

ART 1600, The Aesthetics of Architecture, Interiors, and Design  
Fall Semester 2012  
Grover Center W115 M,W,F: 12:55 - 1:50

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Office hours: MTWTH: 11:00 - 12:00, MW: 2:00 - 4:00

Study Guide for Exam 3: Monday, October 8: 12:55 - 1:50pm

*Study for this exam. It will be lot like Exam 1 & 2. Be sure to go over the lecture/slide sets at least one full time. Be sure to watch the short videos as well.*

*This is not an especially 'difficult' class, but you will need to study to do well on the exams.*

Exam 3 will cover everything that has been presented in class on the power point slide image sets, including the videos that I showed, and everything that I have stated in lecture and discussion.

This includes:

## 1. Historical Overview 1

slide 107: know that the Paris subway entrances were designed by Hector Guimard, and know that these are classic examples of Art Nouveau architecture.

slides 110, 111, 114, 115: know what Art Nouveau is, and that these elements are what define it.

slides 112, 113: know that Louis Comfort Tiffany was a major stained glass artist, and that his work is also a classic example of Art Nouveau design.

slides 117 - 123: know that this buiding is the Casa Batllo, was designed by Antonio Gaudi, and is a classic example of Art Nouveau architecture.

slides 124 - 129: all of these images show examples of Art Nouveau architecture and design.

slides 130, 131: know who Charles Rennie Mackintosh was; Scottish architect who designed buildings, furniture, glass windows, light fixtures and even silverware.

slides 132 - 138: know that the Willow Tea Room was designed by Charles Rennis Mackintosh and that his wife, Margaret MacDonald worked closely with him in designing the

Willow Tea room and its decor. Be able to recognize the furniture used in the Willow Tea Room as Mackintosh designed.

slides 139 - 141: be able to recognize these furniture pieces as the design work of Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

slides 142 - 145: be able to recognize these images as the Glasgow School of Art, Mackintosh's most important building design.

slides 146 - 152: be able to recognize this house as Hill House, designed by Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Hill House is the second most famous of Mackintosh's buildings, after the Glasgow School of Art. Know that Hill House is famous for being an early expression of Modern ideas, because of its clean lines, simple and clear forms, and lack of ornament.

slides 154 - 158: be able to recognize these water colors as the work of Charles Rennie Mackintosh with his wife, Margaret MacDonald's influence and contribution.

slide 158: know that Gustave Klimt's "The Kiss", and some of Auguste Rodin's sculpture are good examples of Art Nouveau art work.

slides 160 - 164: know that these works by Louis Sullivan, the influential and famous American architect, are good examples of Art Nouveau imagery, especially in the amazingly complex details on the building facades.

**Louis Sullivan video:** Know that the Guaranty Building, in Buffalo, NY, is one of his most important 'high rise' buildings, that the building contains complex and related visual motifs, and that many of the surfaces of the building, including interior and exterior walls, stair railings, column capitals, and elevator doors, are covered in expressive and ornate details. Be able to recognize these visual details as being the work of Louis Sullivan.

slides 165, 166: know that these bent wood chairs were the design work of the Thonet brothers, and that they were the first chairs made using the technique of bending solid wood pieces.

slides 167 - 178: know that the Robie House is one of Frank Lloyd Wright's most important Oak Park, Illinois houses. Be able to recognize the Robie House exterior. Know that Wright intentionally made the exterior brick walls look horizontal by using dark mortar for the vertical 'head' joints in the construction of the walls.

slide 180: know that this modest ranch house, here in Athens, Ohio, is an example of the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright on the broad design sensibility of our culture today.

slides 161 - 186: know that De Stijl was a movement started by Piet Mondrian, the Dutch artist.

slide 182: be able to recognize this painting as a classic example of a Mondrian painting, which is also a classic expression of De Stijl ideas.

slides 183 - 186: be able to recognize the Schroder House as the design work of Gerrit Rietvelt, and as a classic example of De Stijl design ideas.

slides 188 - 192: know that Catalog Houses were whole house kits, sold by companies, with Sears and Roebuck Company being the most famous.

Know that these catalog houses were very popular between 1908 - 1940.  
Know that over 70,000 Sears catalog houses were built during this time.

slides 197 - 201: be able to recognize these houses as catalog houses, namely, that they were offered as whole kits for the design of each particular house.

slides 208 - 210: know that the Sears catalog offered everything from building materials to bathroom sinks, faucets, tubs and toilets.

## Mackintosh Video I:

know that Charles Rennie Mackintosh was famous during the height of his career, in the early 1900's, and after his death he disappeared from public notice until the early 1970's when he suddenly became hugely popular, as he is today.

know that the Library space in the Glasgow School of Art is seen as the heart of the building, as seen as a magnificent example of Mackintosh's design sensibility.

know that Margaret MacDonald, Mackintosh's wife, was both a big influence and partner in designing with him.

## 2. Historical Overview 2

slides 2, 3: understand that these ideas are what define Modernism. Understand that Modernism remains one of the primary structuring ideas of our time; namely that we are still influenced by and living with the ideas of Modernism today.

slides 4 - 7: know that part of why Modernism came into existence was due to the terrible conditions in which many factory working people lived. Modernism proposed creating new, efficient, clean and affordable housing in place of over crowded, unhealthy, and dangerous apartment buildings.

slide 9: know that Adolf Loos, Austrian architect, was the author of "Ornament and Crime", in 1908. This was a published article in which Loos stated that architecture and design should be stripped of ornament because it was a waste of materials and of labor.

slide 11: know that "Less is More" is the famous statement by Mies Van de Rohe, and that it was his way of saying that architecture and design should be reduced to the essential, the structural, without ornamentation.

slides 17 - 20: understand what the Bauhaus was about.

slide 19: know that Walter Gropius designed the Bauhaus school building.

slide 26: be able to recognize this chair, the Wassily chair, as the design of Marcel Breuer.

slide 32: know that these Athens, Ohio houses are examples of how the International Style modernism influenced the broader world of architecture and design, reaching all the way to rural southeast Ohio.

slide 37: know Le Corbusier's 'Five Points of Architecture'.

slide 38: know that Le Corbusier said "A house is a machine for living in."

slides 39 - 43: know that the Villa Savoye is one of the most important houses of the 20th century, and that it expresses Corbusier's ideas about architecture, including the Five Points of Architecture.

### 3 Frank Lloyd Wright Videos

be able to recognize the Textile Block houses designed by Frank Lloyd Wright as being his California houses. These houses were designed and built to be responsive to the climate of California, with the inside and the outside easily intertwined with each other.

slides 46 - 51: be able to recognize this house as Falling Water, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1935.

know that Falling Water is an outstanding example of Frank Lloyd Wright's ideas about integrating the site of a building with the building itself, of what he called 'Organic Architecture'.

slide 50: know that the projecting balconies of Falling Water are made of reinforced concrete, meaning that there is steel rebar inside.

slide 55: understand that the Villa Savoye, designed by Le Corbusier, is virtually the opposite of Falling Water by Frank Lloyd Wright, in several significant ways. Relationship to the site, connection to nature, expression of structural system, and the expression and use of material and color.

slides 60, 61: understand what Art Deco looks like (using the Art Deco Miami video for a good range of examples) and understand the differences between Art Nouveau and Art Deco, using the video on slide 61 as a reference.

slides 62-70: understand what Art Deco is, and what these examples look like. Be able to recognize these examples as Art Deco.

slides 79 - 81: know that the Chrysler building in New York City is a classic example of Art Deco architecture.

slides 89 - 91: know that Bakelite was invented in 1907, and that it was one of the first plastics invented. know that Bakelite was used to make objects such as these shown.

slides 97, 98: know that Art Deco was a very popular design approach and that a great many consumer goods were produced in this design style.

slide 100 - 102: know that Frank Lloyd Wright designed many houses in California, and that for many of these houses he used his Textile Blocks, concrete blocks that he designed, that had elaborate patterns cast into the concrete. These Textile Blocks create rich, expressive surfaces of the inside and outside of these houses.

slide 108: know that Mies Van de Rohe designed the Farnsworth House with these ideas.

slides 114 - 117: know that Charles and Ray (Charles' wife) Eames designed with new materials, and industrial processes and wanted the things they designed to be affordable to most people.

slides 118 - 125: know that the Eames's designed their house using industrial materials, and a 'kit of parts' approach. They used standard components to make an individualized and highly personal house.

slide 124: be sure to watch this video about the making of the famous Eames Lounge Chair.

Exam 3 will be multiple choice, approximately 50 questions. Each student will have a paper copy of the exam and a scantron answer sheet.

Bring a pencil for the exam.

Be sure to fill out your name and your PID number on the scantron sheet.



