

Architecture in 1920's

The 20th century means a radical change in architecture trends and art, due to a huge technological and social era changes. The emergence of modern architecture was characterized by a great rupture between university students and young architects of turn of the century. The first taught in fine arts institutions was based on conservation and use of classic styles like a second great opportunity in industrialization and new technologies to develop new ways of expression and thought.

Everyone thinks of New York when they hear "skyscraper, this trend actually began in Chicago, after the Great Chicago Fire in (Sunday 8 October to early Tuesday, October 10, 1871), where most of the city was burned, for this reason American architects began to rebuild the city.

Since that time, Louis Sullivan, one of the most prominent members of the "Chicago School of architects" coined the phrase "follows function is a mantra for the modernists". Sullivan and his contemporaries built new magnificent and amazing skyscraper, soon became one of the most important characteristic of the big cities in the world.

This revolution in the field of architecture and the art world, had as its home, The German School "Bauhaus" and its main development was the modern movement linked to the Congress International of Modern architecture (1928-1959), with big differences, marked by two major trends: 1) Rationalist and organicist functionalism 2) Architectural rationalism and architectural organisms. This concept of modern architecture understood as not chronological and contemporary architecture is characterized by the simplification of forms, the absence of ornament and conscious renunciation of classical academic composition, which was replaced by the aesthetic with references to different trends of modern art (Cubism, expressionism, Neo-futurism, Constructivism, Modernism, art Novo, art Deco, etc.).

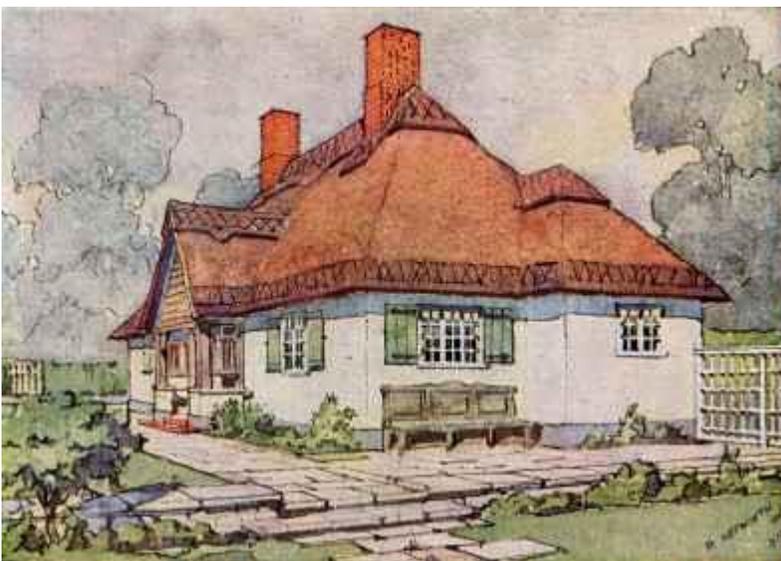
Art Deco was the name that receives an architectural style, the design of influential Visual Arts to consolidate this style emerged in France in the period subsequent wars to II World War , when industrialization was transforming the culture and began to spread to other countries from the 1920s to the 1940s, and then, his popularity declined after the II World War. It is an eclectic style that combines traditional craftsmanship with materials and images of the most modern machines of that era. The style is characterized by luxurious ornamentation, often geometric bold and colorful ways. Art Deco is distinguished by the use of industrial materials such as metal, chrome, plastic and used as its predecessor the "Art Nouveau" using organic motifs. In this period of history represent this style glamor, luxury, exuberance, and faith in social and technological progress.

The historian, Bevis Hillier defined as a modern Art Deco style as assertively to symmetry instead of asymmetry and straight rather than curved, so responding to demands of modern machine and new material requirements for mass production. But it was mainly structural steel, reinforced concrete, plastics and glass; which prevailed in the transition from traditional processes for the industrial production process and the implementation of related technologies, all this compendium laid the foundations for a new form of expression that was decisive in the global architecture and forever changed shaped design and construction of buildings or spaces for daily life and human activity.



1920s detached cottage-style house

http://www.bricksandbrass.co.uk/design_by_era/period_house_design_1920-1929.php



bungalow, 1920s

http://www.bricksandbrass.co.uk/design_by_era/period_house_design_1920-1929.php



The Barcelona (German) Pavilion

Architect: Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe, (Germany) **Construction Date:** 1929
(demolished the same year, reconstructed in 1986) **Location:** Barcelona, Spain



Le pont de marbre.

The marble bridge.

Le Lido des Champs-Élysées. Paris: Éditions d'Art Mona, 1928. Advertising booklet for the private club published upon its opening in 1928. Watson Library Special Collections

<http://www.metmuseum.org/research/libraries-and-study-centers/in-circulation/2014/architecture-vitrine>

Expressionism



The Second [Goetheanum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goetheanum), 1924–1928, in Basel, Switzerland, is an example of architectural Expressionism

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_architecture



The [Bauhaus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bauhaus) building at [Dessau, Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dessau), designed by [Walter Gropius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Gropius)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_architecture



Greyhound Bus Station in Cleveland, Ohio, showing the [Streamline Moderne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Streamline_Moderne) aesthetic
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_architecture



The **Chicago Theatre**, originally known as the **Balaban and Katz Chicago Theatre**, Built in 1921

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago_Theatre



walter gropius and adolf meyer fagus shoe factory http://en.wikiarquitectura.com/index.php/Fagus_Factory



<http://www.zimbio.com/pictures/osVYcBcFt91/90th+Anniversary+Bauhaus+Exhibition+Opening/tKuEjc2EMVq>

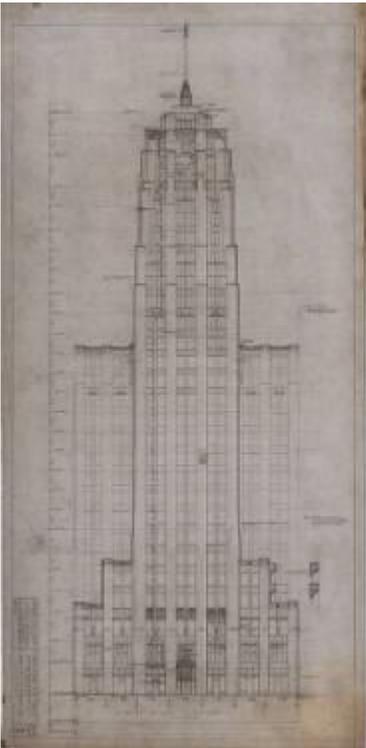


Edificio Fermín Carreño San Gil Colombia <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1430347>



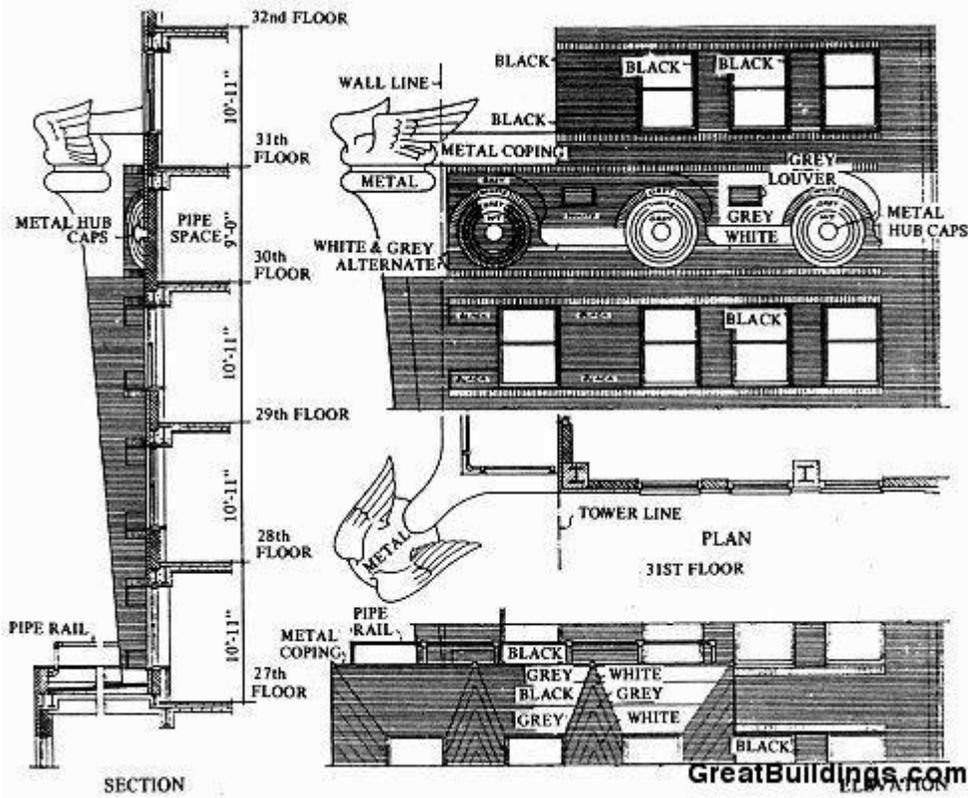
Edificio San Ignacio de Medellín Colombia 1928.

http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arquitectura_de_Colombia



Northern Life Tower (Seattle, Wash.), Third Avenue elevation

<http://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ac/id/1739/rec/13>



Chrysler Building, by William Van Alen, at New York, New York, 1928 to 1930.

http://www.greatbuildings.com/cgi-bin/gbc-drawing.cgi/Chrysler_Building.html/Chrysler_Detail_1.jpg



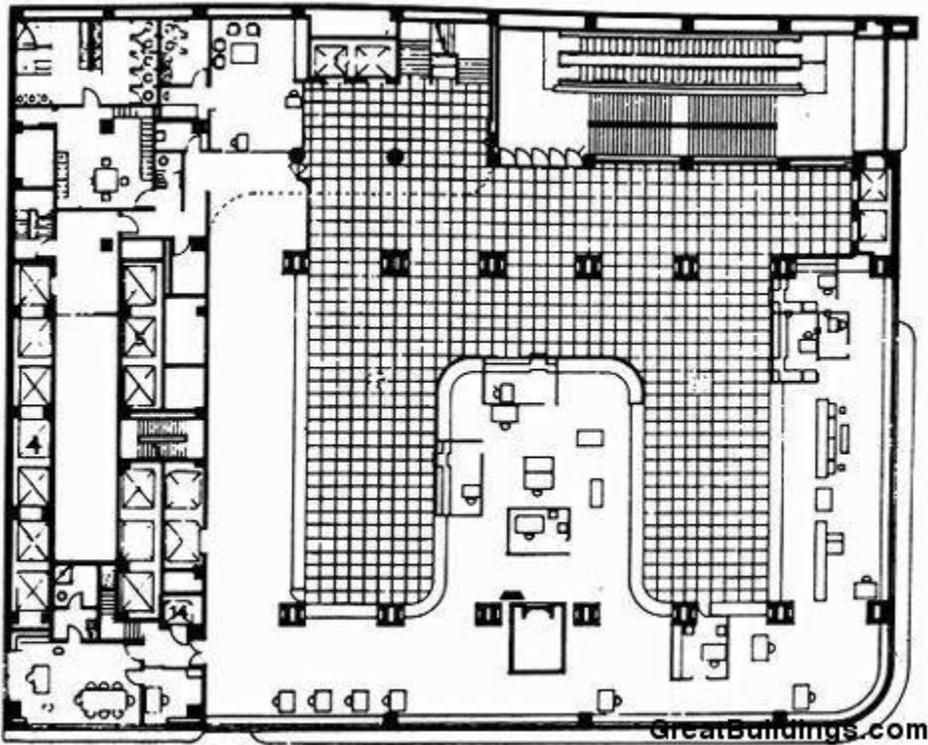
Photo, detail of top of tower · Chrysler Building · New York, New York

http://www.greatbuildings.com/cgi-bin/gbi.cgi/Chrysler_Building.html/cid_2919350.html



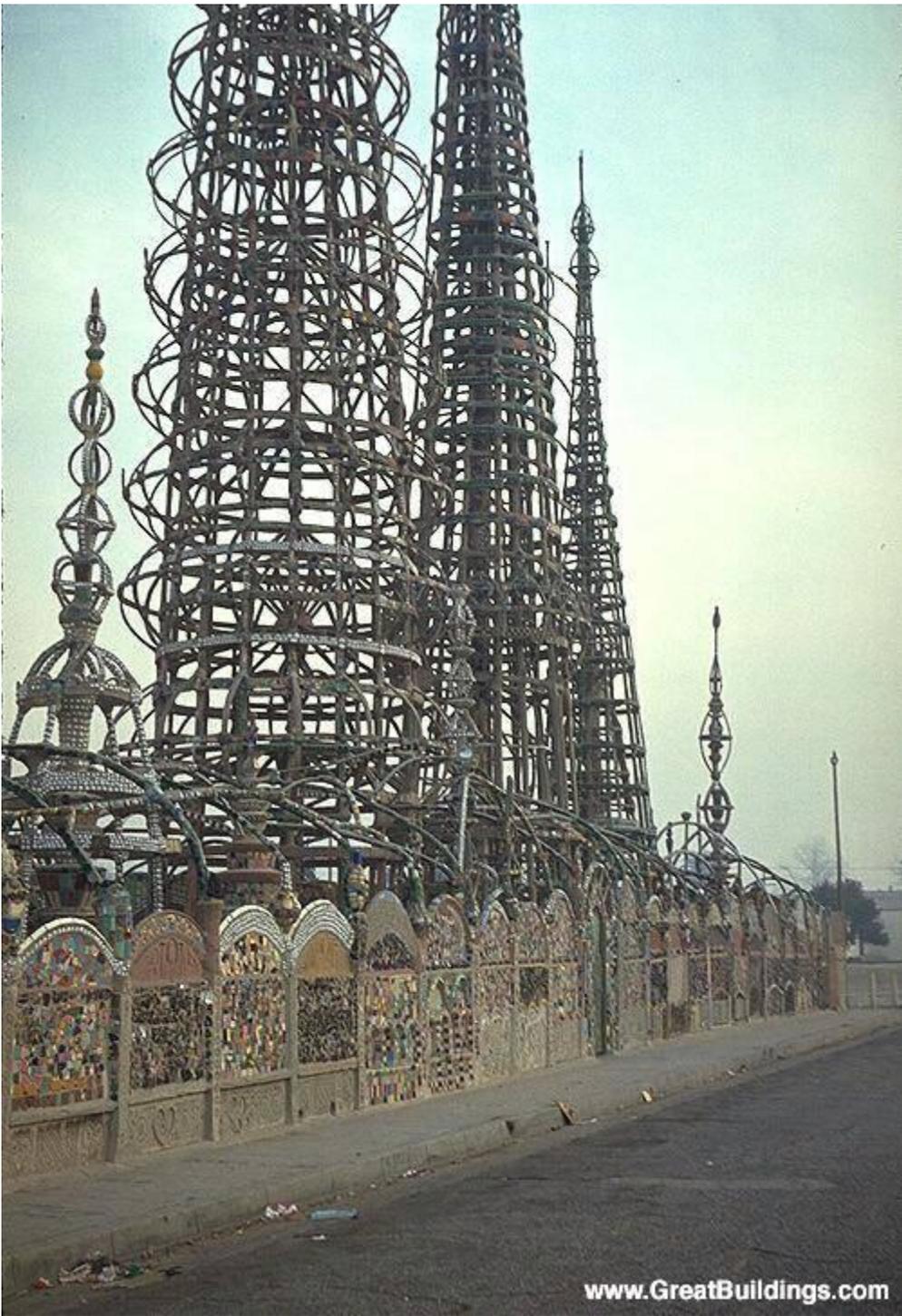
El Pueblo Ribera Court, by Rudolf M. Schindler, at La Jolla, California, 1923.

http://www.greatbuildings.com/cgi-bin/gbi.cgi/El_Pueblo_Ribera_Ct.html/cid_1135706045_EPR_rear_05-02-05.html



PSFS Building, by Howe and Lescaze, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1929 to 1932.

http://www.greatbuildings.com/cgi-bin/gbc-drawing.cgi/PSFS_Building.html/PSFS_Plan_2.jpg



Watts Towers by Simon Rodia Los Angeles California 1921 - 1955

http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Watts_Towers.html

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<http://www.open.edu/openlearn/history-the-arts/history/heritage/the-barcelona-german-pavilion>
<http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1430347>
http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arquitectura_de_Colombia

Videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-BI04ZCGHc>

Art and Architecture in the 1920s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xYrzrqB0B8I>

Bauhaus: A History and its Legacy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=amVvYPU4Gw8>

What is Art Deco?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2_4j2WPzSKU

Art Nouveau vs. Art Deco

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WPEfNQD56MM>

Art Deco - The Architecture Tour

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DSZMlfm1Ln0>

Cubism

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQURCU6jN58>

Russian Constructivism