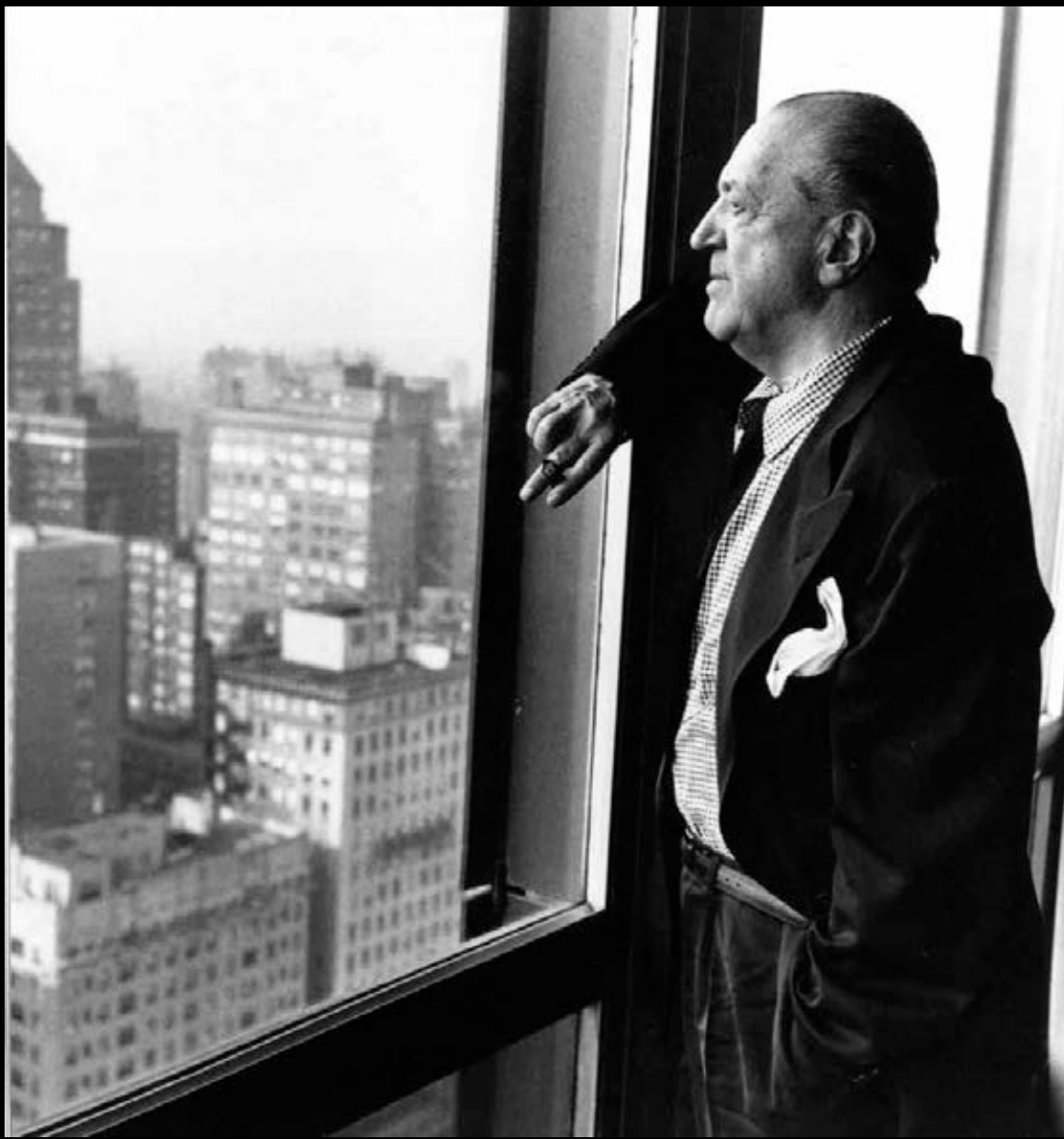


Jean-Louis Cohen

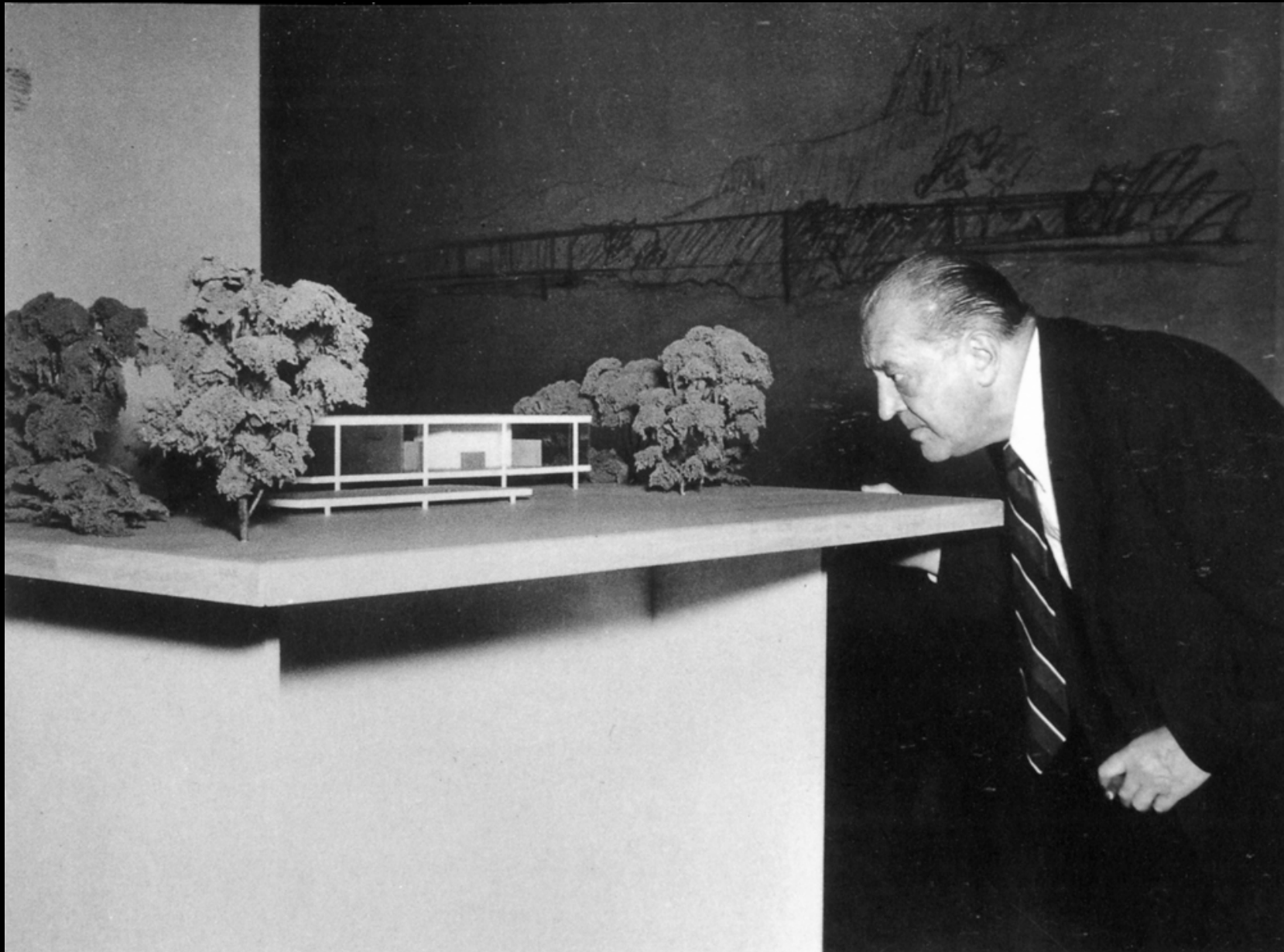
Mies van der Rohe et la construction de la métropole, de Berlin à Chicago

7.

Le cadre de la vie moderne : la maison Farnsworth et les appartements du Lake Shore Drive



Mies à la fenêtre de l'immeuble du 860 Lake Shore Drive, vers 1953.



Mies et la maquette de la maison Farnsworth House au MoMA, 1947. Sur le mur, son projet pour une maison dans la montagne de 1934.



Dr. Edith Farnsworth : portrait et au travail avec Myron Goldsmith.



La Fox River, vue en 1991.

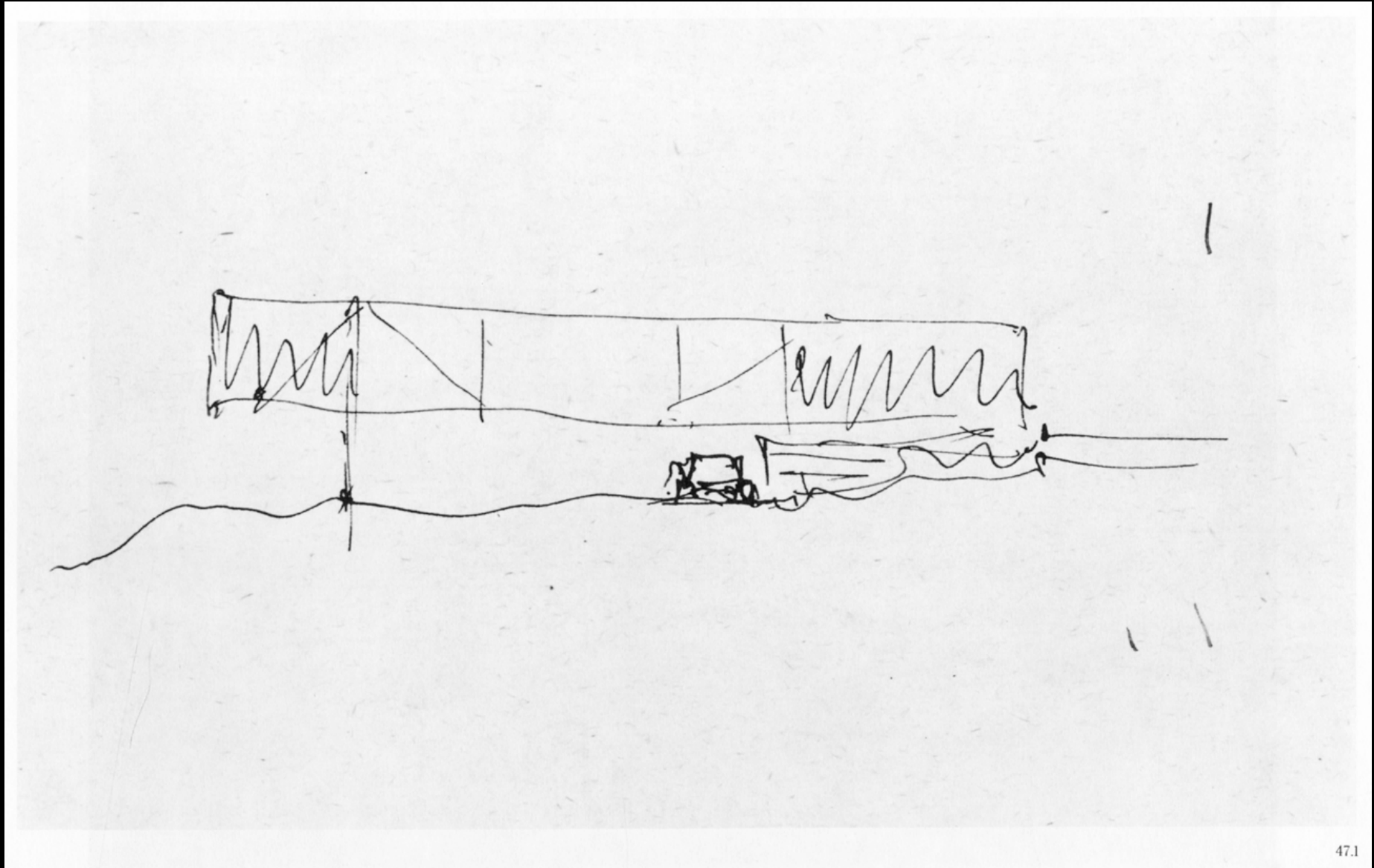
4/23/45

Talk to McCormack on
phone — more than 24' of head
room will be needed in some
laboratories.

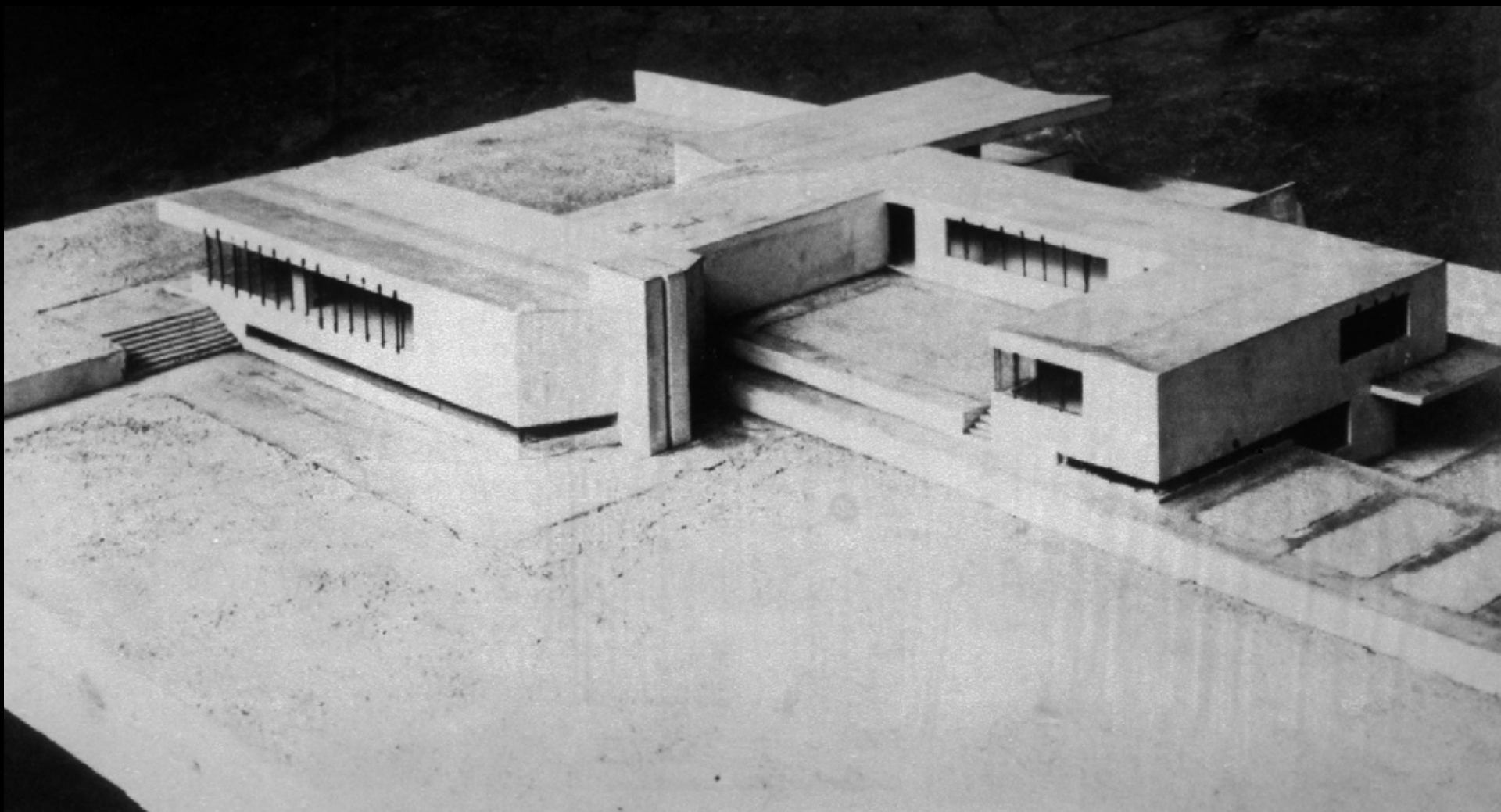
MET. AND CHEM. ENG.



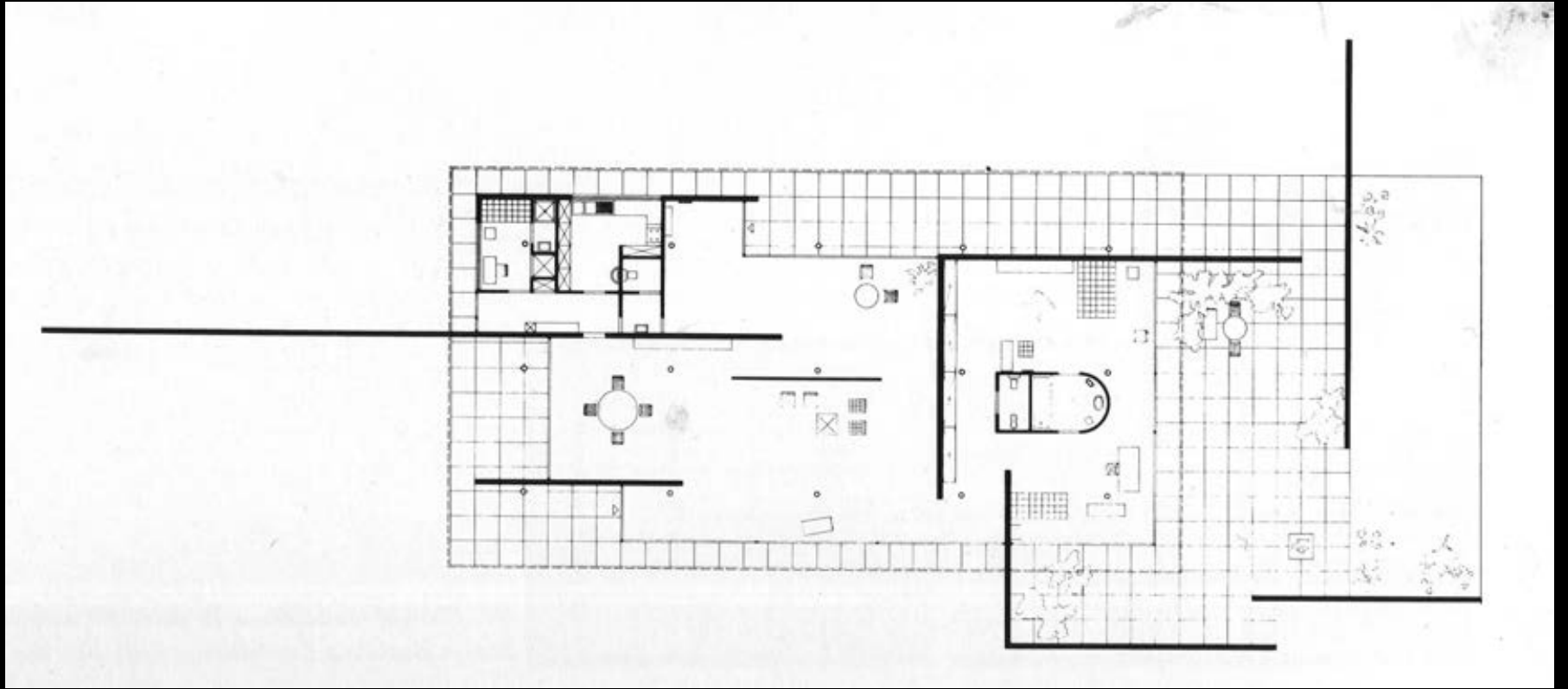
Maison Farnsworth, croquis précoce sur un papier de l'IIT, 1945.



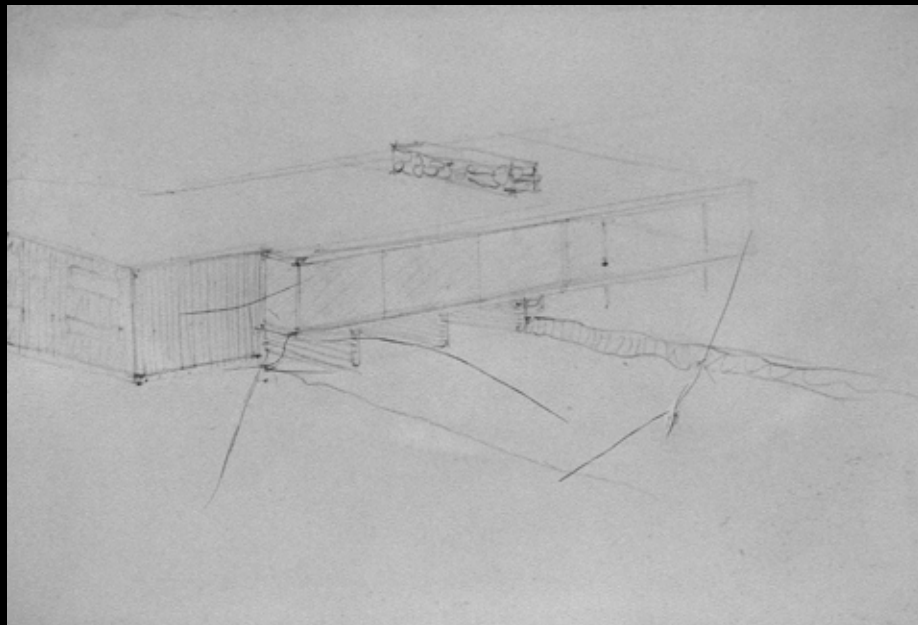
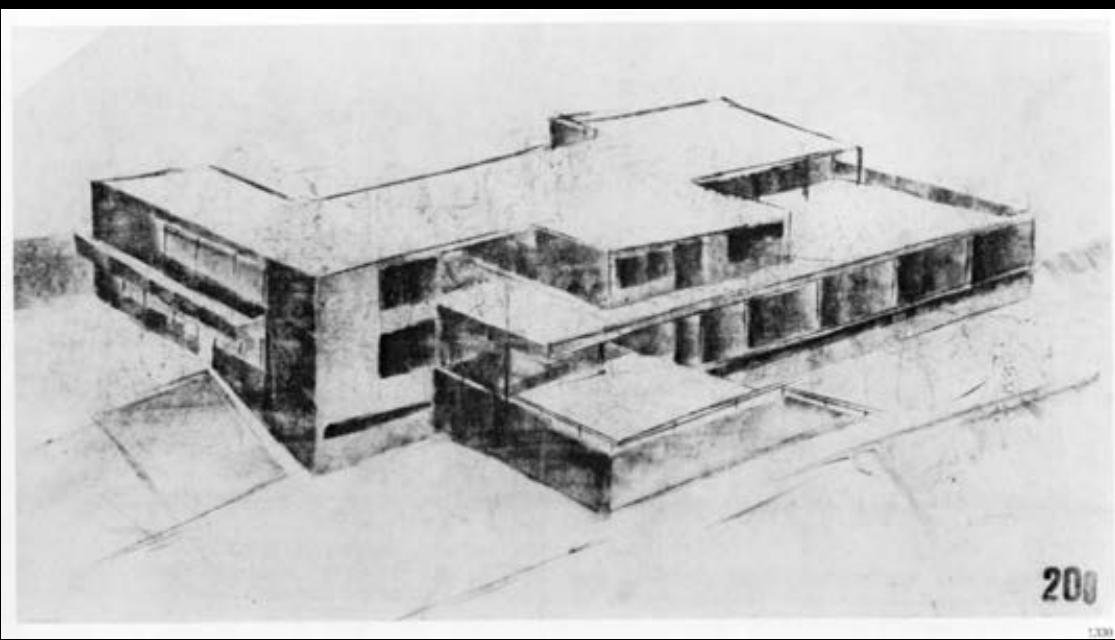
Projet de maison de verre, 1934.



Projet de maison de campagne en béton, 1923.



Habitation d'un célibataire à la Bauausstellung, Berlin, 1931, plan.



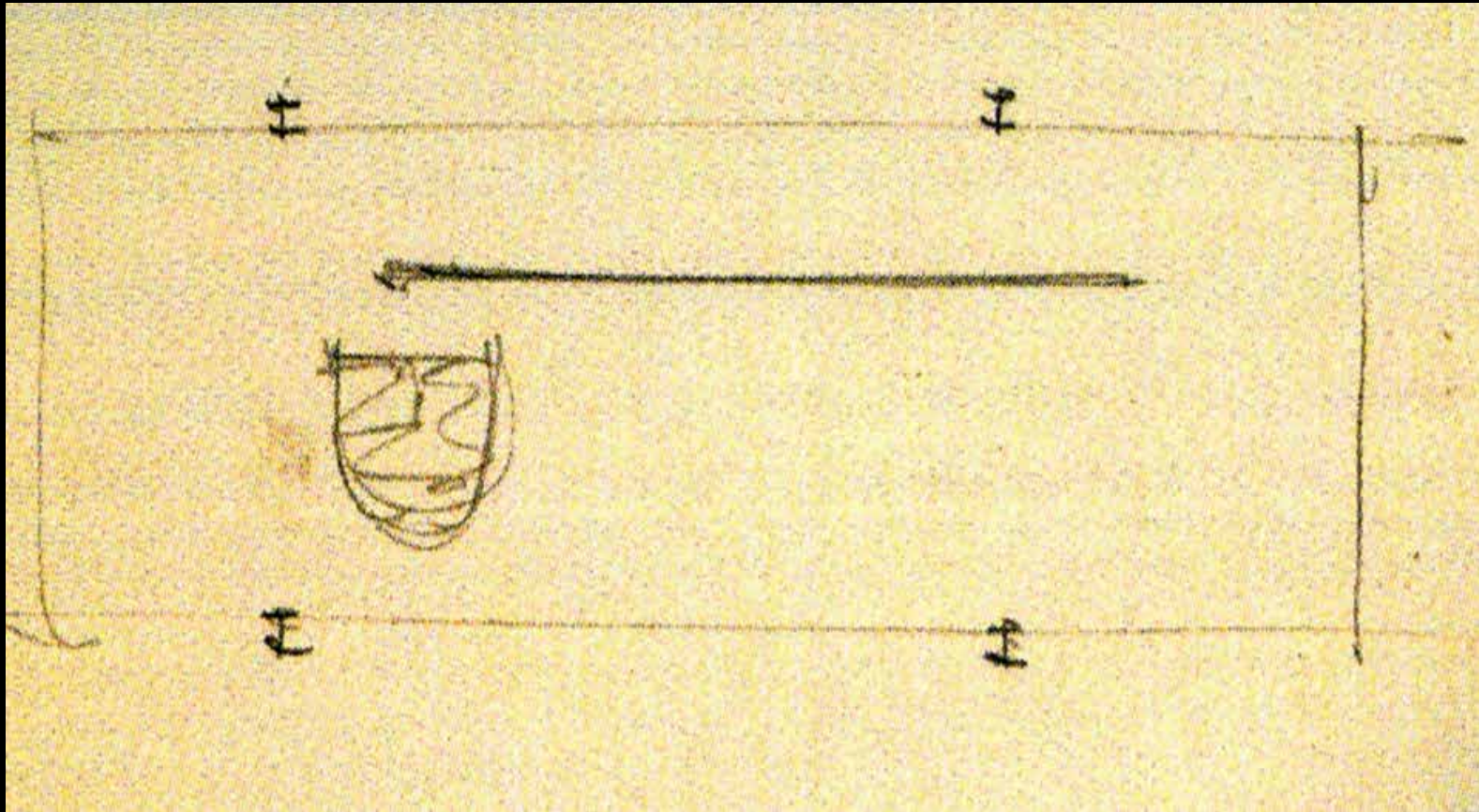
Maison Tugendhat, Brno, 1929-30.

Projet de maison Resor, Jackson Hole, Wyoming, 1938.

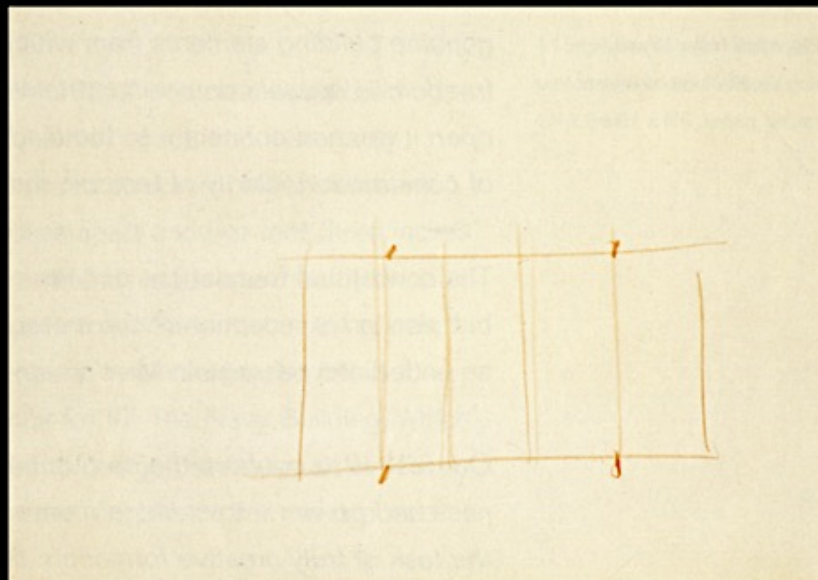
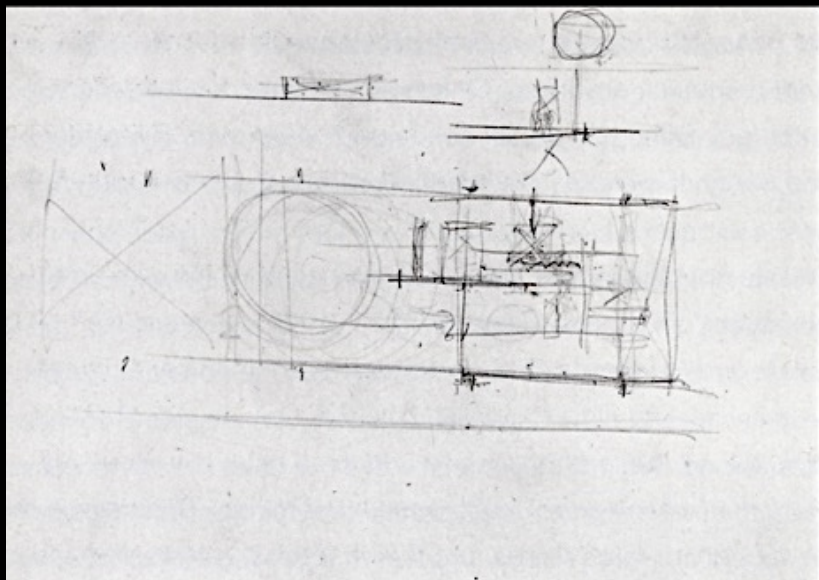
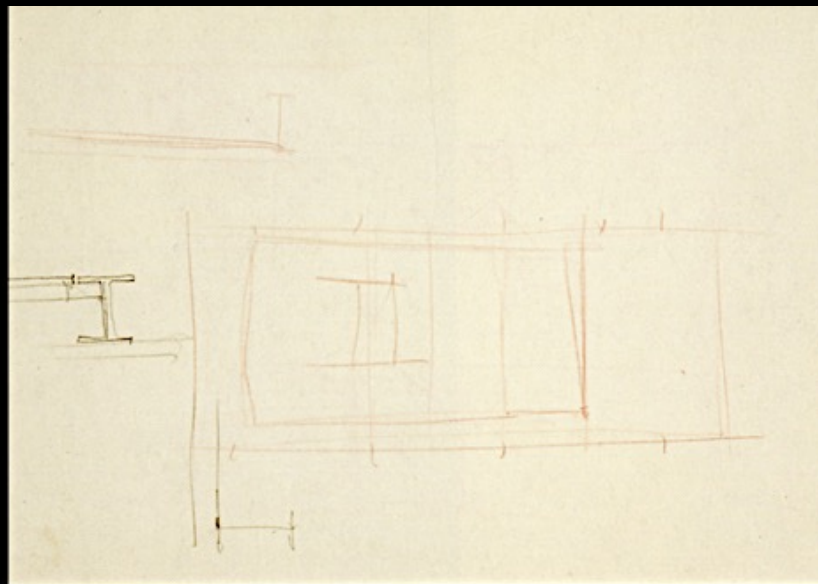
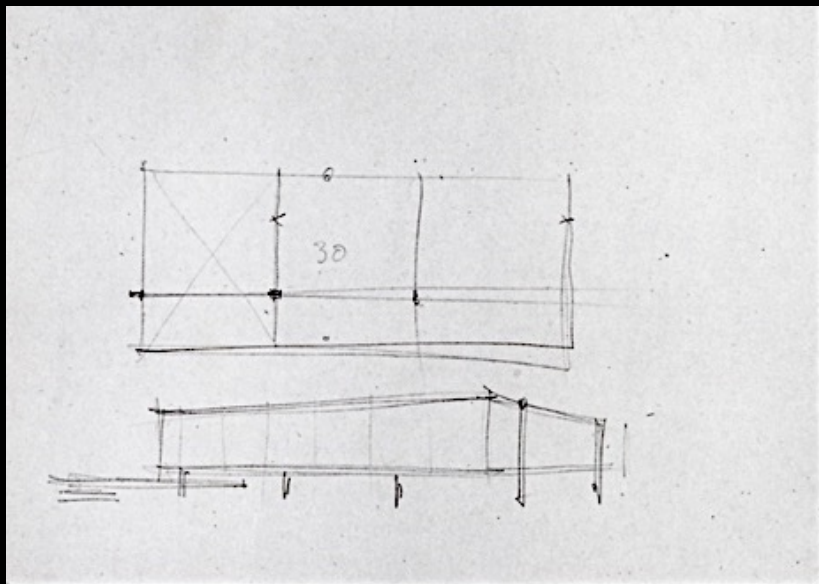


Karl-Friedrich Schinkel, château de Charlottenhof, Potsdam, 1839.

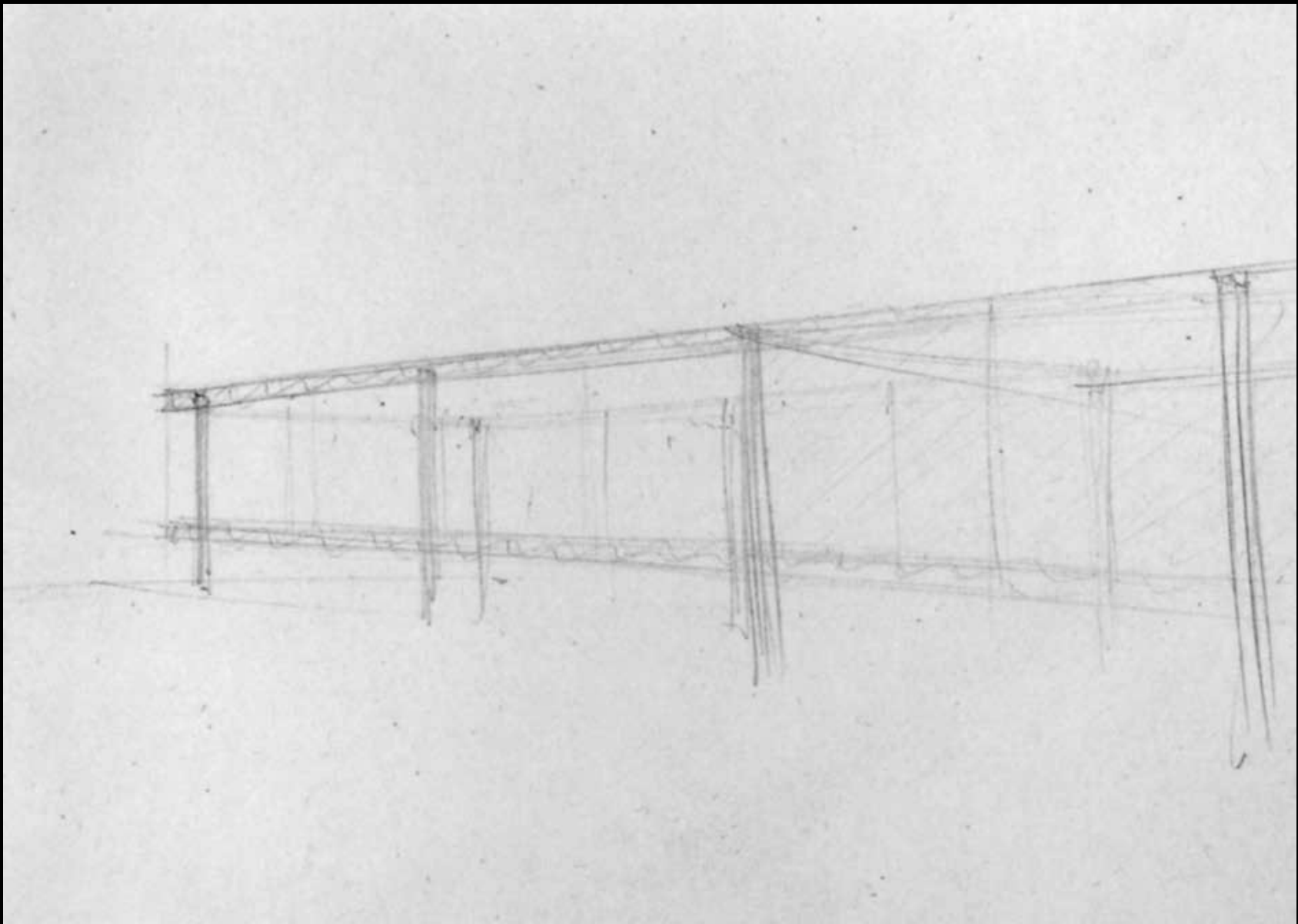




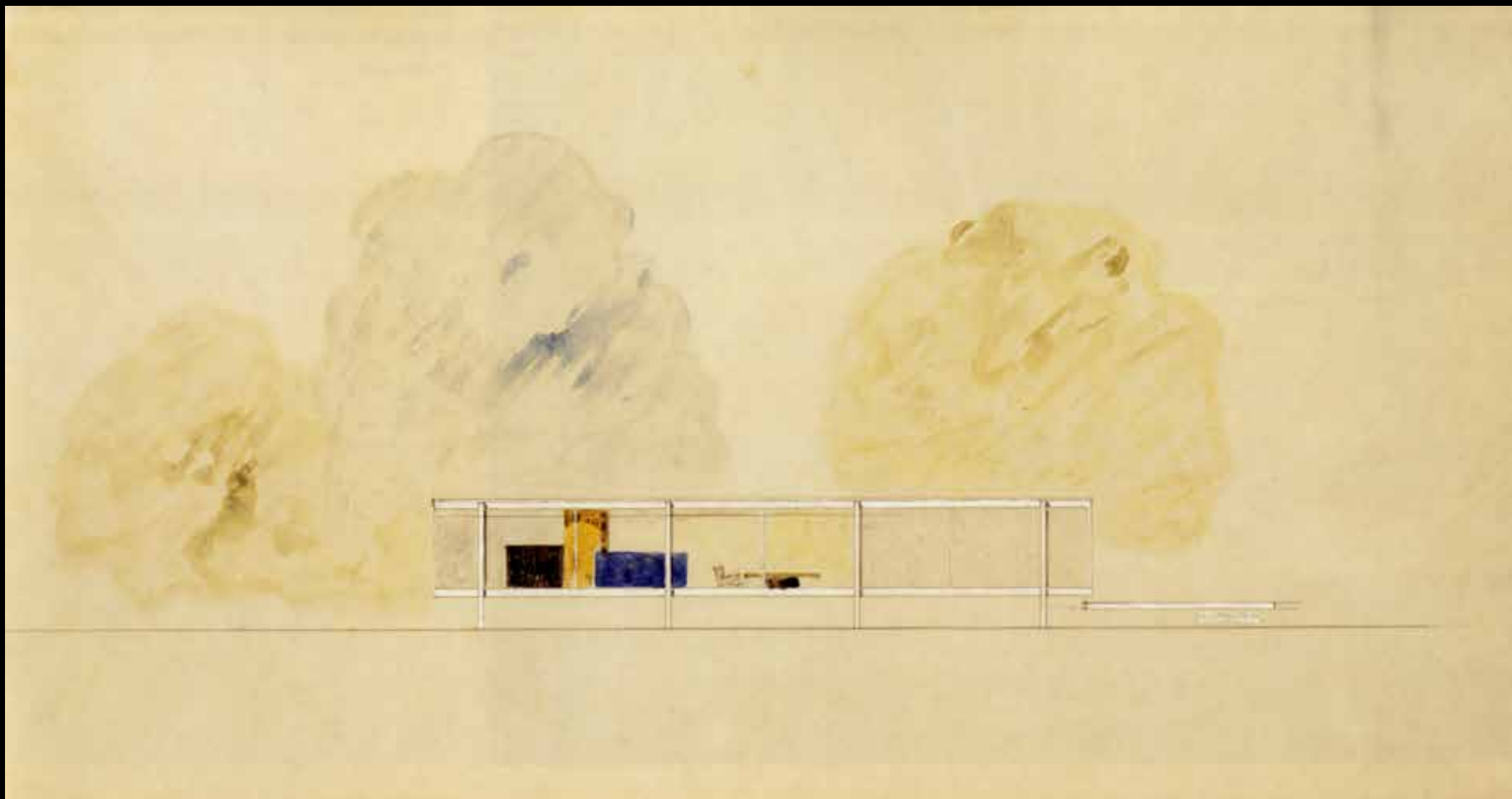
Maison Farnsworth, variante avec un noyau en forme de fer-à-cheval.



Maison Farnsworth, croquis d'étude.



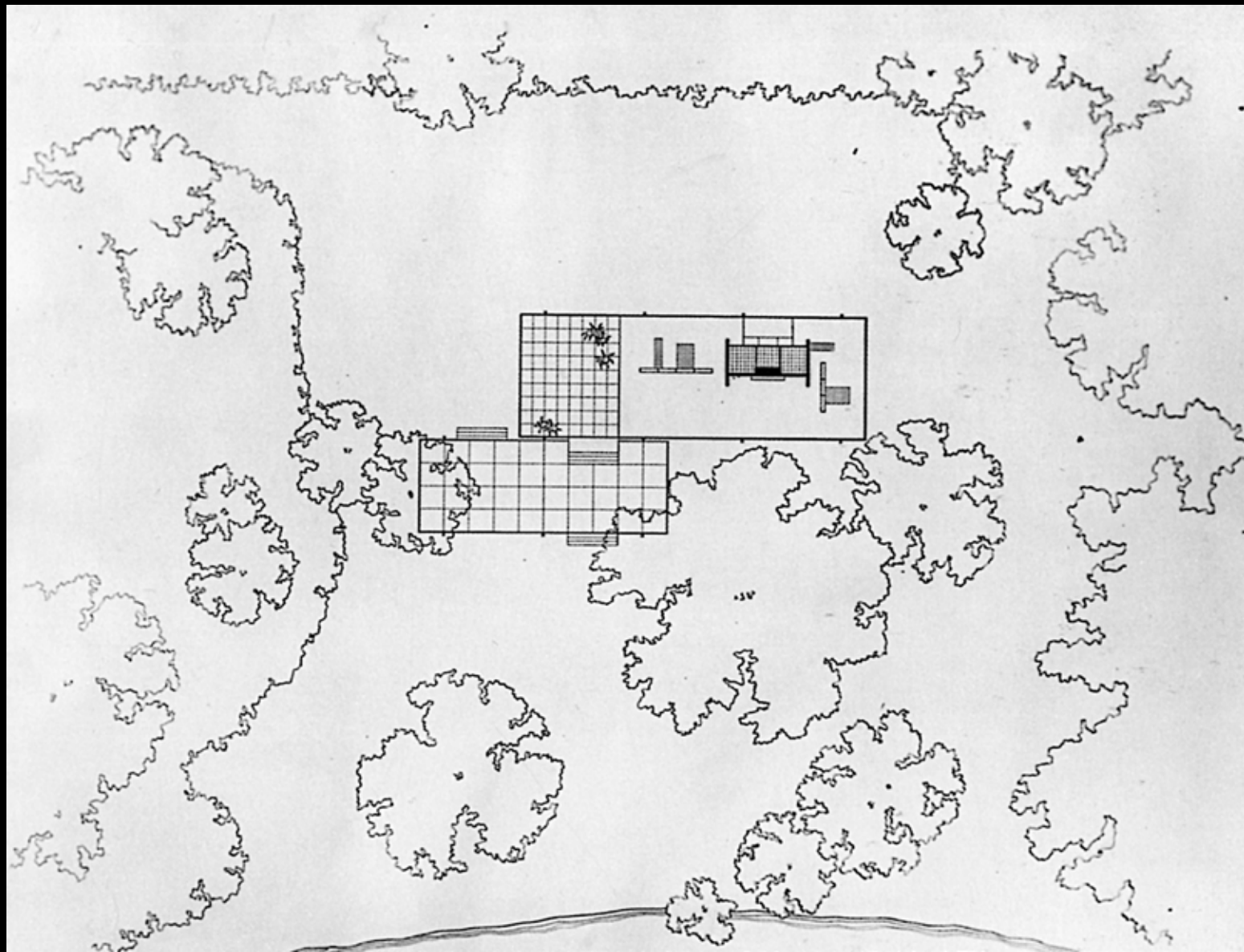
Maison Farnsworth, croquis perspectif.



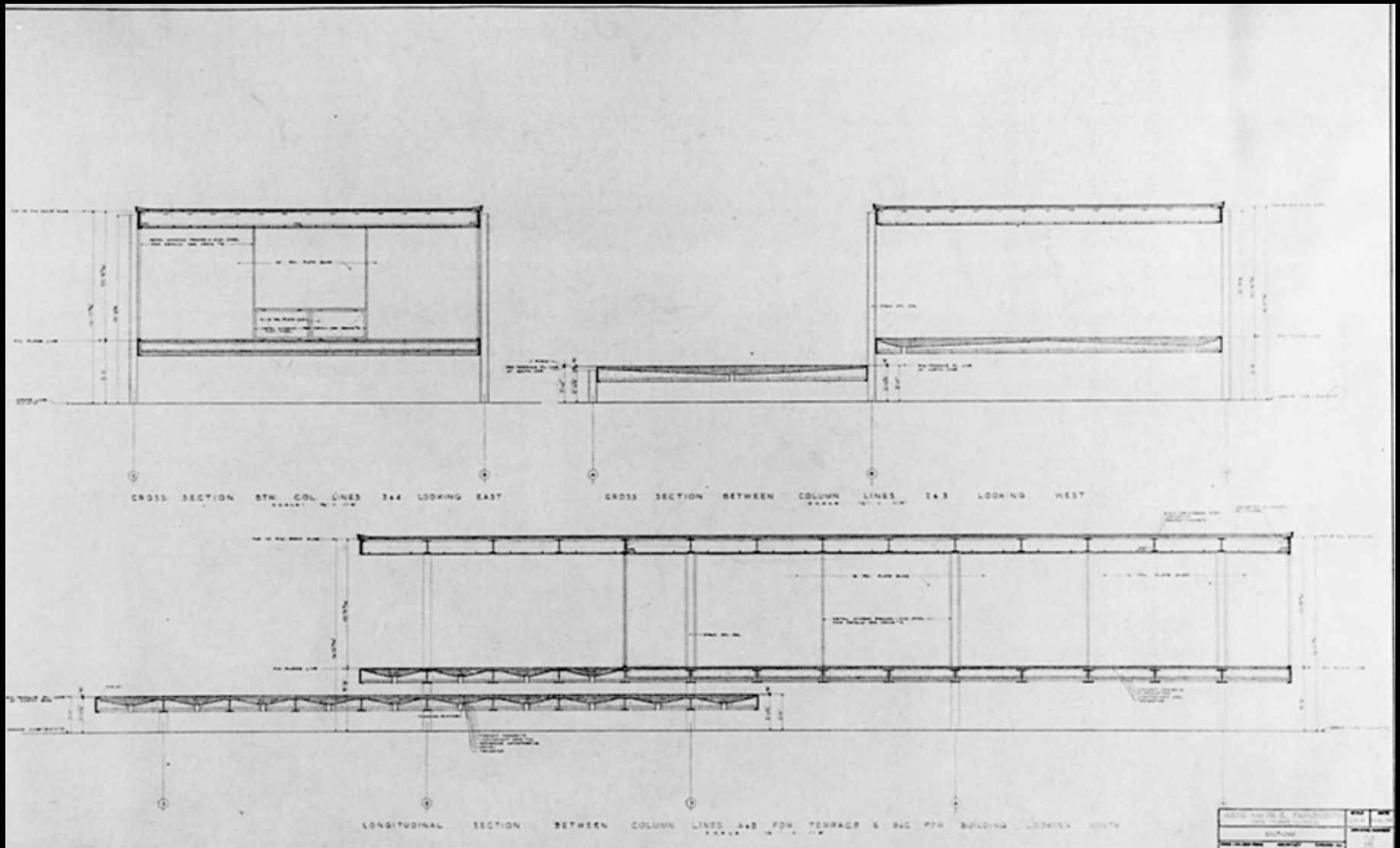
Maison Farnsworth, élévation du premier projet, vers 1946.



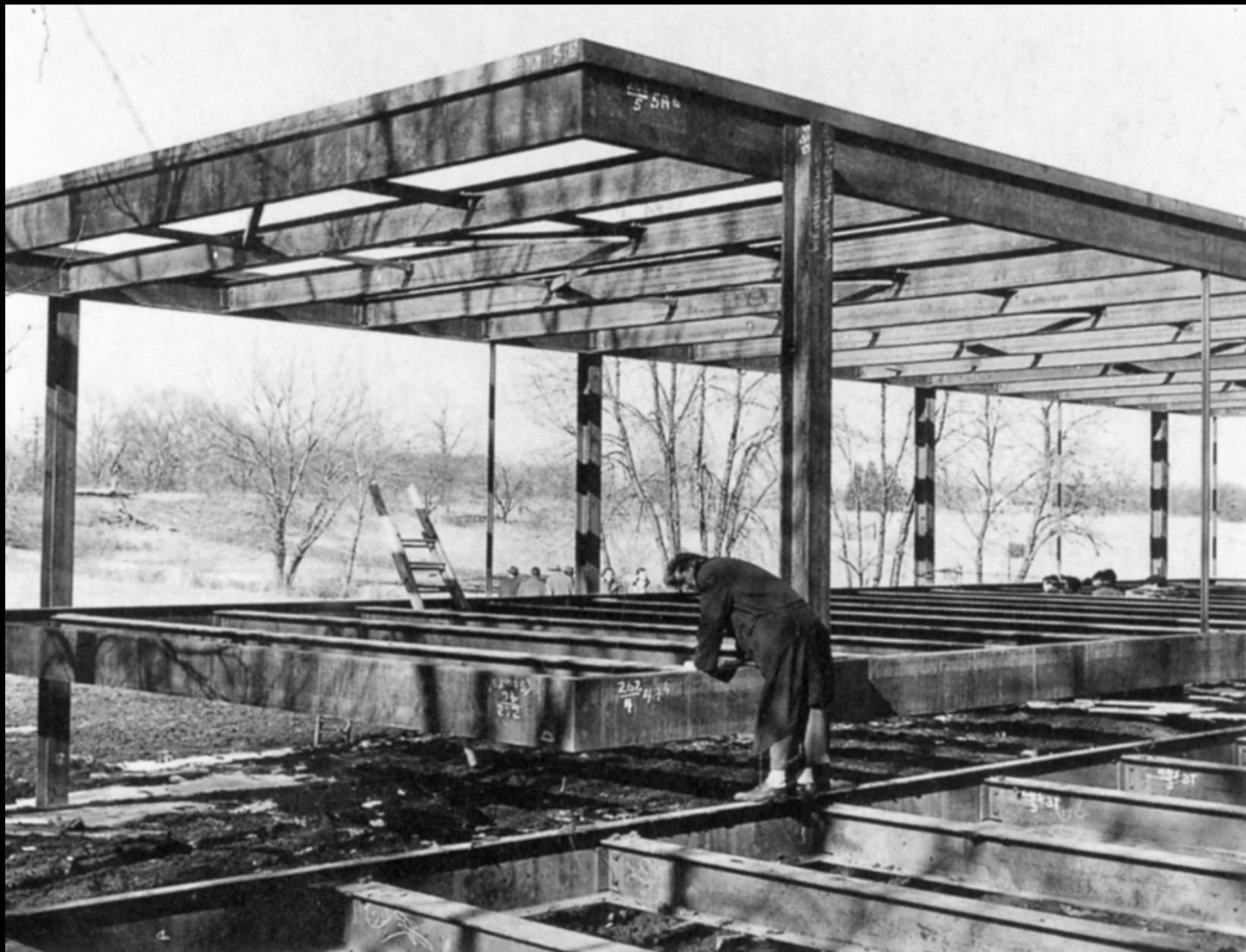
Maison Farnsworth, maquette exposée au MoMA, 1947.



Maison Farnsworth, plan définitif.



Maison Farnsworth, coupes définitives.



Maison Farnsworth. Vue du chantier.



Maison Farnsworth. Mies sur le chantier.



Maison Farnsworth House. Vue depuis la Fox River.



Maison Farnsworth. Vue de l'extérieur.



Villa impériale Katsura, Kyoto. Photographie de Yasuhiro Ishimoto.



Maison Farnsworth. Vue de l'extérieur en 1991.



Maison Farnsworth. Vue de l'extérieur en 1991.



Maison Farnsworth. Vue de l'extérieur en 1991.



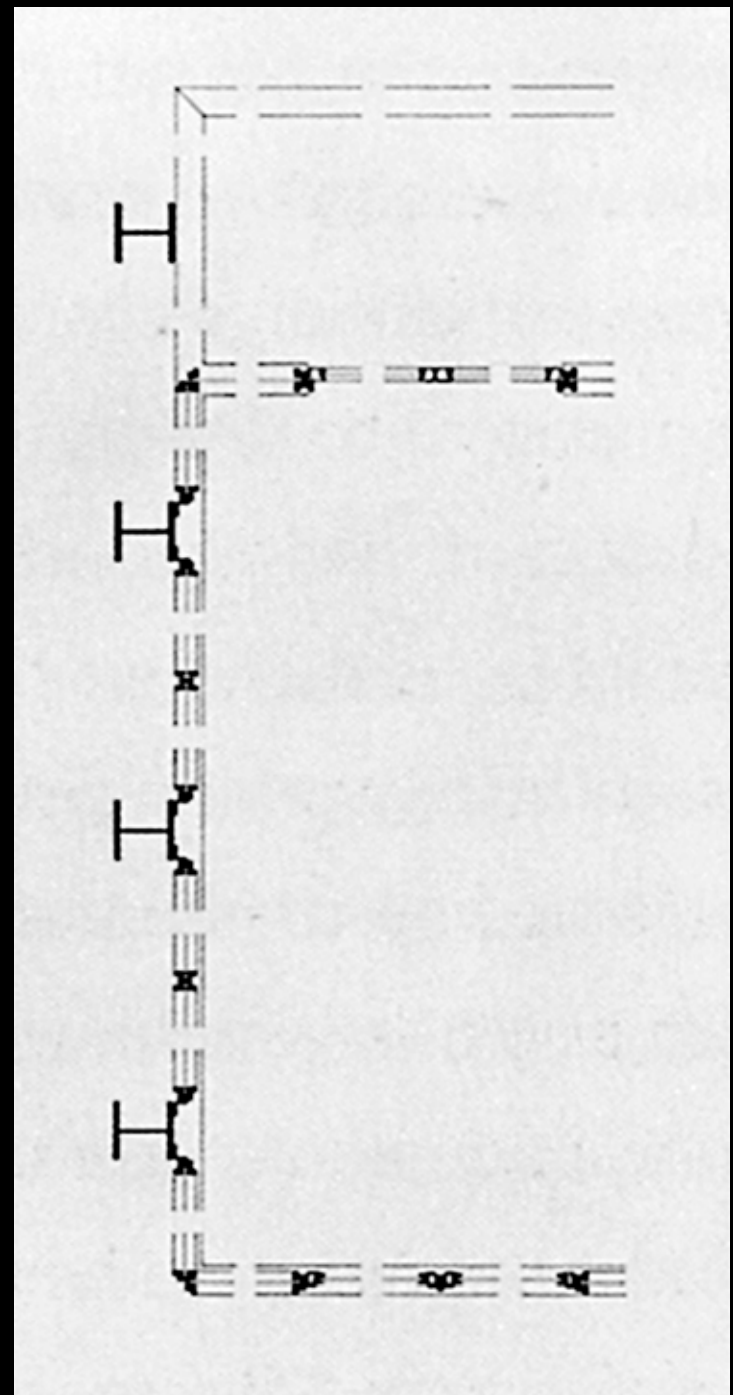
Maison Farnsworth. Vue de l'extérieur en 1991.



Maison Farnsworth. Vues d'une façade en 1991.



Maison Farnsworth. Détails de la façade.





Maison Farnsworth. Détails.



Maison Farnsworth. Vue de l'intérieur vers 1990.



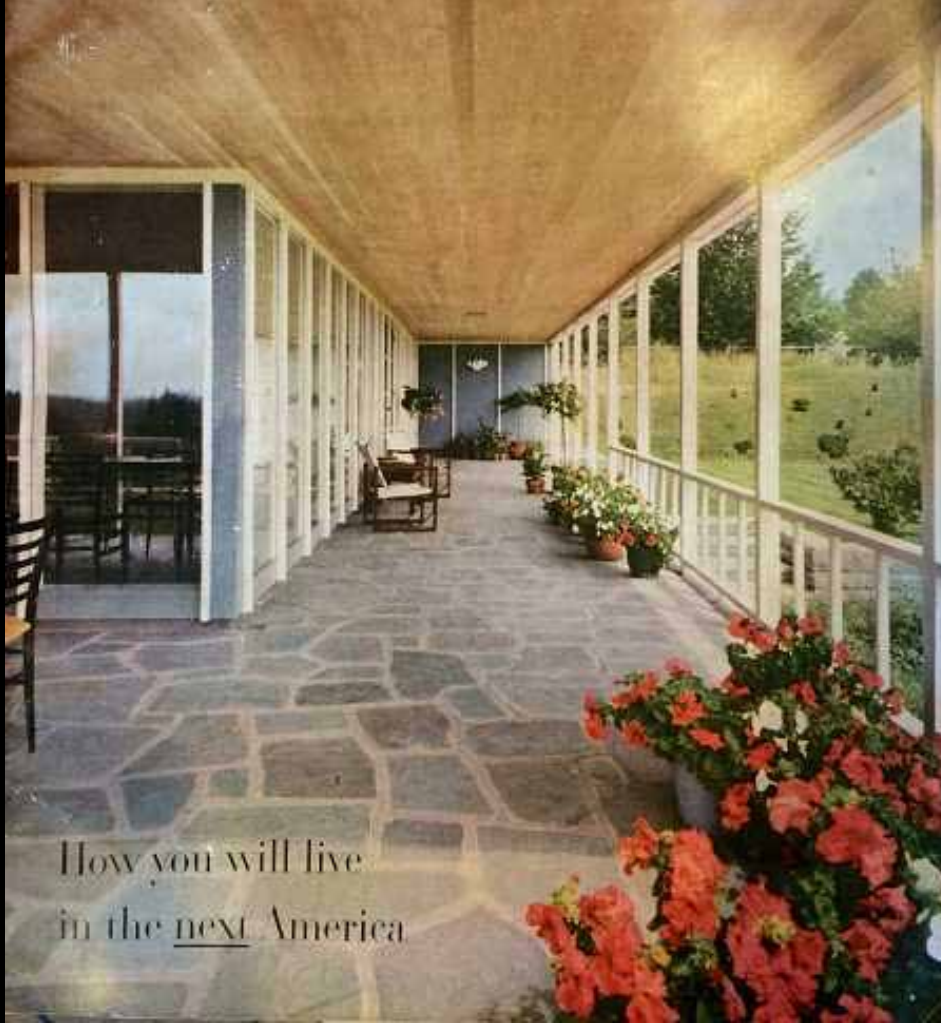
Maison Farnsworth. Vue de l'intérieur vers 1980.



Maison Farnsworth. Vue de l'intérieur vers 1990.

House Beautiful

APRIL 1953



How you will live
in the next America

THE THREAT TO THE NEXT AMERICA

By Elizabeth Gordon, Editor

I have decided to speak to you in the name of the people of the United States. I have decided to speak to you in the name of the people of the United States. I have decided to speak to you in the name of the people of the United States.

They are all trying to sell the idea that "this is war," but in a country that prides itself on its freedom of the press, they are promoting a policy of appeasement, a policy of appeasement. They are promoting a policy of appeasement, a policy of appeasement.

My intended message is this: Think of it in words, not in pictures. Think of it in words, not in pictures. Think of it in words, not in pictures.

It is not the people of the United States who are the cause of the trouble. It is not the people of the United States who are the cause of the trouble. It is not the people of the United States who are the cause of the trouble.

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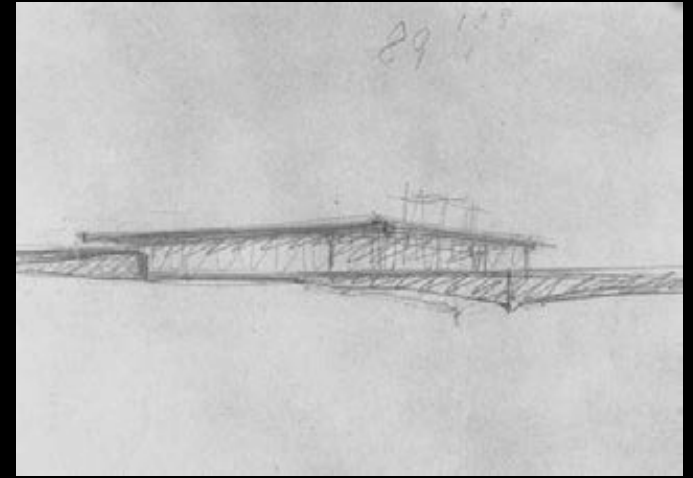
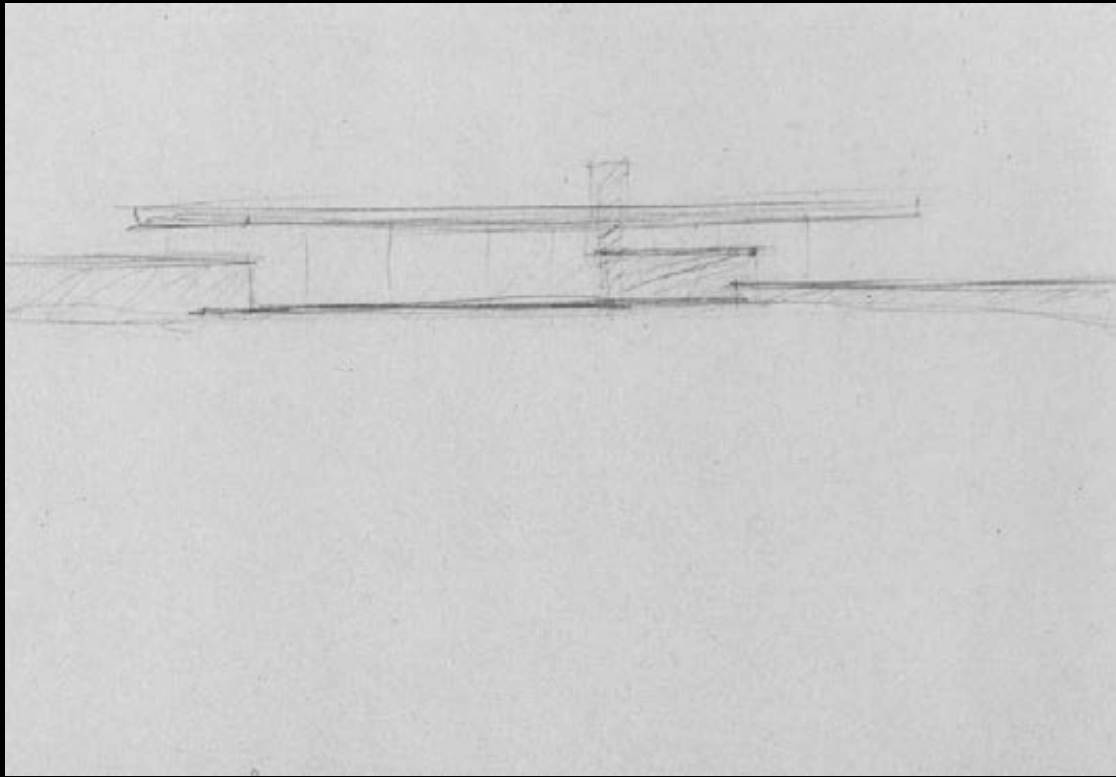
CHARGES FAMED ARCHITECT WITH FRAUD, DECEIT

Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe, internationally known architect, was accused of fraud yesterday in an answer to his suit for mechanic's lien foreclosure brought in Kendall county court last July 13 against Dr. Edith B. Farnsworth, Chicago physician. The two were fast friends until recent months. Van Der Rohe set forth in his

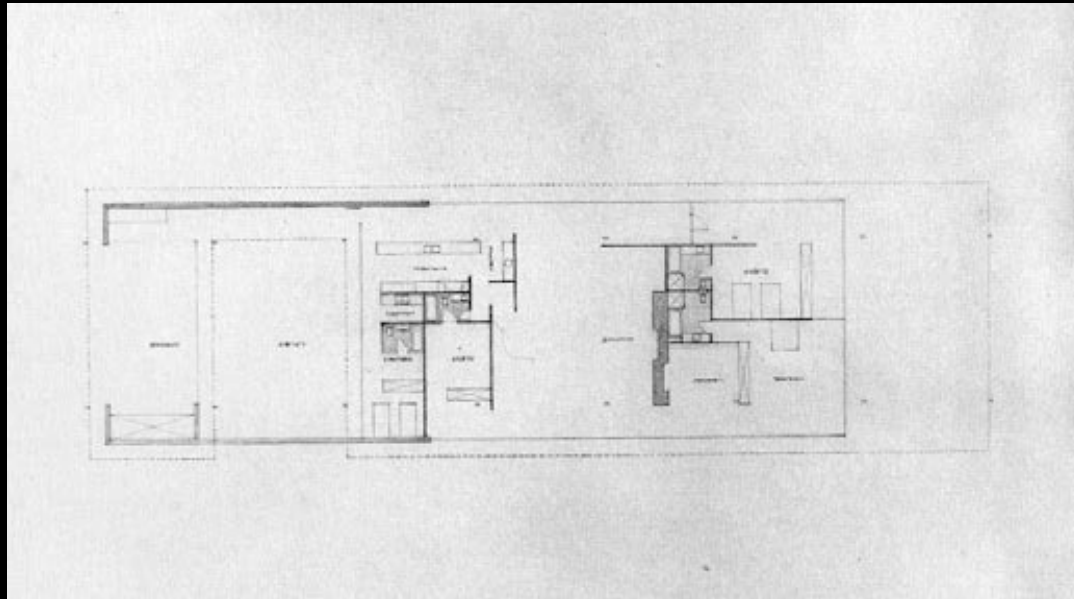
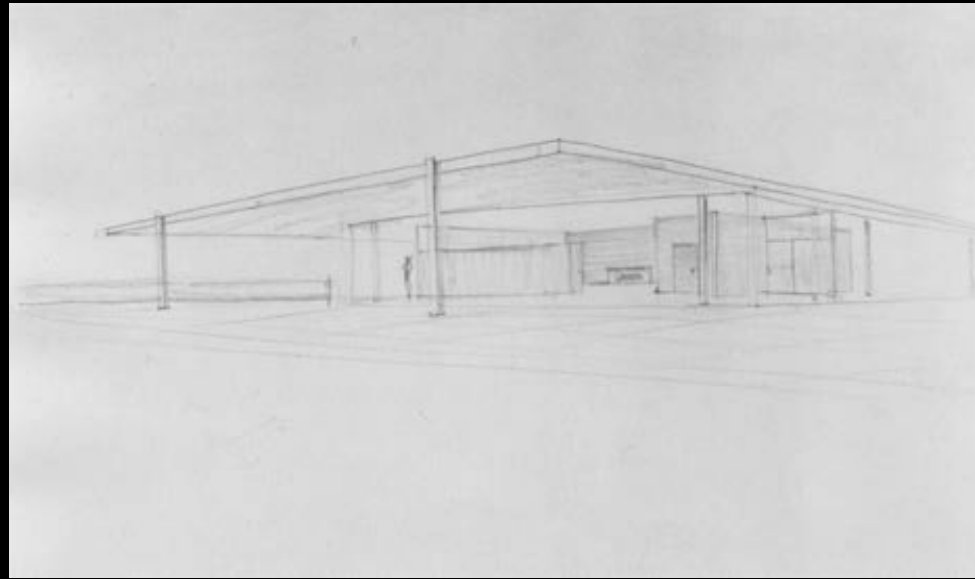
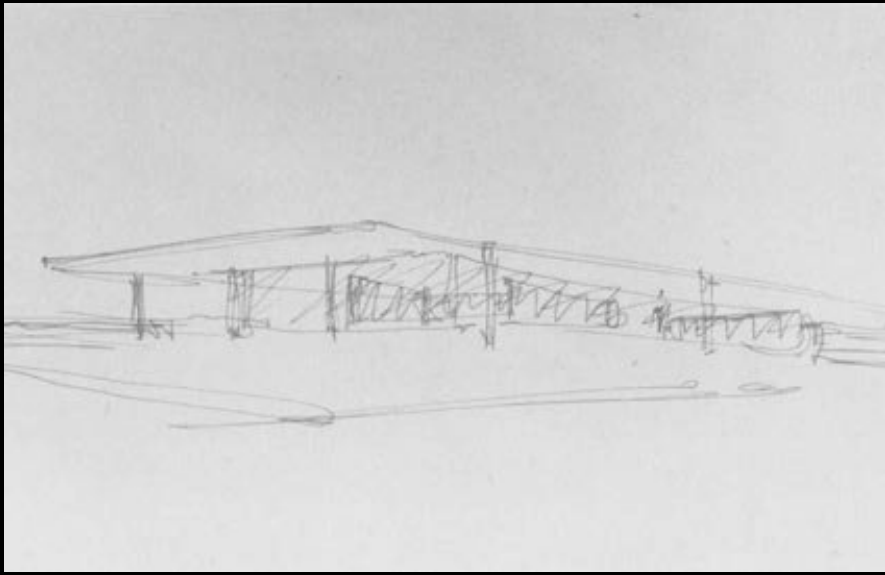


Van Der Rohe

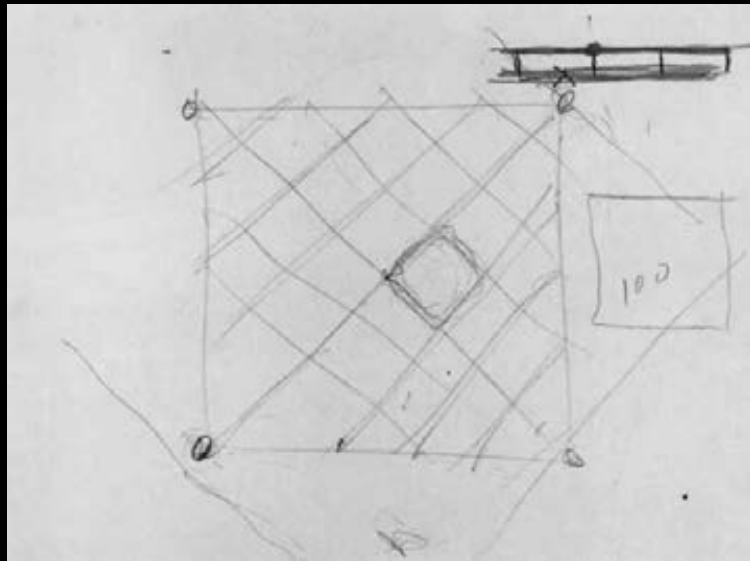
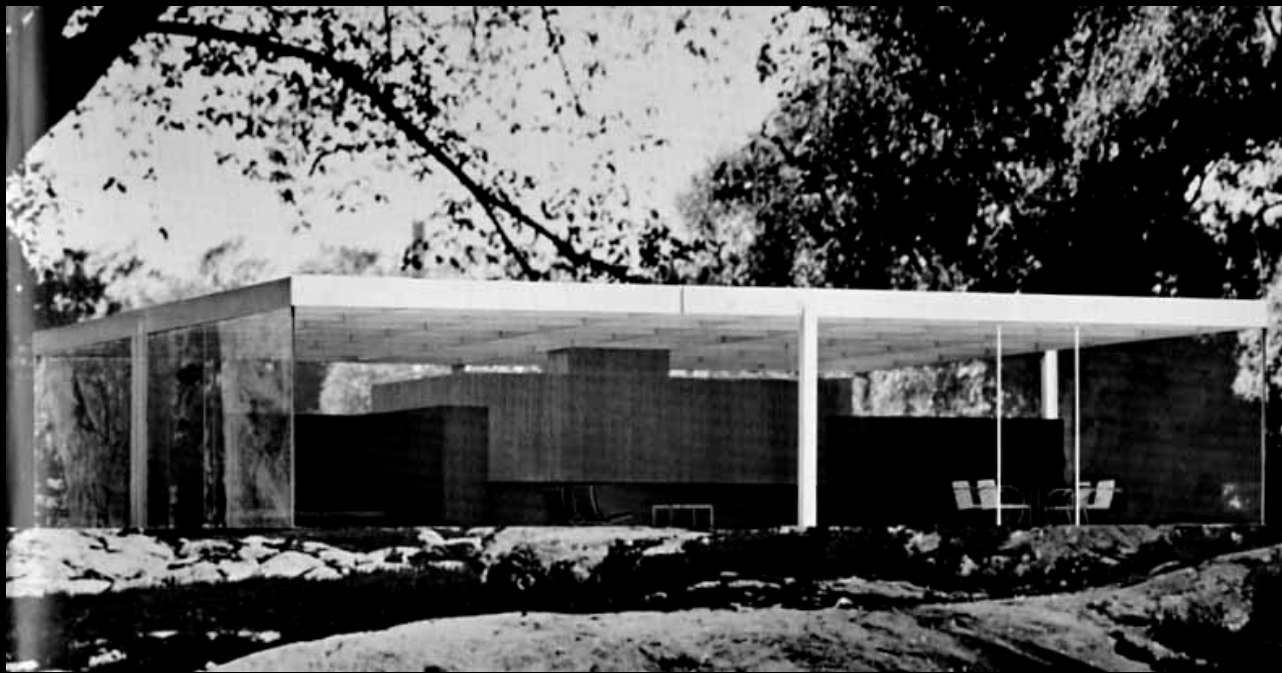
La maison Farnsworth comme "menace" : House Beautiful, avril 1953 et un procès.



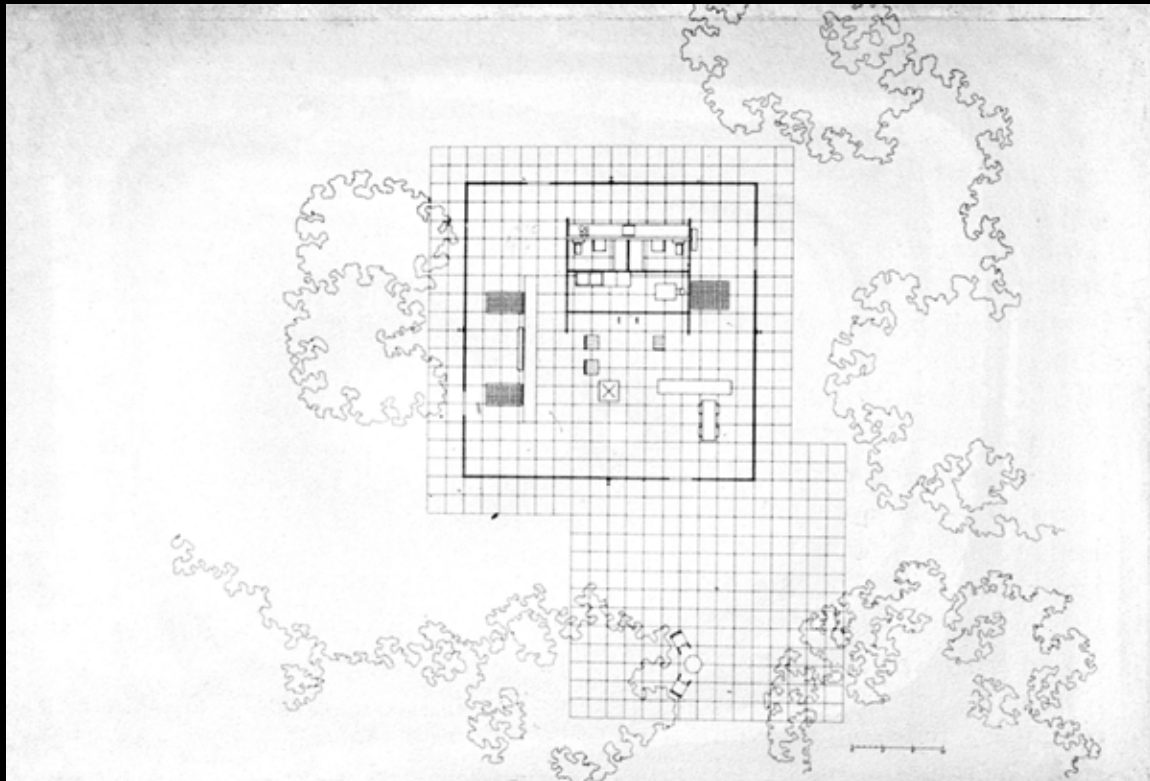
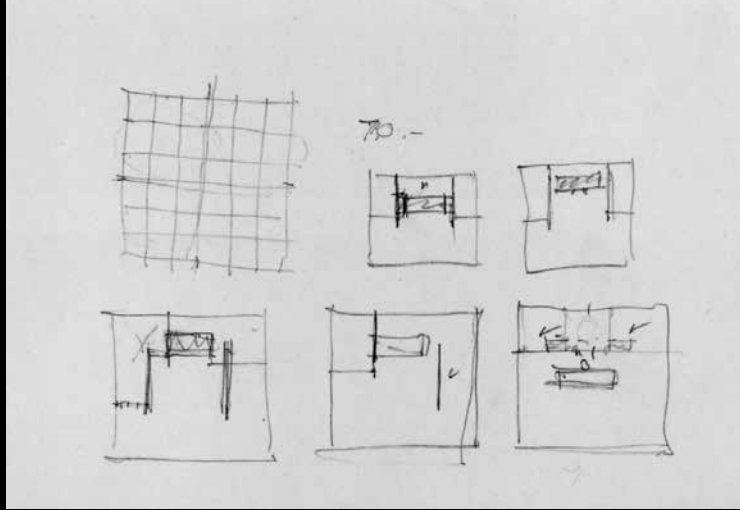
Projet de maison Cantor, Indianapolis, 1946-47.



Projet de maison Cantor, Indianapolis, 1946-47. Croquis et plans.

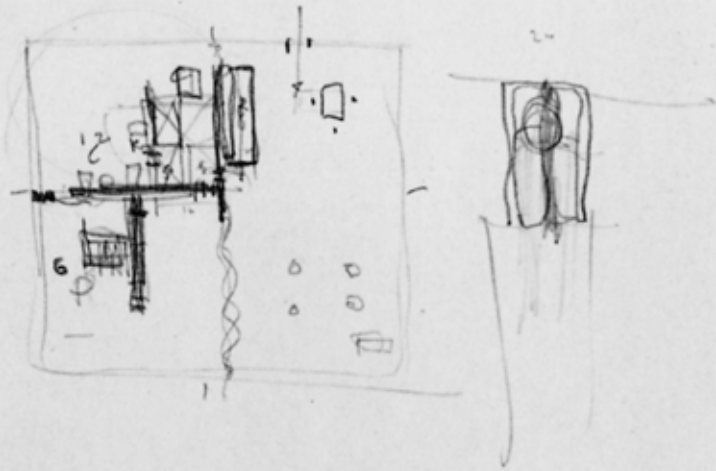


Projet de maison de 50' x 50', 1952. Schéma de plan et maquette réalisée à l'IIIT.



Projet de maison de 50' x 50', 1952. Plans.

3 Daughters 2-4-6



Projet de maison de 50' x 50', 1952. Études de plan par Myron Goldsmith.



Philip Johnson, Maison de verre, New Canaan, 1948-49. Vue de l'extérieur.



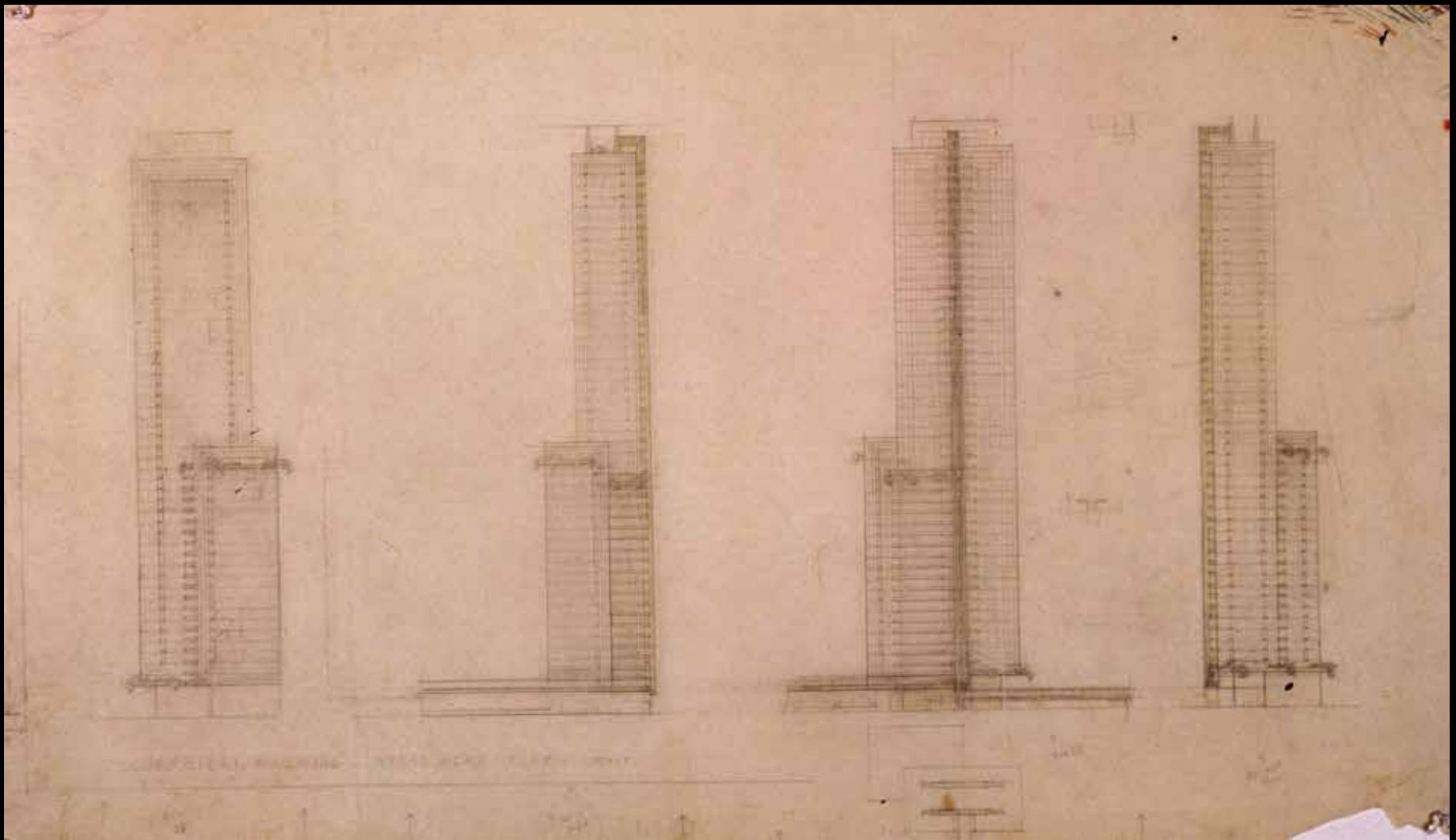
Philip Johnson, Maison de verre, New Canaan, 1948-49. Vue de l'extérieur.



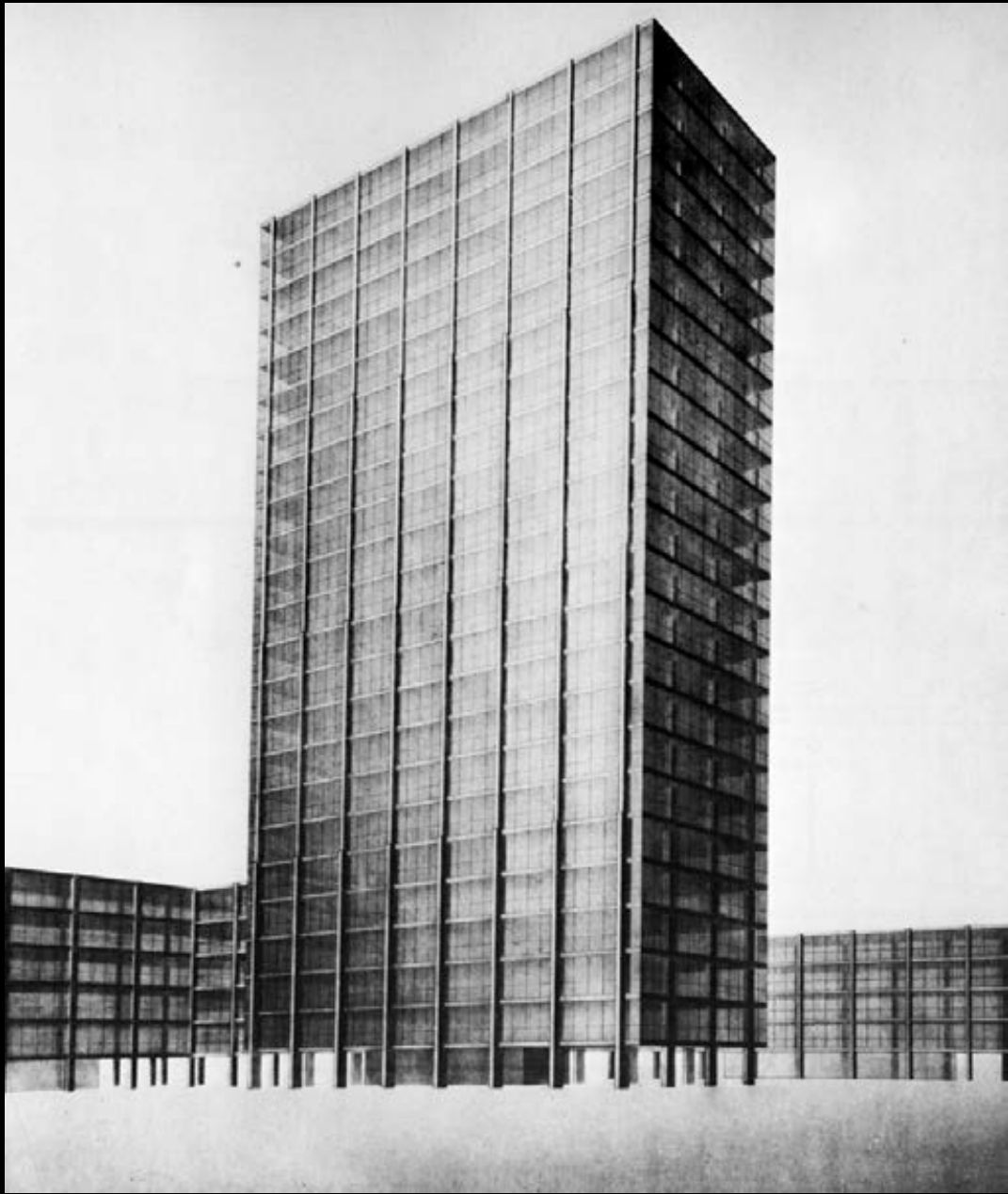
Philip Johnson, Maison de verre, New Canaan, 1948-49. Vue de l'intérieur.



George Howe, William Lescaze. Immeuble de la PSFS, Philadelphie, 1934.



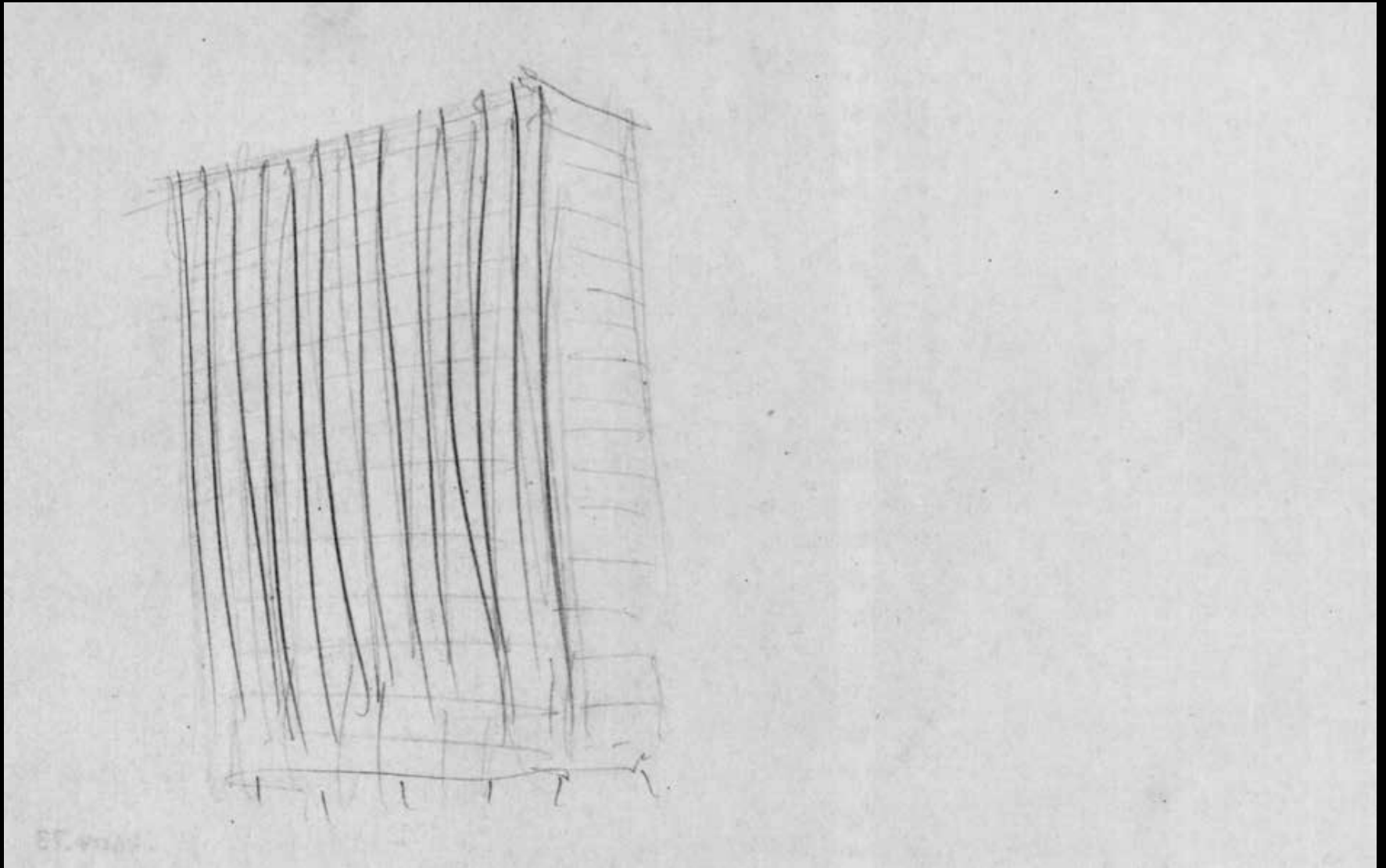
Frank Lloyd Wright, Gratte-ciel du comté dans Broadacre City, 1935.



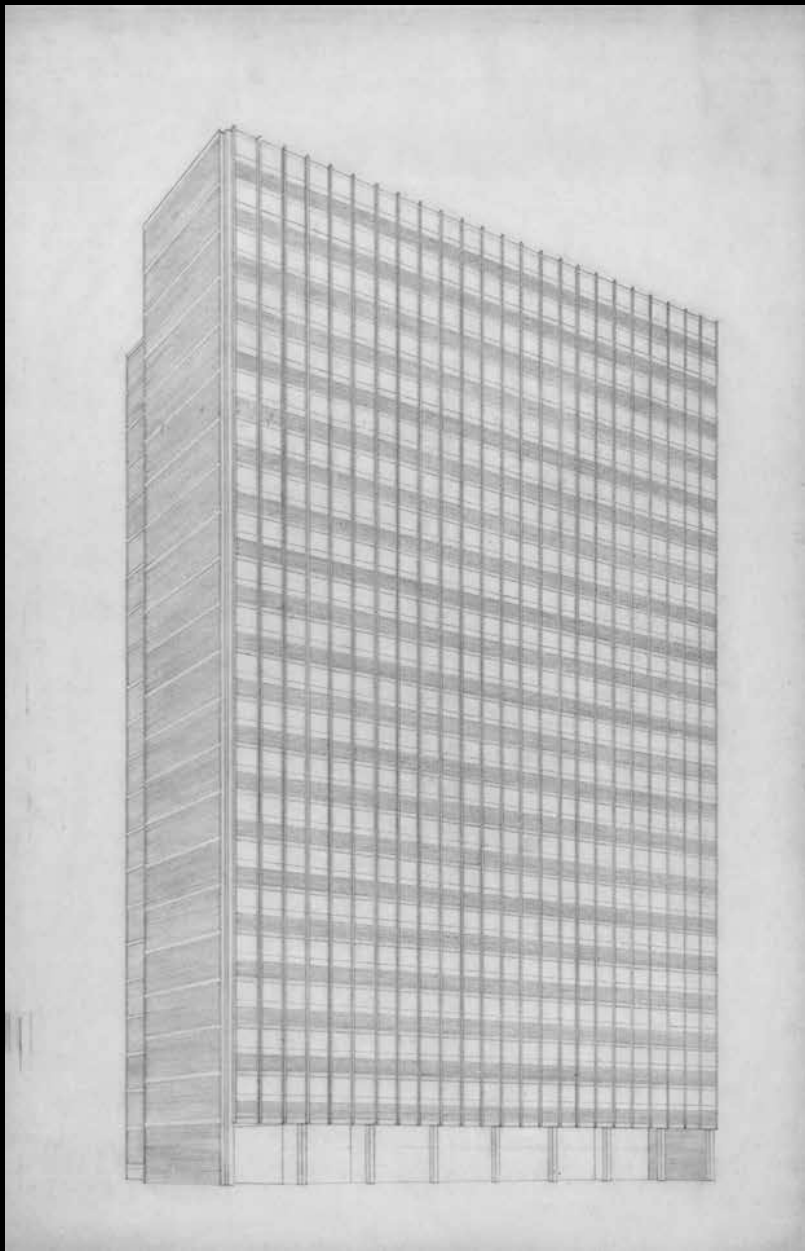
Joseph Fujikawa, projet de tour en béton, IIT, 1944.



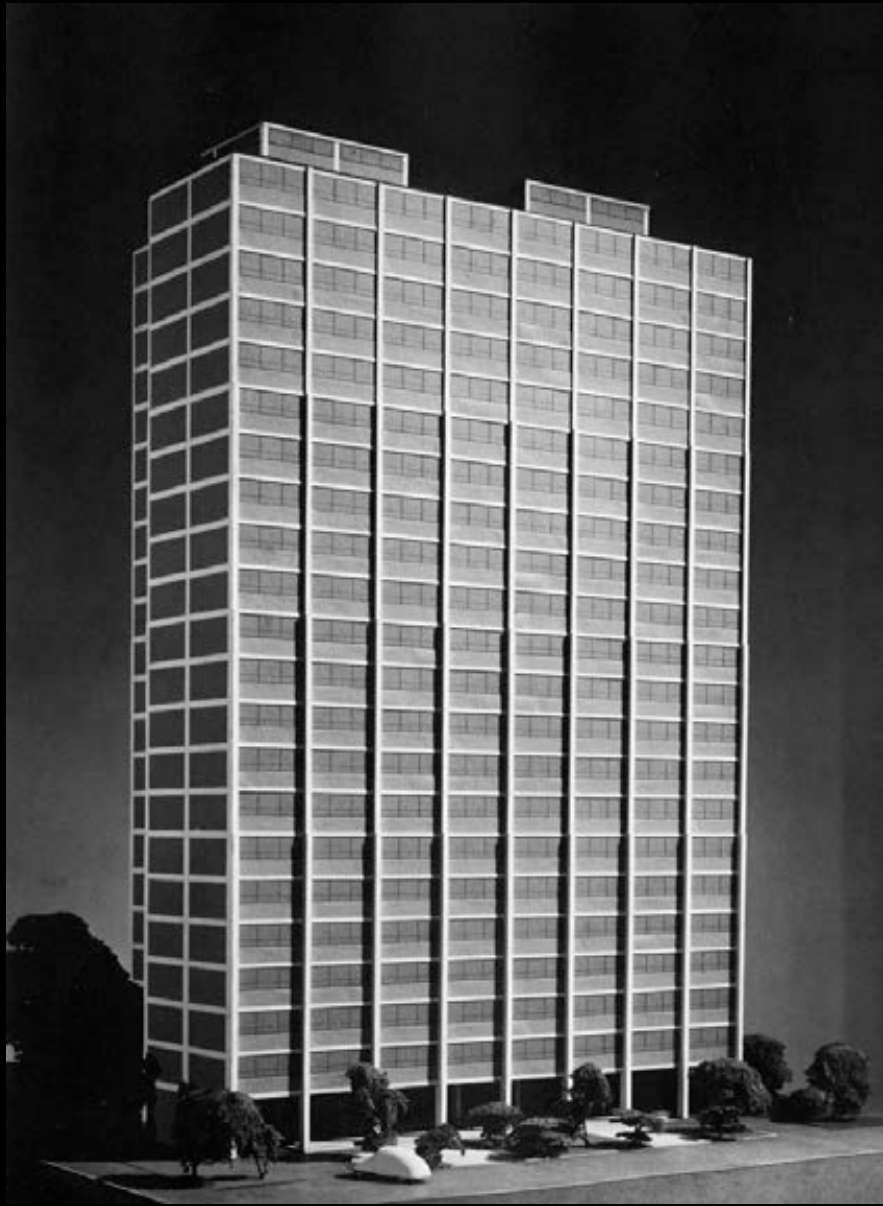
Mies van der Rohe and Herbert Greenwald, Chicago, 1956.



Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49.



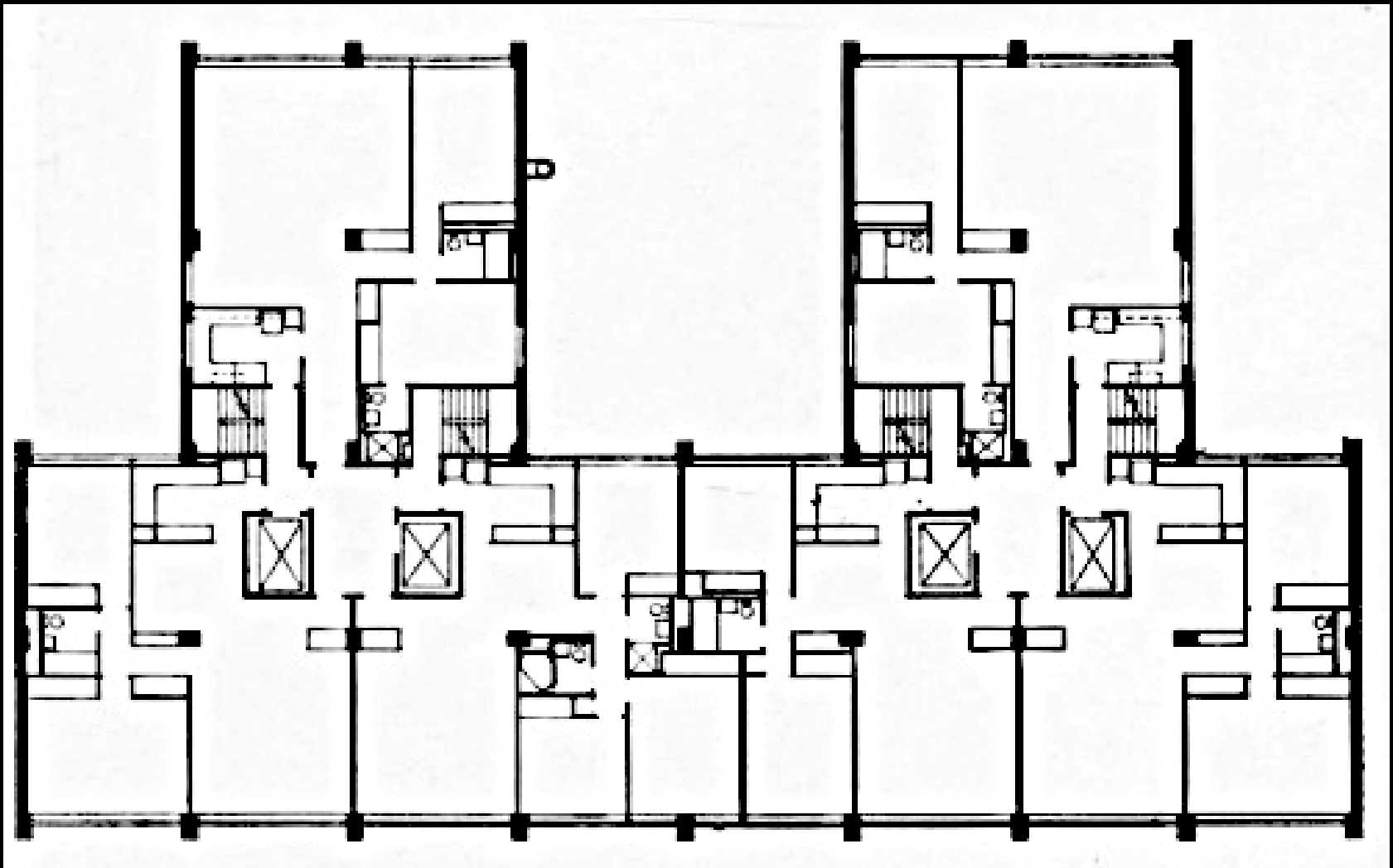
Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49.



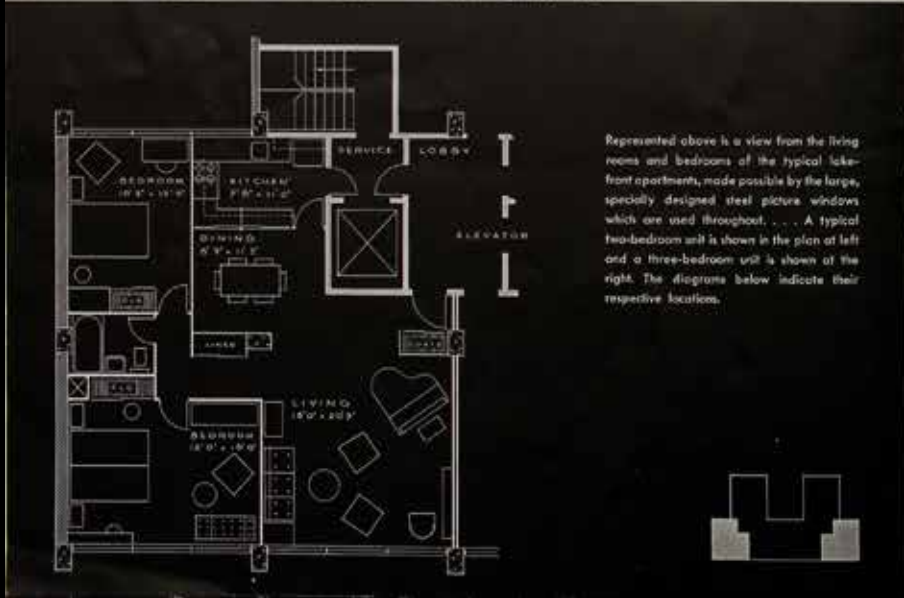
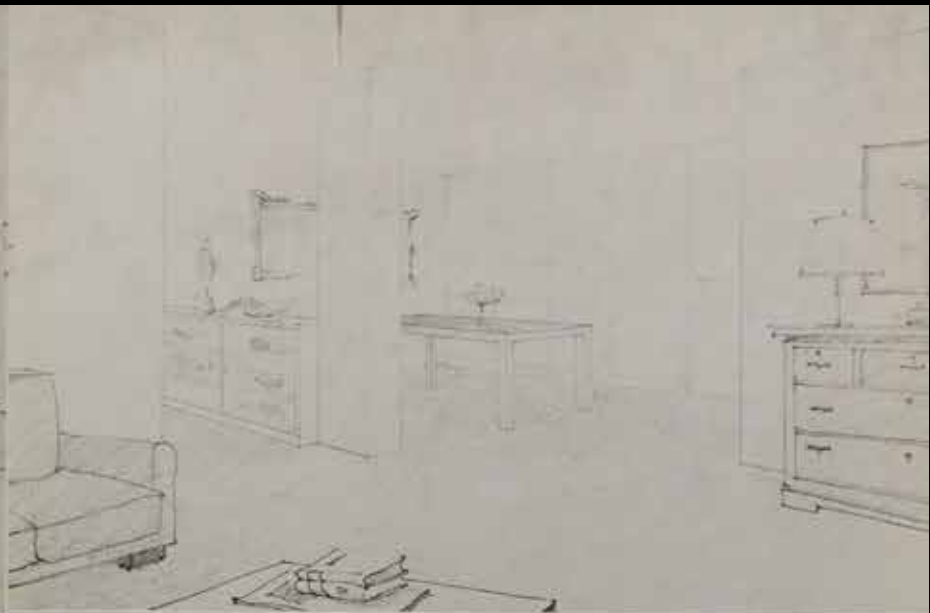
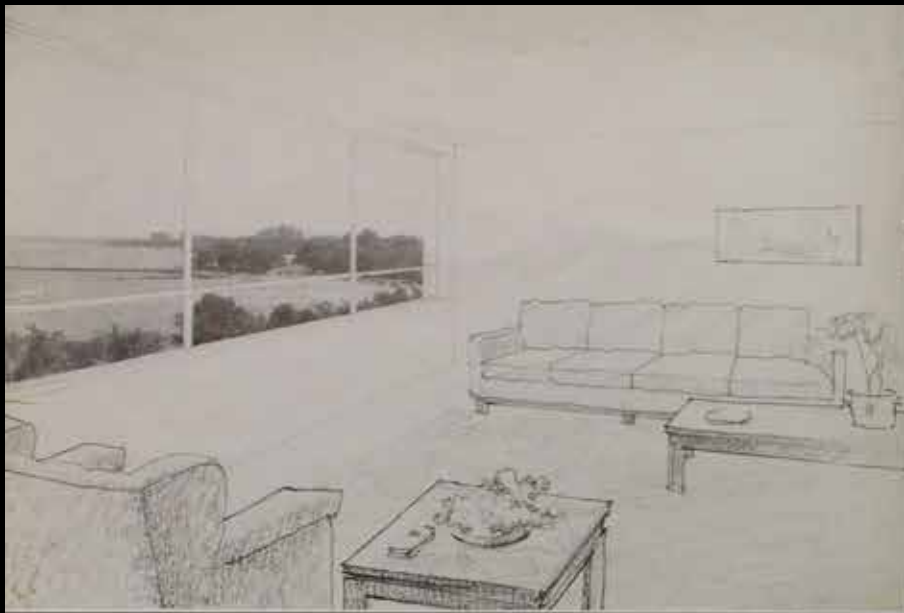
Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49.



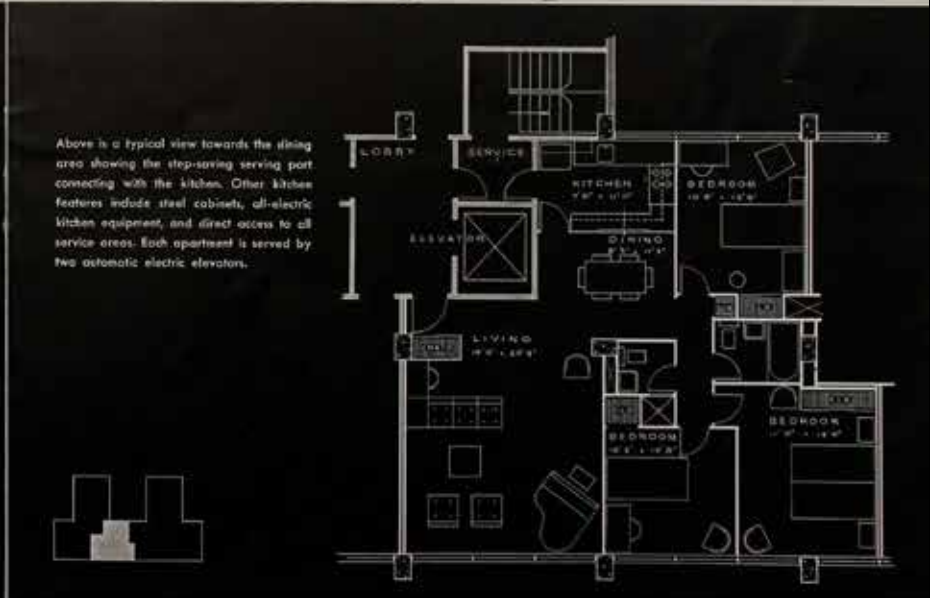
Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49.



Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49. Plan des niveaux.

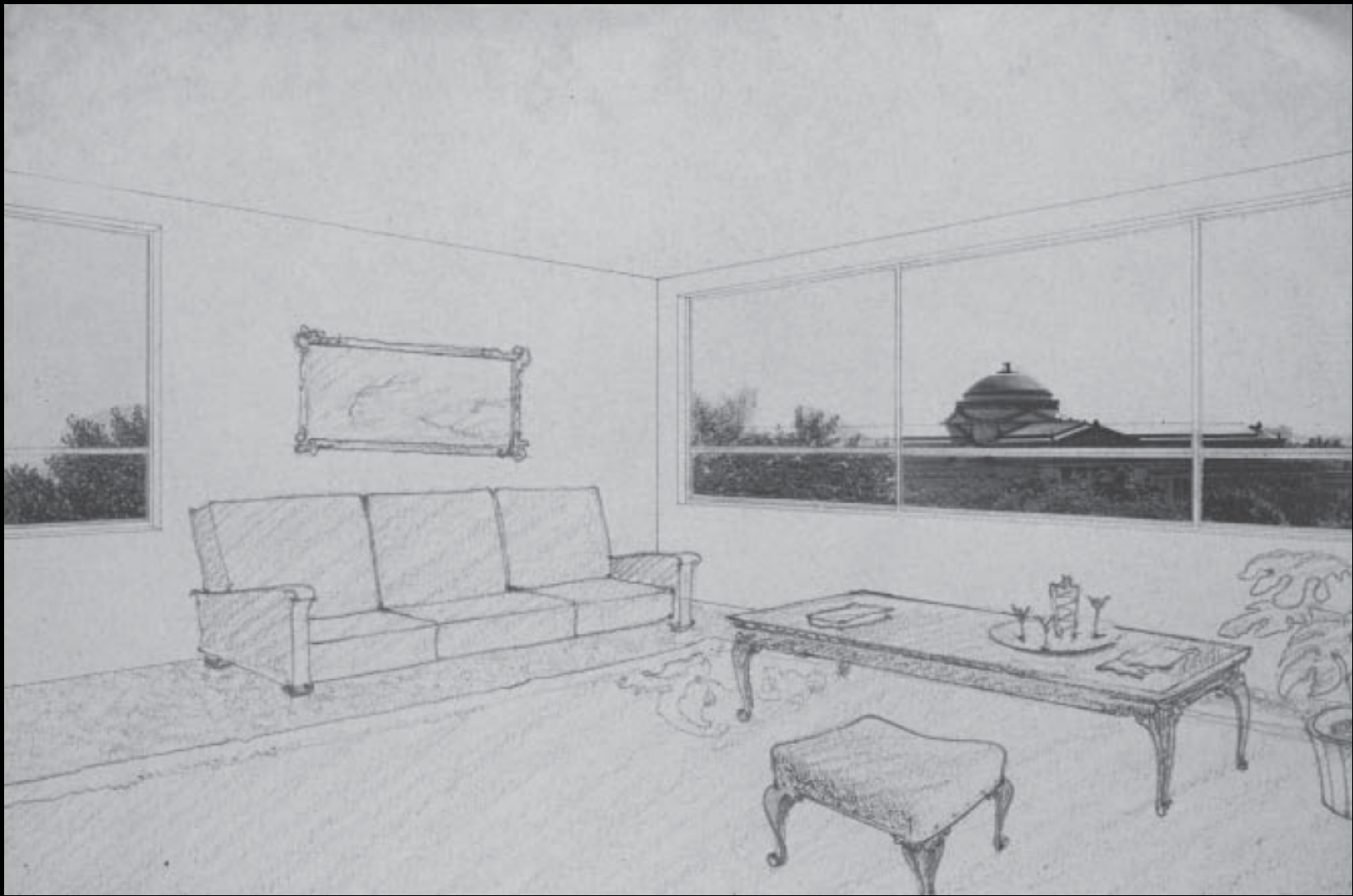


Represented above is a view from the living rooms and bedrooms of the typical lake-front apartment, made possible by the large, specially designed steel picture windows which are used throughout. . . . A typical two-bedroom unit is shown in the plan at left and a three-bedroom unit is shown at the right. The diagrams below indicate their respective locations.



Above is a typical view towards the dining area showing the step-saving serving port connecting with the kitchen. Other kitchens feature inside steel cabinets, all-electric kitchen equipment, and direct access to all service areas. Each apartment is served by two automatic electric elevators.

Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49. Brochure de vente.



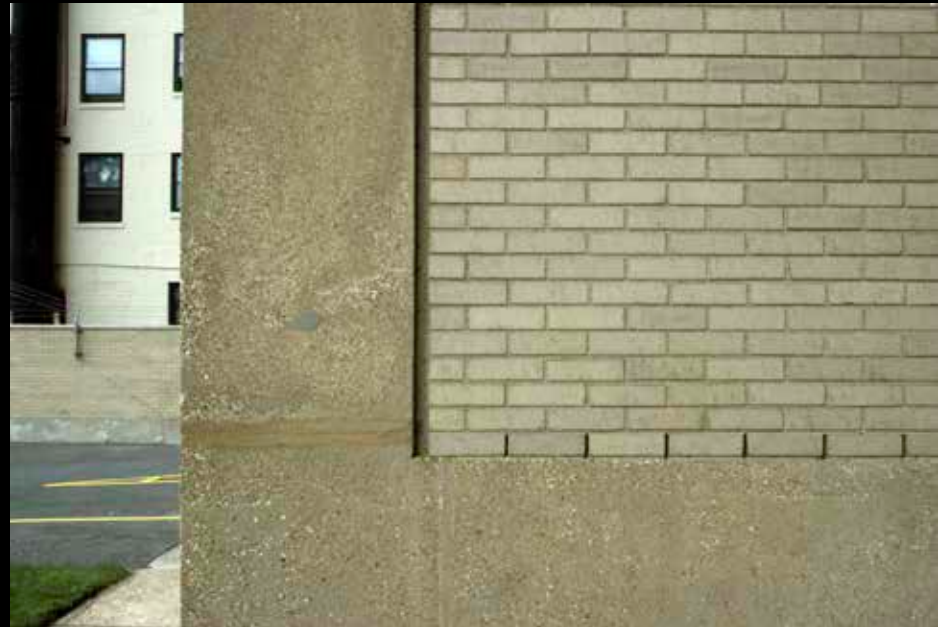
Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49. Brochure de vente.



Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49. Vue d'un appartement.



Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49.



Promontory Apartments, South Shore Drive, Chicago, 1946-49. Détails de façade.

Algonquin Apartments

3000 EAST END AVENUE

3050 EAST END AVENUE

THE ALGONQUIN APARTMENTS TRUST

MANAGING TRUSTEES

Sidney Epstein
Frank Kutzin
Robert H. McCormick, Jr.

ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Mies van der Rohe
Farr Associates
Holman, Mohrman,
Kirkamp and Taylor

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

Frank J. Kramacher

LEGAL COUNSEL

Gottlieb, Schwartz
and Finkelman

TRUSTEE

The Trust Company of Chicago

DEVELOPERS AND SERVICE AGENT

Herbert S. Greenwald
155 W. Adams Street
DE phone 2-2948



Algonquin Apartments I, East End Avenue, Chicago, 1948.

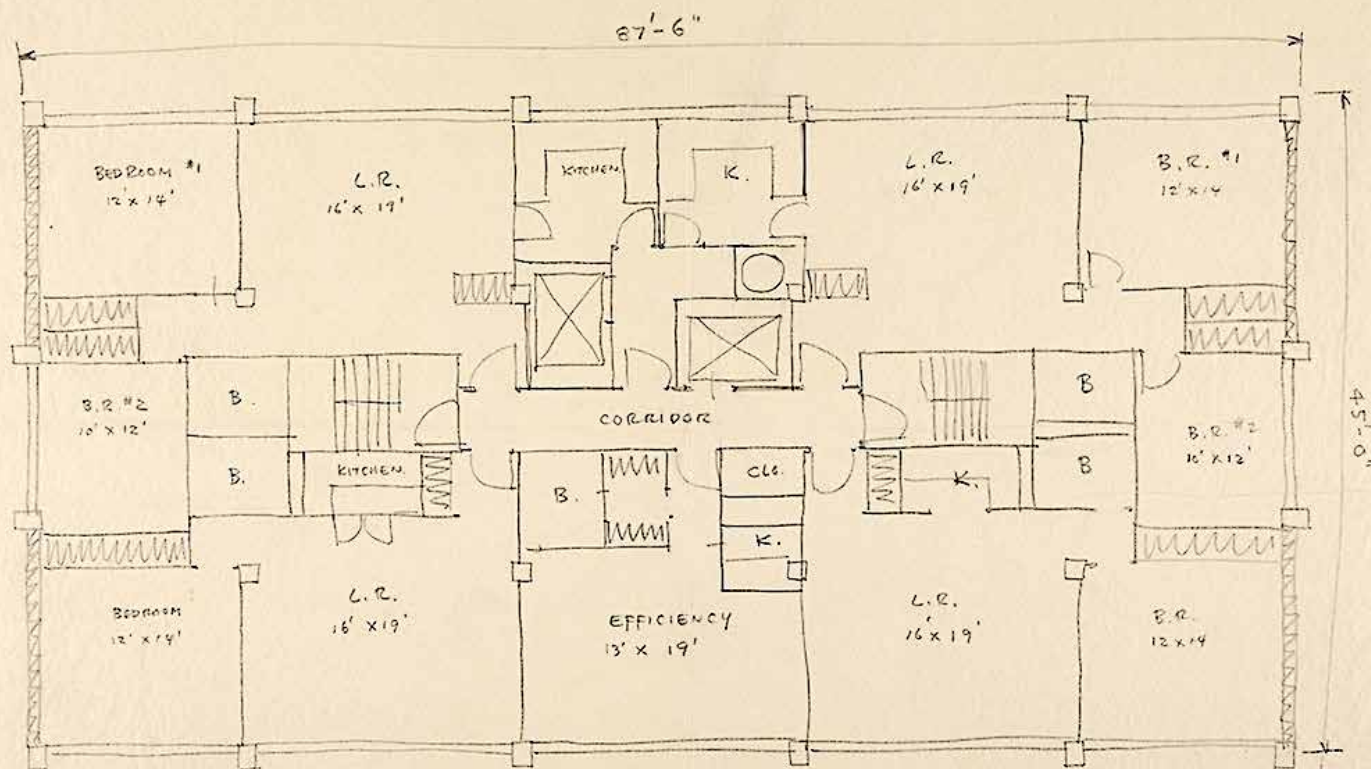


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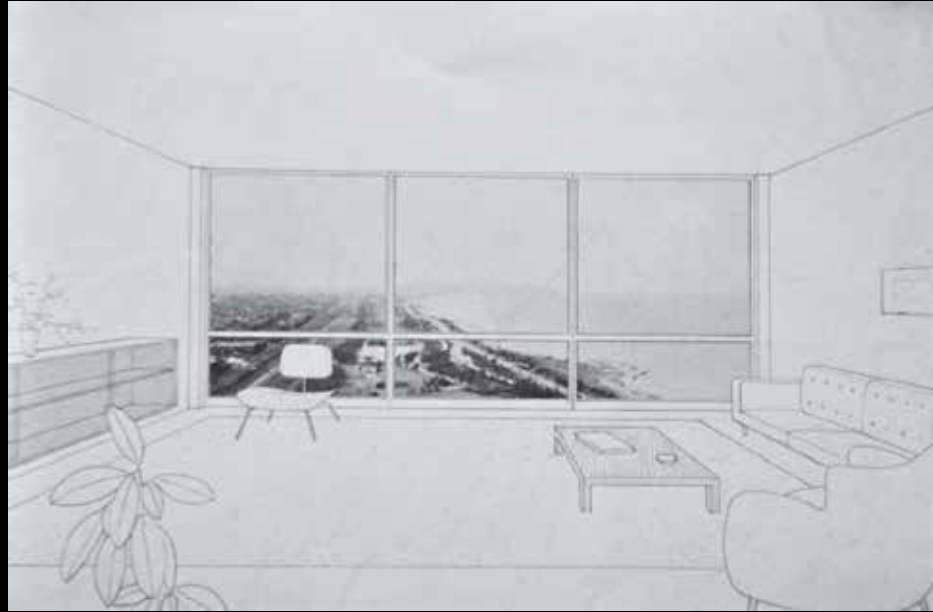
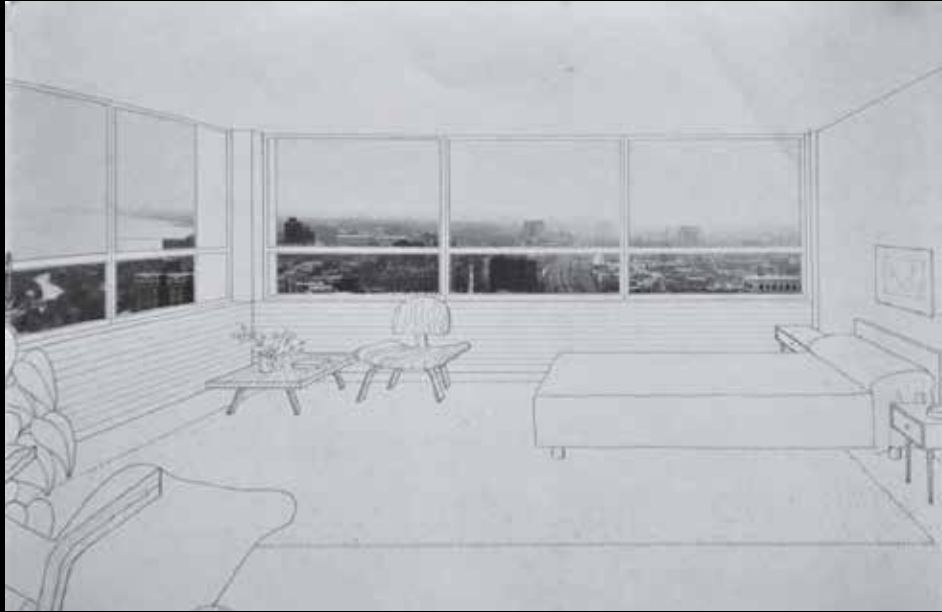
Algonquin Apartments, East End Avenue et Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, 1948-51. Vue du chantier.



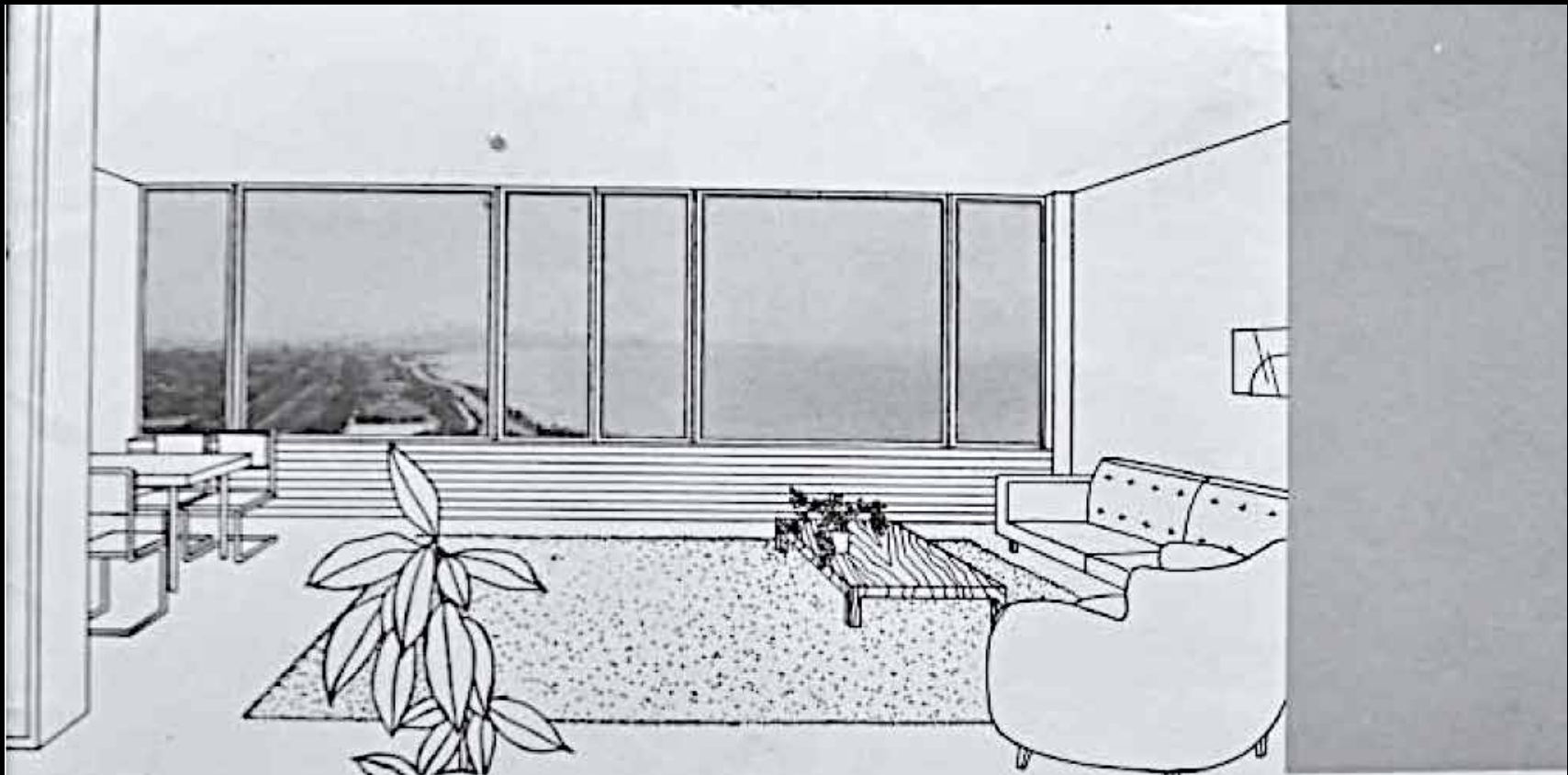
Algonquin Apartments, East End Avenue et Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, 1948-51.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN
 ALGONQUIN APTS.
 SCALE $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



Algonquin Apartments I, East End Avenue, Chicago, 1948. Brochure de vente.

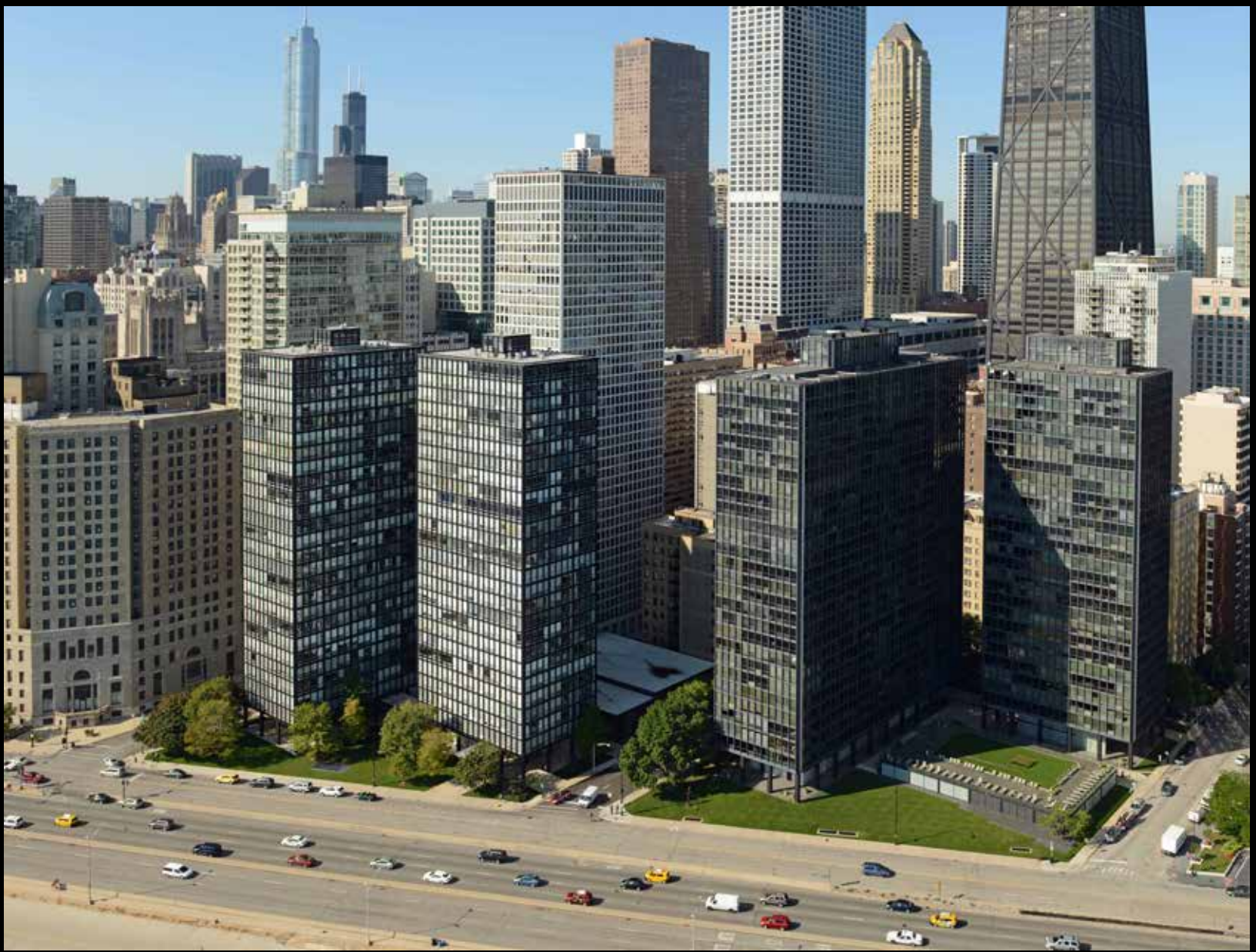


Two-room apartments—at very modest rentals—have all the facilities for comfortable, luxurious living.

Your living room area measures nearly 20 by 13½ feet—giving you space in which to furnish a most striking interior. And the kitchen has all-electric utilities, steel cabinets, and linoleum-topped work surfaces.

There is a large closet off the entrance hall, and a dressing room and bath to make your apartment complete. And of course you have the automatic laundry in the basement... fast, automatic elevators... on-site parking... and all the other de luxe features that make the Algonquin Apartments unequalled in beauty and comfortable, carefree living.

Algonquin Apartments, East End Avenue et Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, 1948-51. Brochure de vente.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 et 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, 1948-51 et 1953-56.



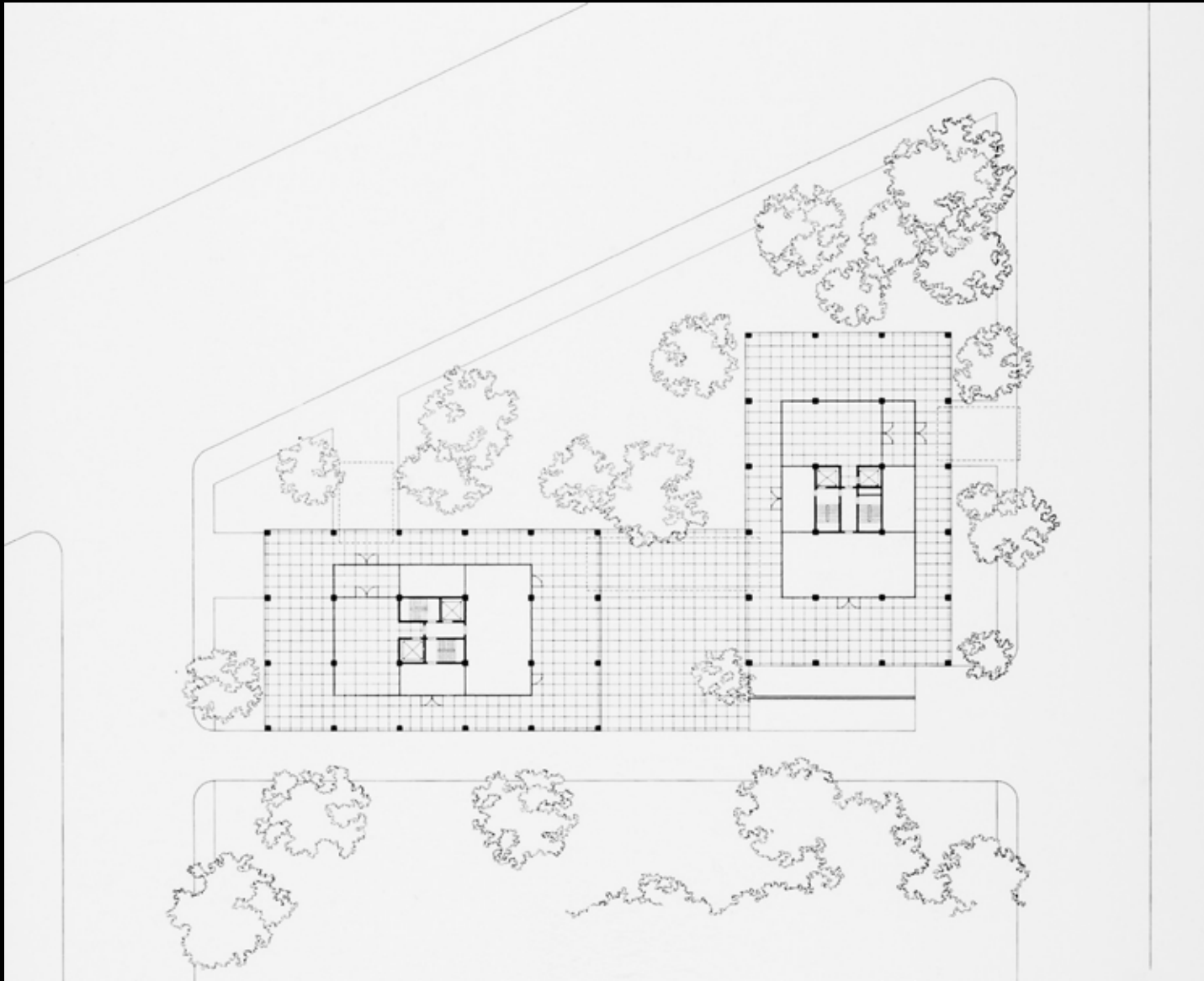
Projet de gratte-ciel en verre, 1922.



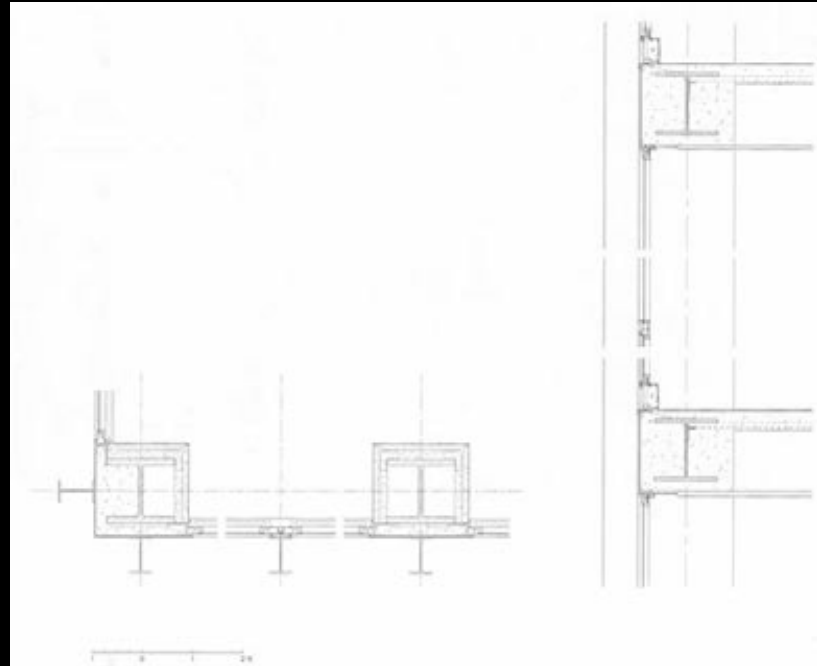
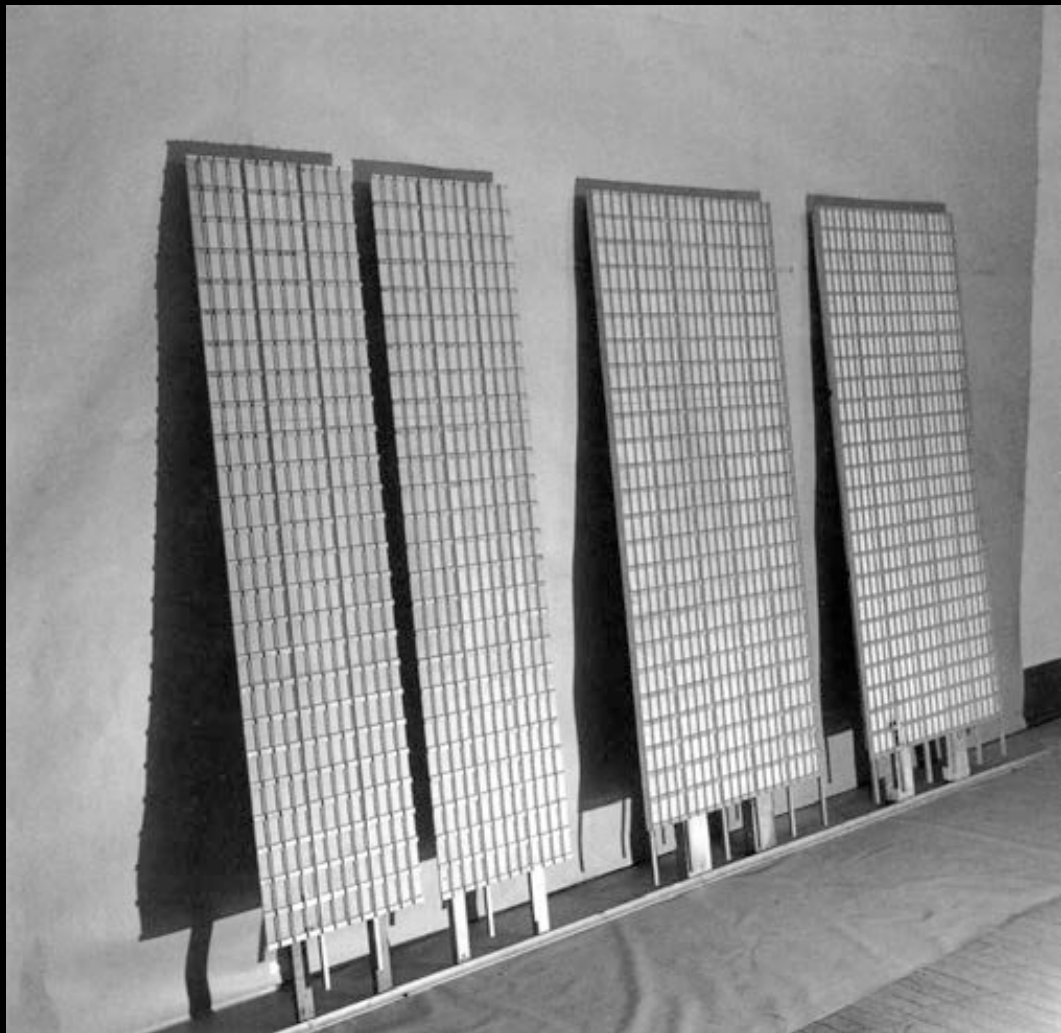
Alumni Memorial Building, 1945-46, vue de l'angle.



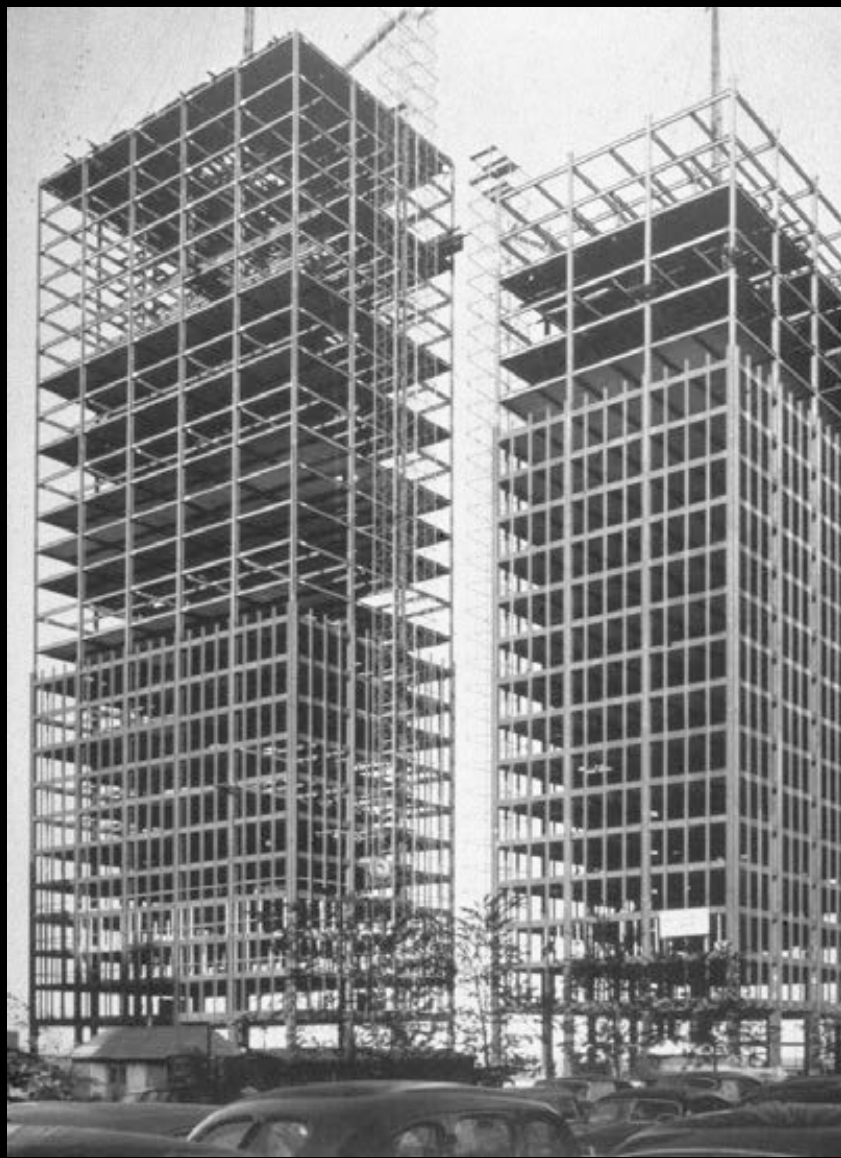
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive, vue générale depuis le lac Michigan.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Plan du rez-de-chaussée.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Éléments de la maquette et détails.



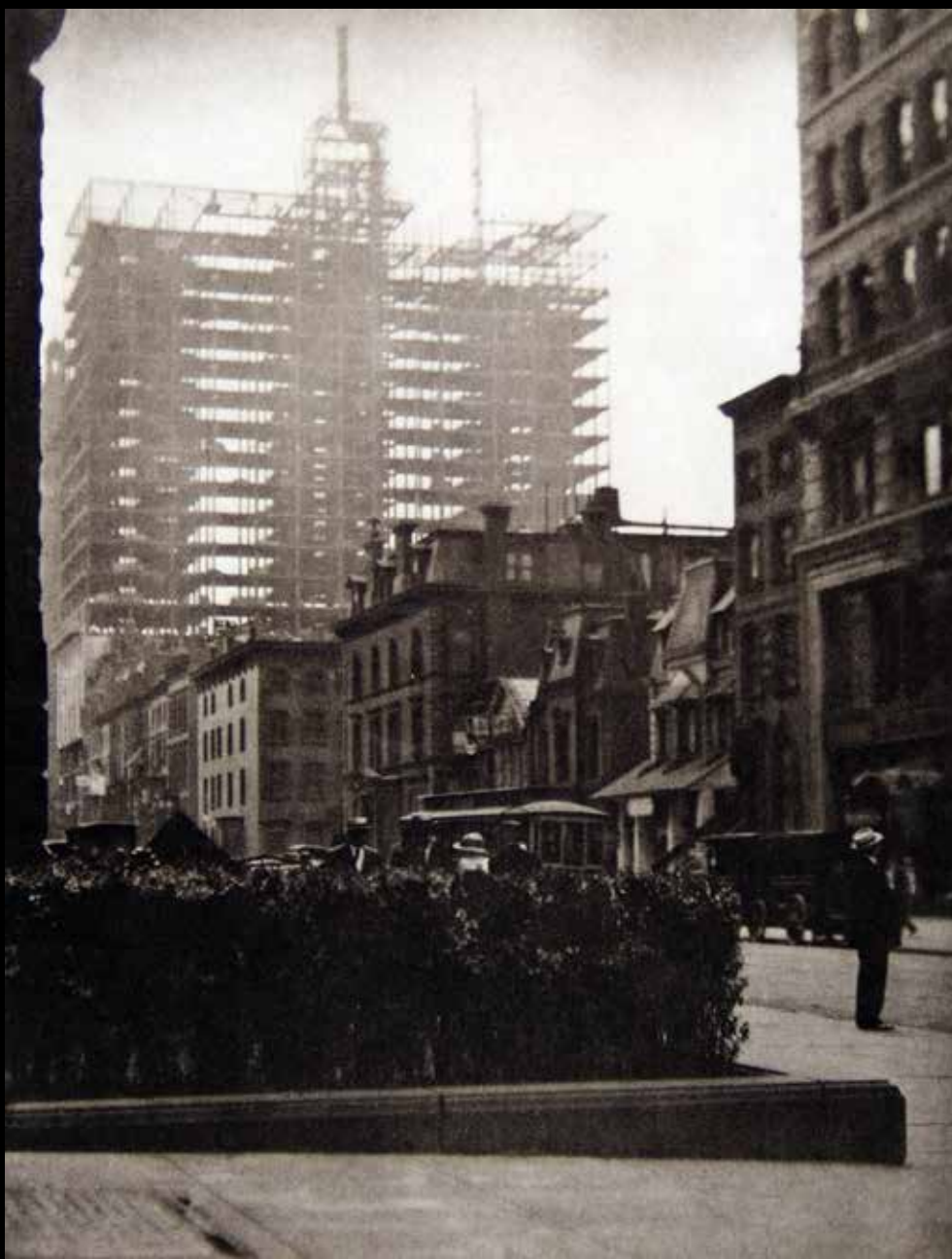
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Vues du chantier.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Vues du chantier.



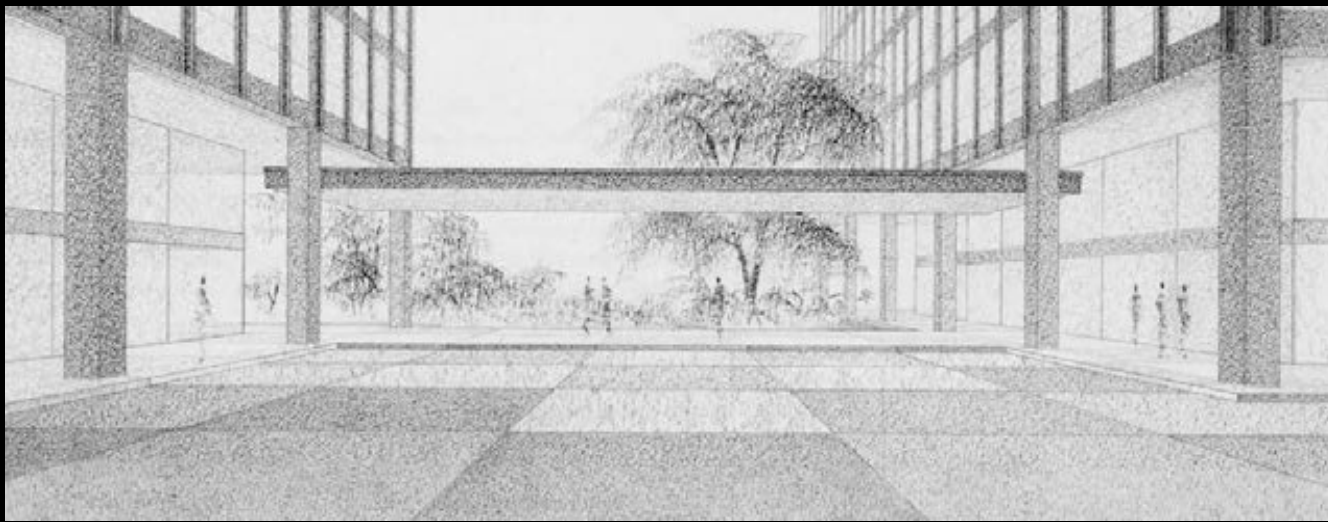
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore. Vue de l'extérieur.



Alfred Stieglitz. Vue d'une rue de New York, 1910.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive, Vues de l'extérieur.



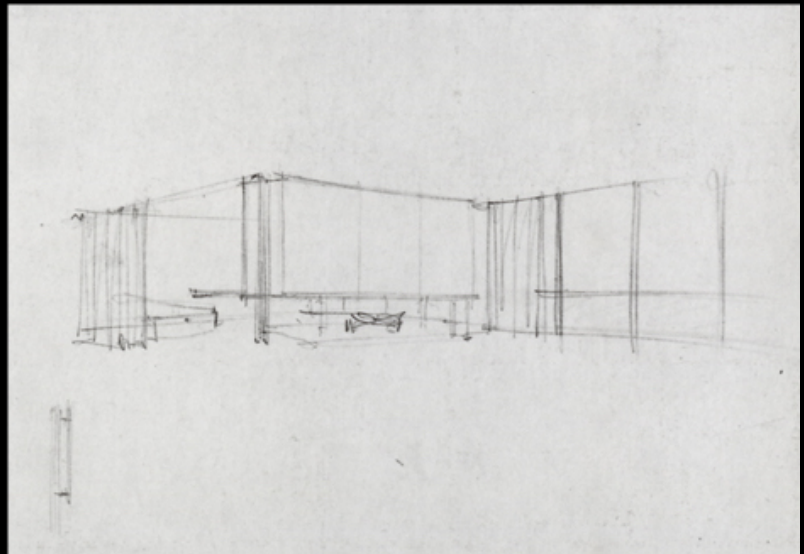
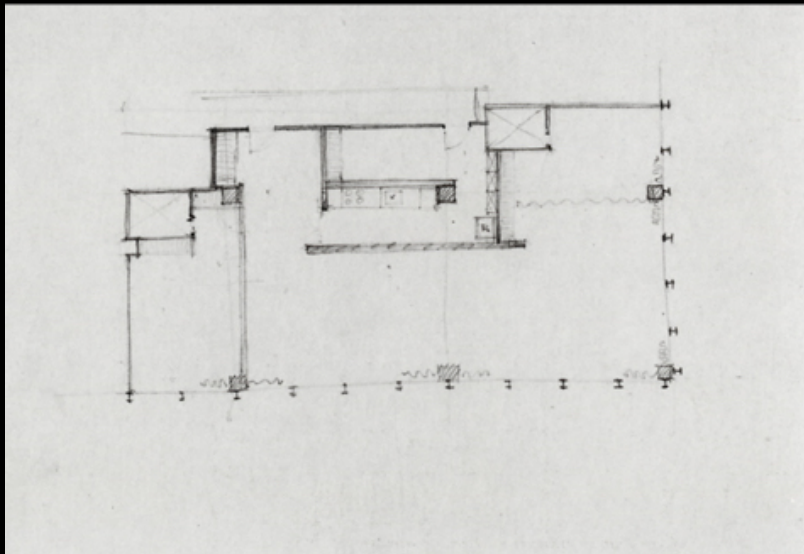
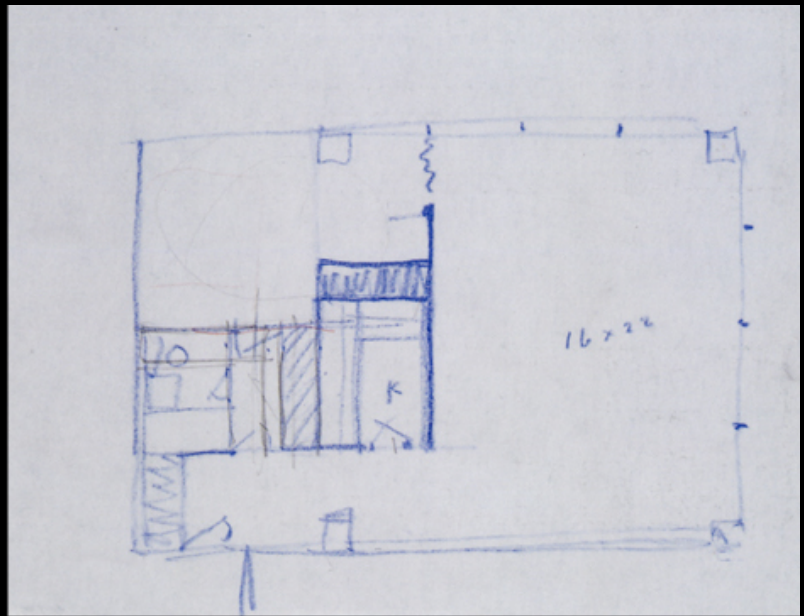
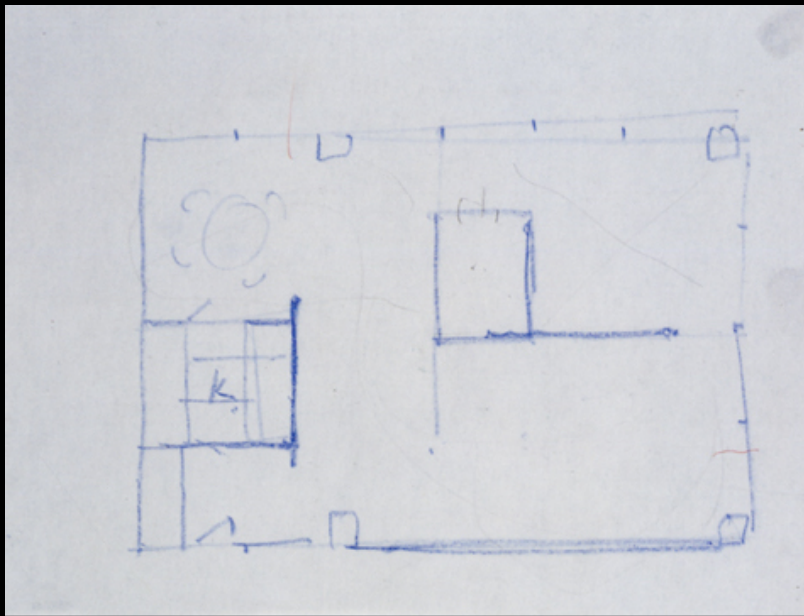
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Perspective et vue du rez-de-chaussée.



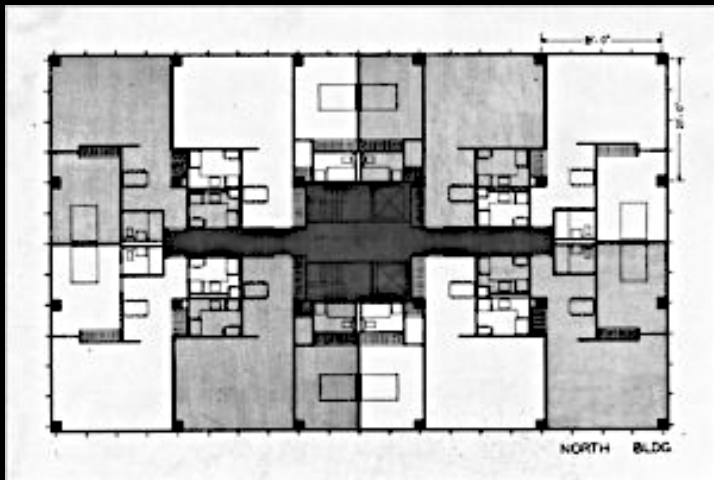
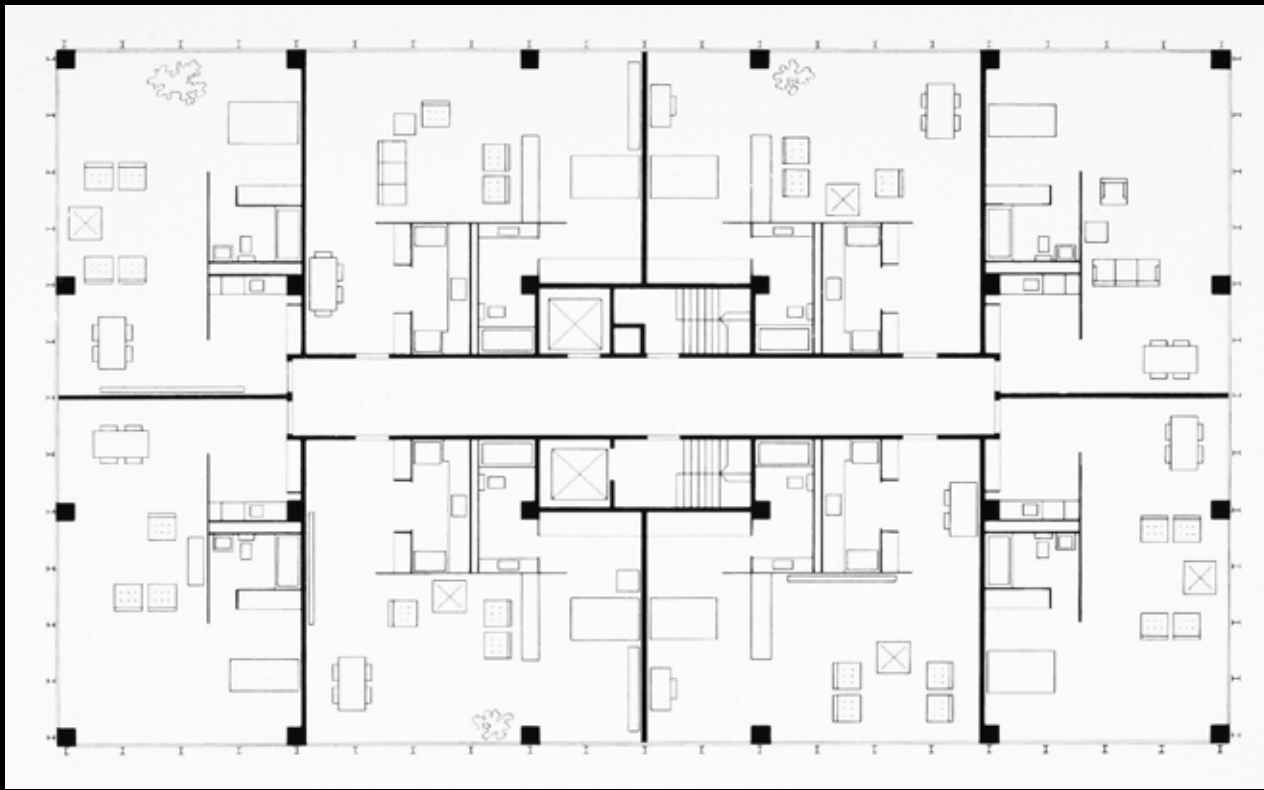
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Vue du rez-de-chaussée.



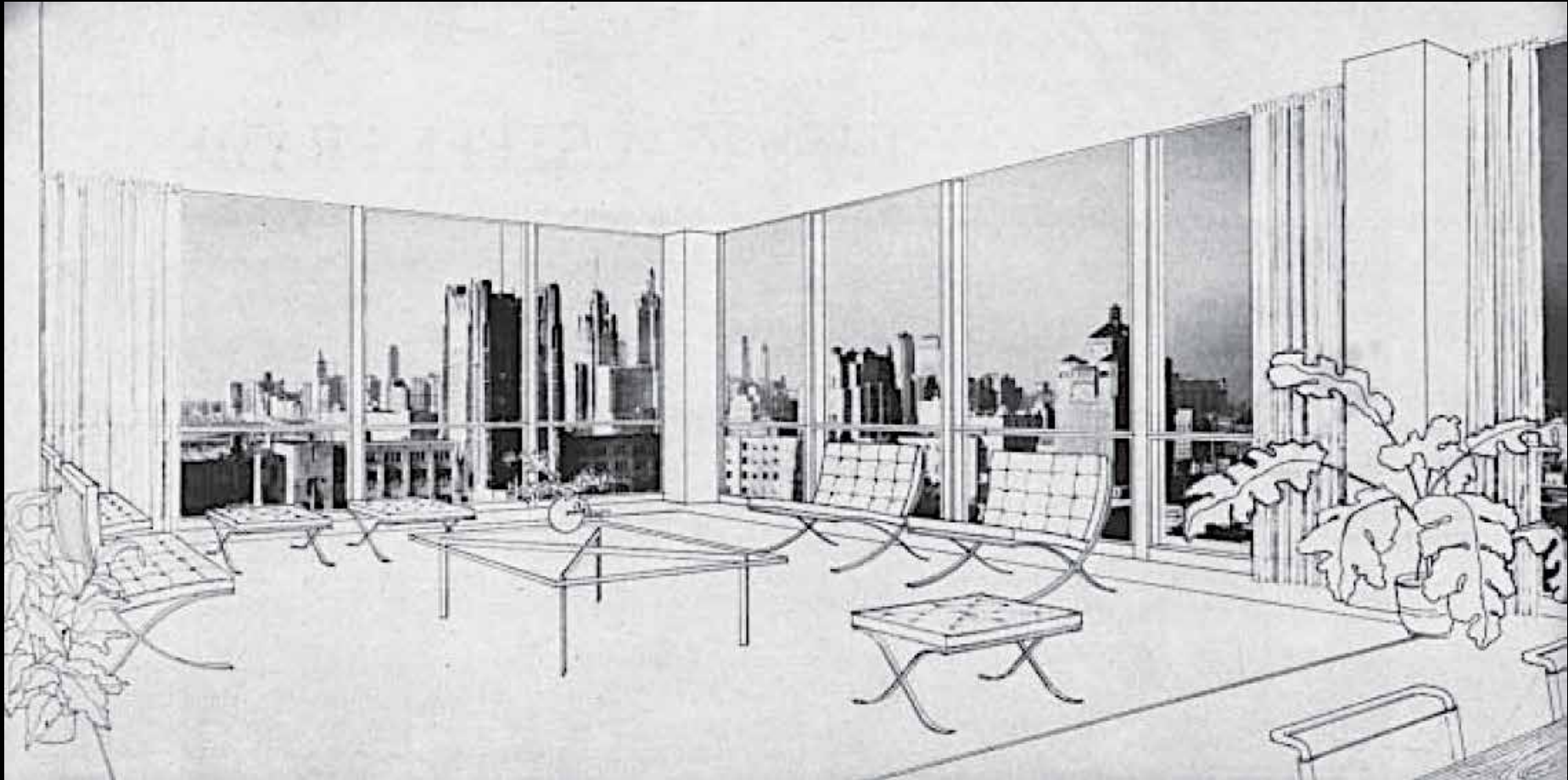
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Vue du hall.



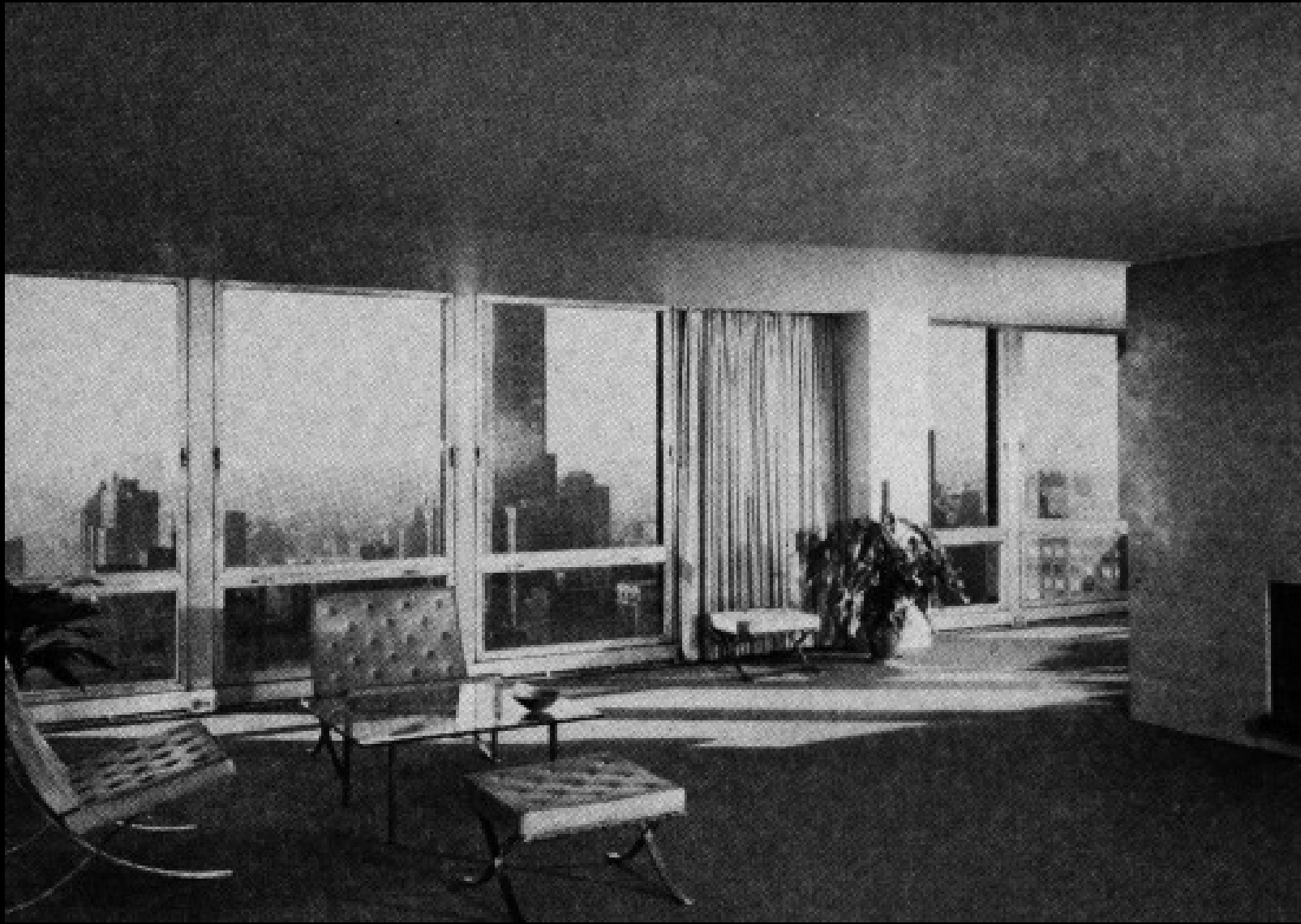
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Études du plan des appartements.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Plan initial et plan réalisé.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Perspective intérieure.



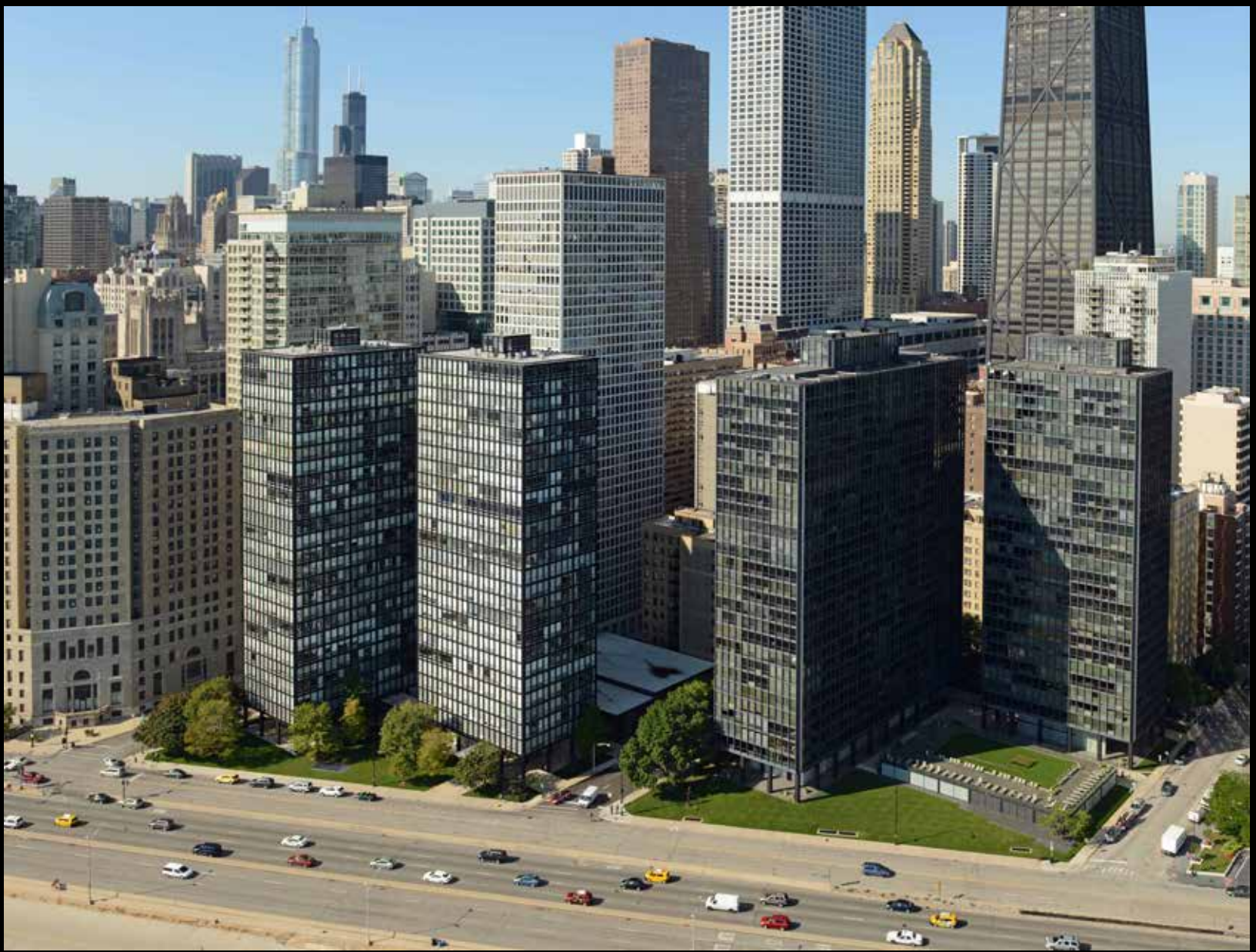
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Vue d'un appartement.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Vue d'un appartement.



Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 Lake Shore Drive. Vues intérieures de la façade.



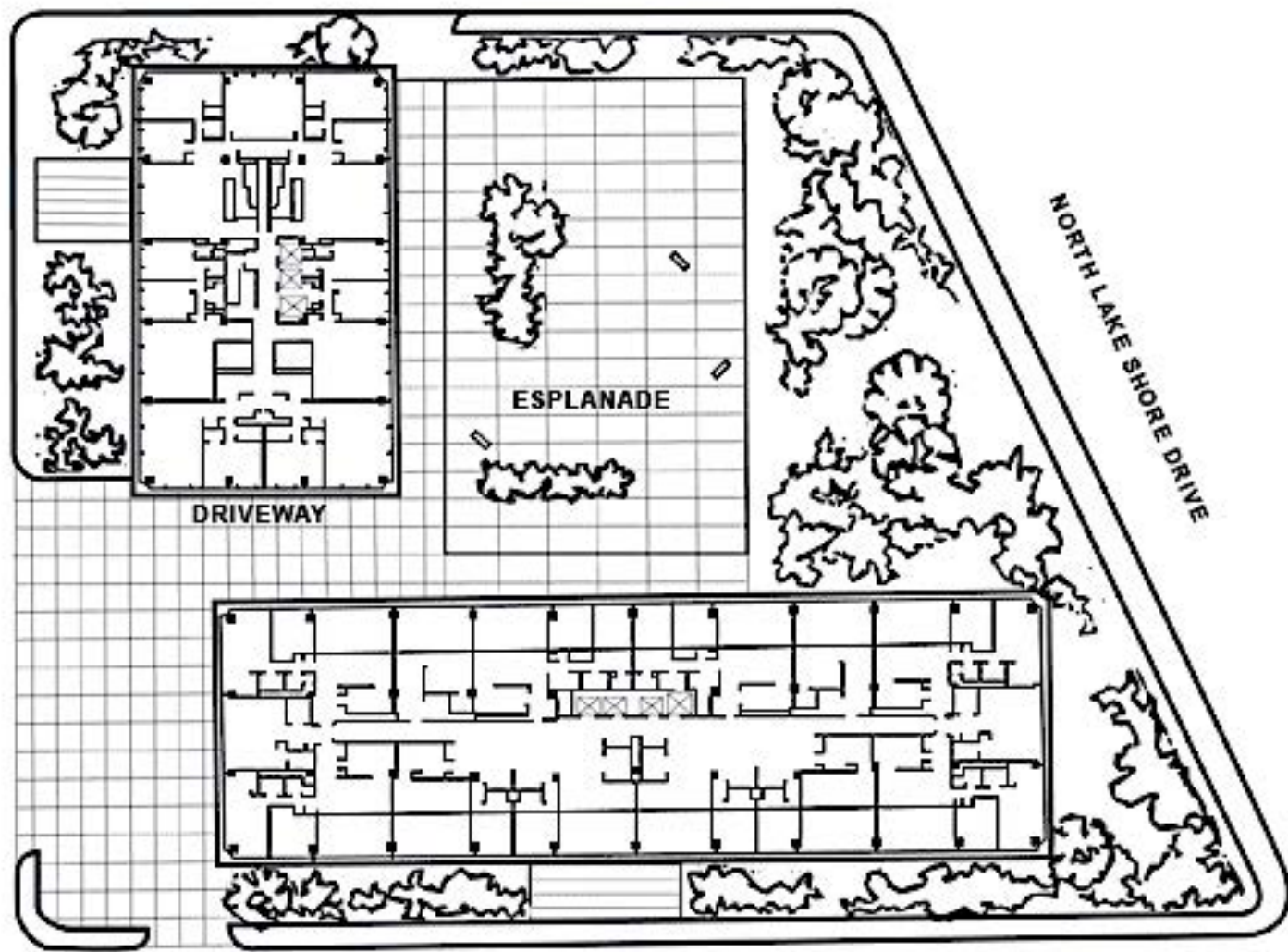
Immeubles d'habitation, 860/880 et 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, 1948-51 et 1953-56.



Immeubles d'habitation, 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, 1953-56. Vue depuis le lac Michigan.

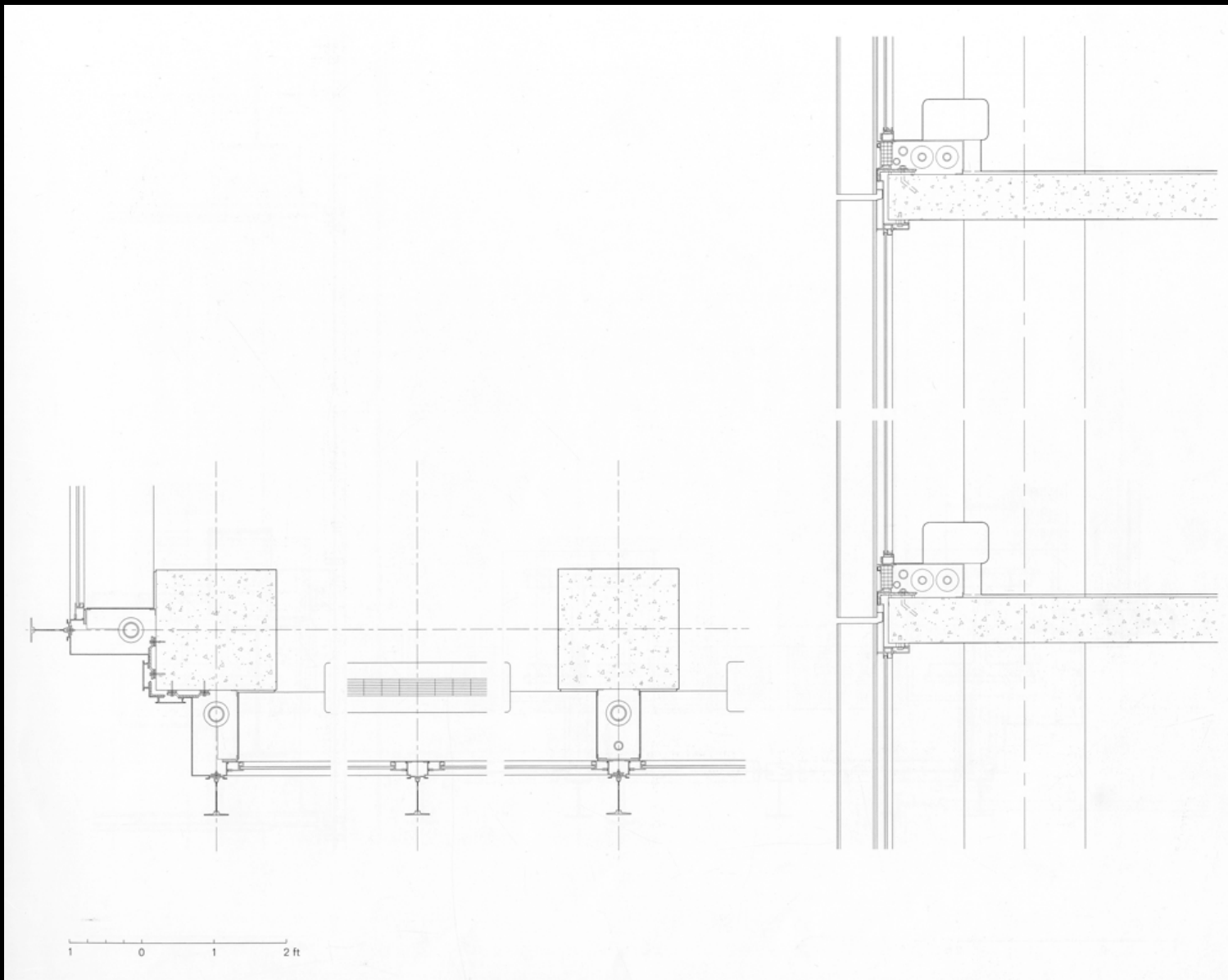
EAST WALTON STREET

NORTH DEWITT PLACE



EAST DELAWARE PLACE

Immeubles d'habitation, 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, 1953-56. Plan général.



Immeubles d'habitation, 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, 1953-56. Détails.



Immeubles d'habitation,, 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, 1953-56. Vue du rez-de-chaussée.



Immeubles d'habitation, 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, 1953-56. Vue du rez-de-chaussée.



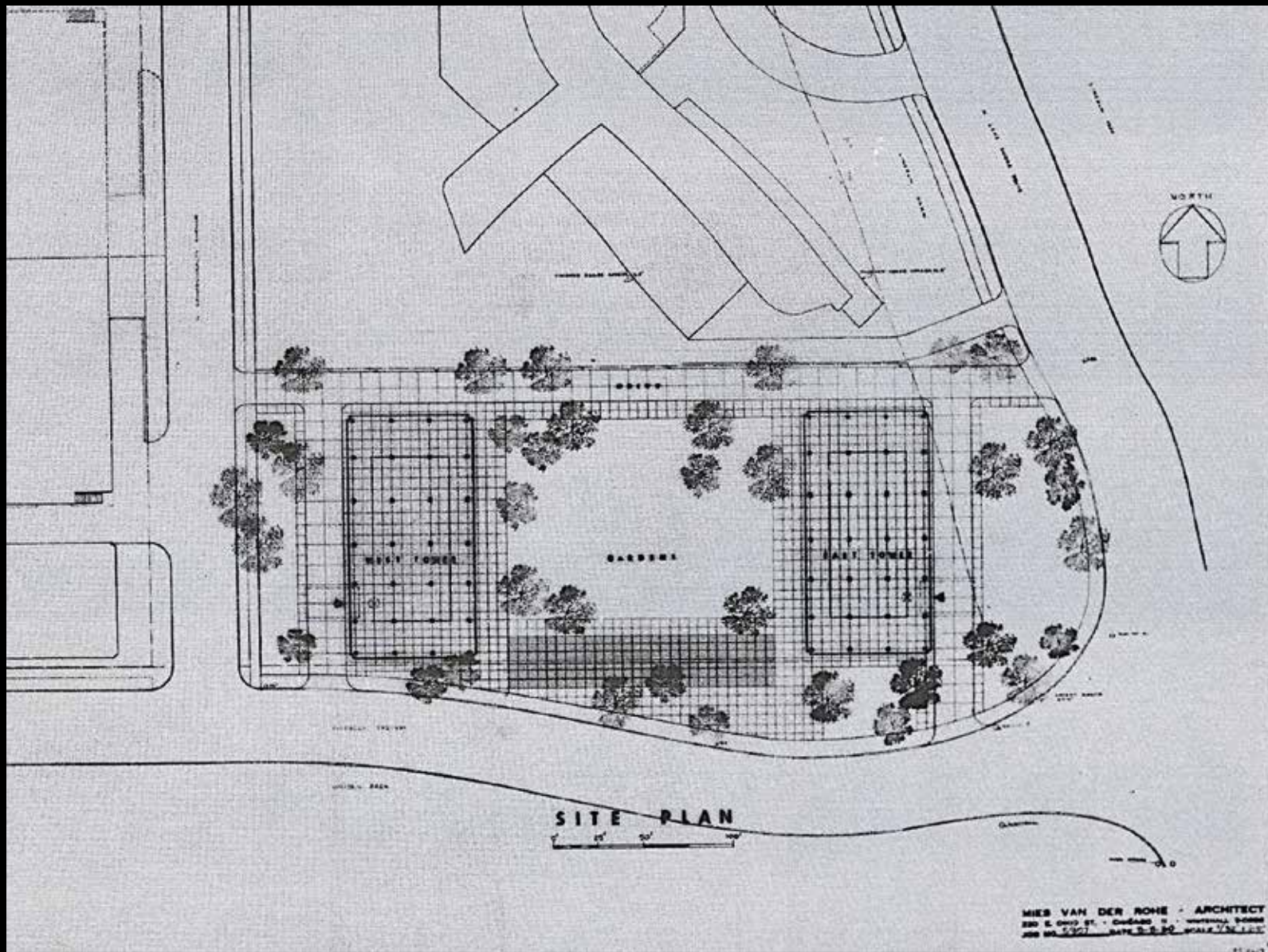
Immeubles d'habitation, 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, 1953-56. Vue du hall.



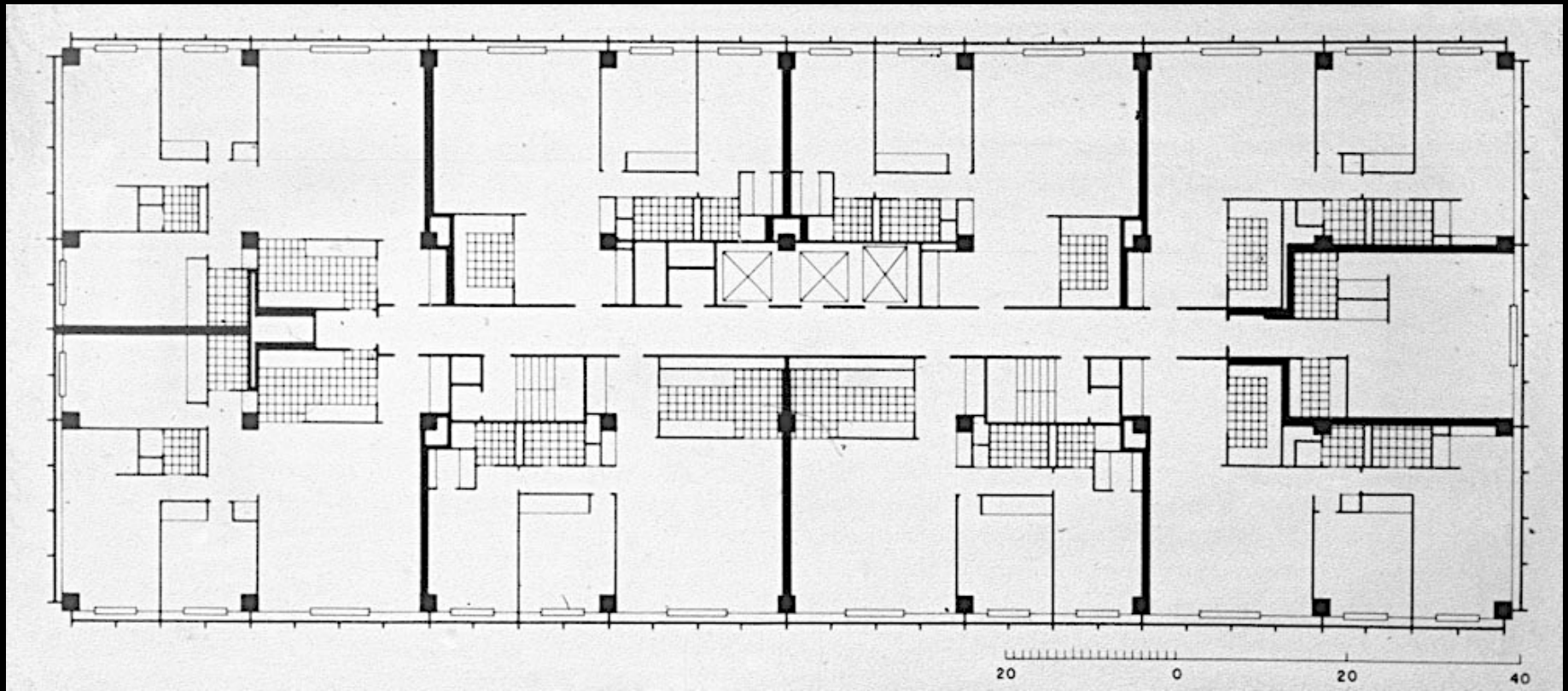
Immeubles d'habitation, 900/910 Lake Shore Drive, 1953-56. Vue d'un appartement.



Immeubles d'habitation, Commonwealth Promenade, 1953-56. Vue de l'extérieur.



Immeubles d'habitation, Commonwealth Promenade, 1953-56. Plan général.



Immeubles d'habitation, Commonwealth Promenade, 1953-56. Plan des niveaux.



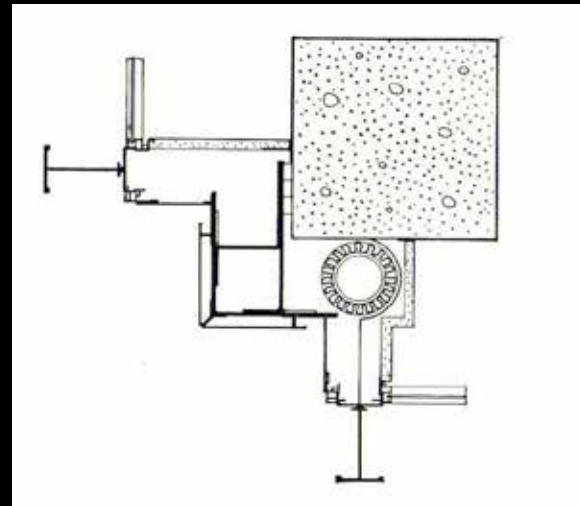
Immeubles d'habitation, Commonwealth Promenade, 1953-56. Vue du rez-de-chaussée.



Immeubles d'habitation, Commonwealth Promenade, 1953-56, vue du hall.



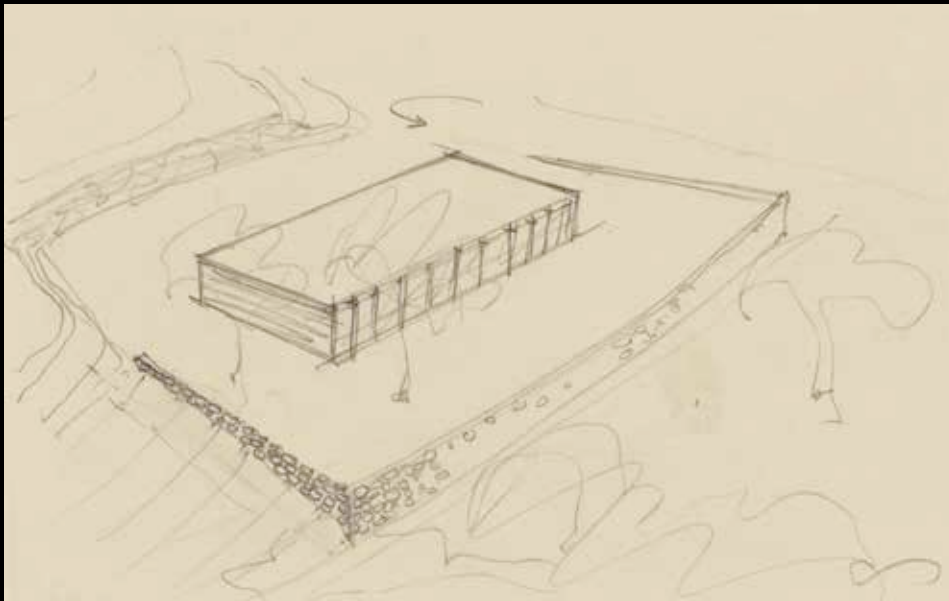
Immeubles d'habitation, Commonwealth Promenade, 1953-56. Vues d'un appartement.



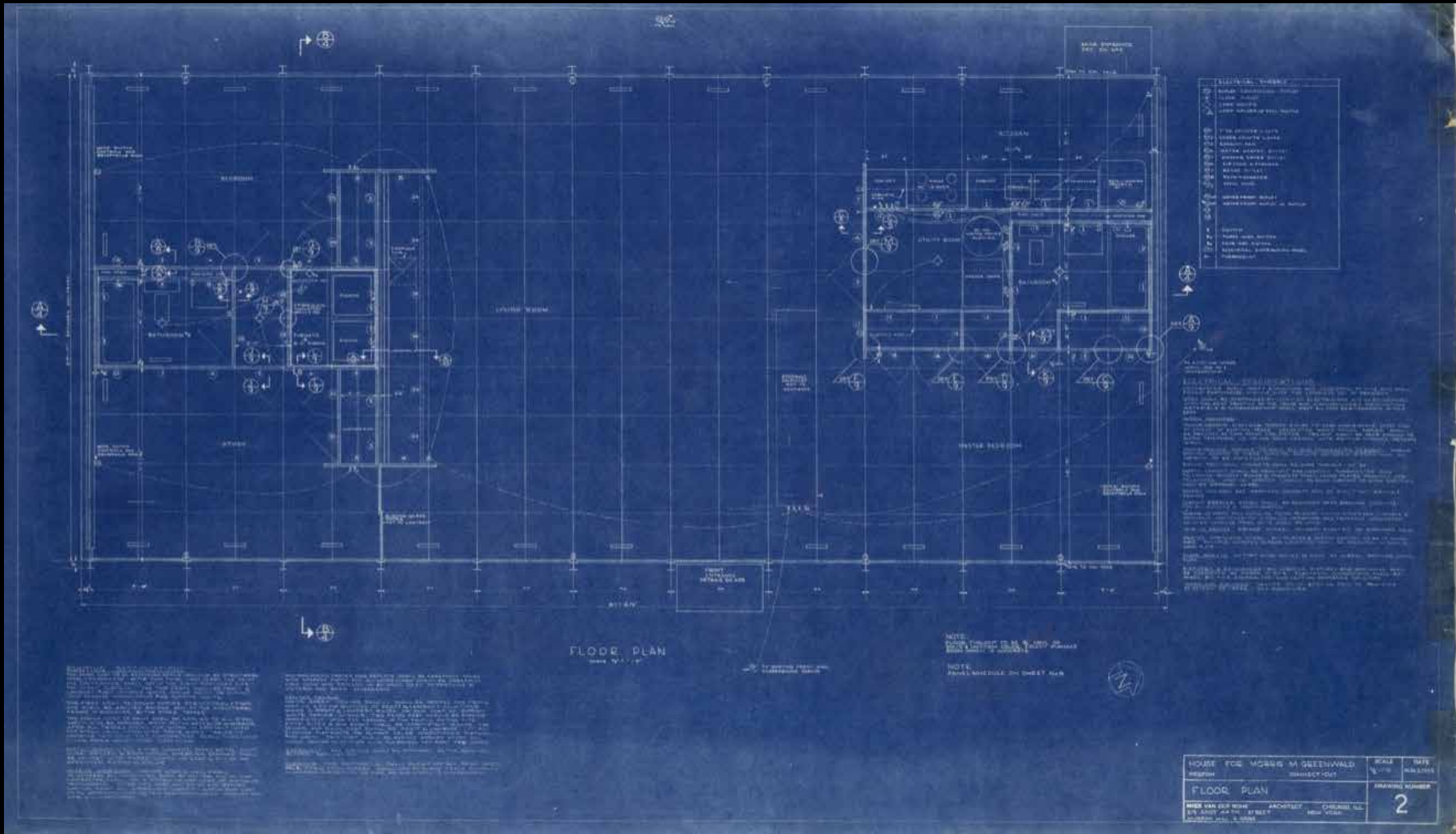
Immeuble d'habitation, 2400 Lakeview Avenue, Chicago, 1962-63. Deux vues et un détail.



Immeuble d'habitation, 2400 Lakeview Avenue, Chicago, 1962-63. Vue vers le lac.



Maison Morris Greenwald, Weston, Connecticut, 1955-63. Croquis et vue extérieure.



Maison Morris Greenwald, Weston, Connecticut, 1955-63. Plan.



Mies van der Rohe sur le toit du 900 Lake Shore Drive, vers 1960.