



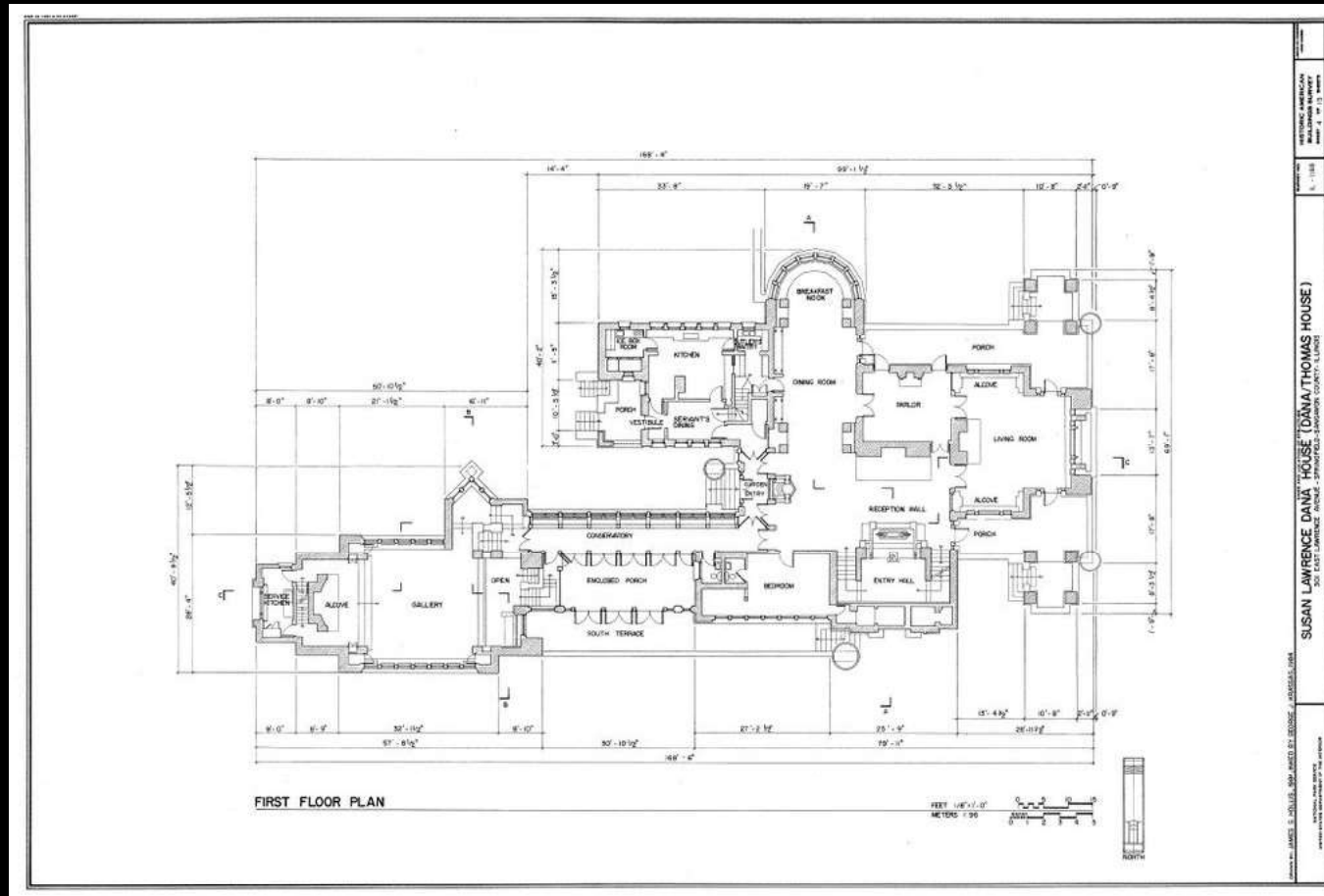


- Erich Mendelsohn (1887-1953): Inghilterra, Stati Uniti
- Walter Gropius (1883-1969): Inghilterra, Stati Uniti
- Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969): Stati Uniti
- Ludwig Hilberseimer (1885-1967): Stati Uniti
- Marcel Breuer (1902-1981): Inghilterra, Stati Uniti
- Bruno Taut (1880-1938): Unione Sovietica

Frank Lloyd
Wright
(1867-1959)



Ausgeführte Bauten und Entwürfe von Frank Lloyd Wright (Editore Wasmuth, Berlino, 1911)





Utrecht Villa Verloop (1915-1916) (Robert Van't Hoff, 1887-1979)



Utrecht

Villa Henny (1915-1916)





F. L. Wright. Gale House (1909)

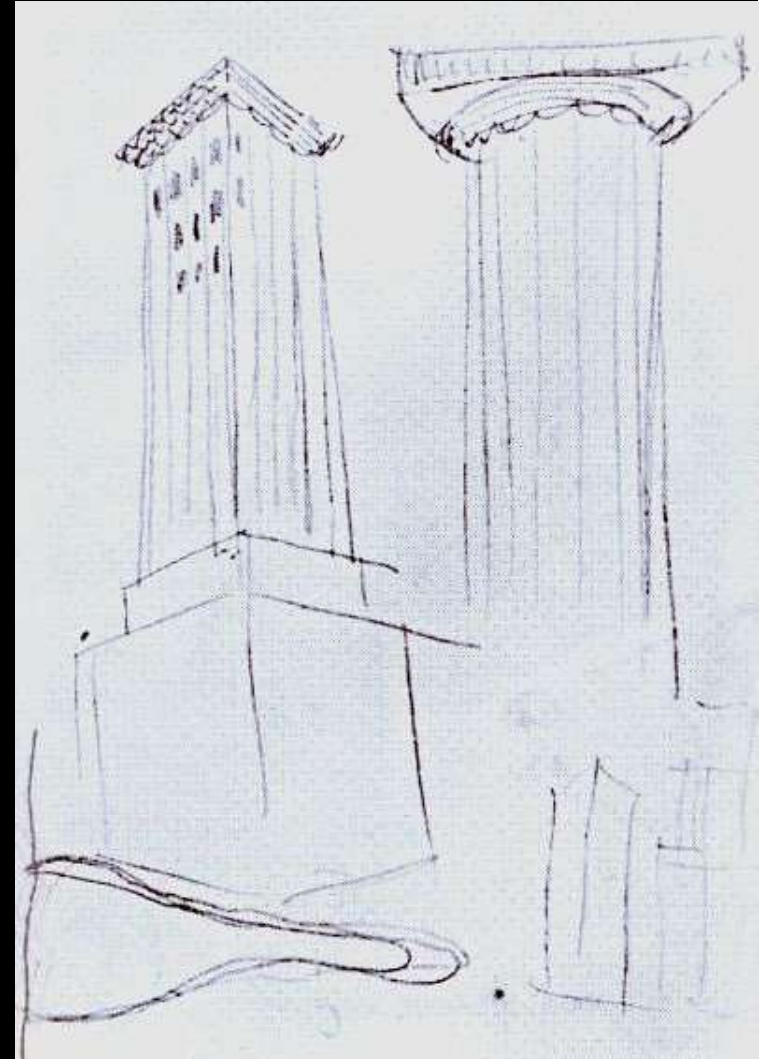


Concorso per la sede del «Chicago Tribune»

Chicago, 1922

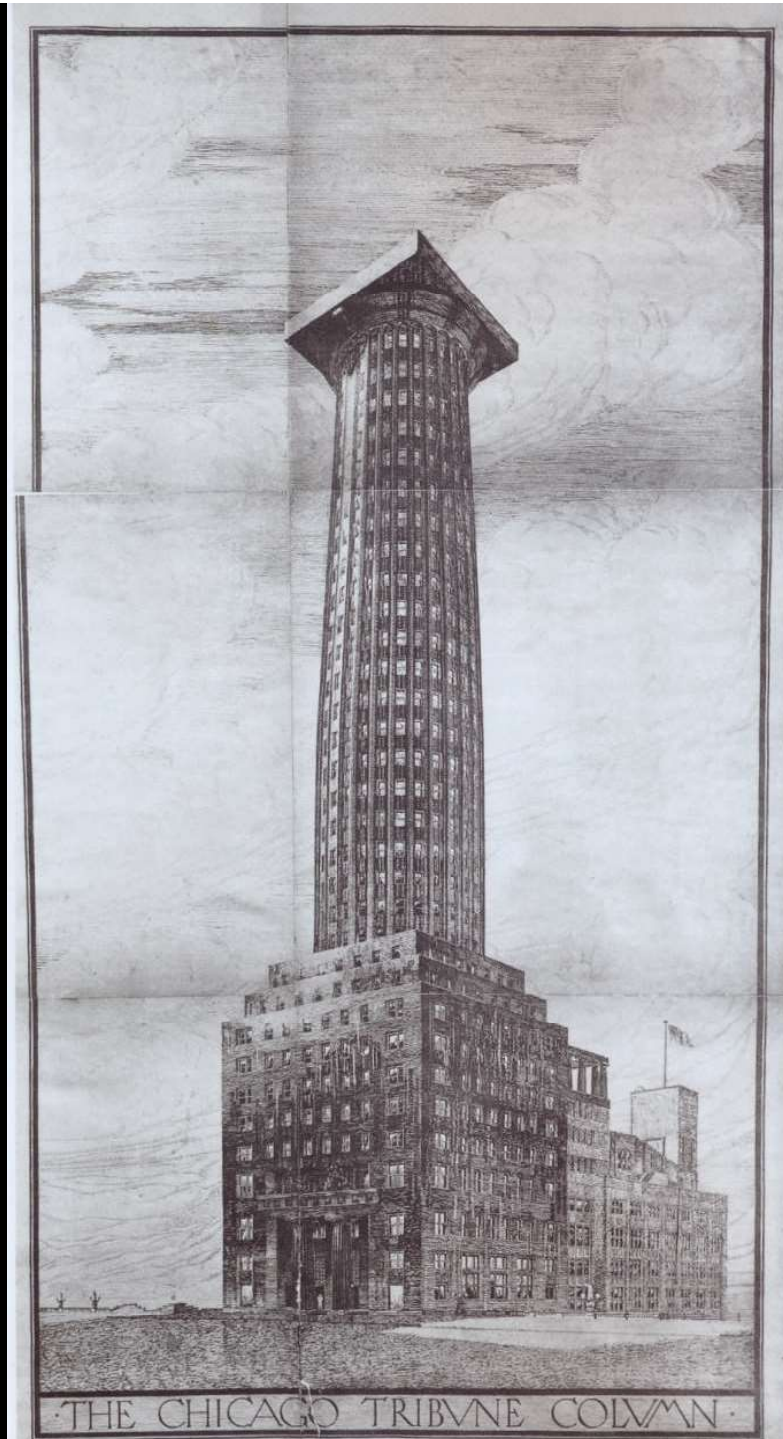
Altezza: 400 feet (ca.
145 metri)

“The most beautiful and
distinctive office
building in the world”

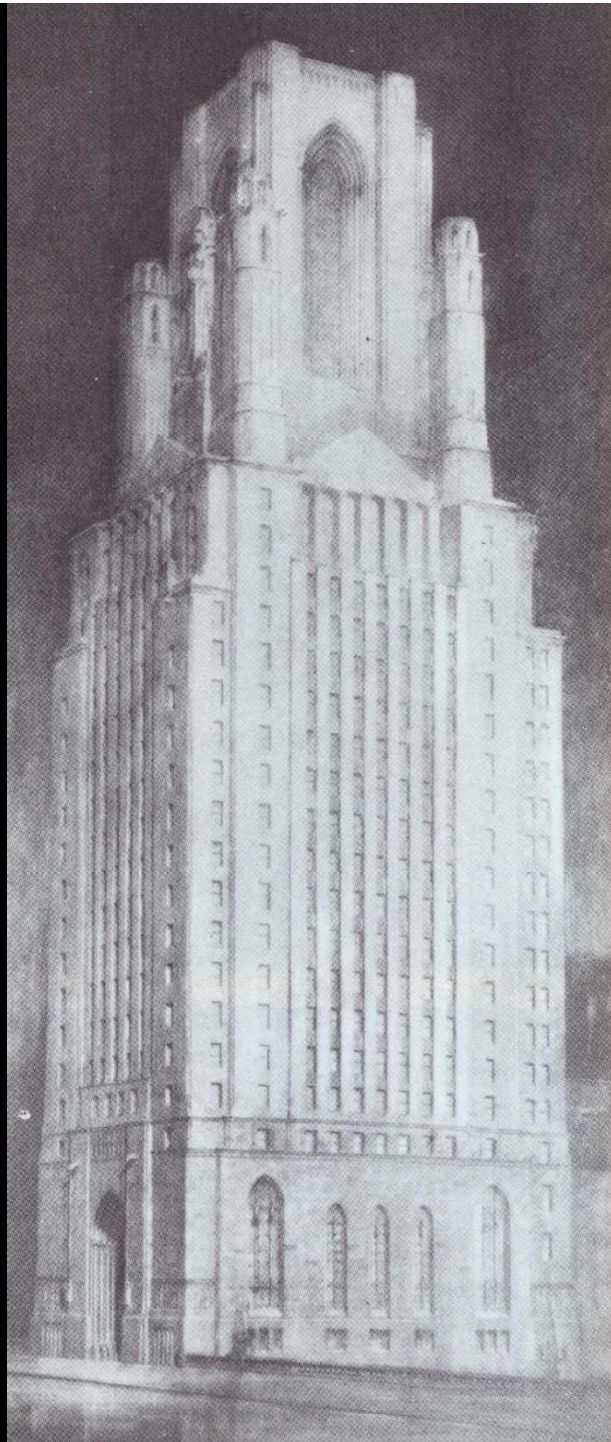


Concorso per la
sede del
Chicago
Tribune (1922)

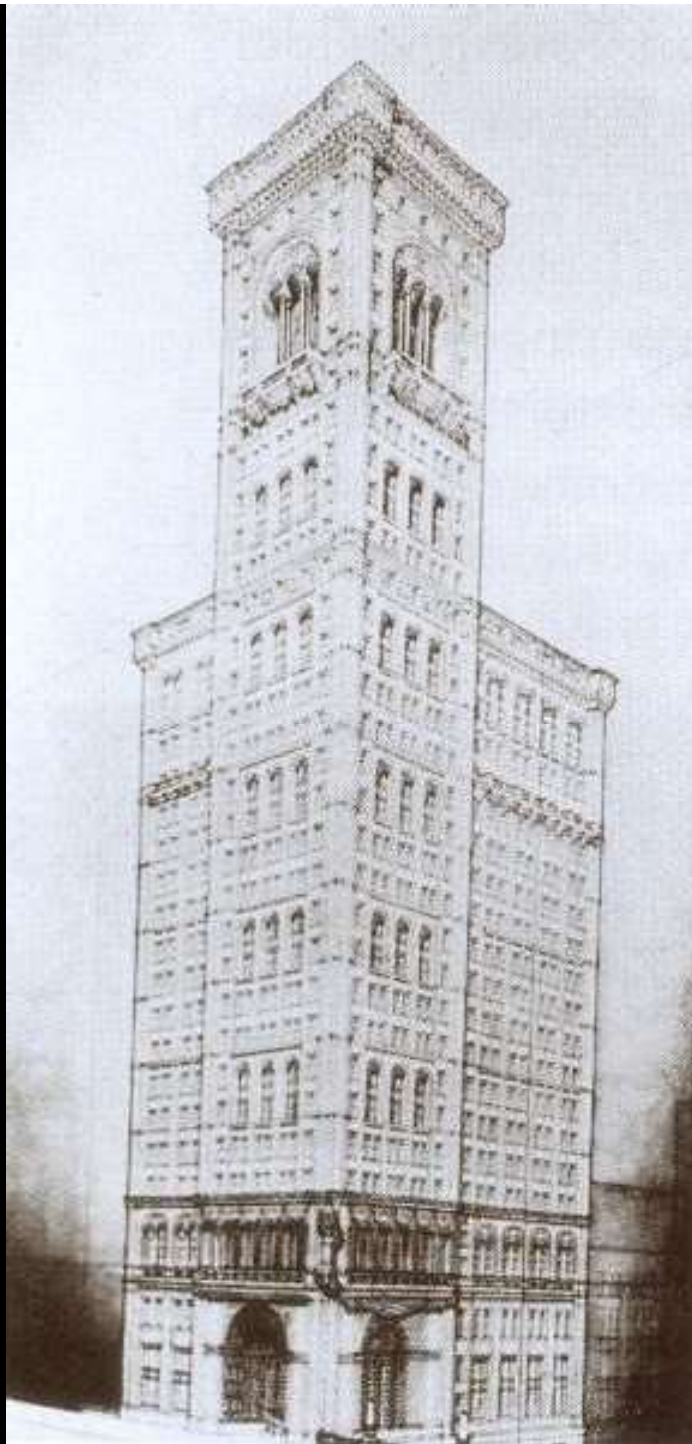
A. Loos
(progetto)



THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE COLUMN

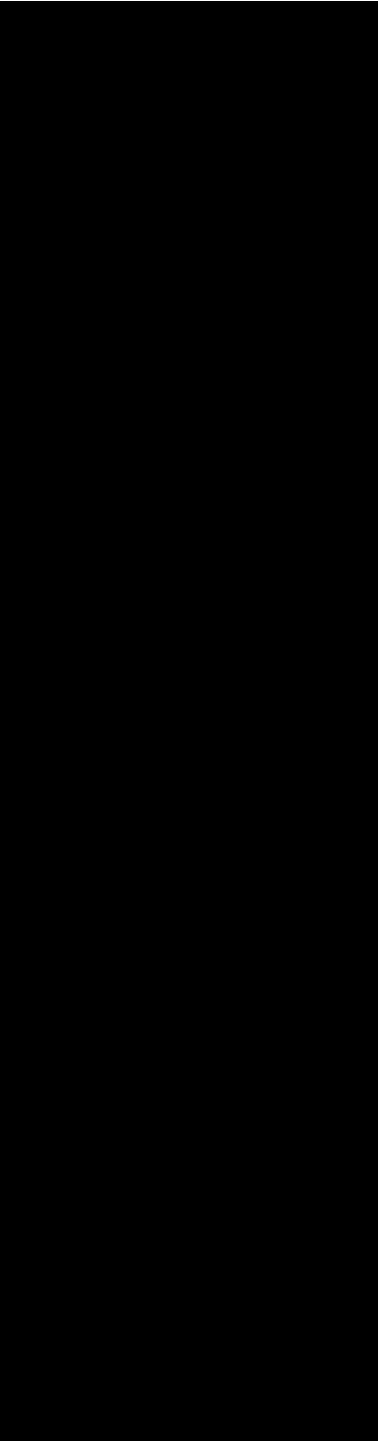






New York
Metropolitan Life Tower
(1909)
(Napoleon Le Brun)





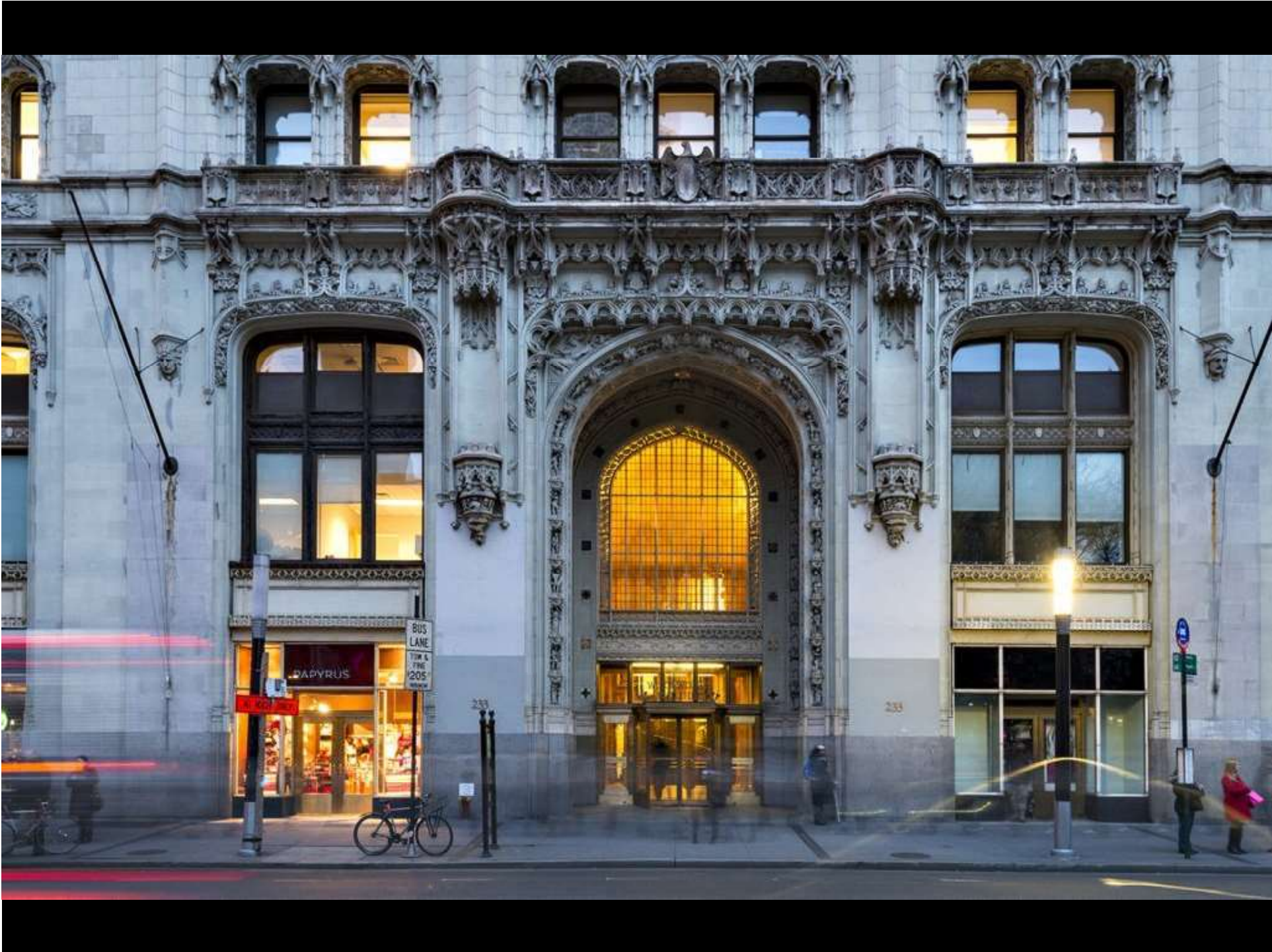
New York

Woolworth
Building

(1910-1913)

(Cass Gilbert,
1859-1934)







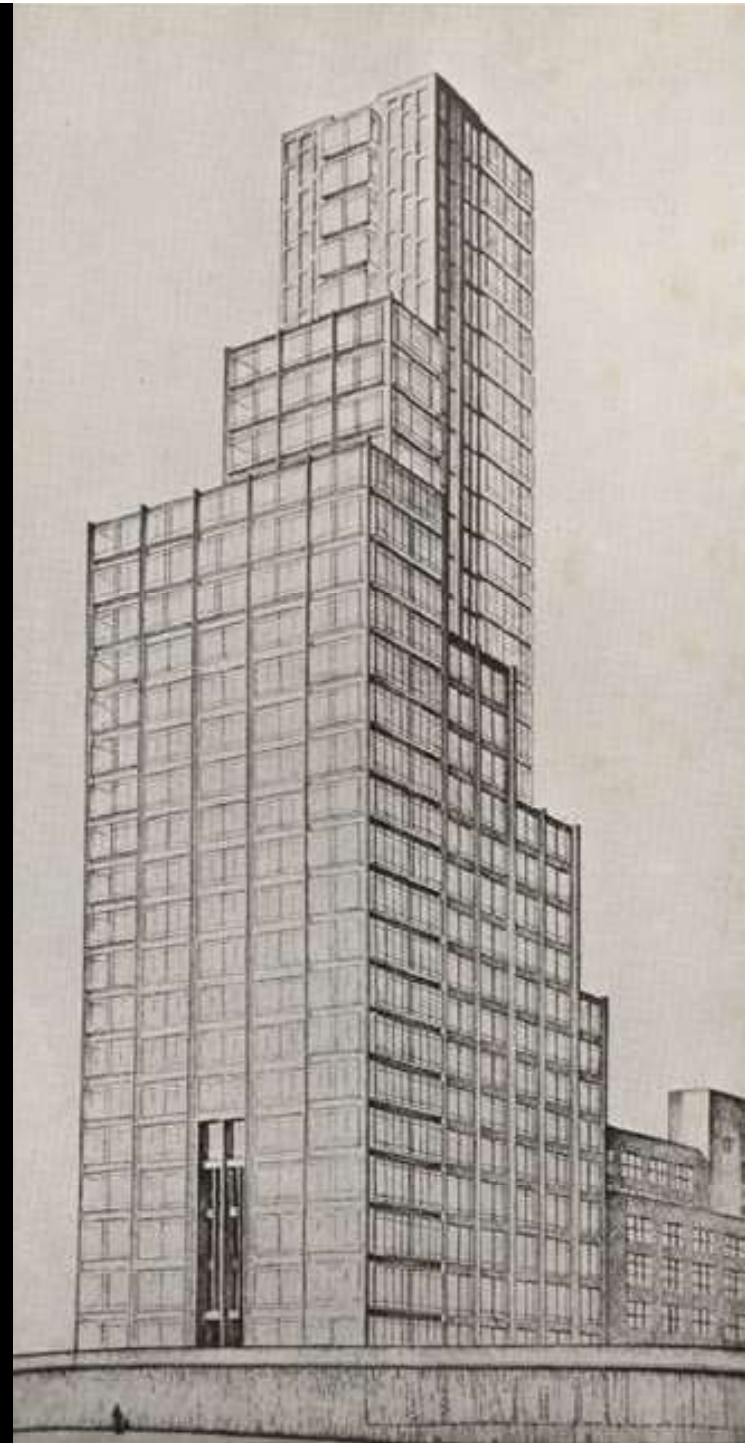


© Judith Dupre via CTBUH

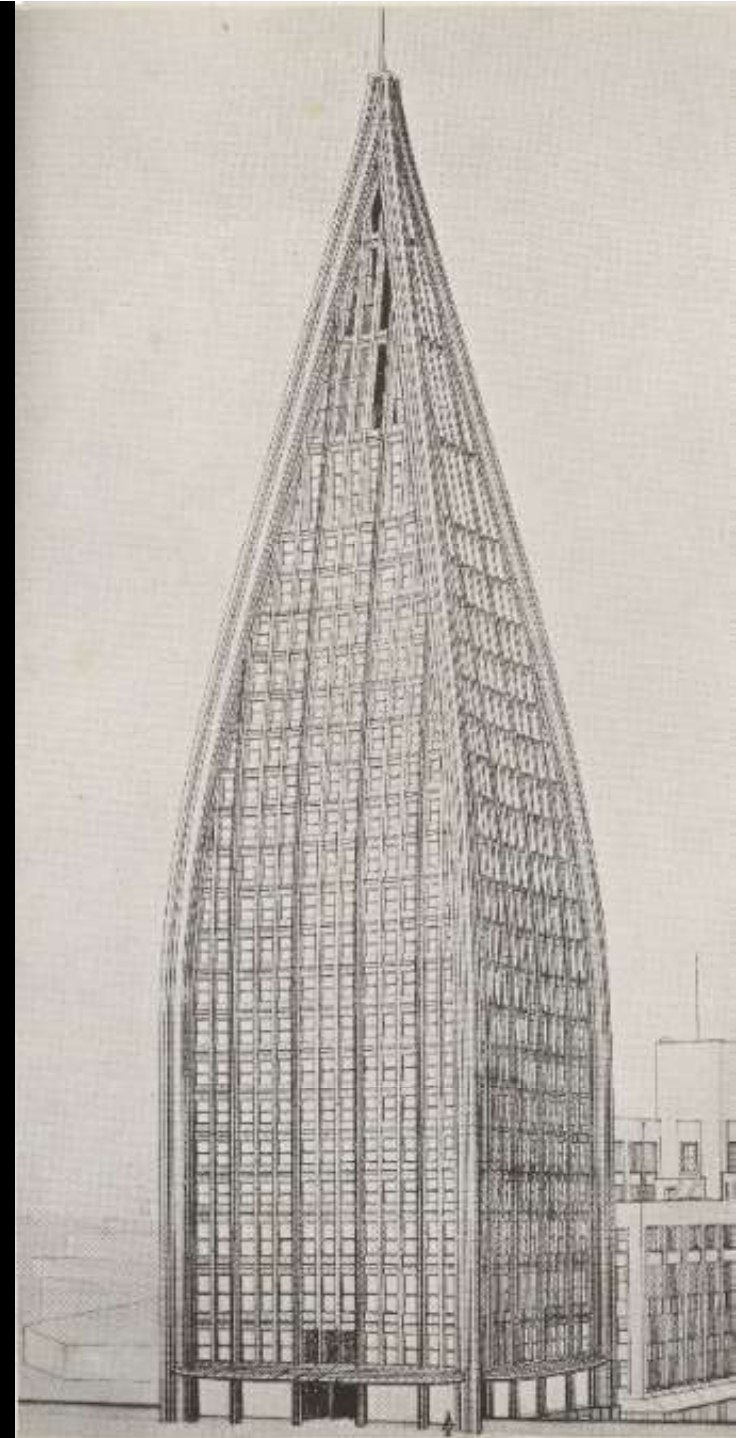
Concorso per
la sede del
«Chicago
Tribune» (1922)
Progetto
(Walter Gropius,
1883-1969)

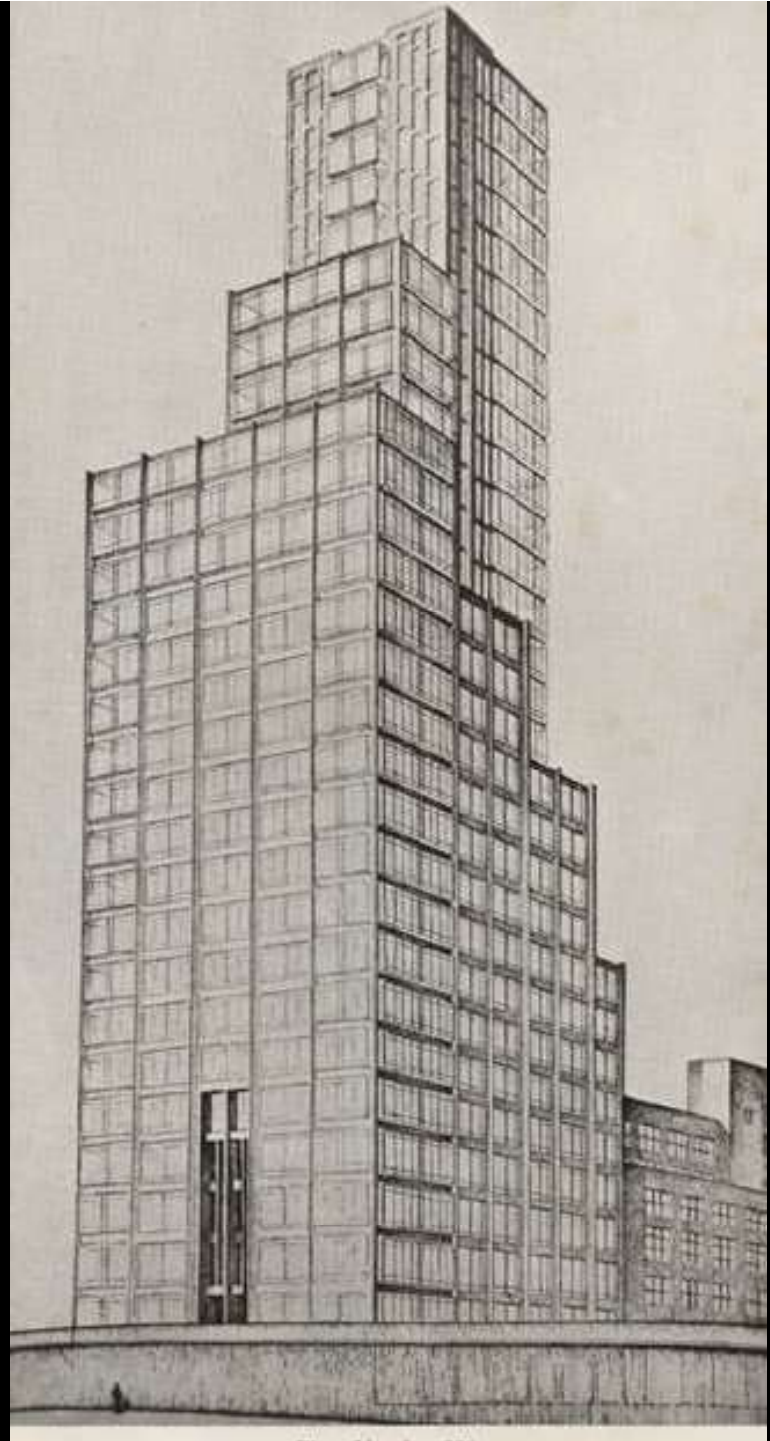
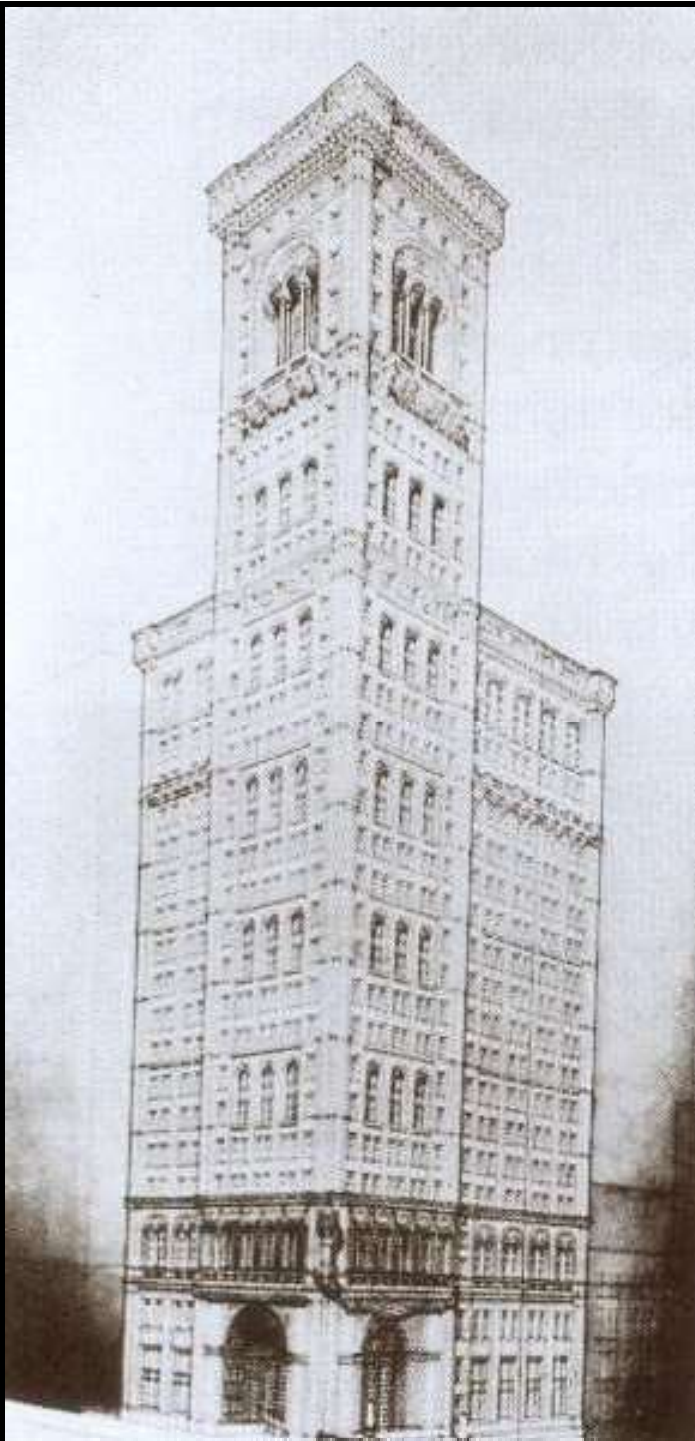


Concorso per la
sede del
«Chicago
Tribune» (1922)
Progetto
(Max Taut, 1884-
1967)



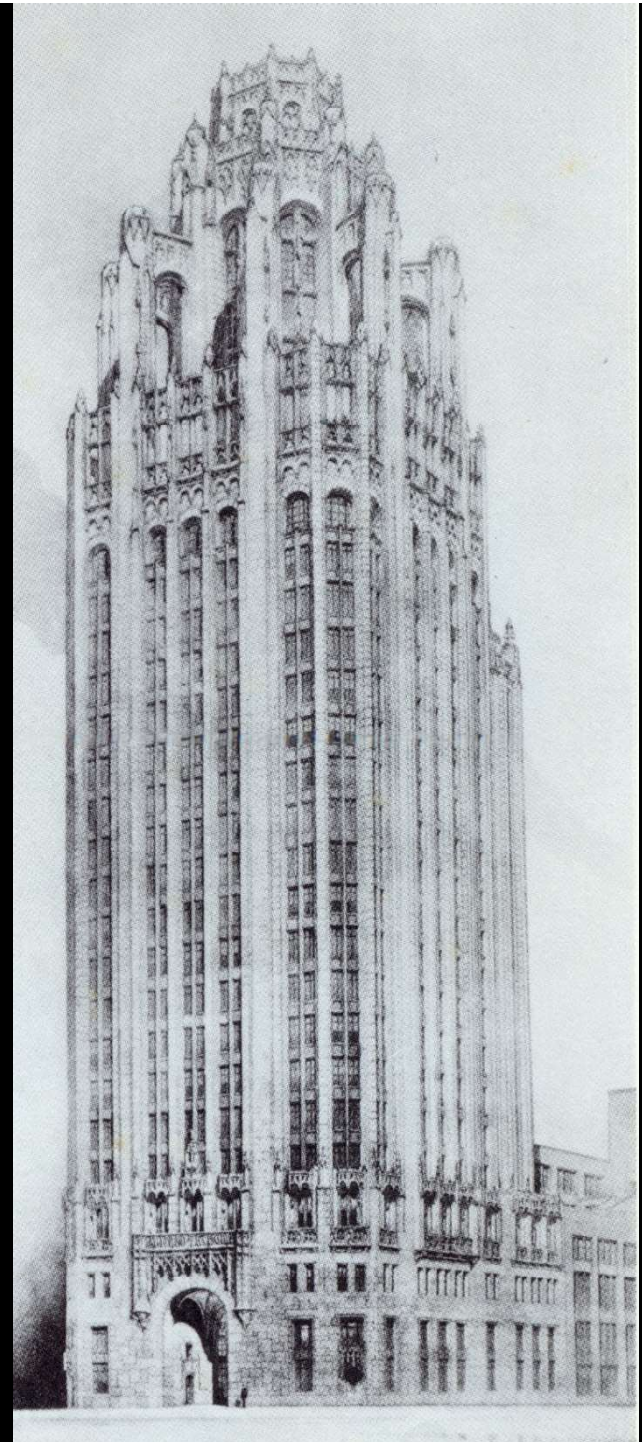
Concorso per la
sede del
«Chicago
Tribune» (1922)
Progetto
(Bruno Taut,
1920-1922)





Concorso per la
sede del Chicago
Tribune (1922-
1925)

Raymond Hood
(1881-1934), John
Mead Howells







Washington
Supreme Court Building (1932-1935)
(Cass Gilbert, 1859-1934)











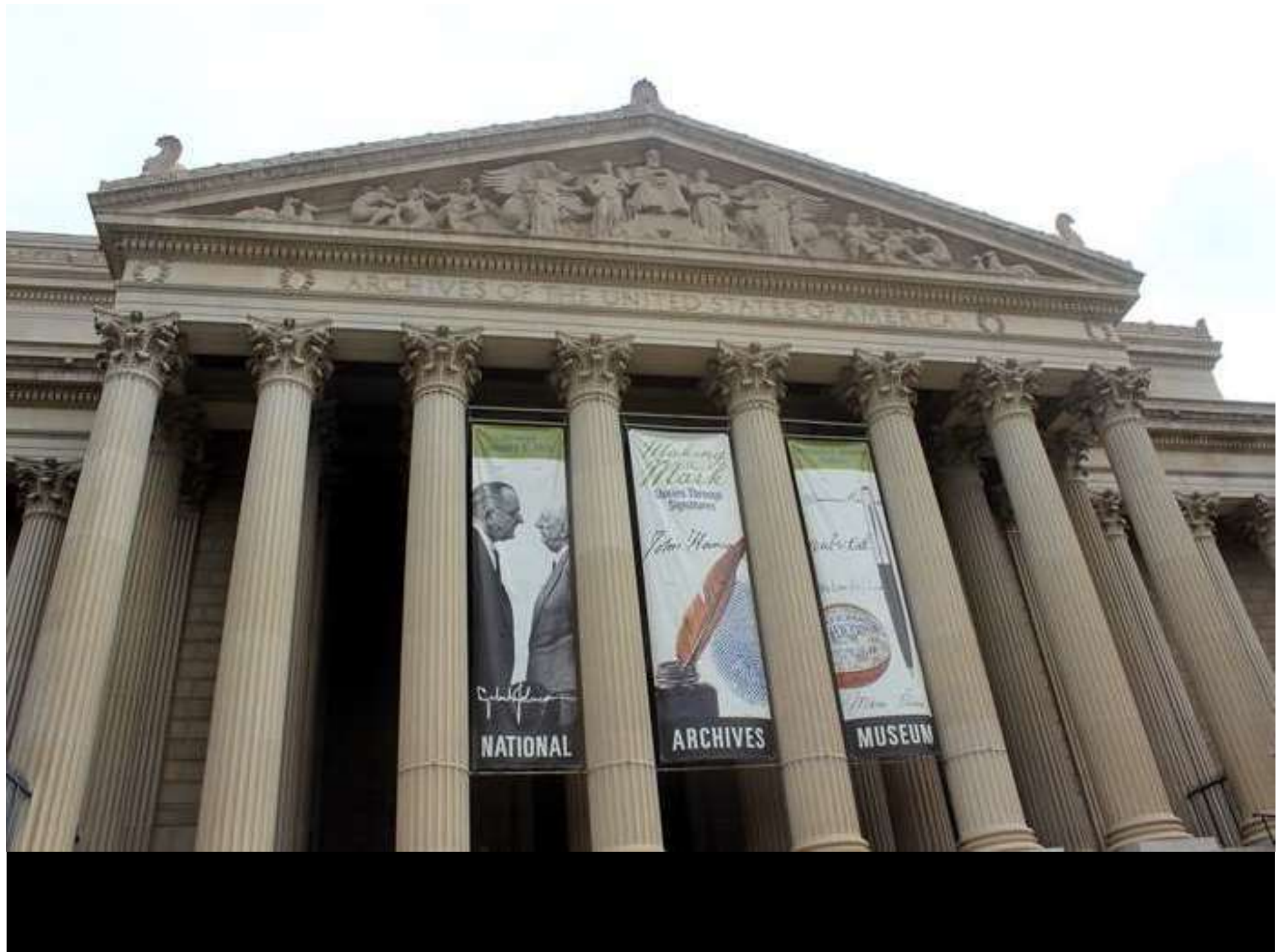


Washington. National Archives Building (1933-1937)
(John Russell Pope, 1874-1937)

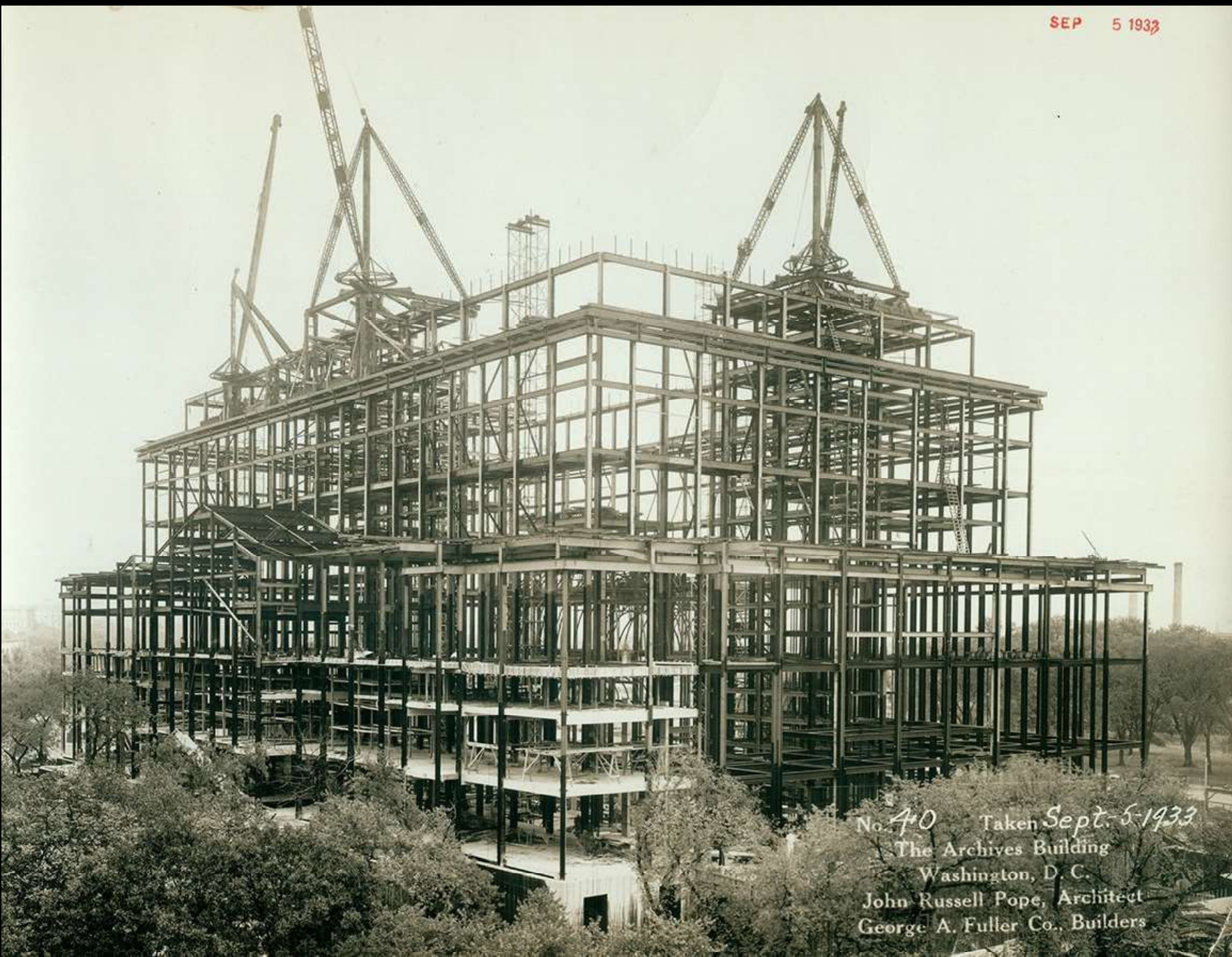








SEP 5 1933



No. 410 Taken Sept. 5-1933
The Archives Building
Washington, D. C.
John Russell Pope, Architect
George A. Fuller Co., Builders

MAY 1 1934



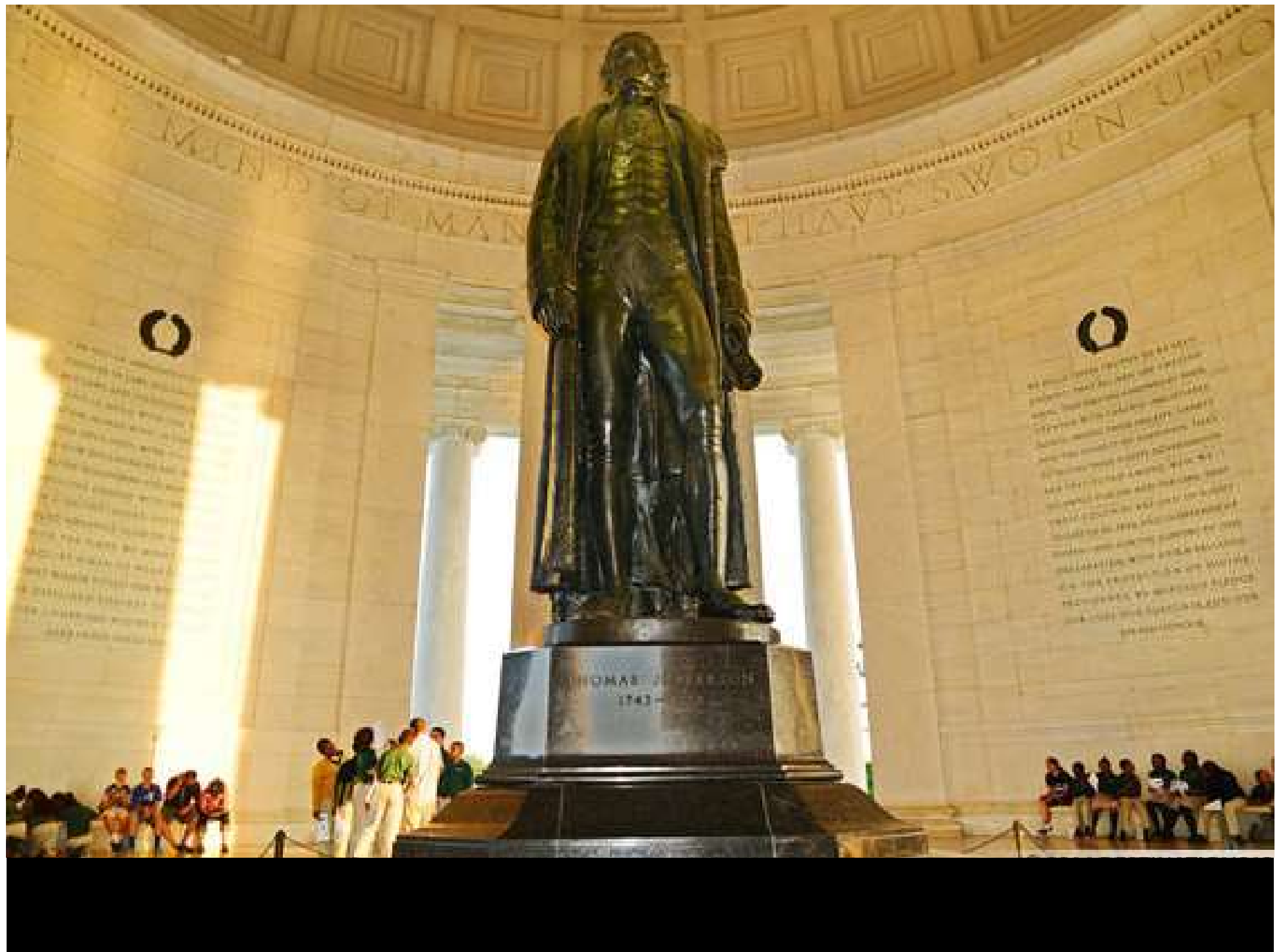
No. 69 Taken May-1-1934
The Archives Building
Washington, D. C.
John Russell Pope, Architect
George A. Fuller Co., Builders



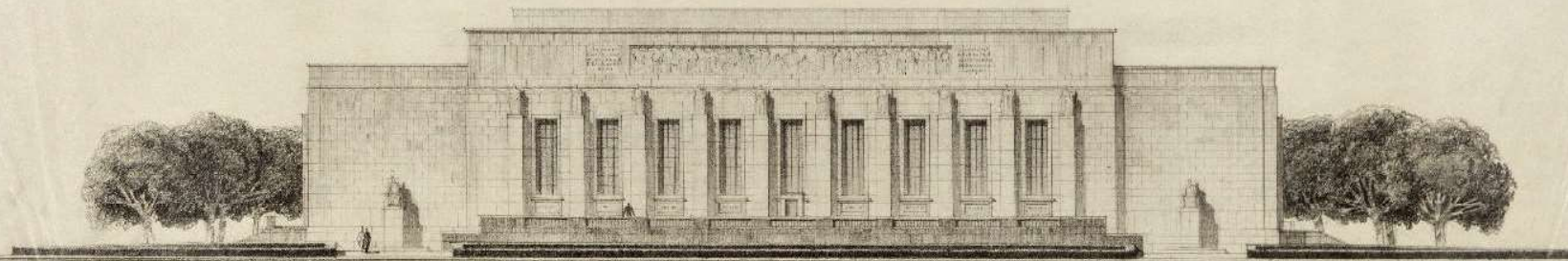
Washington
Thomas Jefferson Memorial
(1939-1943)
(John Russell Pope, 1874-1937)







Washington
Folger Shakespeare Library (1930-1932)
(Paul Philippe Cret, 1876-1945)



EAST CAPITOL STREET ELEVATION
ENTRANCES ON EAST SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH = 1 FOOT.

PAUL P. CRET, ARCHITECT.
112 SO. 16TH ST., PHILA., PA.

Washington
Federal Reserve Building (1935-1937)
(Paul Philippe Cret, 1876-1945)









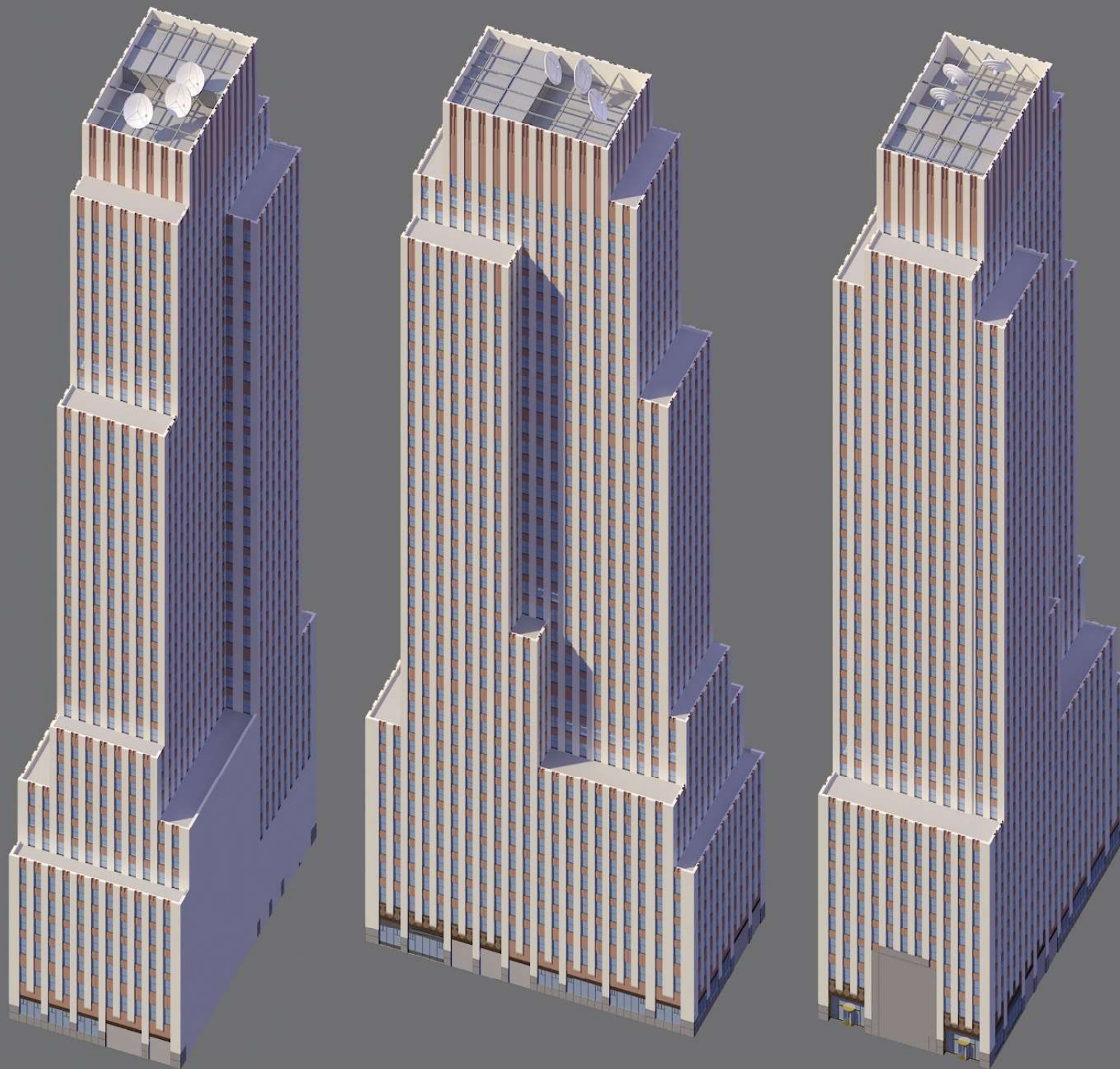
New York
American
Radiator Building
(1924)
(Raymond Hood,
John Mead
Howells)





New York
Daily News Building
(1929-1930)
(Raymond Hood,
John Mead Howells)













Philadelphia
Saving Fund
Society
Building
(1930-1932)

William Lescaze
(Geneva, 1896-
New York, 1969)
Georg Howe (1886-
1955)











Henry Russel Hitchcock (1903-1987)

Philip Johnson (1906-2005)

Mostra (New York):

«Modern Architecture: International
Exhibition» (1932)

Libro:

«The International Style: Architecture
since 1922» (1932)

Richard Mandel House (1933-1935) (Edward Durrell Stone, 1902-1978)







New York. Museum of Modern Art (Moma)
(1937-1939)
(Edward Durrell Stone, Philip Goodwin)







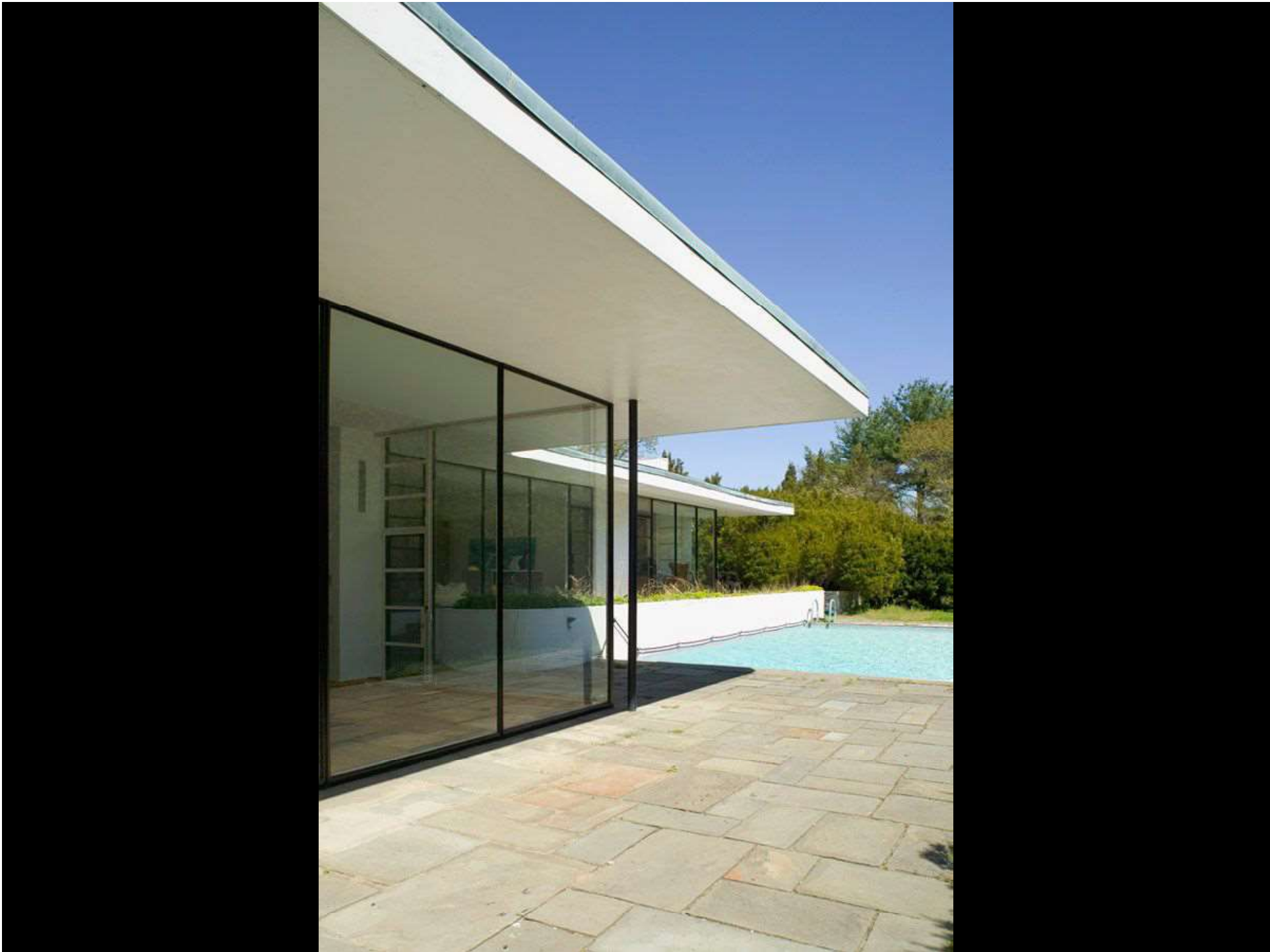


Anson Conger Goodyear House (1938) (Edward Durrell Stone, 1902-1978)









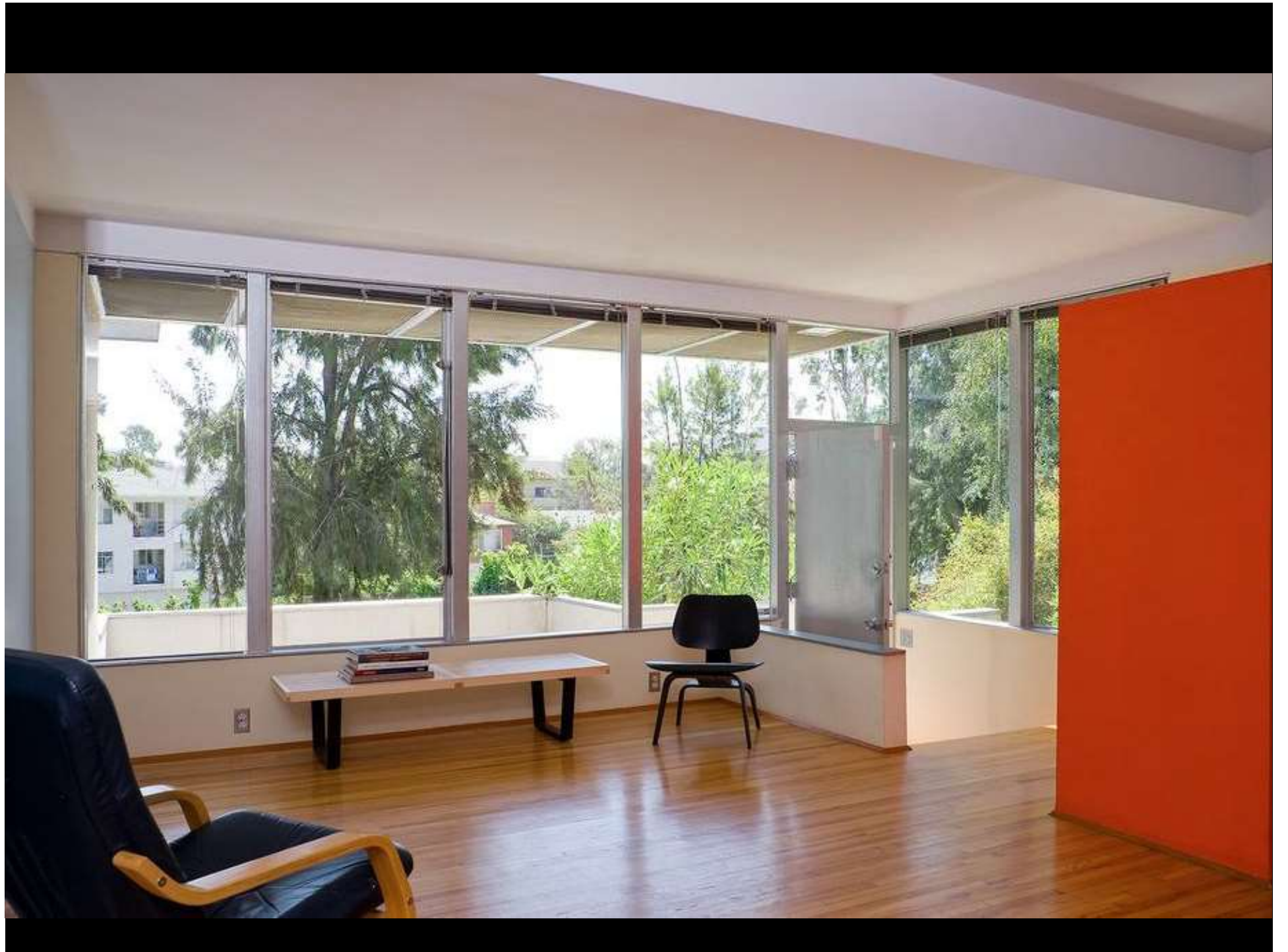






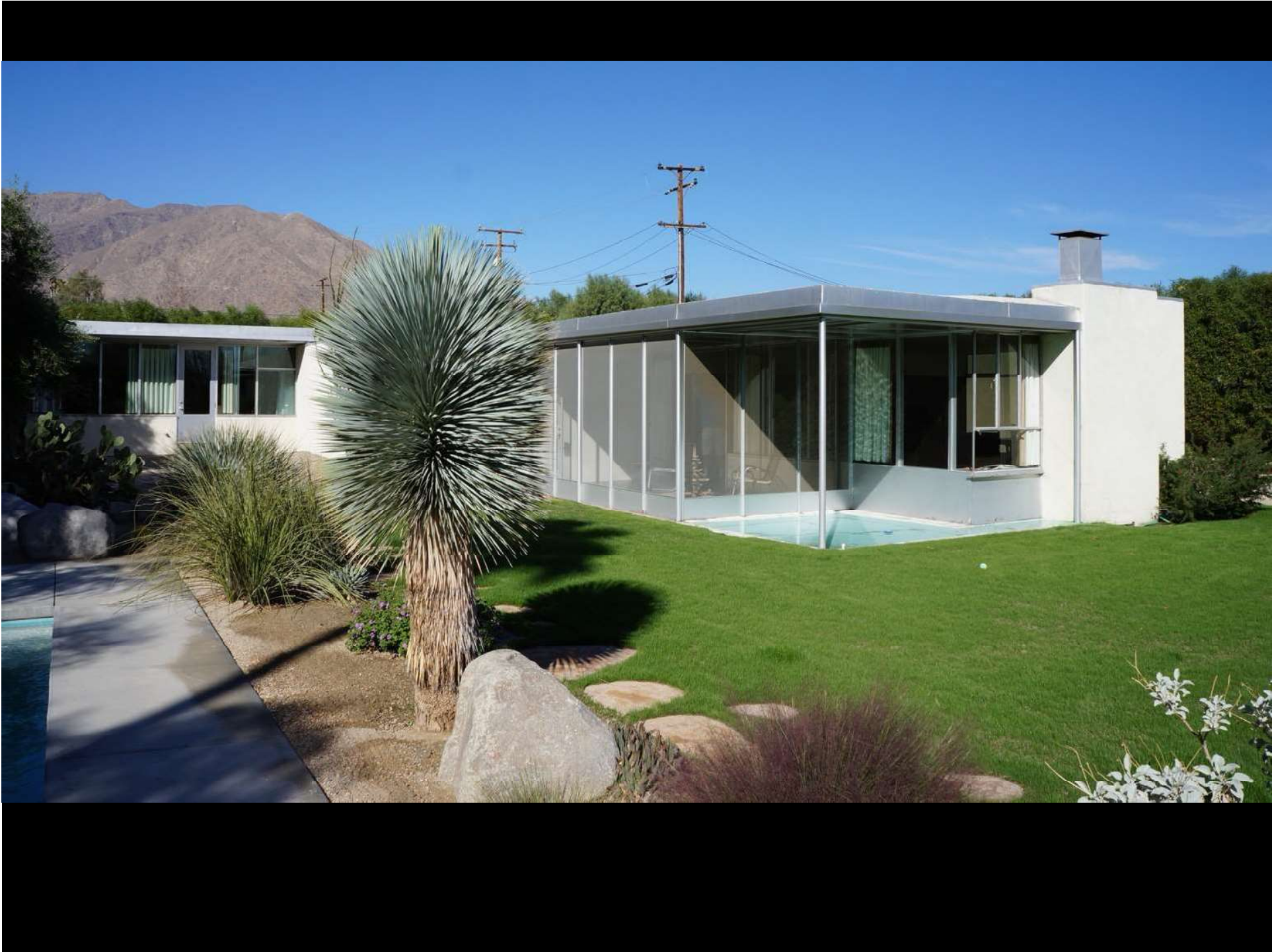
Los Angeles
Strathmore Apartments (1937)
(Richard Neutra, 1892-1970)

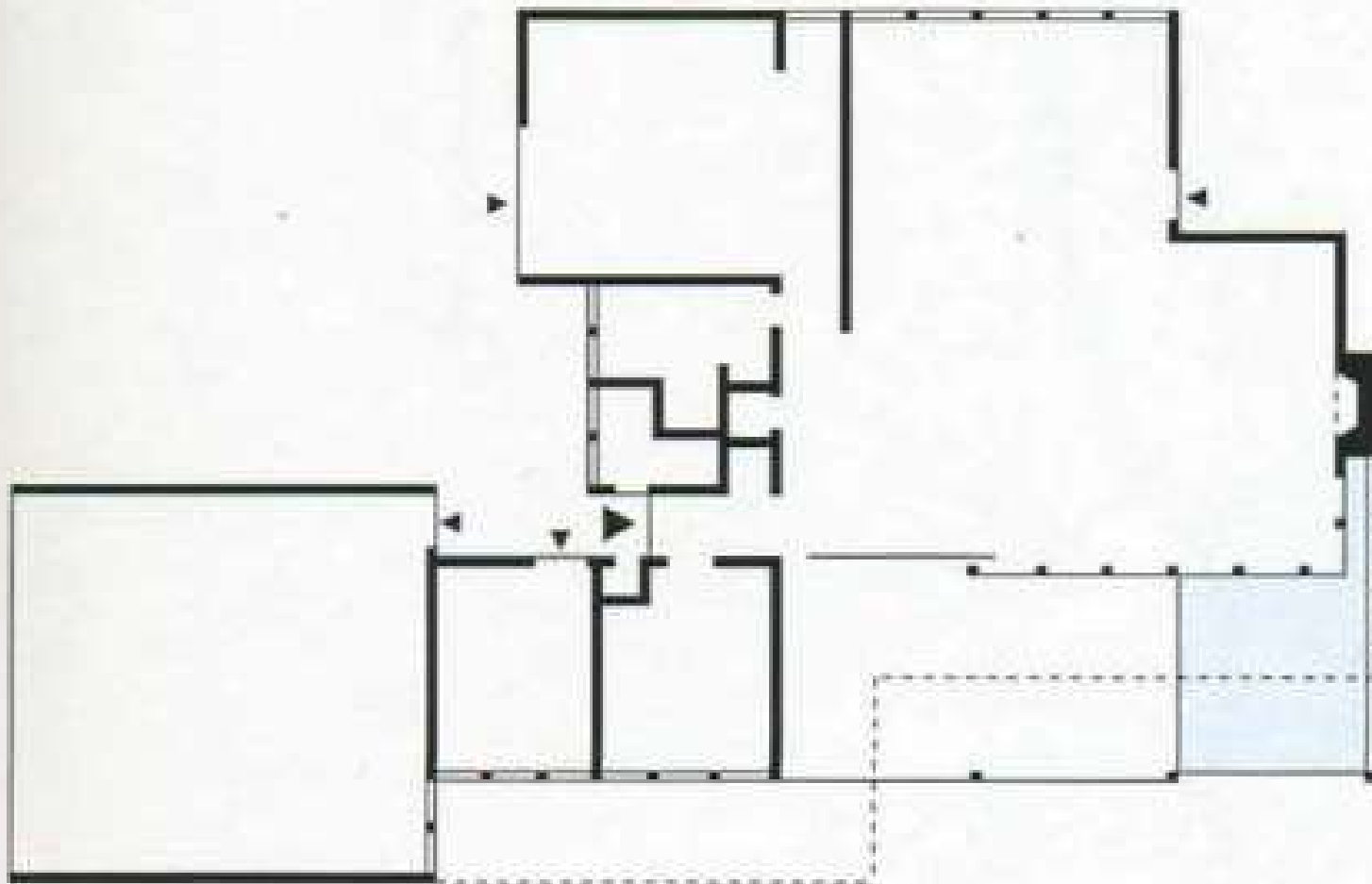




**Palm Springs
Miller House (1937)
(Richard Neutra, 1892-1970)**







«Le accoglienze a Gropius e ai suoi confratelli avevano qualcosa di simile a certe scene ricorrenti nei film d'avventure africane di quel tempo, in cui i protagonisti compiono un atterraggio di fortuna nella foresta vergine e vengono circondati da selvaggi con gli ossi infilati nel naso i quali, immediatamente, si prostrano davanti a loro» (Tom Wolfe, *From*

«Wright stesso era su tutte le furie e sbigottito. Difficile dire cosa lo rodesse di più: il fatto che le sue opere fossero state relegate in secondo piano dagli europei, oppure il fatto che lo si trattava ormai come una specie di cadavere vivente. Per esempio, al Museum of Modern Art venne allestita una mostra su Wright nel 1940, ma abbinata ad una retrospettiva del regista D. W. Griffith che era andato in pensione già dal 1931» (Tom Wolfe, *From Bauhaus to Our House*, 1981)

Chicago. Illinois Institute of Technology (1939 - 1958)



Yale University («Gótico universitario») (1917-1931)



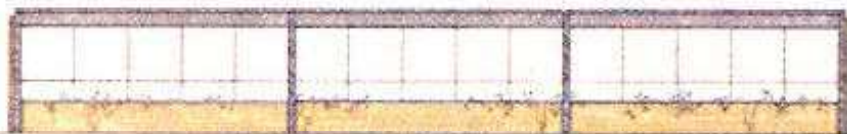


“Ho disegnato una griglia di 24 piedi per 24 piedi (7,32 metri) su tutto il campus. Le intersezioni erano i punti in cui collocavamo i pilastri. Nessuno avrebbe potuto cambiarlo. Ho avuto discussioni a questo riguardo, ma non ho ceduto. In questo modo è sempre possibile connettere gli edifici e si mantiene un sistema chiaro”

(Ludwig Mies van der Rohe)



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



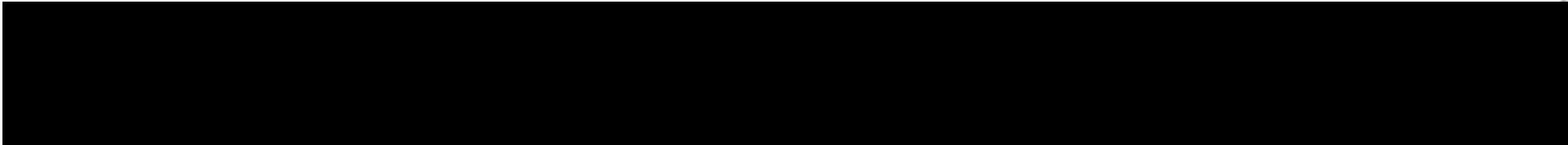
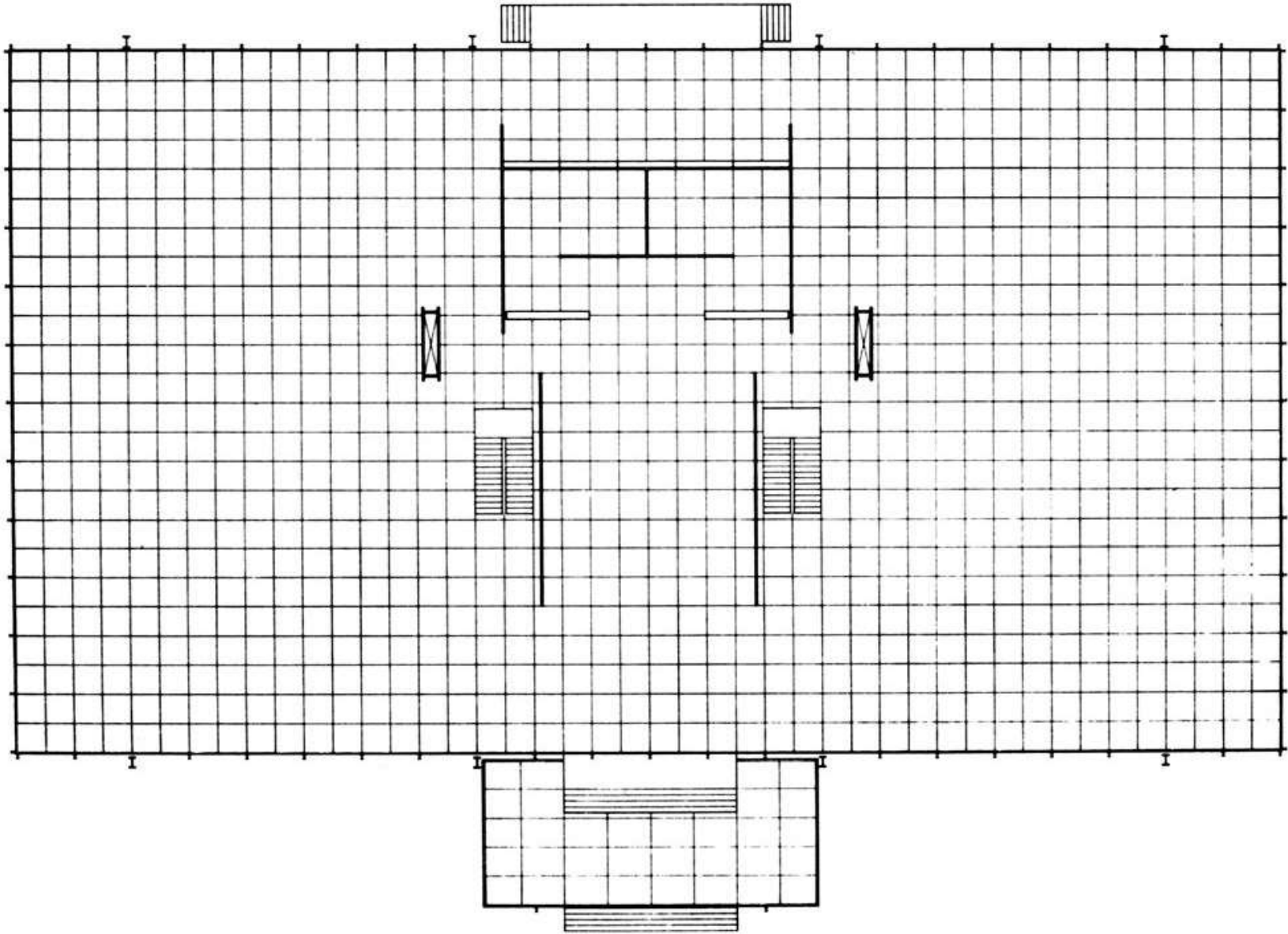
WEST ELEVATION

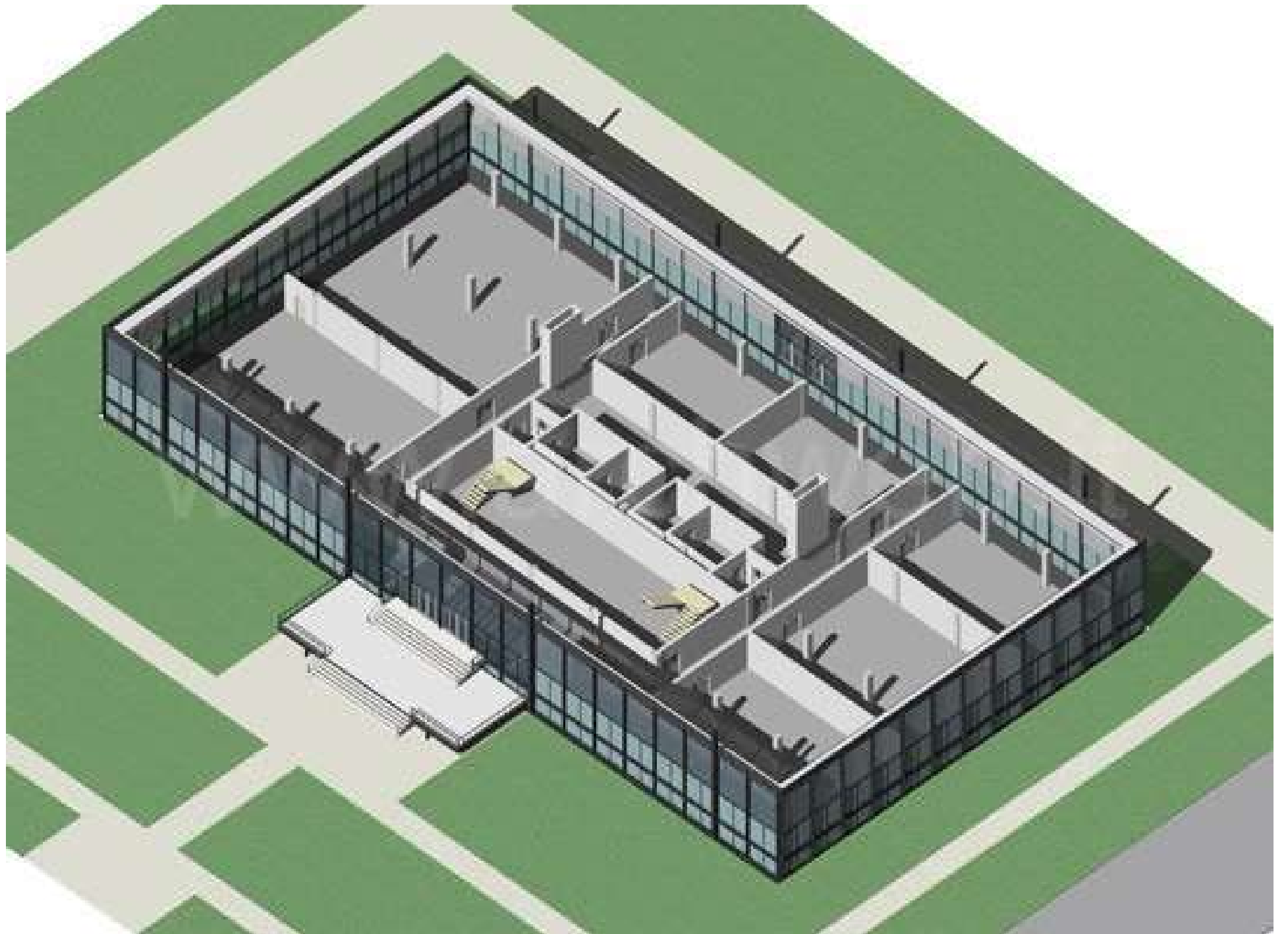




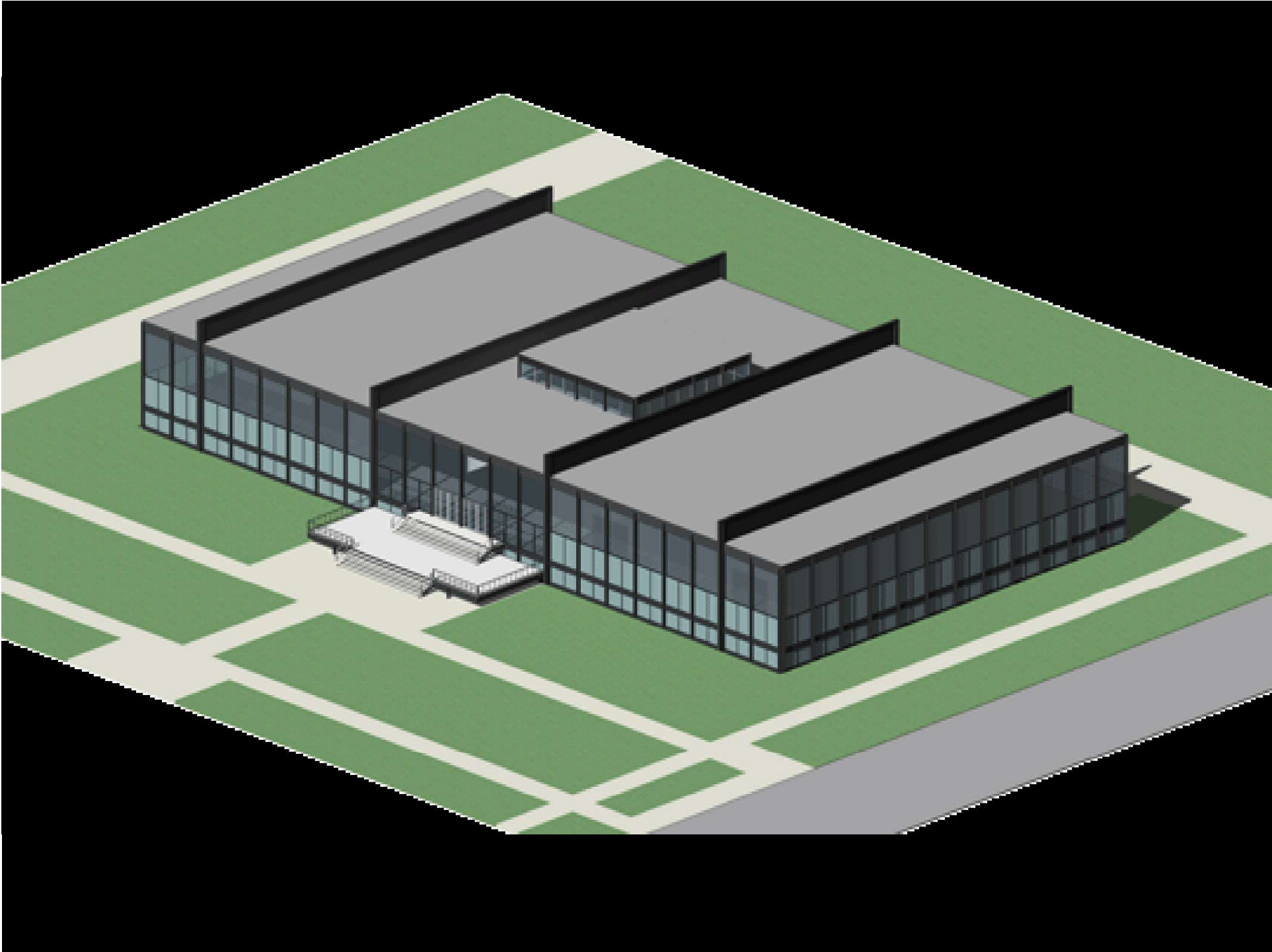
Chicago. Illinois Institute of Technology Crown Hall (1950 -1956)



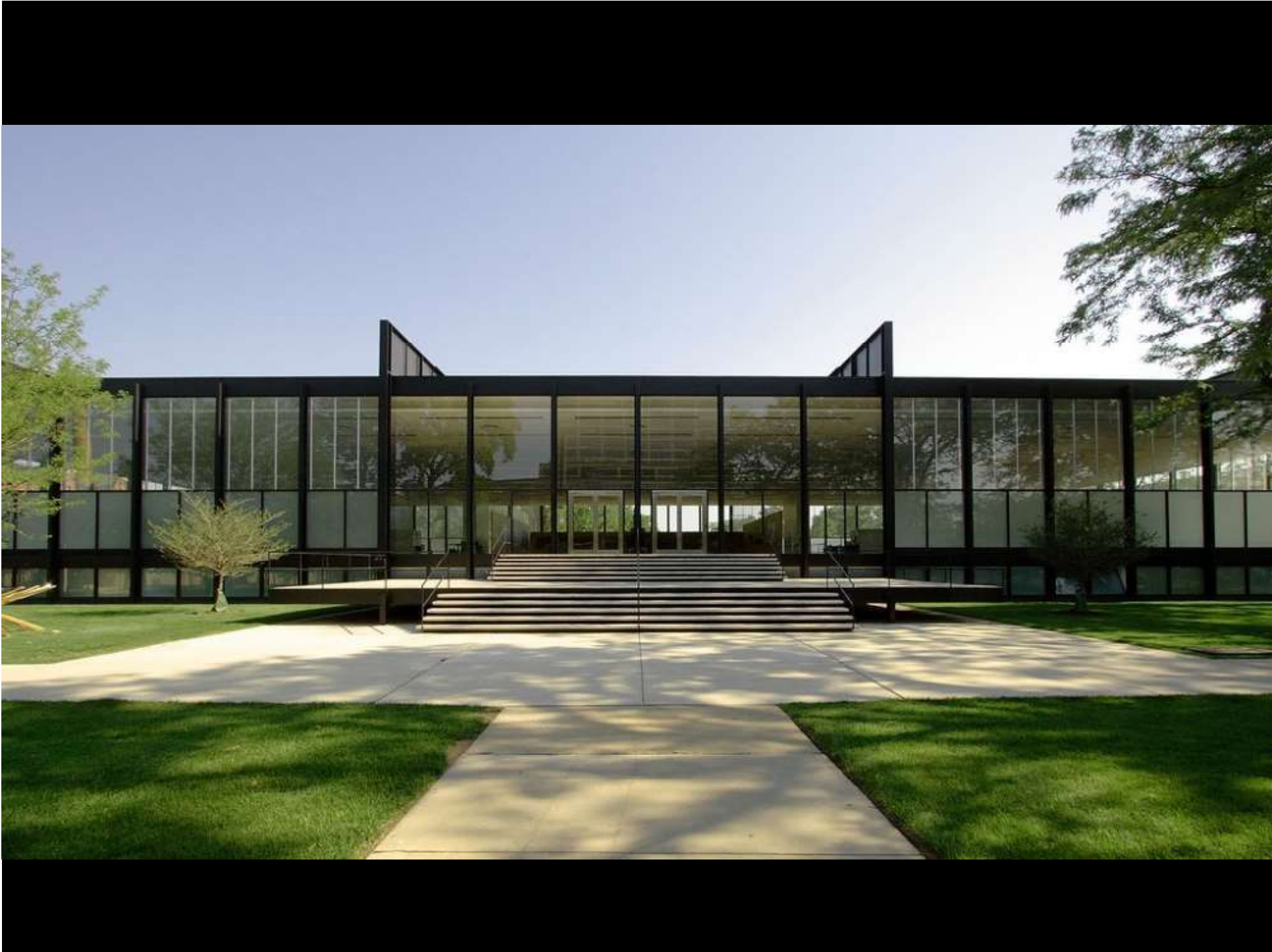


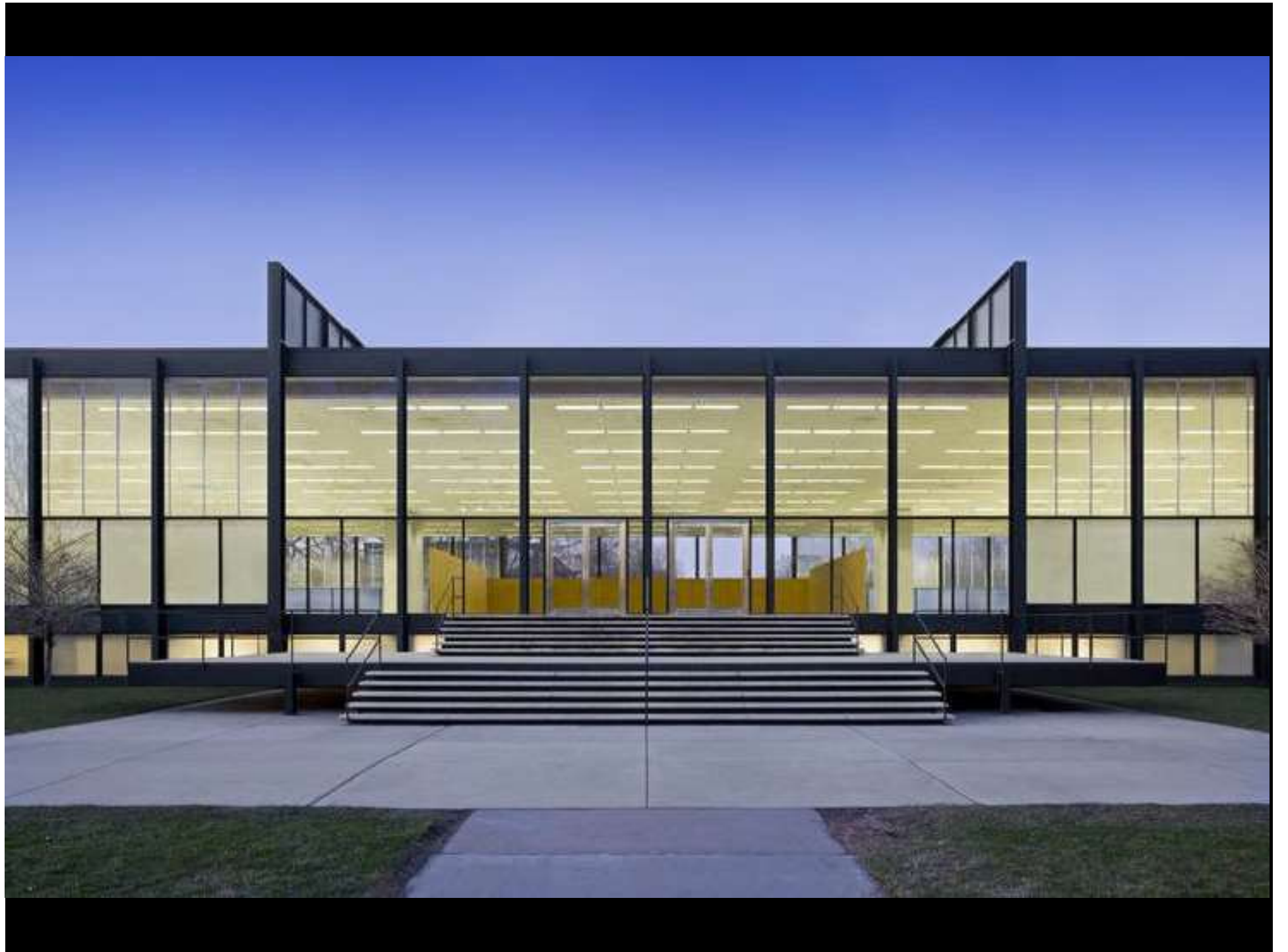




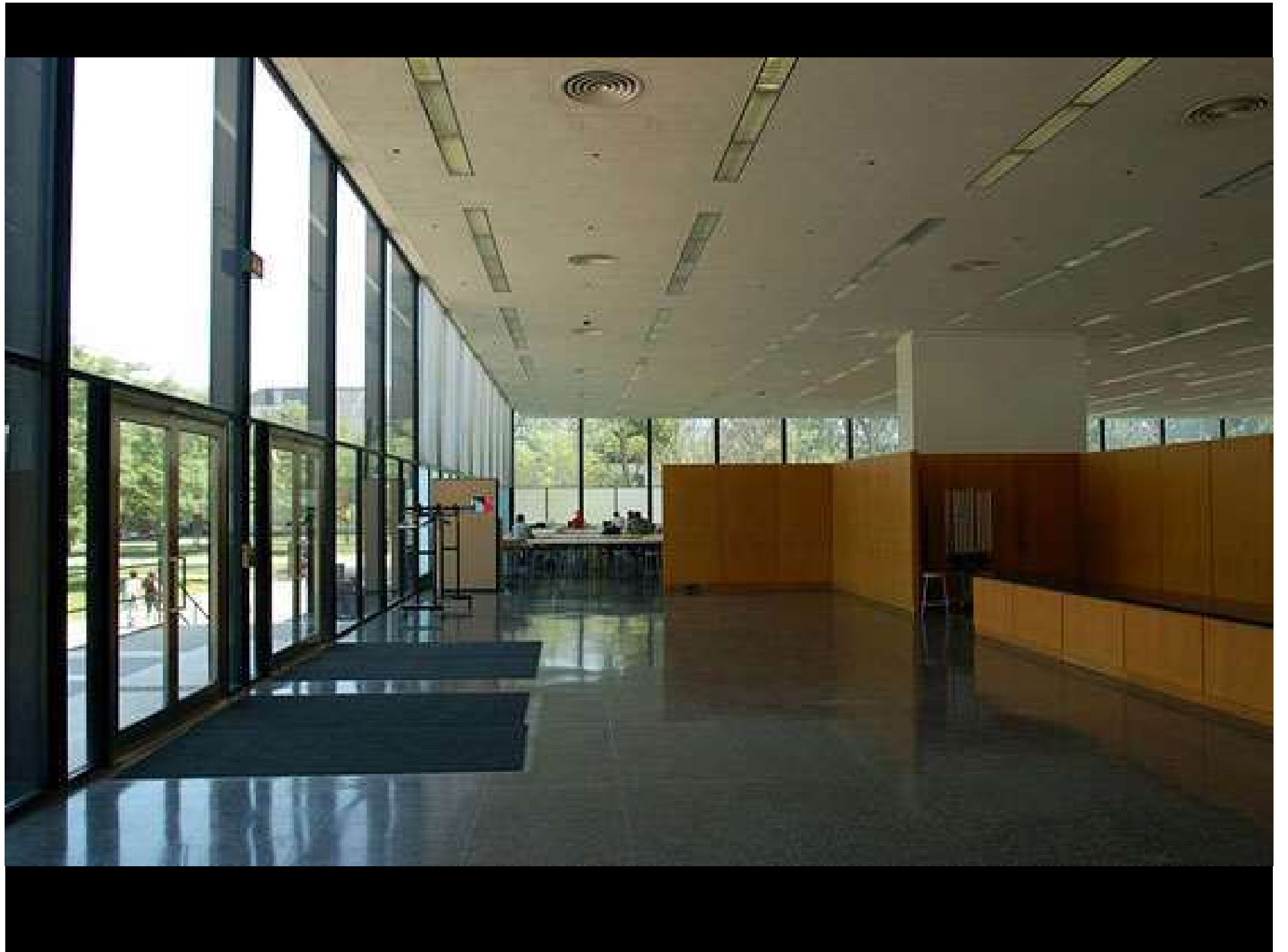






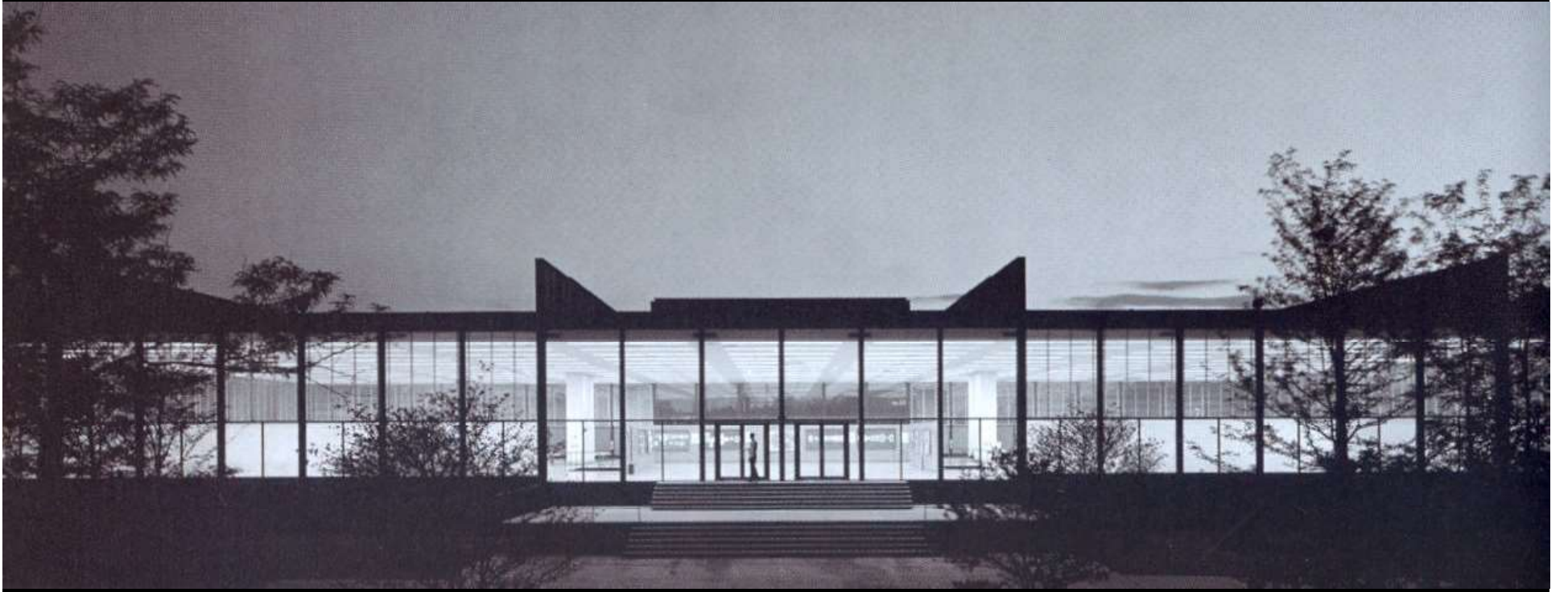






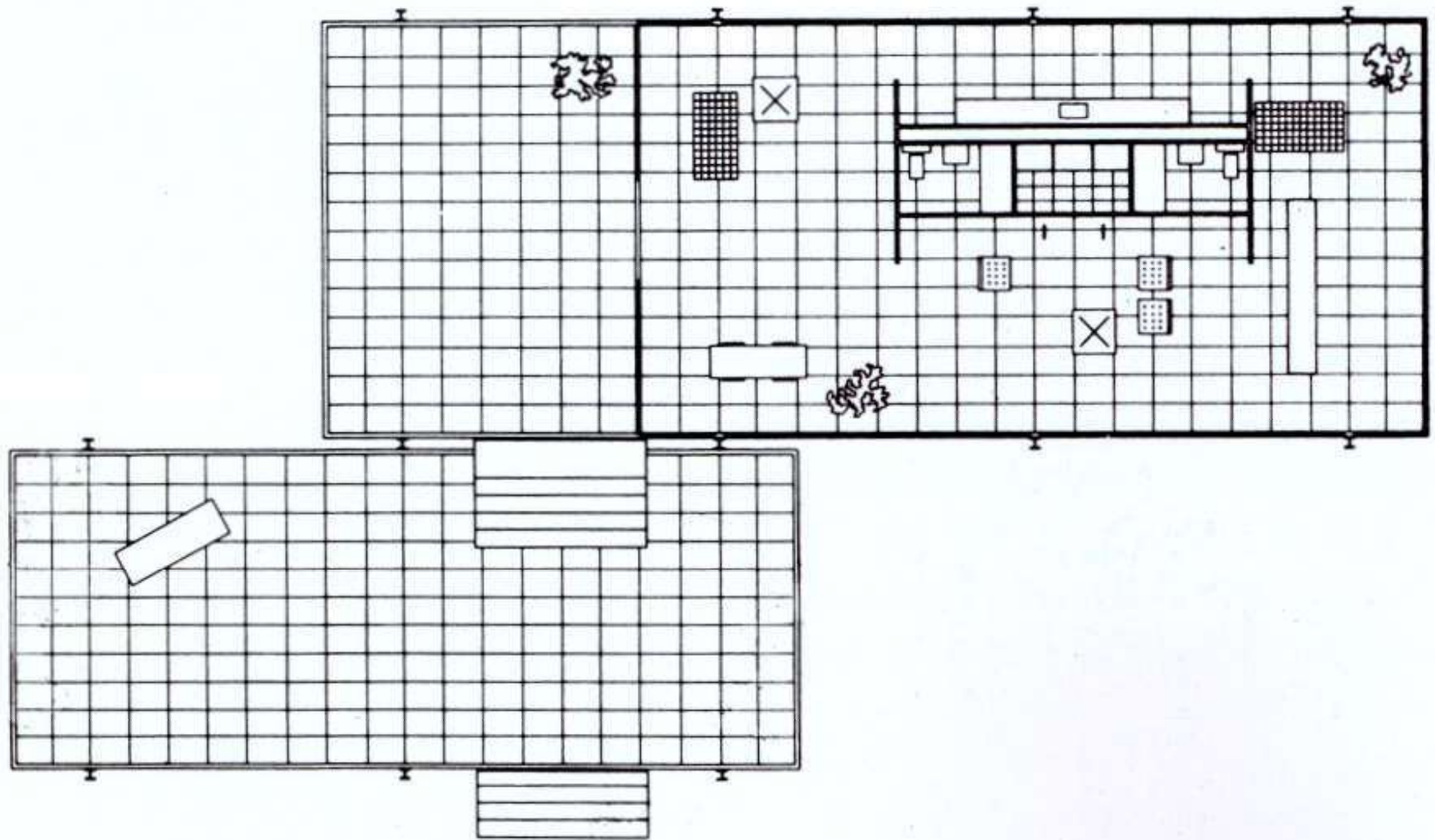


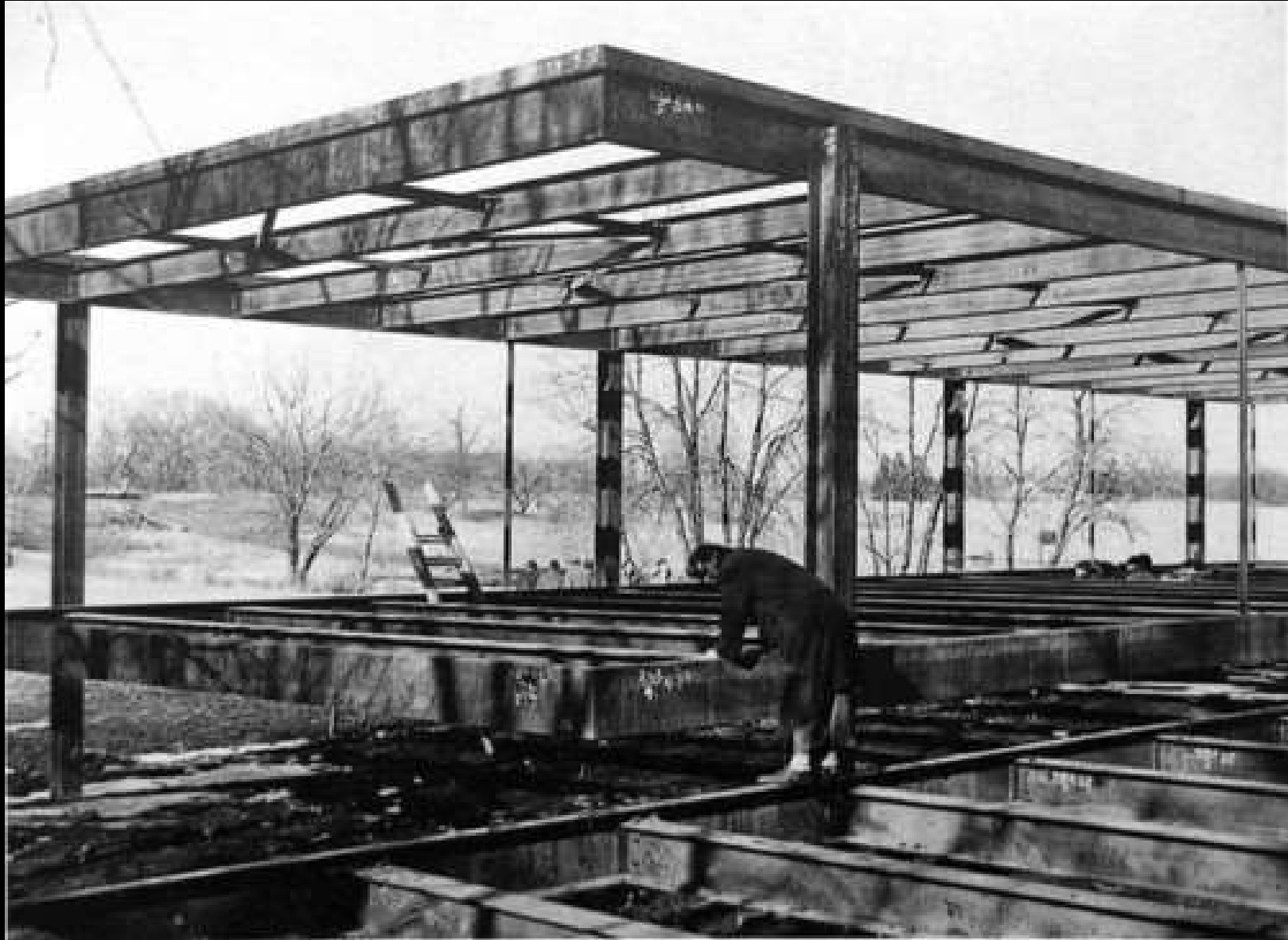


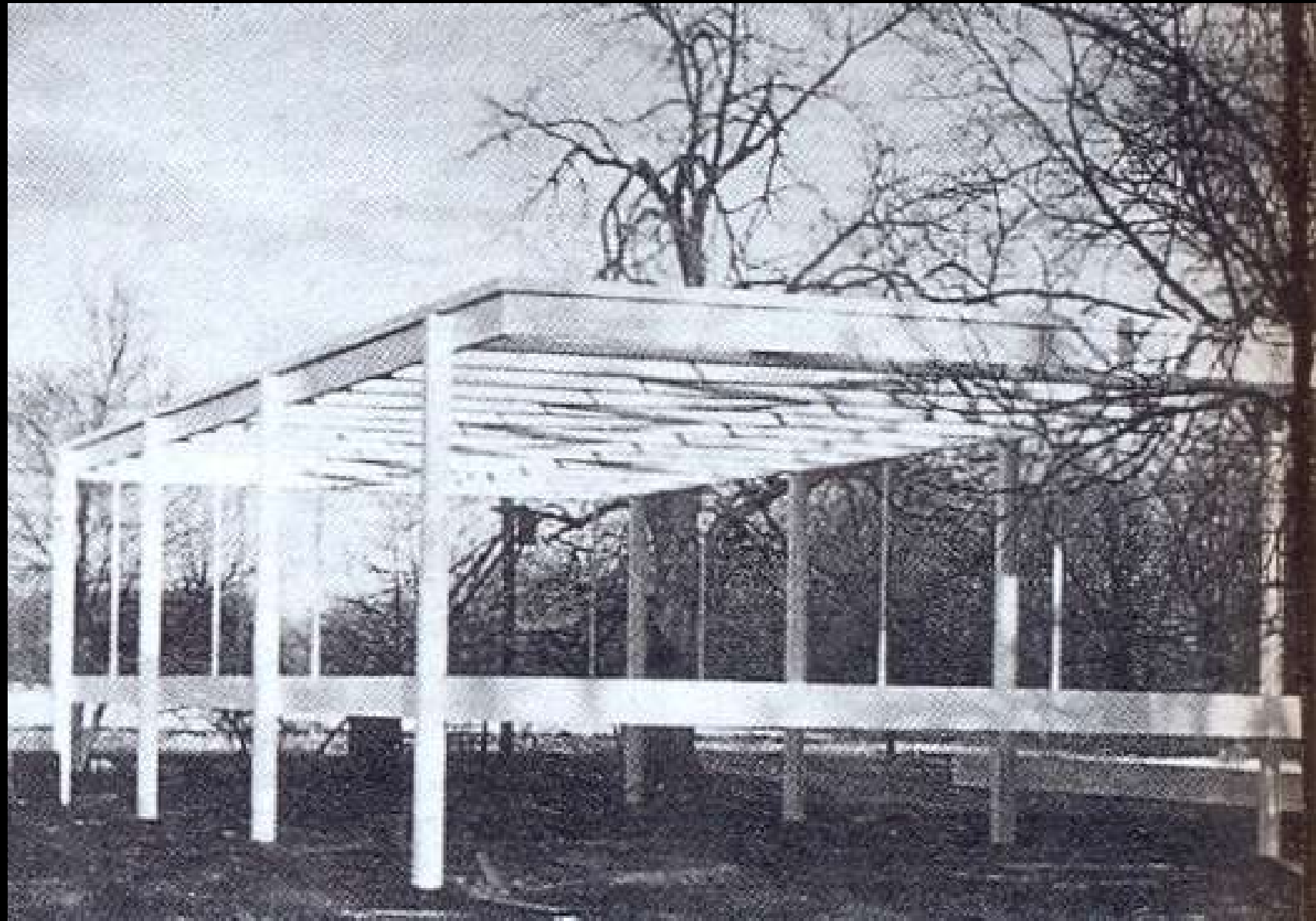


Plano. Farnsworth House (1945-1951)





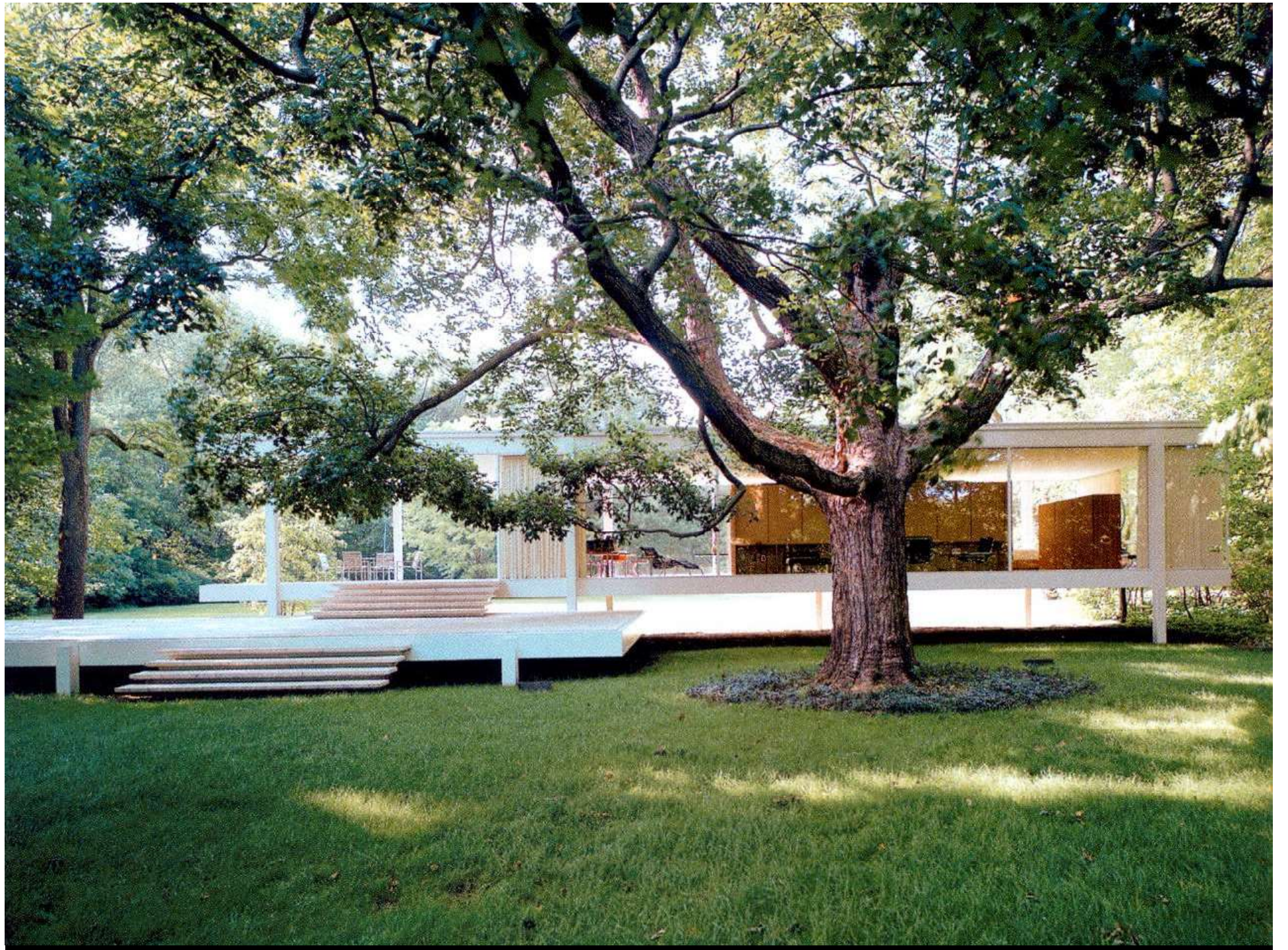






“Io ho avuto un’esperienza grandiosa in questa casa. Prima di abitare in una casa di vetro non si sa quanto sia colorata la natura. Cambia ogni giorno. Davvero non sapevo quanto fosse colorata la natura. Ma all’interno bisogna stare attenti e usare colori neutri, perché i colori sono all’esterno. Essi cambiano continuamente, e vorrei dire che è bellissimo”

(Ludwig Mies van der Rohe)

















Fifty by fifty house. Progetto (1951)
(Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1886-1969)



