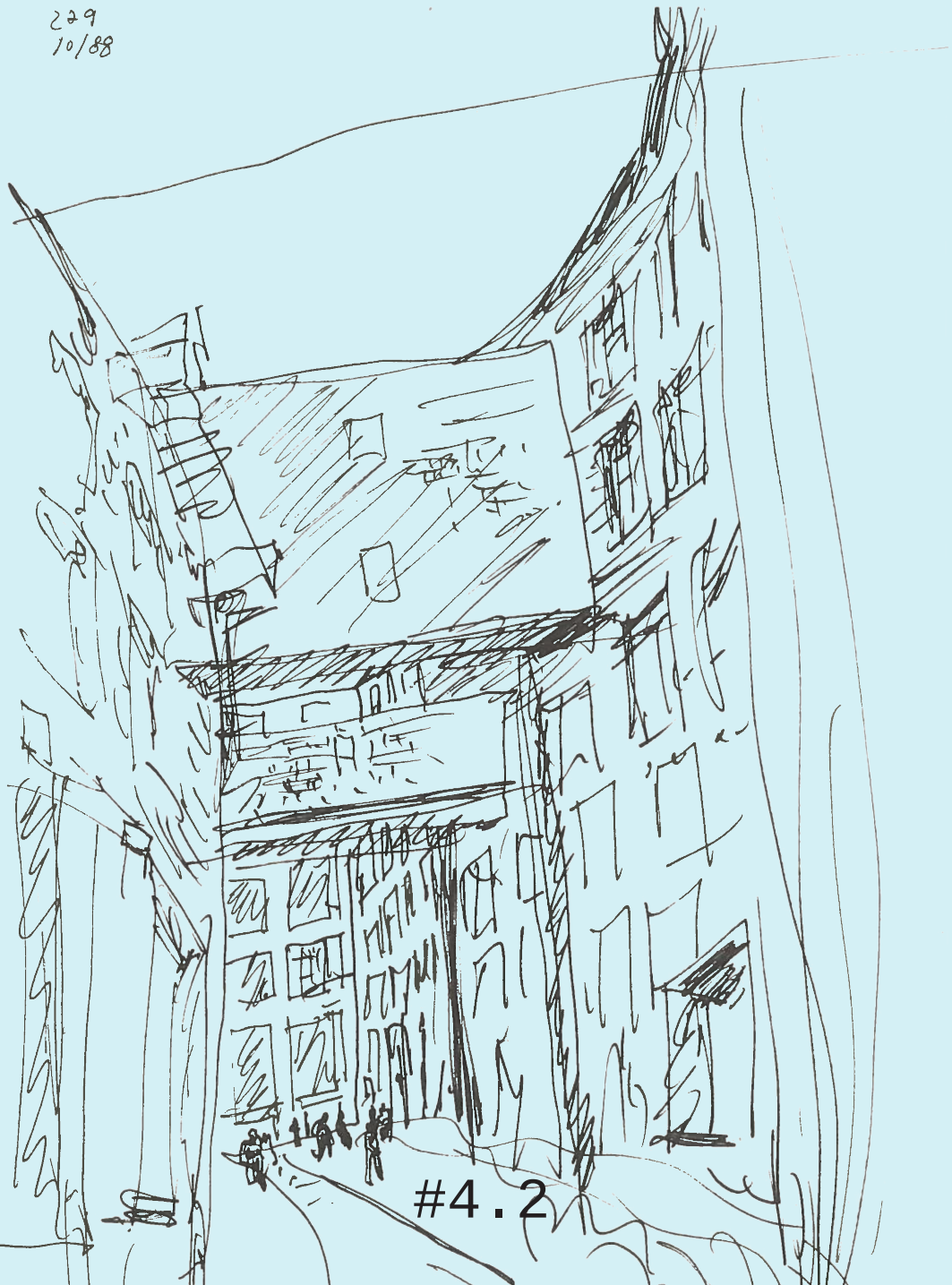


SIZA BARROQUE

229
10/88



#4.2

Viagem de estudo 4
América do Norte
13 - 25 Novembro 2022

13 - 16
Nova Iorque, EUA

16 - 20
Chicago, EUA

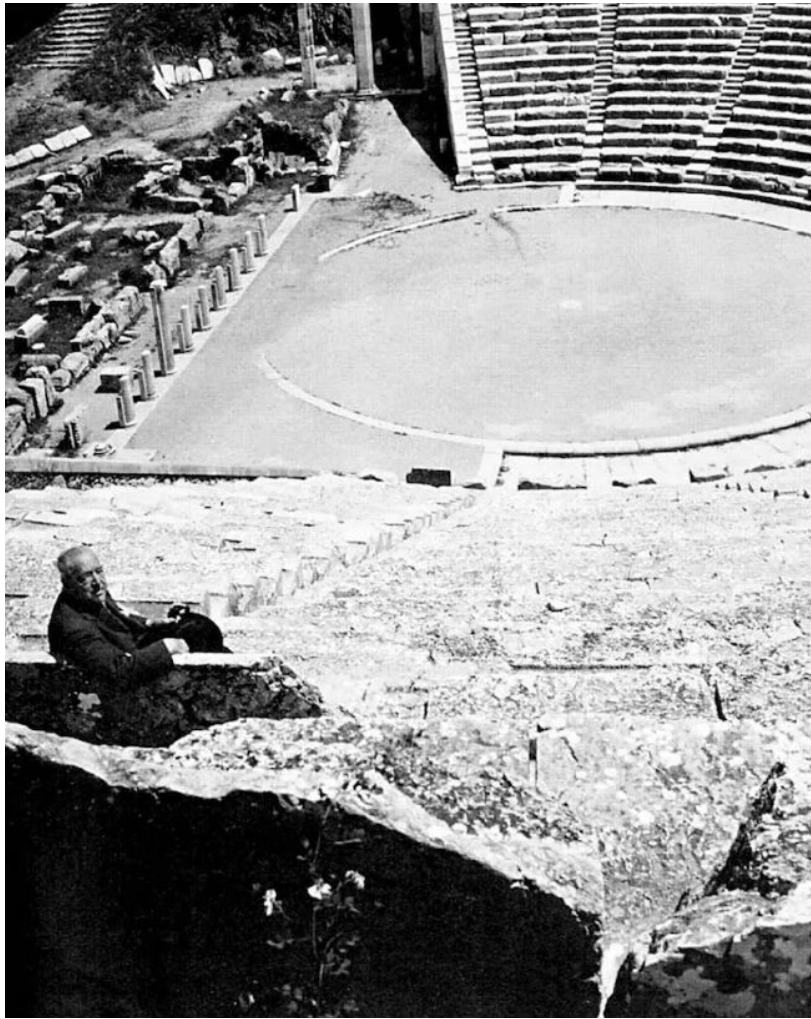
20 - 25
Montreal, Canada

Chicago

- 1 Casa Farnsworth
- 2 860-880 Lake Shore Drive Apartment Buildings | 900-910 Lake Shore Drive (900 Esplanade)
- 3 Robie House
- 4 ITT Campus - Illinois Institute of Technology
- 5 ITT Crown Hall
- 6 Commonwealth Apartments
- 7 Alongquin Apartments
- 8 The Arts Club
- 9 Promontory Apartments
- 10 McCormick House (hoje Elmhurst Art Museum)
- 11 2400 Lakeview Apartments
- 12 Chicago Federal Center (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building, U.S. Post Office)
- 13 IBM Regional building
- 14 Illinois Center

Mies em Chicago

1. IIT Minerals and Metals Research Building, 1942-43
2. IIT Alumni Memorial Hall, 1945-46
3. IIT Perlstein Hall (Metalurgical and Chemical Engineering Building), 1945-46
4. IIT Wishnick Hall, 1945-46
5. Farnsworth House, Plano (outside Chicago), 1945-50
6. IIT Boiler Plant and Steam Generating Plant, 1945-50
7. Promontory Apartments, Hyde Park, 1946-49
8. ITT Central Vault, 1947 (check)
9. IIT Institute of Gas Technology Complex, 1947-50
10. IIT American Association of Railroads Complex
11. 870-880 Lake Shore Drive Apartments
12. ITT Mechanical Engineering Building for the Association of American Railroads, 1948-53
13. The Arts Club of Chicago, 1948-51
14. ITT Robert F. Carr Memorial Chapel of St. Savior, 1949-52
15. IIT S.R. Crown Hall, 1950-56
16. ITT Mechanical Engineering Research Building, 1950-52
17. McCormick House, Elmhurst (outside Chicago), 1951-52
18. ITT Carman Hall Apartments, 1951-53
19. ITT The Commons Building (now The Stuart Building), 1952-53
20. ITT Cunningham Hall Apartments, 1952-55
21. ITT Bailey Hall Apartments (now Kacek Hall), 1952-55
22. Commonwealth Promenade Apartments, 1953-56
23. 900 Esplanade Apartments (900/910 Lake Shore drive), 1953-56
24. ITT Association of American Railroads Laboratory Building, 1955-57
25. ITT Physics-Electronics Research Building, 1955-57
26. Algonquin Apartments (Hyde Park Apartments), 1956
27. ITT Metals Research Building, 1956-58
28. Chicago Federal Center (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building, U.S. Post Office)
29. 2400 Lakeview Apartment Building, 1960-63
30. Social Service Administration Building, The University of Chicago
31. IBM Regional Office Building (330 North Wabash), 1967-71
32. 111 East Wacker Drive Office building (One Illinois Center), 1970
33. Two Illinois Center, 1973



Mies na Grécia



Siza em Machu Picchu



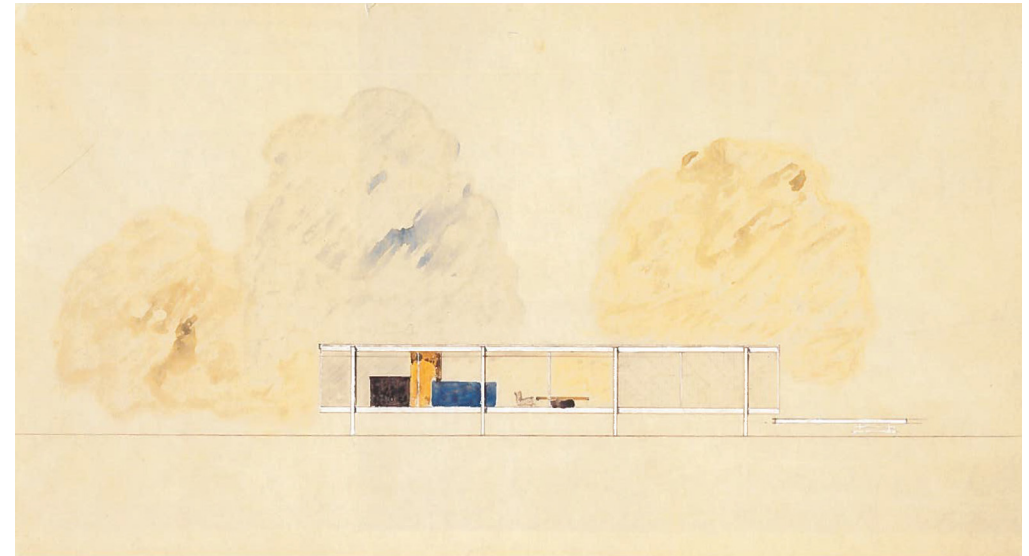
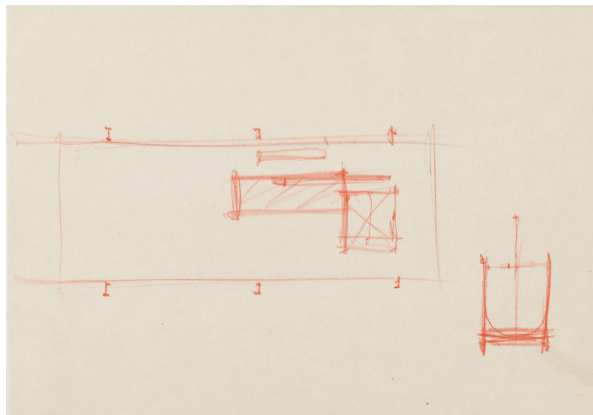
Mies na Acrópole
“I had no conventional architectural education. I worked under a few good architects;
I read a few books- and that’s about it.” (Mies, 1965, *The Artless Word*)



Siza, Alves Costa, Sérgio Fernandez, Távora na Acrópole, 1976

1 Casa Farnsworth
Mies van der Rohe
Plano, Illinois
1945-51

“Located in the north-western Illinois prairies near the Fox River - a river that overflows its banks each spring - this country retreat was the first of Mies van der Rohe’s clear span buildings to be constructed. Between the two horizontal planes which form the house’s floor and roof, the space is subdivided into interconnecting exterior and interior living areas. The interior living area is enclosed by glass and is subtly divided into living, sleeping and kitchen spaces by a free-standing service core. The exterior living area is screened against insects, and is approached by a low flight of steps, broken at mid-point by a floating terrace. This tranquil pavilion of steel and glass, from which every seasonal change may be observed, is poised above the ground and kept visually open to the landscape. In its relationship to the natural surroundings, there exists no suggestion of a contrived formal composition, indeed, the building’s occurrence in the landscape would seem almost fortuitous were it not for the harmony which has been established between the architecture and the terrain. Independent, yet at the same time interdependent, this alliance between the organic and the inorganic creates a convincing image for a technological area.”



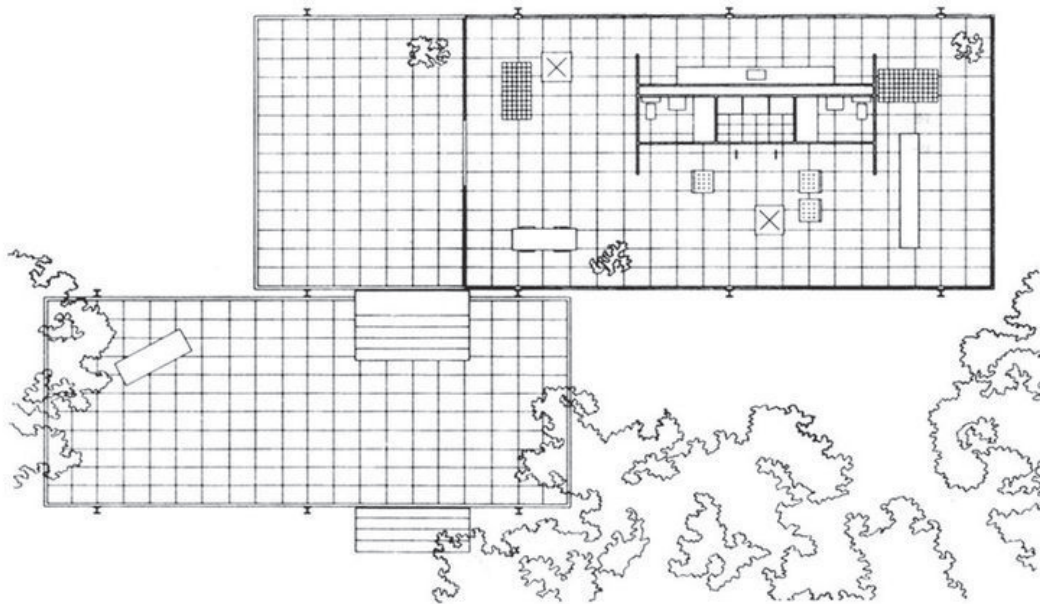
Mies van der Rohe, watercolour, *Farnsworth House: early study with landscape* [1945]

“The experience of the Farnsworth House brought Mies to a new understanding of the relationship between architecture and nature. From the theoretical position of 1933, when he proclaimed that only with modern materials (concrete, steel and plate glass) *can we articulate space freely, open it up and connect it to the landscape*, to the 1950’s, Mies came to the phenomenal understanding that *before you live in a glass house you do not know how colorful nature is*, and asserted that *Nature should also live its own life... We should attempt to bring nature, houses, and human beings together in a higher unity*. The relationship of the house to the landscape makes Mies’s Farnsworth House his most sensually and spatially engaged work in America.”



A casa no Verão





Planta



Mulher não identificada, provavelmente Edith Farnsworth



“The Farnsworth House is an example of *l'art difficile d'être simple*, the difficult art of being simple. (...) With the Farnsworth commission, Mies was liberated from most of the typical constraints of building design and construction. In contrast to the conventional client/architect relationship, he became, in effect, the client: Edith Farnsworth gave Mies the freedom to design the Fox River house as if he were designing it for himself.”

“The use of Roman travertine for the Farnsworth House was also based more on faith than reason. This expensive material alone represented twenty percent of the cost of the house. (...) Yet for Mies, the travertine floor was right.”



Edith Farnsworth e Beth Dunlap, 1951



Mies



Mies: I was in the house from morning to evening. I did not know how colourful nature really was. But you have to be careful in the inside to use neutral colours, because you have the colours outside. These always change and I would say it is beautiful.

Shankland: That is why, I think, you painted the columns white?



Mies: Yes. That was the right colour in the country, you know, against the green. And I like black too, particularly for cities.



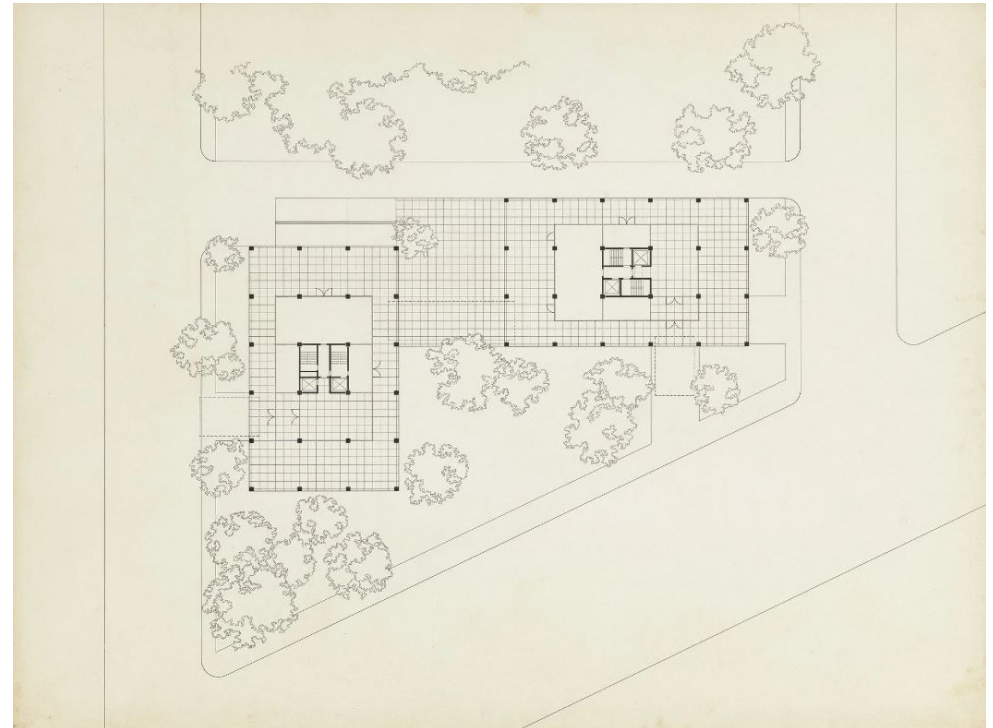
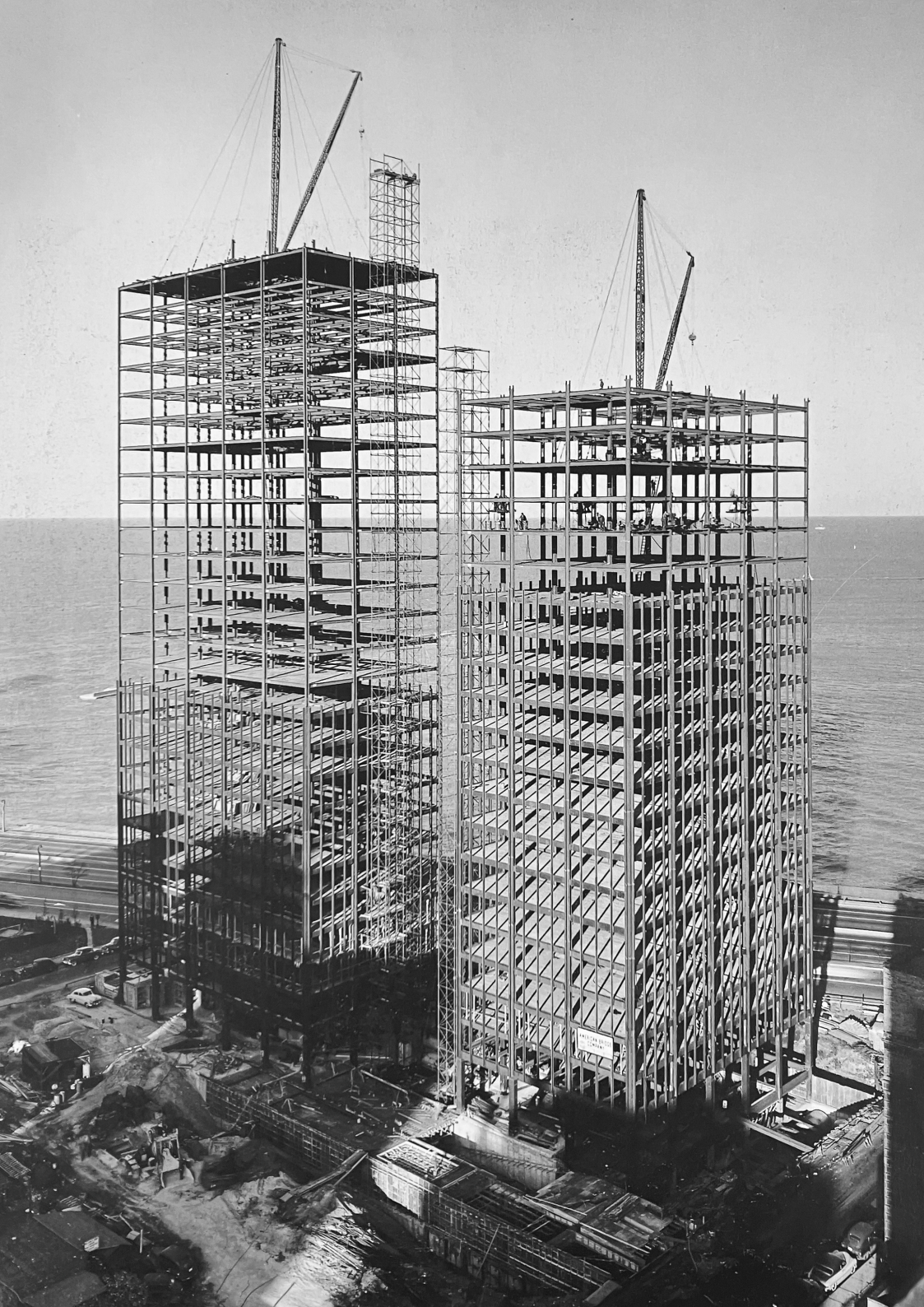
“For me this was a dream. I knew some things from photos and by descriptions from friends, some friends came here, and describe it. I was jealous at the end. So today, finally I can have this experience. It is absolute perfection. It is one of these buildings/interiors that you can take a point and follow it, go down, everything is in continuity, correct and perfect proportions. I can see it is a house that needs to be used with love. It needs that maintenance. We can already see some marks. It is also free of what happens today with regulations. I was thinking if the glass was double, if we had fire protection, and so on, this purity was difficult. Anyway, with today possibilities, I think is not absolutely impossible to get this purity. The cool and the heating can be invisible from the ground. You have also means near, to reduce the consumption of energy, with sun, you can reinforce the heating or the cold. But it is an unique piece. I can even see not so easy as an universally used house. It happens with these projects, special points of the evolution of architecture. The house is much open to this kind of experiment by different reasons, also because is not big, is not expensive, as a building usually is, because the client is usually more open. And here it happen, there was a relation between the architect and the client. Then there is a point of experiment fantastic almost that it is possible to make a History of Architecture only considering the houses. And as many others, for instance, Le Corbusier Villa Poissy, I think that was never used really as a house, but means so much for Architecture History. So this piece, is almost free from the use are so important and fundamental for Architecture.

2 860-880 Lake Shore Drive Apartment Buildings | 900-910 Lake Shore Drive (900 Esplanade)
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1948-51 | 1953-56

“At the 860 and 880 Lake Shore Drive Apartments in Chicago, the spatial concepts which Mies had developed at Illinois Institute of Technology were applied to the field of high-rise structures. Although the 860 site is small, the open placement of the two apartment towers takes full advantage of the site’s magnificent location and establishes a sense of almost unlimited spatial extension throughout the area”.

“The new forms of living were to be achieved not only by means of the glass walls that made the exterior permeable, but also through an open, undivided horizontal flow of living spaces Mies proposed in studies for 860-880, which were further elaborated in drawings for his own apartment. The open plan was rejected by the financing institution, which Mies found to be so contrary to the mission of contributing to a better organization of life that he considered resigning from the project. Goldsmith remembered that Mies *thought long and hard about dropping out of the project, but finally he thought that the chance to do these exteriors, these buildings, was more important and the plans could change over the years.*”





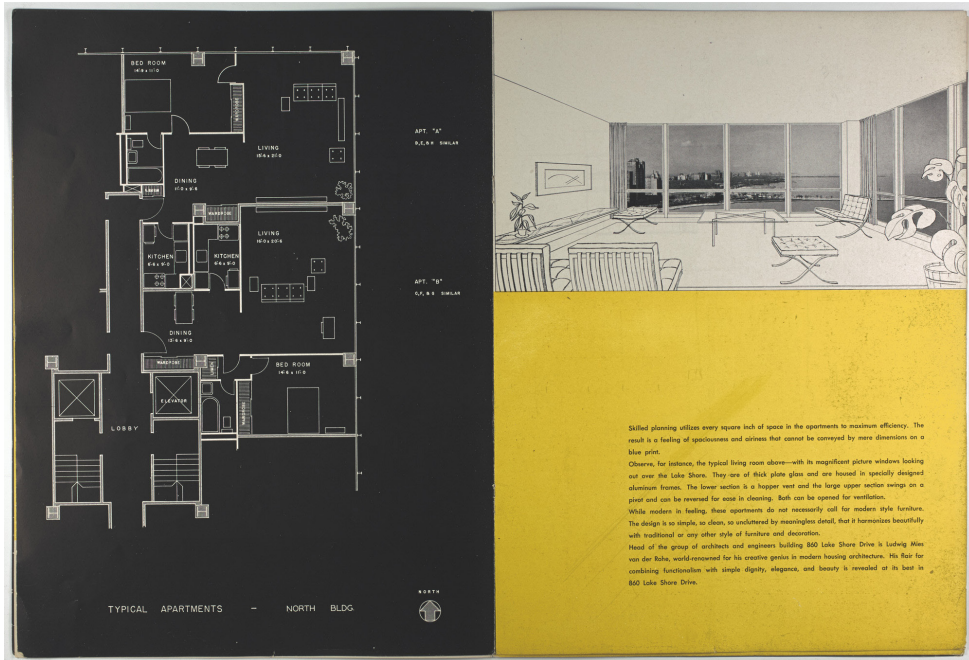
Planta do piso térreo

"Only skyscrapers under construction reveal their bold constructive thoughts, and then the impression made by their soaring skeletal frames is overwhelming... On the other hand, when the structure is later covered with masonry this impression is destroyed and the constructive character denied... We must not try to solve new problems with traditional forms: it is far better to derive new forms from the essence, the very nature of the new problems."

Mies van der Rohe, 1922



“Two photographs taken from Lake Michigan, one showing the 860-880 Lake Shore Drive towers alone in their surroundings, and the other encompassing both 860-880 and 900-910 Lake Shore Drive (which came to be known as 900 Esplanade) (...). The buildings are of apparently similar size and conformation, built within three years of one another. (...) In effect, 900 Esplanade was the product of numerous technological changes: the use of an all-aluminium skin, the first use of large aluminium extrusions as architectural elements of the curtain wall, and an air-conditioning system installed between structure and enclosure.”



Skilled planning utilizes every square inch of space in the apartments to maximum efficiency. The result is a feeling of spaciousness and airiness that cannot be conveyed by mere dimensions on a blue print.

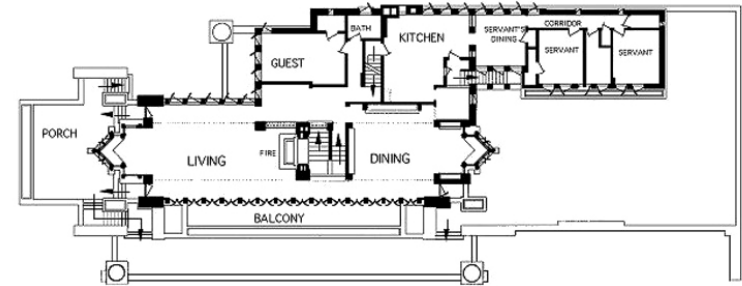
Observe, for instance, the typical living room above—with its magnificent picture window looking out over the Lake Shore. They are of fixed plate glass and are hinged in specially designed aluminum frames. The lower section is a hopper vent and the large upper section swings on a pivot and can be reversed for ease in cleaning. Both can be opened for ventilation.

While, modern in feeling, these apartments do not necessarily call for modern style furniture. The design is so simple, so clean, so uncluttered by unnecessary detail, that it harmonizes beautifully with traditional as any other style of furniture and decoration.

Head of the group of architects and engineers building 860 Lake Shore Drive is Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, world-renowned for his creative genius in modern housing architecture. His skill for combining functionality with simple dignity, elegance, and beauty is revealed at its best in 860 Lake Shore Drive.

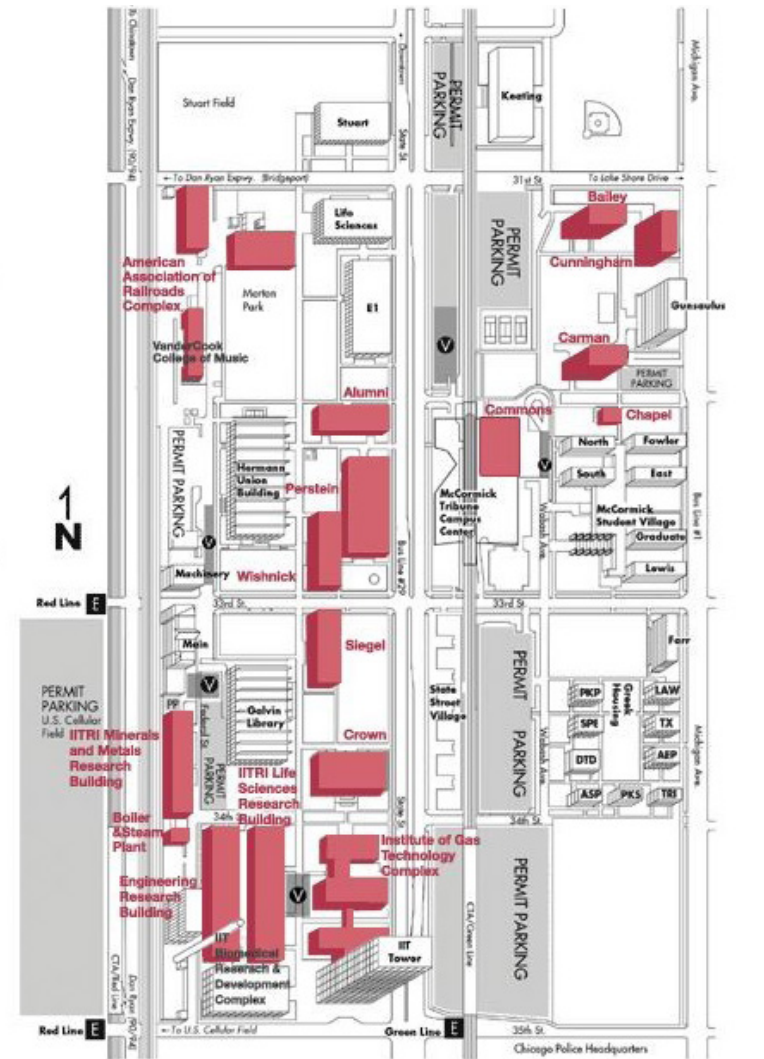


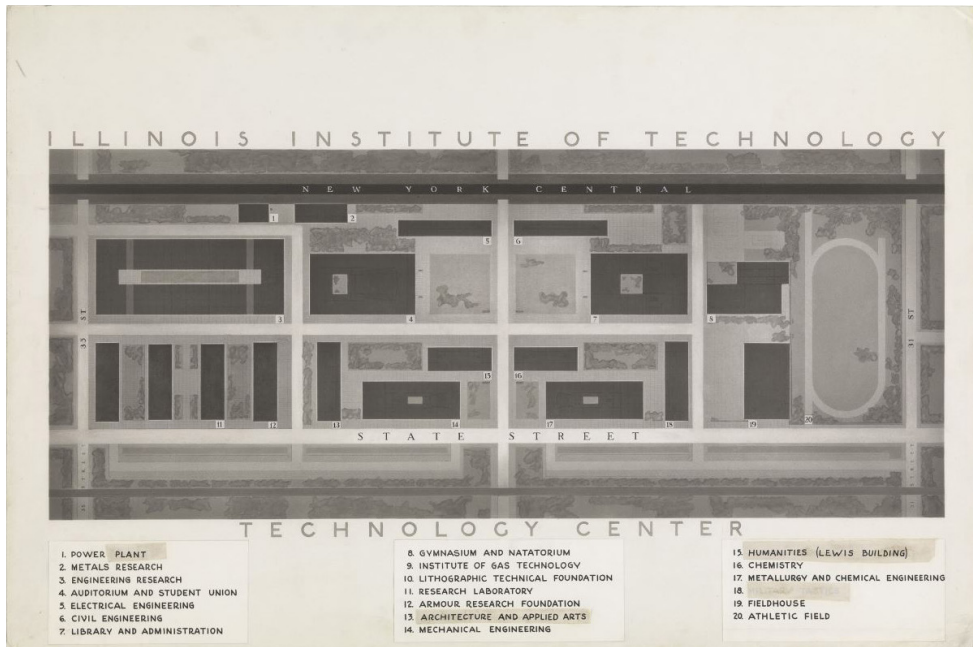
3 Robie House
Frank Lloyd Wright
Chicago
1908-10



4 ITT Campus - Illinois Institute of Technology
 Mies van der Rohe
 Chicago
 1939-58

1. IIT Minerals and Metals Research Building, 1942-43
2. IIT Alumni Memorial Hall, 1945-46
3. IIT Perlstein Hall (Metalurgical and Chemical Engineering Building), 1945-46
4. IIT Wishnick Hall, 1945-46
5. IIT Boiler Plant and Steam Generating Plan, 1945-50
6. ITT Central Vault, 1947 (check)
7. IIT Institute of Gas Technology Complex, 1947-50
8. IIT American Association of Railroads Complex
9. ITT Mechanical Engineering Building for the Association of American Railroads, 1948-53
10. ITT Robert F. Carr Memorial Chapel of St. Savior, 1949-52
11. IIT S.R.Crown Hall, 1950-56
12. ITT Mechanical Engineering Research Building, 1950-52
13. ITT Carman Hall Apartments, 1951-53
14. ITT The Commons Building (now The Stuart Building), 1952-53
15. Cunningham Hall Apartments, 1952-55
16. ITT Bailey Hall Apartments (now Kacek Hall), 1952-55
17. ITT Association of American Rairoads Laboratory Building, 1955-57
18. ITT Physics-Electronics Research Building, 1955-57
19. ITT Metals Research Building, 1956-58





5 ITT Crown Hall
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1950-56



6 Commonwealth Apartments
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1953-56



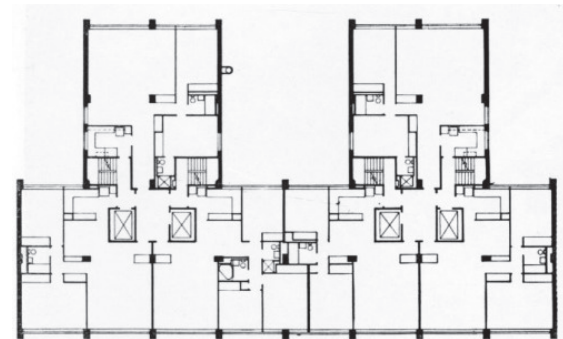
7 Alongquin Apartments
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1956



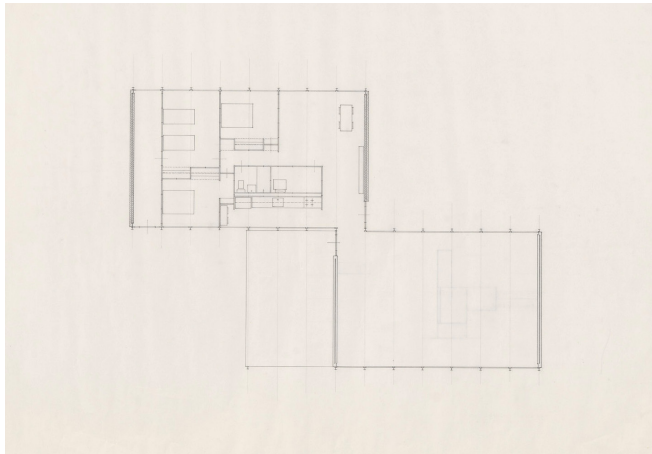
8 The Arts Club Chicago (apenas resta a escada)
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1948-51



9 Promontory Apartments
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1948-51



10 McCormick House (hoje Elmhurst Art Museum)
Mies van der Rohe
Elmhurst, Illinois
1951-52



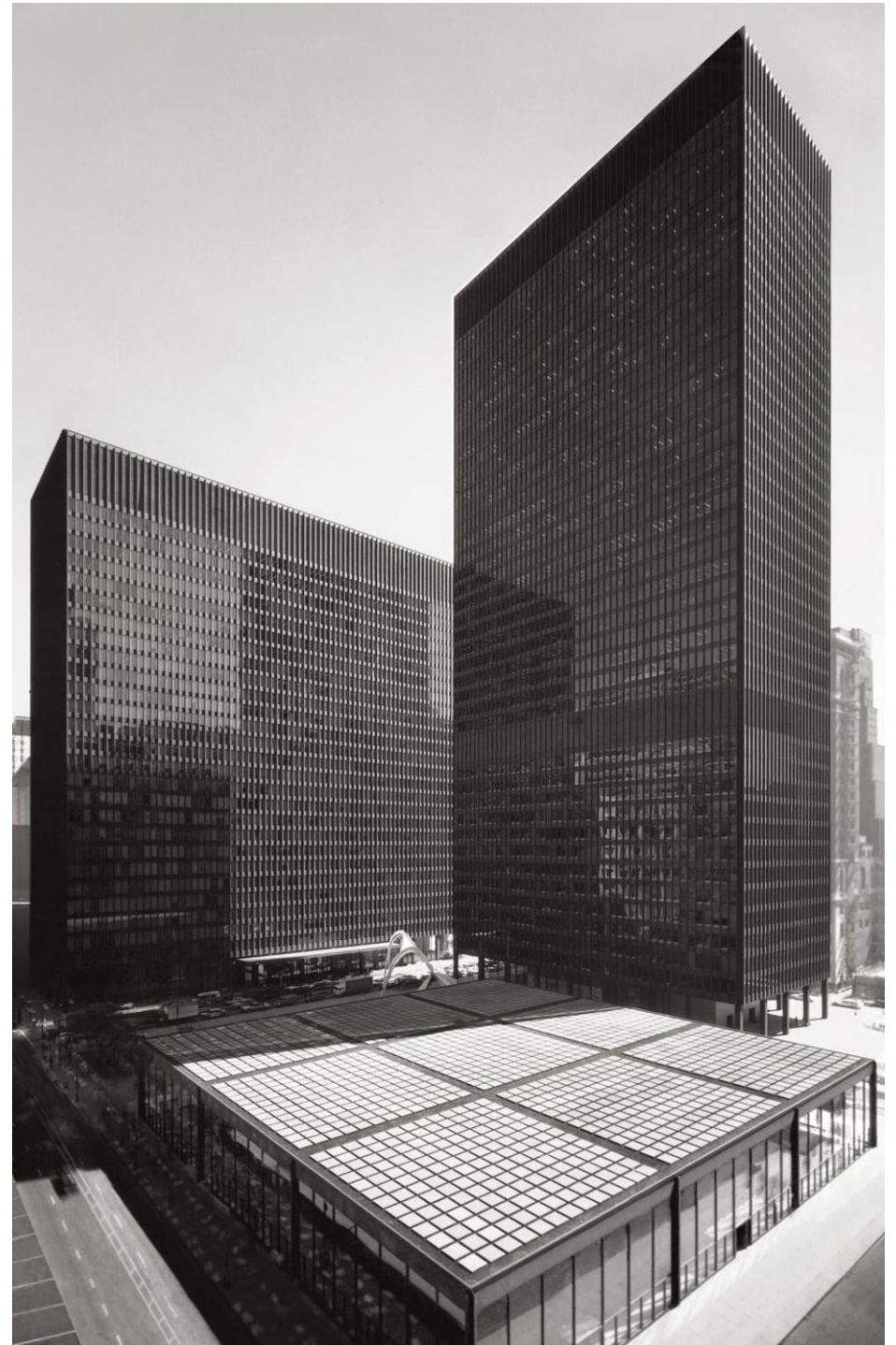
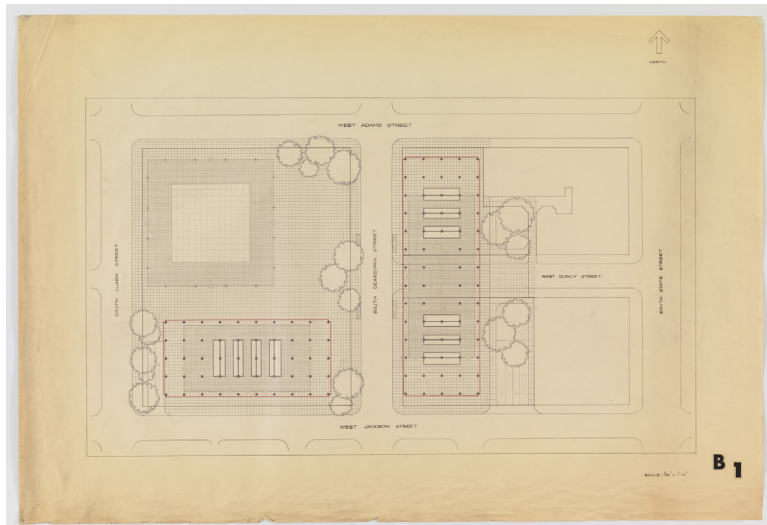
11 2400 Lakeview Apartments
Mies van der Rohe
Elmhurst, Illinois
1960-63



12 Chicago Federal Center (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building, U.S. Post Office)
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1959-64

Skankland: I think you had news today of a new job ?

*Mies: That is a Federal Court building
in Chicago. It has many court-rooms and
is a complicated building. We have even
to put a prison on top of it.*



13 IBM Regional building
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1967-71



14 Illinois Center
Mies van der Rohe
Chicago
1971-73



SIZA BARROQUE