

# Carol's Faves

Architecture 2

# Walter Gropius (1883-1969)

**Walter Adolph Georg Gropius** was a German [architect](#) and founder of the [Bauhaus](#) School, who, along with [Alvar Aalto](#), [Ludwig Mies van der Rohe](#), [Le Corbusier](#) and [Frank Lloyd Wright](#), is widely regarded as one of the pioneering masters of [modernist architecture](#). He is a founder of Bauhaus in Weimar (1919). Gropius was also a leading architect of the [International Style](#). Gropius could not draw, and was dependent on collaborators and partner-interpreters throughout his career. In school he hired an assistant to complete his homework for him. In 1908, after studying architecture in [Munich](#) and [Berlin](#) for four semesters, Gropius joined the office of the renowned architect and industrial designer [Peter Behrens](#), one of the first members of the utilitarian school. His fellow employees at this time included [Ludwig Mies van der Rohe](#), [Le Corbusier](#), and Dietrich Marcks.

In 1910 Gropius left the firm of Behrens and together with fellow employee [Adolf Meyer](#) established a practice in Berlin. Together they share credit for one of the pioneering modernist buildings created during this period: the [Faguswerk](#) in [Alfeld-an-der-Leine, Germany](#), a shoe [last](#) factory. Although Gropius and Meyer only designed the facade, the glass curtain walls of this building demonstrated both the modernist principle that [form reflects function](#) and Gropius's concern with providing healthful conditions for the working class.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FRREJp0AhKw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7weMep5FtFM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A31hNjyzm38> (long)























# Rudolph Schindler (1887-1953)

**Rudolph Michael Schindler** was an [Austrian-born American architect](#) whose most important works were built in or near [Los Angeles](#) during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Although he worked and trained with some of its foremost practitioners, he often is associated with the fringes of the [modern movement](#) in architecture. His inventive use of complex three-dimensional forms, warm materials, and striking colors, as well as his ability to work successfully within tight budgets, however, have placed him as one of the true [mavericks](#) of early twentieth century [architecture](#). [Reyner Banham](#) said he designed "as if there had never been houses before."

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tvG-9SHNuAY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5-mmQ-ODIIA>



























# Richard Neutra (1892-1970)

**Richard Joseph Neutra** was a Jewish [Austrian-American architect](#). Living and building for the majority of his career in [Southern California](#), he came to be considered among the most prominent and important [modernist](#) architects.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tZNkqXAt5fE>

<https://www.dwell.com/article/genesis-escapes-lew-house-richard-neutra-04e7a610>













































# I. M. Pei (1917-2019)

**Ieoh Ming Pei** was a [Chinese-American](#) architect. Born in [Guangzhou](#), raised in [Hong Kong](#) and [Shanghai](#), Pei drew inspiration at an early age from the garden villas at [Suzhou](#), the traditional retreat of the [scholar-gentry](#) to which his family belonged. In 1935, he moved to the United States and enrolled in the [University of Pennsylvania's](#) architecture school, but he quickly transferred to the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#). He was unhappy with the focus at both schools on [Beaux-Arts architecture](#), and spent his free time researching emerging architects, especially [Le Corbusier](#). After graduating, he joined the [Harvard Graduate School of Design](#) (GSD) and became a friend of the [Bauhaus](#) architects [Walter Gropius](#) and [Marcel Breuer](#). In 1948, Pei was recruited by [New York City](#) real estate magnate [William Zeckendorf](#), for whom he worked for seven years before establishing an independent design firm in 1955, I. M. Pei & Associates. In 1966 that became I. M. Pei & Partners, and in 1989 became [Pei Cobb Freed & Partners](#). Pei retired from full-time practice in 1990. In his retirement, he worked as an architectural consultant primarily from his sons' architectural firm [Pei Partnership Architects](#).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ASN8LVfUWIw>

<https://www.christies.com/features/Eileen-and-IM-Pei-Collection-10040-7.aspx>























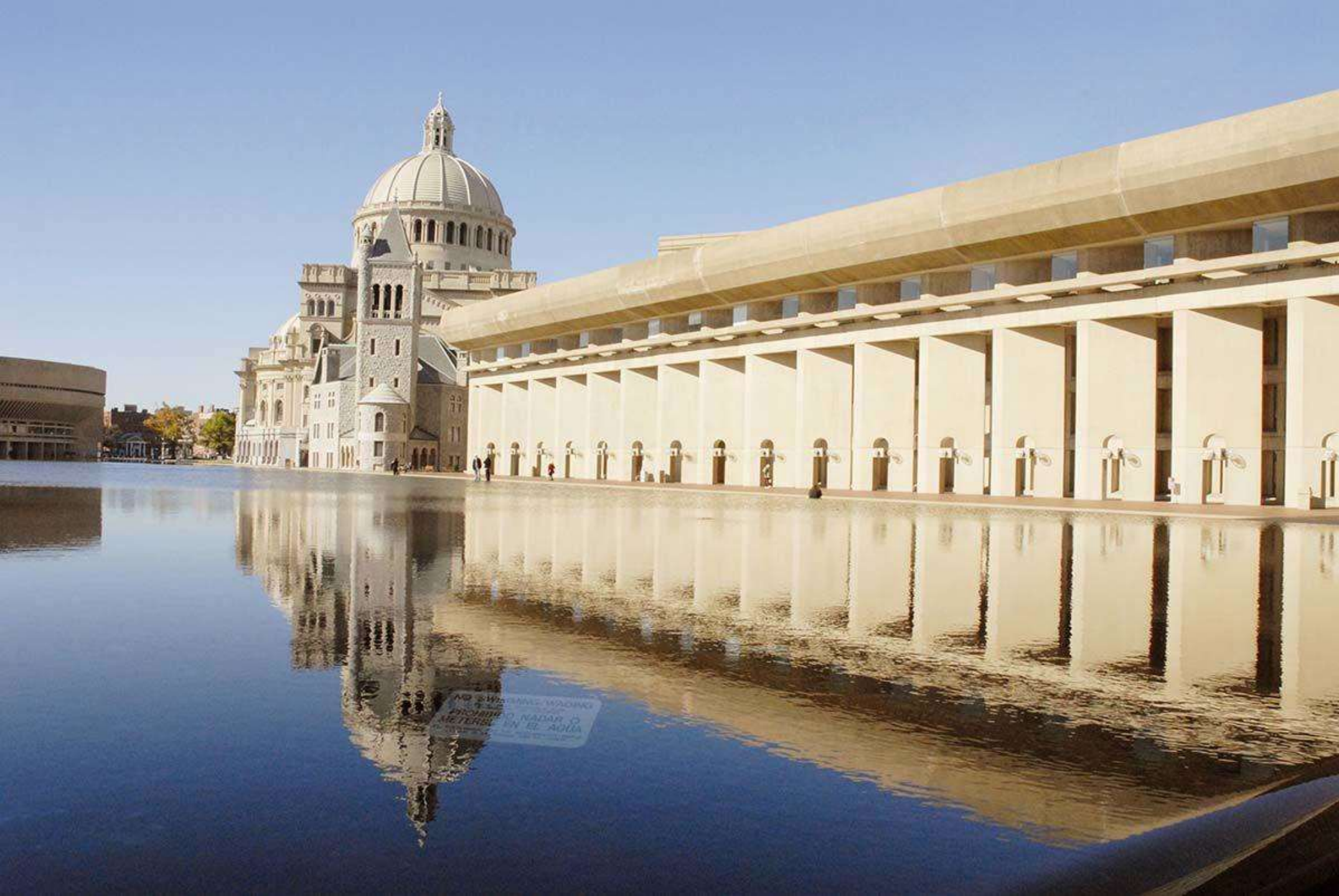
















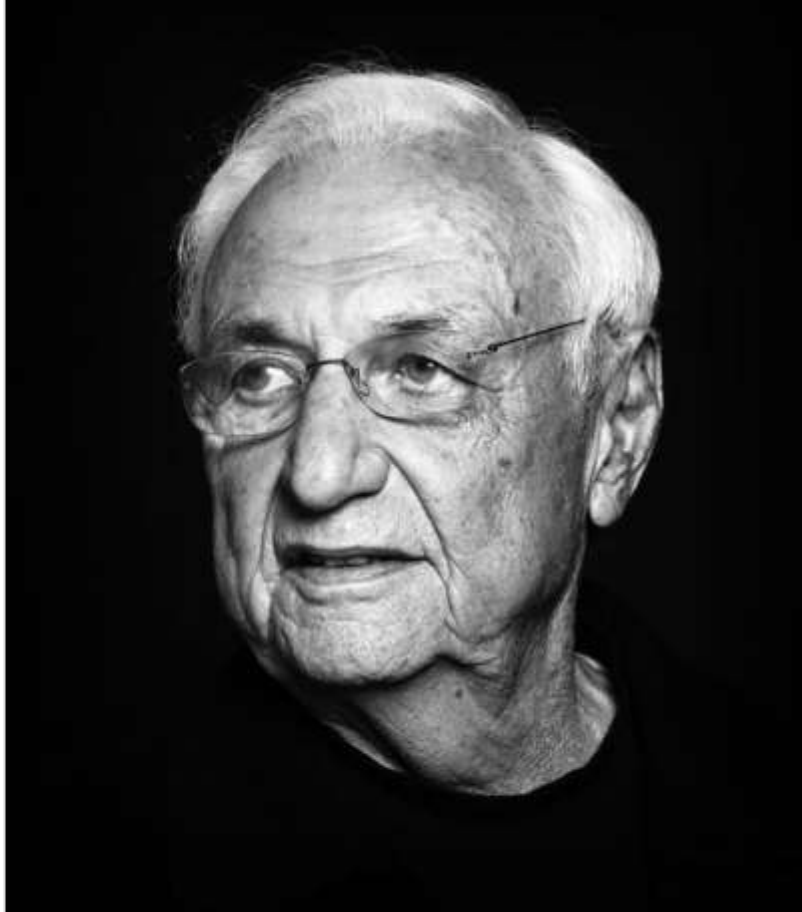








# Frank Gehry (1929-



Frank Owen Gehry, CC, FAIA is a Canadian-born American architect, residing in Los Angeles. A number of his buildings, including his private residence, have become world-renowned attractions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VHVk0eAieXw>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gt1\\_BgCN6IU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gt1_BgCN6IU)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3OMHvPsZ2kQ>

<https://www.lacma.org/gehry>

























**VANGUARD**<sup>est</sup>  
1954





















# Zaha Hadid (1950-2016)

Dame Zaha Mohammad Hadid DBE RA was a British Iraqi architect, artist and designer, recognised as a major figure in architecture of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

She was described by [The Guardian](#) as the "Queen of the curve",<sup>[2]</sup> who, through her signature adoption of non-Euclidean geometries, "liberated architectural geometry, giving it a whole new expressive identity".<sup>[3]</sup> Her major works include the [London Aquatics Centre](#) for the 2012 Olympics, the [Broad Art Museum](#), Rome's [MAXXI Museum](#), and the [Guangzhou Opera House](#).<sup>[4]</sup> Some of her awards have been presented posthumously, including the statuette for the [2017 Brit Awards](#). Several of her buildings were still under construction at the time of her death, including the [Daxing International Airport](#) in Beijing, and the [Al Wakrah Stadium](#) in [Qatar](#), a venue for the [2022 FIFA World Cup](#).

<https://henitalks.com/talks/zahahadid/>

































































# Assignment Suggestions...

- Look at the space between buildings or objects and create an artwork based on the negative space
- Create an artwork based on the shapes of folded fabric or crumpled paper
- Create an artwork based on the organic shapes of a Gehry or Hadid building
- Combine or overlay the horizontal and vertical lines of mid-century architecture with curves.
- Create a fanciful building