THE BOOK

ISRAEL 1957-1965



SHRINE OF THE BOOK

ISRAEL 1957-1965

BUILT ON THE GROUNDS OF THE ISRAEL MUSEUM IN JERUSALEM



SHRINE OF THE BOOK
ENTRANCE

ISRAEL 1957-1965



CITY IN SPACE

1925



WINGED VICTORY SCULPTURE

1951



CHAIR

1942



NESTING COFFEE TABLE

1935-1938



FURNITURE

1930-094011



ARM CHAIR AND THE ROCKER WITH TABLE

JAMES STIRLING

SCOTLAND 1926-1992



JAMES STIRLING

- One of the most important and influential architects of the second half of the 20th Century.
- He questioned and reinterpreted the concepts of the first Modern Movement and architectural history from ancient Rome and the Baroque to the many interpretations of the Modern period and introduced an eclectic spirit.
- Was successful in his ability to subtly incorporate these references to create an architecture of confident gestures aimed to remake urban form.



LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

1959



STAATSGALERIE

STUTTGART

1984



HISTORY FACULTY LIBRARY

CAMBRIDGE 1968



CLORE GALLERY

LONDON 1980-1987

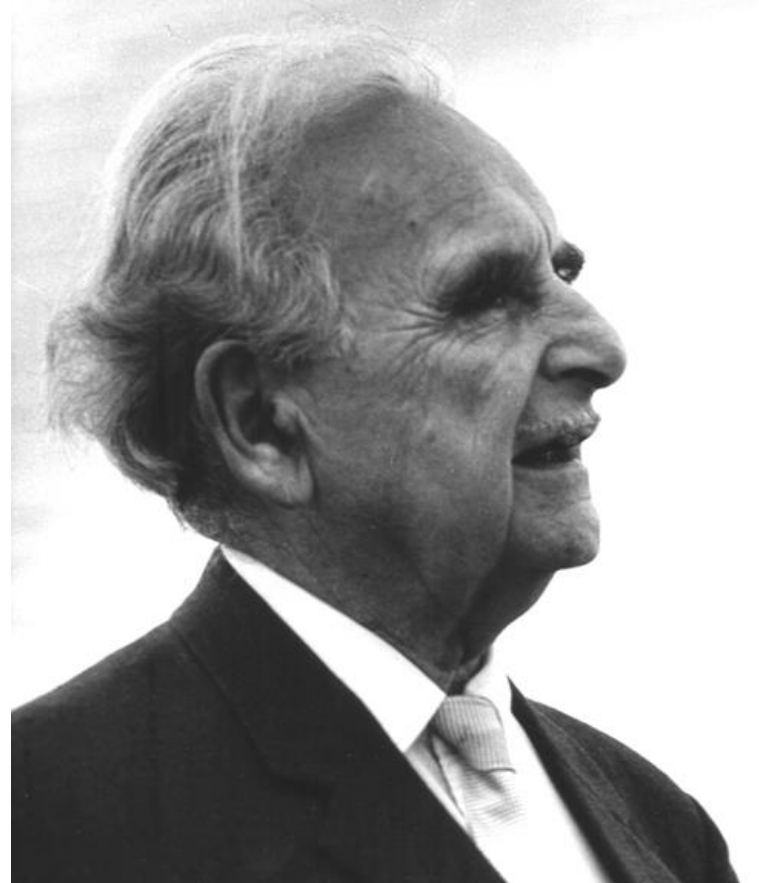
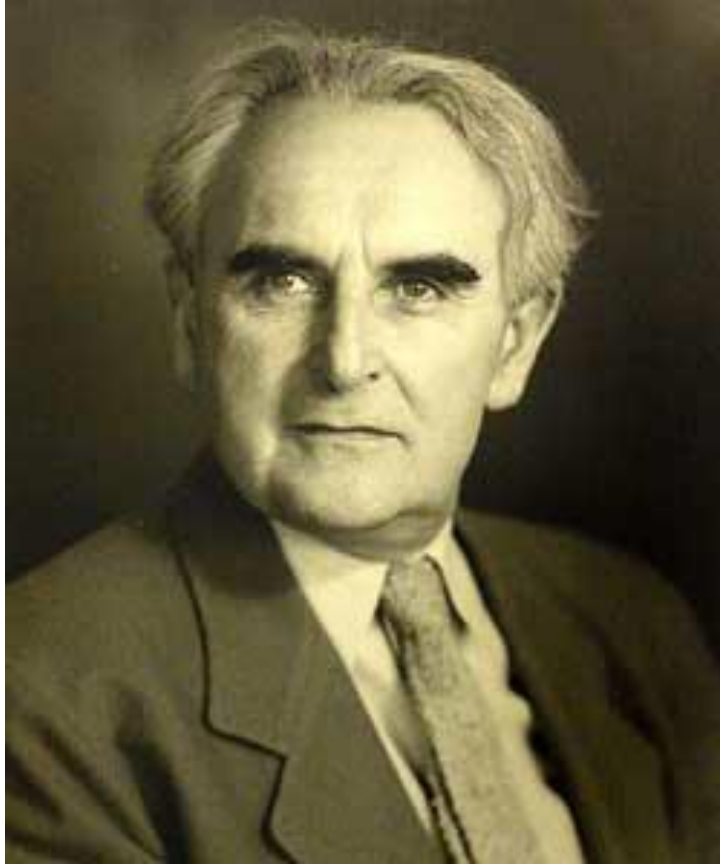


ARTHUR SACKLER MUSEUM

CAMBRIDGE 1985

RICHARD NEUTRA

AUSTRIA 1892-1970



- Came to the US in 1923 and settled in California, where he became celebrated for his strictly geometric but light structures, establishing a West Coast style from the mid-century modern residence.
- He was famous for the attention he gave to the needs of his clients, in spite of the size of the project. This was in contrast with other architects that imposed their views to the clients.
- His residential architecture was a blend of art, landscape and practical comfort.
- At his office several young architects trained and later became successful.



LOVELL HOUSE

CA 1929



LOVELL HOUSE

CA 1929



KOBLICK HOUSE

CA 1937



GEORGE KRAIGHER HOUSE

TEXAS

1937



KAUFMANN HOUSE

PALM SPRINGS, CA 1946



FRANKE HOUSE

SANTA MONICA, CA 1934



KRONISH HOUSE BEVERLY HILLS, CA 1954



KRONISH HOUSE

INTERIOR



AIRMAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL

SAN DIEGO, CA 1957



BOND RESIDENCE

SAN DIEGO, CA 1960



MARSHALL RESIDENCE

SAN DIEGO, CA 1957



OXLEY RESIDENCE

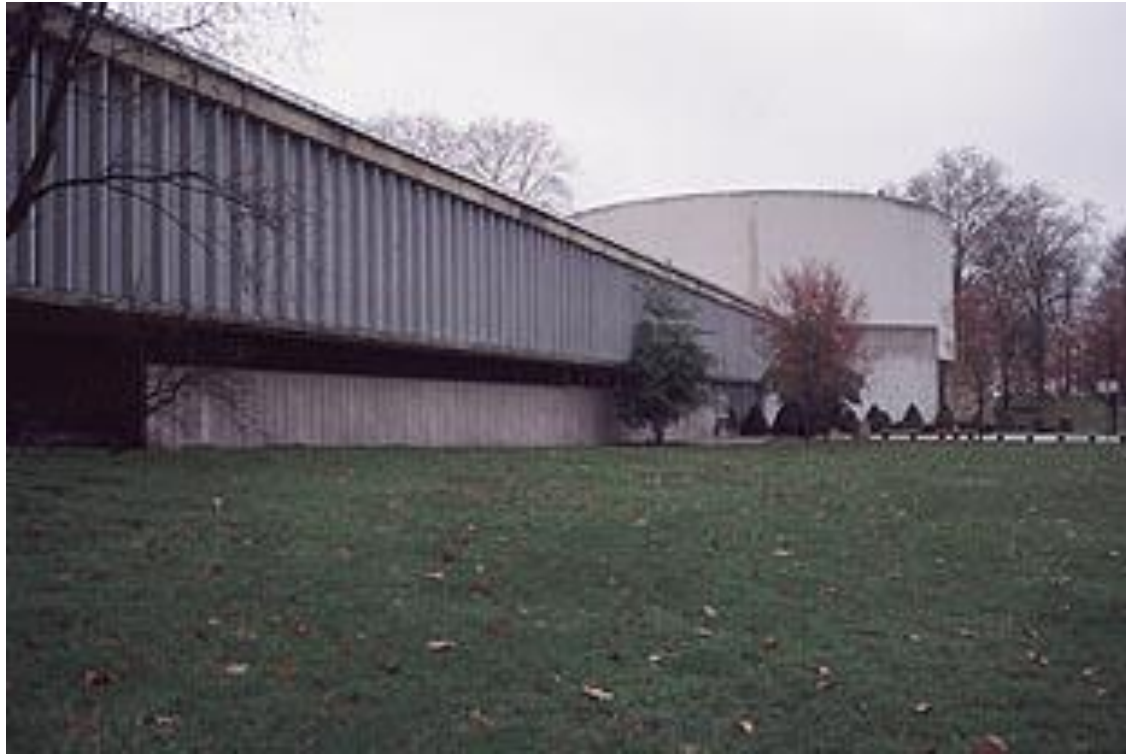
LA JOLLA, CA

1958



VAN SICKLIN RESIDENCE

RANCHO SANTA FE, CA 1952



CICLORAMA

GETTYSBURG, PA

1958-1962



CICLORAMA INTERIORS

GETTYSBURGH, PA 1958-1962



JARDINETTE APARTMENTS

HOLLYWOOD, CA 1928



BOOMERANG CHAIR



LOUNGE CHAIRS AND SIDE TABLES



CHAIRS



CAMEL TABLE DESIGNED FOR MOORE HOUSE



LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

HEES HOUSE PACIFIC PALISADES, CA 1949

EERO SAARINEN

1910-1961



- He came to the US in 1923. Took courses in sculpture and furniture design and studied sculpture in Paris. Went to Yale University to study architecture. After graduating, toured Europe and North Africa for a year, returning to his native Finland and then back to the US to work for his father, Eliel Saarinen.
- First recognition for a chair design with Charles Eames. Was associated with Eames and Knoll, who produced many of his furniture.
- Designed several commercial and institutional buildings. Many of his buildings used catenary curves.
- Considered one of the masters of the 20th Century. His modernist version was adapted to each his client and project, thus not contributing to a specific style.

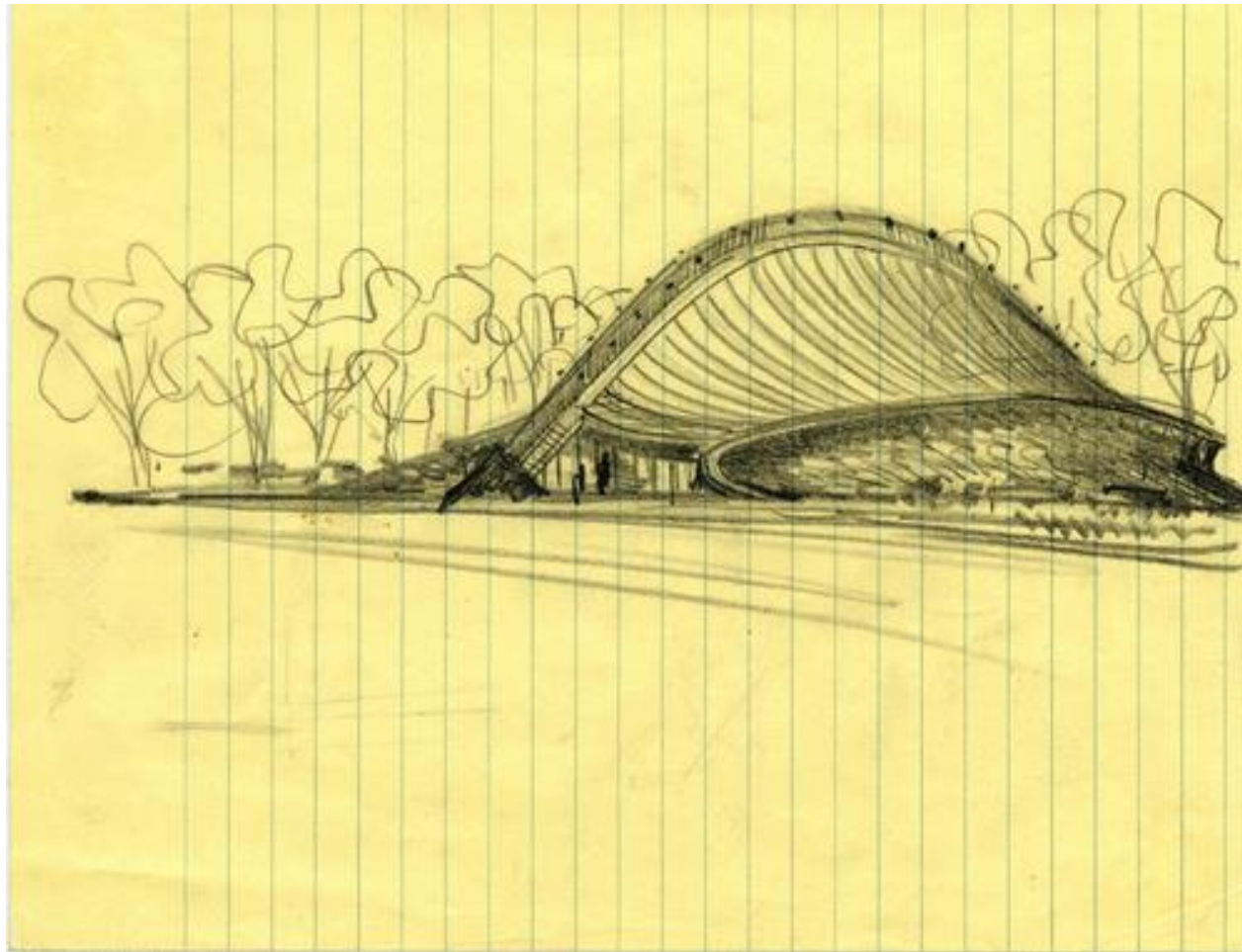


CBS BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY 1965



CBS BUILDING

NYC 1965



YALE UNIVERSITY INGALLS SKATING RINK
NEW HAVEN, CT 1958



YALE UNIVERSITY INGALLS SKATING RINK

NEW HAVEN, CT 1958



TWA TERMINAL AT JFK (NOW JET BLUE TERMINAL)

NEW YORK CITY 1962



DEERE & CO. ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER

MOLINE, IL 1963



GATEWAY ARCH

ST. LOUIS, MO

1961-1966



DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

VIRGINIA, 1958-1962



GENERAL MOTORS TECHNICAL CENTER

MICHIGAN 1946-1955



NORTH CHRISTIAN CHURCH

COLUMBUS, IN 1959-1963



IBM RESEARCH BUILDING

NEW YORK 1957-1961



KRESGE CHAPEL

CAMBRIDGE, MA

1955



KRESGE AUDITORIUM

CAMBRIDGE, MA

1953



MILLER HOUSE

COLUMBUS, IN

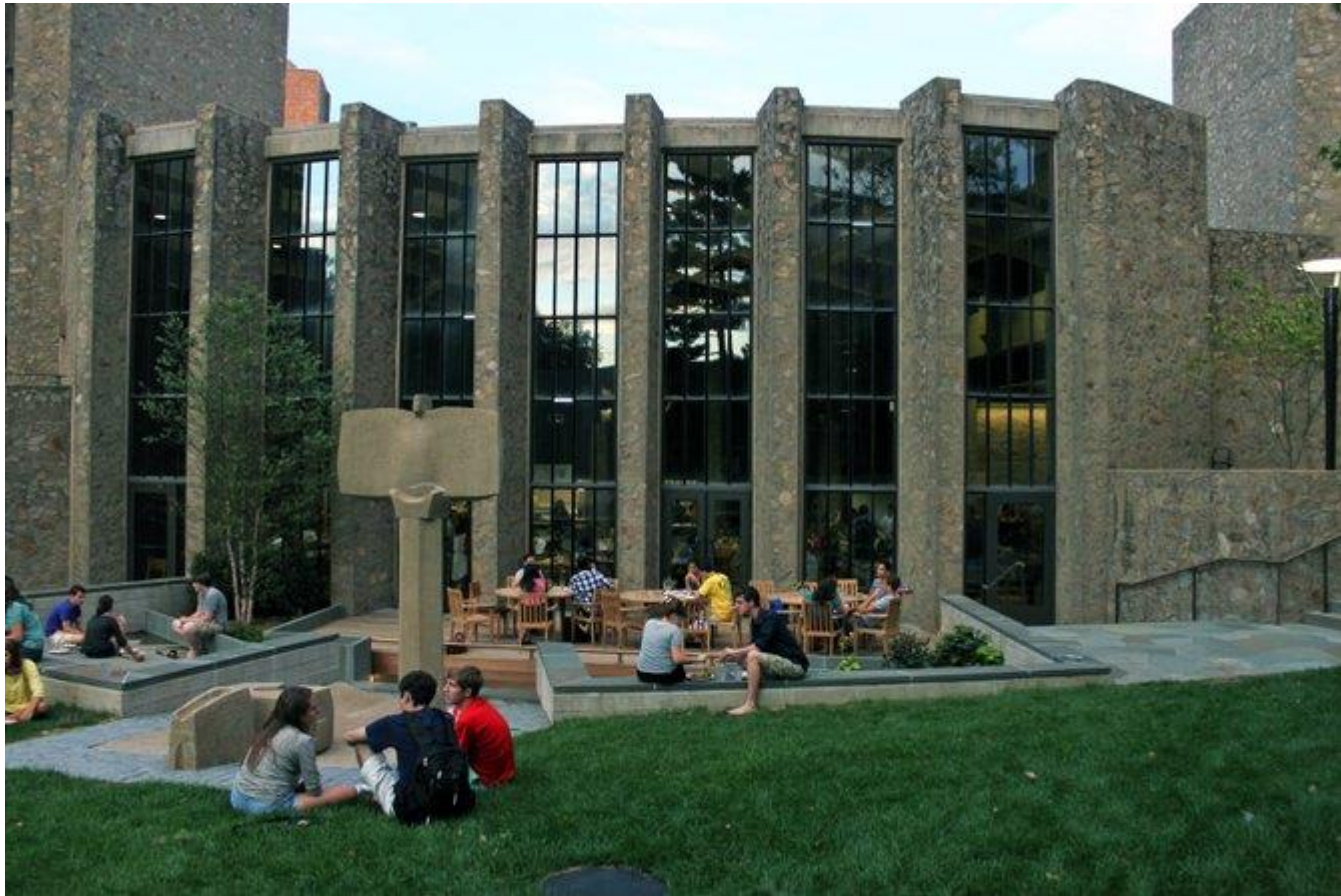
1957



US EMBASSY

LONDON

1955-1960



EZRA STILES COLLEGE YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, CT 1961



EZRA STILES COLLEGE YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, CT 1961



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

1964



UNIV. OF MICHIGAN NORTH CAMPUS PLAN

1954



HILL HALL, UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA
1957



HILL HALL, UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA
1957



NOYES HOUSE AT VASSAR 1952-1957



TULIP CHAIR

1956-1960



WOMB SETTEE

1960



WOMB CHAIR

1940



GRASSHOPPER CHAIR
AND OTTOMAN

1943-18948



EXECUTIVE SIDE CHAIR



PEDESTAL TABLE



EXECUTIVE CHAIR



SWIVEL STOOLS

(BY KNOLL)