

Teori & Sejarah Arsitektur 3

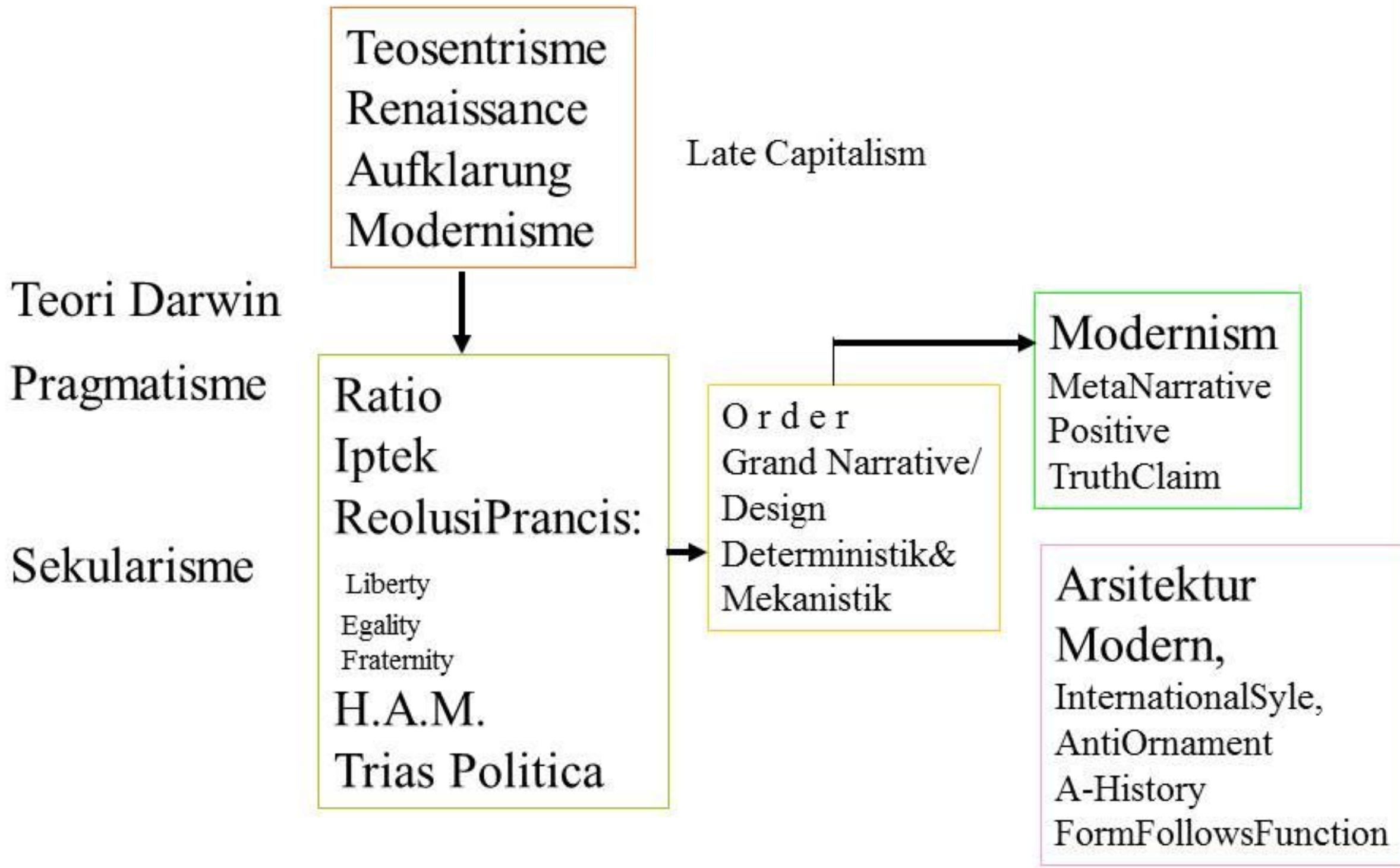
1

A. RUDYANTO SOESILO

Modernisme dalam arsitektur

2

OLEH :
A. RUDYANTO SOESILO



Konteks Modernisme

Modernism

4

- 1917 Rudolf Pannwitz
- 1960an, Ihab Hasan, Susan Sontag
- Rene Descartes (1596-1650). Metafisika
>>Epistemologi
- Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 -1543)
- Johanes Kepler (1571 – 1630)
- Galileo Galilei(1564 – 1642)
- Issac Newton (1642 – 1727)

Modern movement in architecture

5

- Early Modernism
- High Modernism
- Late Modernism

MASTER BUILDIERS :

- Le Corbusier
- Mies van der Rohe
- Frank Lloyd Wright
- Walter Gropious

Periode I (1917-1929)

- Sejak 1900 - pasca PD I/ 1917 terjadi revolusi politik, sosial, budaya termasuk arsitektur >> perubahan radikal.
- Architectural Movement :
- Belanda : de Stijl,
- Jerman : November Gruppe, Arbeitsrat fur Kunst, Glaserne
- Rusia: Constructivist

CIAM 1928

(Congres Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne)

- Persamaan tujuan, metoda, teknik,
- Teori estetika baru dari Ars Modern
- A = pernyataan jiwa dari suatu masa
- Universalitas, seperti juga Industri,
I. Pengetahuan, teknologi
- Putus hubungan dengan sejarah

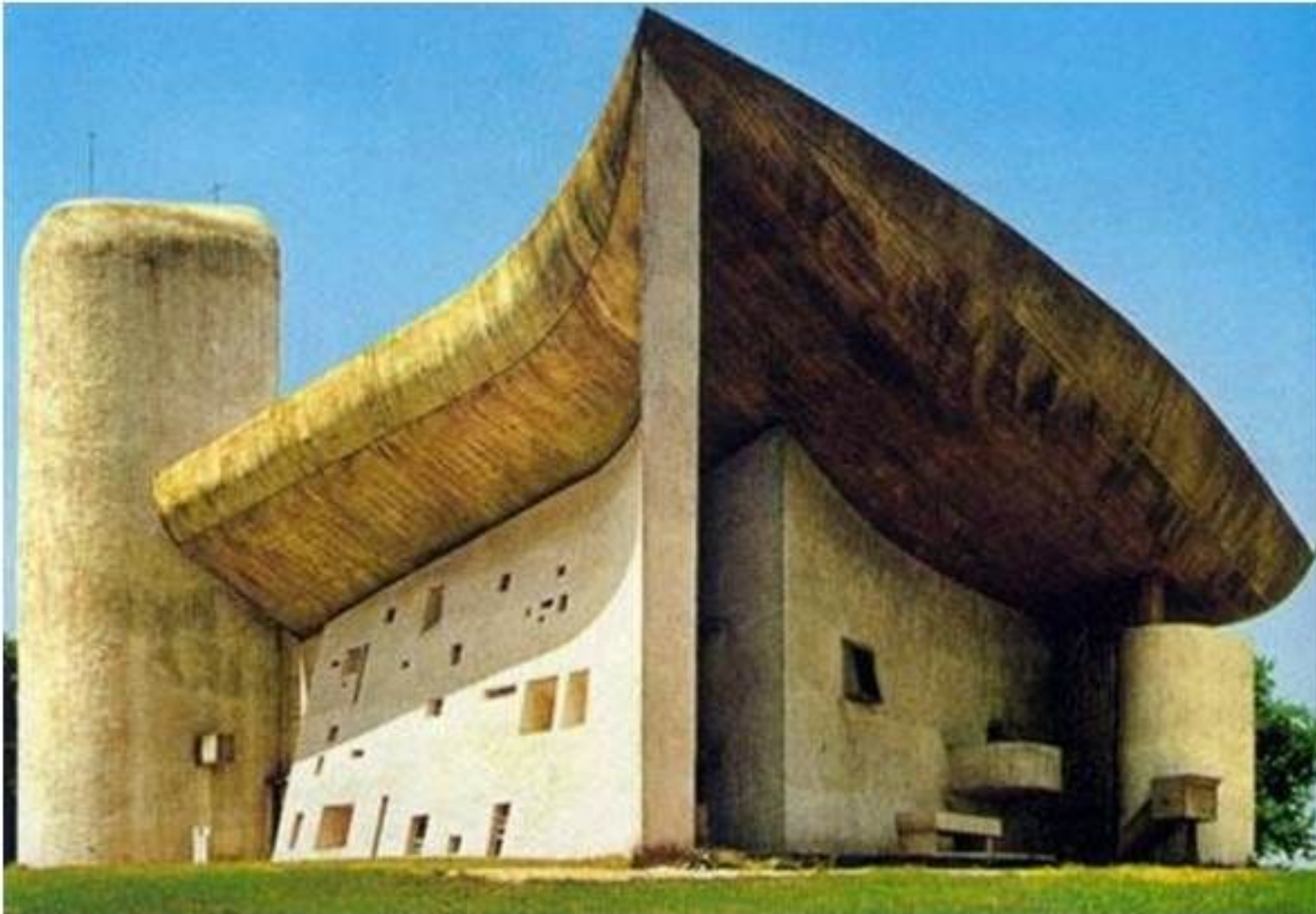
Arsitek pelakunya

8

- Frank Lloyd Wright
- Walter Gropius
- Ludwig mies van der Rohe
- Le Corbusier

Le Corbusier (Charles Edouard Jeanneret)





P.u.r.i.s.m.

11

- Between 1920 and 1930,
- Towards an architecture, 1923; Town planning, 1925;
- to impose “the new Spirit”, a vision which largely takes account of the introduction of the machine into the modern world.
- Le Corbusier uses ready-made units machines some (the Dom-Ino patent had been deposited in 1914) which make it possible, because they are standardized, ad infinitum to vary the combinations of an independent framework (Citrohan house, 1922). To the exposure of decorative Arts of 1925, it presents the model “life size” of the house of the new Spirit, cell of dwelling of which the geometrical structure expresses a clear and simplified organization volumes.

the Savoye villa in Poissy

“The machine to be lived”

12

- the Savoye villa in Poissy (1929) and which remains its most famous realization, are as many proposals so that the rigorous ordinance of the architectural forms involves a change in the lifestyle of the individuals: “Where is born the order, is born the wellbeing”. On the practical level, the birth of this kind is related to the methodical use of the “five points of the new architecture”: piles, the free plan, the free frontage with its sides of glass, the window in stringcourse, the roof-terrace.

Villa Savoye. Poissy, Paris, France



the “Modulor”,

14

- system of calculation of proportions developed at the point by Le Corbusier of 1945 to 1955, are exploited for the first time at the time of the realization of the “radiant City” of Marseilles (1947-1952),

The architect and the town planner

15

- From now on and until 1945, its research will be primarily directed towards the solution of the problems raised by the urban concentration: project of installation of the sea front of Algiers (1930), study of urbanization of Rio de Janeiro (1929-1930), etc

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

16



Barcelona mies v d rohe pavillon

17



Barcelona mies v d rohe pavillon

18



Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

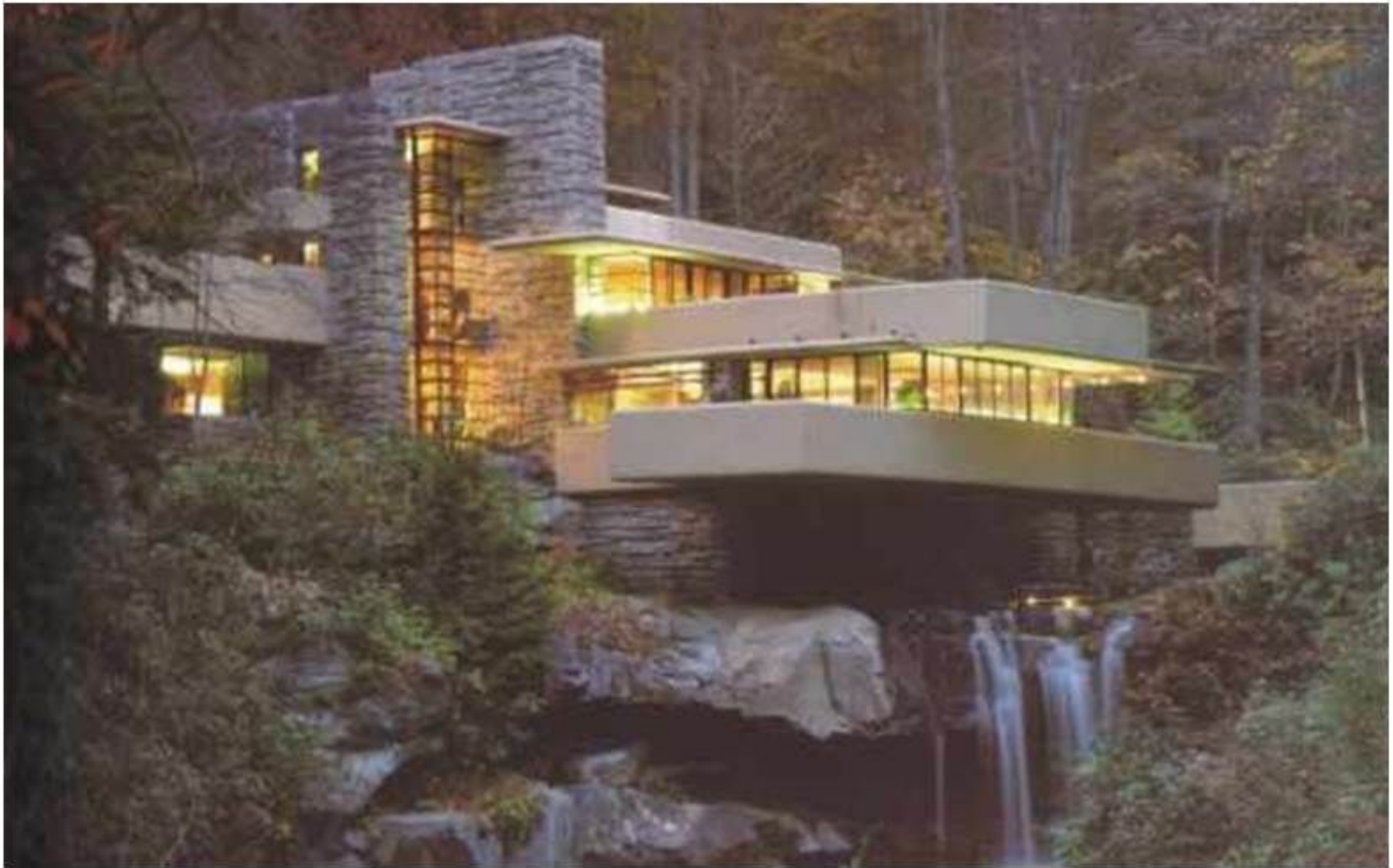
19

- He called his buildings "skin and bones" architecture. He sought a rational approach that would guide the creative process of architectural design, and is known for his use of the aphorisms "less is more" and "God is in the details".

Adolf Loos "ornament is a crime".

20

- The design theories of Adolf Loos found resonance with Mies, particularly the ideas of eradication of the superficial and unnecessary, substituting elaborate applied ornament with the straightforward display of rich materials and forms. Loos had famously declared, in the tongue-in-cheek humor of the day, that "ornament is a crime".
- Mies also admired his ideas about the nobility that could be found in the anonymity of modern life.





The death of Modern Architecture

23

- July 15th 1972
- The implosive of Pruitt Igoe housing , by Minoru Yamasaki