



Submitted By:

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BS (SE) Section: B

Subject :

History of interiors 2

Fill in the blanks: (10)

- 1) Frank Lloyd Wright
- 2) Sculpture
- 3) Age of electricity
- 4) Architect Robert V.Derrah
- 5) Empire state building
- 6) Diverse aesthetics
- 7) Argentine american architect Cesar pelli
- 8) Training of young architect generation
- 9) Visual works of arts
- 10) Classical form and neoclassical architecture

S Q1: Write a brief note on architectural expression and identification of Beaux architecture?

ANS1 : ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION : Beaux art architecture lends itself to monumental works and most examples are public building such as schools, train stations, financial institutions and state capitals. Preferred expression for all manner of official buildings such as state capital, courthouse, bank, libraries and even lodge halls. Building are nearly always symmetrical and prominently feature columns as both a stylistic element and celebration of structure.

ARCHITECTURAL IDENTIFICATION

Hierarchy of spaces, from “noble spaces”-grand entrances and staircases. Building features are more liberal use if decorative elements, often having applied sculpture features or rooflines. Brought a strong measure of learning, venerability and social standing to American profession of architecture. Sculpture(panels, figural, sculptural, sculptural group), mosaics, and other artwork, all coordinated to building.

S Q2 : Difference between Modernist Architect and Postmodernist Architecture.

ANS 2 : Modernist Architecture : Modernism is efforts to reconcile the principles underlying architectural design with rapid technological advancement and the modernization of society.

Postmodernist Architecture : Postmodernism refers to the functional and formalized shapes and spaces of the modernist style are replaced by diverse aesthetics.

S Q3 : Write the characteristic of Modernist and Postmodernist architecture?

ANS3 : The characteristics of of modern architecture include:

The result of design should derive directly from its purpose simplicity and clarity of forms and elimination of "unnecessary detail" materials at 90 degrees to each other visual expression of structure (as opposed to the hiding of structural elements) the related concept of "Truth to materials", meaning that the true nature or natural appearance of a material ought to be seen rather than concealed or altered to represent something else use of industrially-produced materials; adoption of the machine aesthetic particularly in International Style modernism, a visual emphasis on horizontal and vertical lines.

The characteristics of postmodernism include :

The use of sculptural forms, ornaments, anthropomorphism and materials which perform trompe l'oeil. These physical characteristics are combined with conceptual characteristics of meaning, including pluralism, double coding, flying buttresses and high ceilings, irony and paradox, and contextualism. The sculptural forms, not necessarily organic, were created with much ardor. Each building's forms are nothing like the conforming rigid ones of Modernism. These forms are sculptural and are somewhat playful. These forms are not reduced to an absolute minimum; they are built and shaped for their own sake. Postmodernism, with its sensitivity to the building's context, did not exclude the needs of humans from the building. The characteristics of Postmodernism were rather unified given their diverse appearances. The most notable among their characteristics is their playfully extravagant forms and the humour of the meanings the buildings conveyed.

S Q4: Write a brief note on furniture of art deco.?

ANS 4 : Decoration was integral part of art deco.

Beauty in home was essential to mans psychological well being.

Ebony ,mahogany , violet-wood, maple , ash. Are deco was famous due to its long lasting furniture made in that era that still can be seen.Furniture created during Art Deco's early years tended to be an expensive luxury. In the 1920s, the major Paris department stores established decorating departments to provide consumers with everything from large furniture pieces to light fixtures and cocktail sets.Some furniture used rich hard woods like ebony or macassar, and also featured veneers, or very thin layers of wood used as a surface covering, of exotic woods like zebra-wood and mahogany.the Art Deco furniture incorporated modern materials like aluminum and chrome. Chairs, dressers and cabinets featured smooth, highly polished surfaces that reflected light, emphasizing their newness and modernity. Bold colors like black and red were popular. If the furniture was upholstered, it often used leather, shagreen (which is tanned shark or ray skin), or exotic furs.

LONG Q 1: Write a detail note on architecture of The Guggenheim Museum.

ANS : The Guggenheim Museum : Situated in Manhattan, New York City, it is the permanent home of a renowned and continuously expanding collection of Impressionist, Post- Impressionist, early Modern and contemporary art. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, the cylindrical building, wider at the top than the bottom, was conceived as a "temple of the spirit". Its design was inspired by a "Ziggurat" Babylonian temple pyramid, inverted. The Museum Guggenheim exhibits a great difference to the buildings in the vicinity because of its spiral shape, marked by the mergeing of triangles, ovals, arcs, circles and squares, which correspond to the concept of organic architecture Its unique ramp gallery extends up from ground level in a long, continuous spiral along the outer edges of the building to end just under the ceiling skylight. The materials used in its construction were basically precast concrete blocks. The white paint used on the internal walls makes the works of art stand out. The skylight is supported by steel joints. he building embodies Wright's attempts "to

render the inherent plasticity of organic forms in architecture".

The Guggenheim was to be the only museum designed by Wright. The city location required Wright to design the building in a vertical rather than a horizontal form, far different from his earlier, rural works.

LONG Q2 :What is art deco? Write down the influence and features of art deco?

ANS : A popular, international art movement during the 20's and 30's.

Affected all "decorative arts," including architecture, interior design, industrial design, as well as visual arts such as fashion, painting, graphic arts, and film.

The name came from the 1925 Exposition internationale des arts décoratifs et industriels etc

Modern, held in Paris which celebrated living in the modern world.

Art Deco, sometimes referred to as Deco, is a style of visual arts, architecture and design that first appeared in France just before World War I .Art Deco influenced the design of buildings, furniture, jewelry, fashion, cars, movie theaters, trains, ocean liners, and everyday objects such as radios and vacuum cleaners. It took its name, short for *Arts Décoratifs*, from the Exposition internationale des arts décoratifs et industriels modernes (International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts) held in Paris in 1925. It combined modern styles with fine craftsmanship and rich materials. During its heyday, Art Deco represented luxury, glamour, exuberance, and faith in social and technological progress.

Art Deco was a pastiche of many different styles, sometimes contradictory, united by a desire to be modern. From its outset, Art Deco was influenced by the bold geometric forms of Cubism and the Vienna Secession; the bright colors of Fauvism and of the Ballets Russes; the updated craftsmanship of the furniture of the eras of Louis Philippe I and Louis XVI; and the exotic styles of China and Japan, India, Persia, ancient Egypt and Maya art. It featured rare and expensive materials, such as ebony and ivory, and exquisite craftsmanship. The Chrysler Building and other skyscrapers of New York built during the 1920s and 1930s are monuments of the Art Deco style.

Art Deco buildings have a sleek, linear appearance with stylized, often geometric ornamentation. The primary façade of Art Deco buildings often feature a series of set backs that create a stepped outline. Low-relief decorative panels can be found at entrances, around windows, along roof edges or as string courses.

