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Mies van der Rohe Space, Material and Detail

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17831/rep:arcc%25y461>

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe is widely regarded as one of the most influential architects and architectural theorists of the 20th century. His work is unmistakable in its clarity and the rigor with which it embodies the principles of rationalism and functionalism, as well as in its spatial qualities, material expression and detailing. Typical for his style is the clear definition of place, the idea of universal space, the legible logic of the construction and precise detailing. For Mies, technological advances were a driving force of architecture, a spirit of the times that architecture should embrace and express. Above all, clarity and structure, not just in terms of the construction but also in intellectual thought, were for him the only way to create architectural space. Space for Mies was something that continues beyond its physical limits and creates connections between inside and outside.



PDF

Published
2018-09-25

How to Cite

Stach, E. (2018). Mies van der Rohe Space, Material and Detail. *ARCC Conference Repository*. <https://doi.org/10.17831/rep:arcc%y461>

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Fear of Glass--Mies van der Rohe's Pavilion in Barcelona [Quetglas, Josep, Daza, R., Gonzalez, M., Sanchez, T., Stone, J., Roig, R., Moneo, R.] on Amazon.com. *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Fear of Glass--Mies van der Rohe's Pavilion in Barcelona. Berlin House Address Walter Gropius Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe Space Interiors Brick Building Flat Roof International Artist Types Of Houses. The Landhaus Lemke is a private residence designed by Mies van der Rohe in 1932, while he was working as the director of the Bauhaus. Completed one Architecture People Architecture Collage Architecture Portfolio Classical Architecture House Architecture People Cutout Cut Out People Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe Photoshop Elements. Mies, Sitting and Smoking. Designed by Mies van der Rohe as part of the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona, Spain, The Barcelona Pavilion showcased his iconic Barcelona chair for Knoll and introduced architecture's new modern movement to the world. Chicago Federal Complex. Chicago, Illinois. The Chicago Federal Center is another example of the incredible architectural legacy that Mies van der Rohe left the city of Chicago. In his book Chicago: In and Around the Loop, Walking Tours of Architecture and History, Gerard Wolfe refers to the Federal Center as "the ultimate expression of the second Chicago sc Mies van der Rohe seemed to be wholly a part of that slow death when he finally arrived in this country in 1937. His first scheme for the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology is painfully reminiscent of his deadly fascist designs for the German Reichsbank, and the Krefeld Factory of 1937 proved the old German proverb that he who lies down with dogs gets up with fleas. These early Constructivist projects in which Mies explored some of the fundamental problems posed by new techniques and materials, comprise two Scheerbartian glass skyscrapers (1921-1922), an eight-storey office block in reinforced concrete (1922), and two single-storey houses — a Concrete Country House (1923) and a Brick Country House (1924). Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (/mi:s/ MEES; German: [mi:s]; born Maria Ludwig Michael Mies; March 27, 1886 – August 17, 1969) was a German-American architect. He was commonly referred to as Mies, his surname. Along with Alvar Aalto, Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius and Frank Lloyd Wright, he is regarded as one of the pioneers of modernist architecture. Mies was the last director of the Bauhaus, a seminal school in modern architecture. After Nazism's rise to power, with its strong opposition to modernism Mies van der Rohe was born 130 ago on March 27. In honor of his birthday, here are nine things you might not know about the iconic architect. 1. he began his career as a stonemason. Born Maria Ludwig Michael Mies, he added his mother's maiden name, Rohe, as his career began to take off. Many of his contemporaries, such as the architect Le Corbusier, used pseudonyms, and he wanted to reinvent himself from a provincial stonemason's son into a cosmopolitan architect. The "van der" part of his name, a Dutch title, he simply added to give himself a more distinguished air. (The German "von" was unavailable, since it was only for nobles.) Another reason for his name change?