

Style

In Europe, before World War II, Mies Van Der Rohe emerged as one of the most innovative leaders of the modern movement, producing visionary projects for glass and steel and executing a number of small but critically significant buildings. In the United States, after 1938, he transformed the architectural use of the steel frame in American architecture and left an unmatched legacy of teaching and building.

After 1923, Mies's style shifted, and he came under the influence of Dutch neo-plasticism and Russian suprematism. Along with the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, Mies began to experiment with independent walls and ceilings arranged in an open plan design. This influenced Mies to consider the reduction of these elements into compositions of pure shapes in space. After his arrival in the United States in 1937, Mies van der Rohe went on to significantly change the American architectural landscape, particularly during the rebuilding after World War II.

Mies designed the Barcelona Pavilion in 1929, setting a major precedent for the Farnsworth House.

Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe



The Farnsworth House



History :

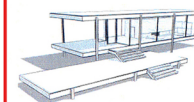
The architecture of the house represents the ultimate refinement of Mies van der Rohe's minimalist expression of structure and space. Designed in 1944 as a country retreat for Dr. Edith Farnsworth, and built in 1951. In 1947 its significance was recognised even before it was built when a model of the Farnsworth house was exhibited at the museum of modern art in New York. It was described as 'A radical departure from his last European domestic projects.'

"In its simplest form architecture is rooted in entirely functional considerations, but it can reach up through all degrees of value to the highest sphere of spiritual existence into the realm of pure art."

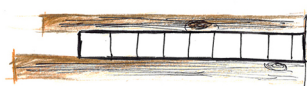
- Mies Van Der Rohe

Key features:

8 steel support columns framing a glass box.
It is made up of three strong horizontal forms- The terrace, the floor of the house and the roof- attached to the steel I-beam support columns.
It is one of the most minimalized designs of the time.
An open plan interior design which changed the path of modernist architecture. With the open spaces and an unclutteredness that is blended with the simplicity of the structure itself.

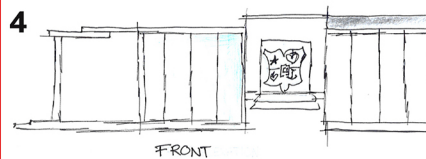


IDEA GENERATION

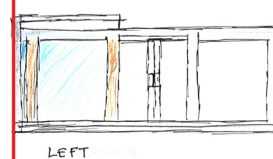


Modernism:
Geometric shapes
Squares/rectangles
Structure
True nature of materials
No ornamentation
Simple / minimalist
Functional
Simplicity
Glass
Horizontal/vertical
Flat / changing
reps.

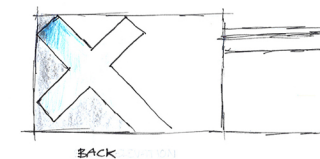
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FRONT



LEFT

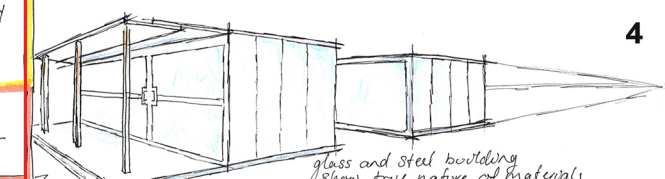
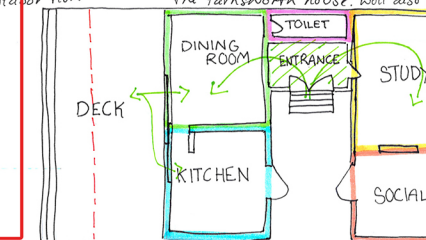


BACK

Cross includes school character while still maintaining modernist design ideas.

Double doors
increase indoor/
outdoor flow.

open plan living spaces link to the layout of the Farnsworth house. will also function well for year 13 students.



glass and steel building shows true nature of materials, and no ornamentation used links into modernism.



Support frames.

IDEA EXPLORATION