

Jean-Louis Cohen

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

**6.**

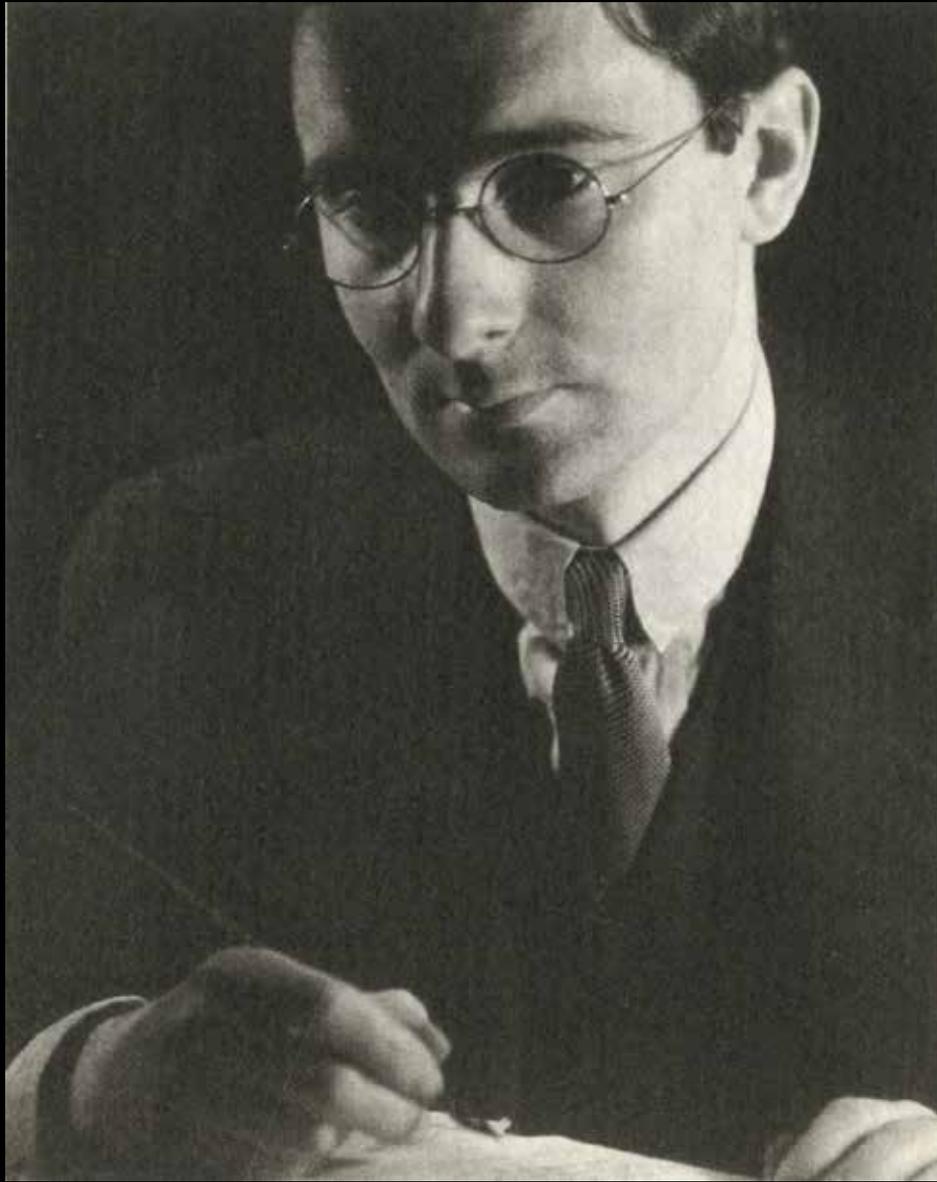
**Émigration et renouveau : la maison Resor et le campus de l'IIT**



Mies van der Rohe sur un des chantiers de l'IIT, Chicago, vers 1945.



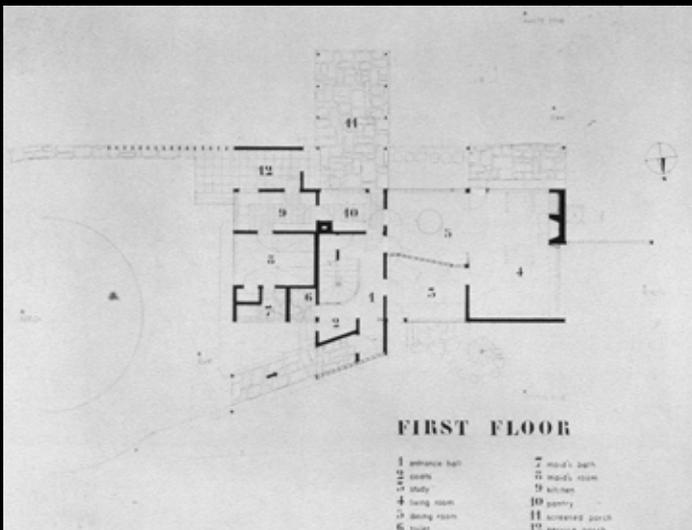
L'exposition *Modern Architecture* du Museum of Modern Art au magasin Bullocks-Wilshire Los Angeles, 1932.



Alfred H. Barr et Joseph Hudnut.



Exposition *Bauhaus* 1919-28, Museum of Modern Art, New York, 1938-39.



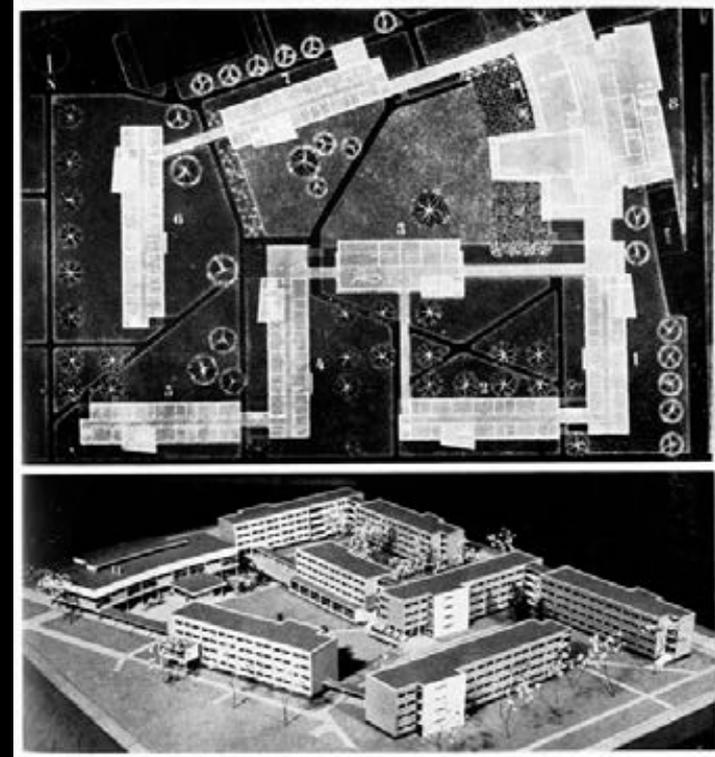
Walter Gropius, maison Gropius, Lincoln, Massachusetts, 1938.



Walter Gropius, maison Chamberlain, Wayland, Massachusetts, 1940, avec Marcel Breuer.



Walter Gropius, Aluminum City, New Kensington, Pittsburgh, 1941, avec Marcel Breuer.



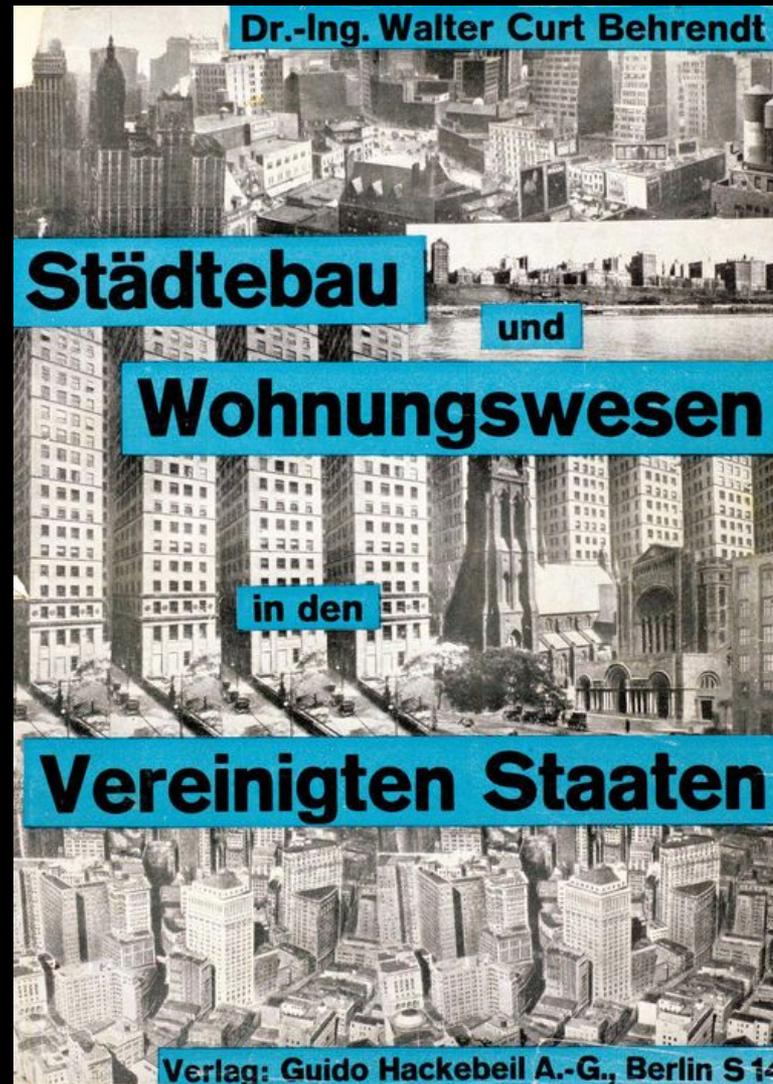
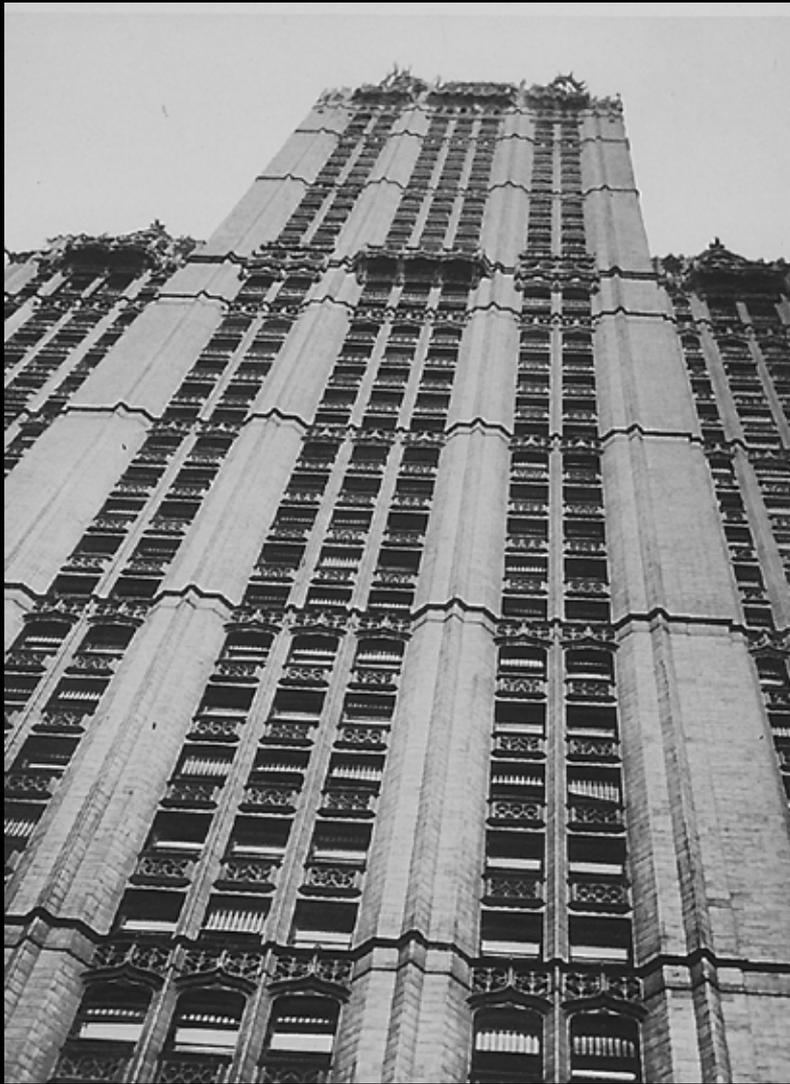
Walter Gropius, Graduate Center, Harvard University, 1950, avec The Architect's Collaborative.



Étudiants au Black Mountain College, Caroline du Nord, vers 1942.



Ludwig Hilberseimer et Mies van der Rohe, New York, 1938.



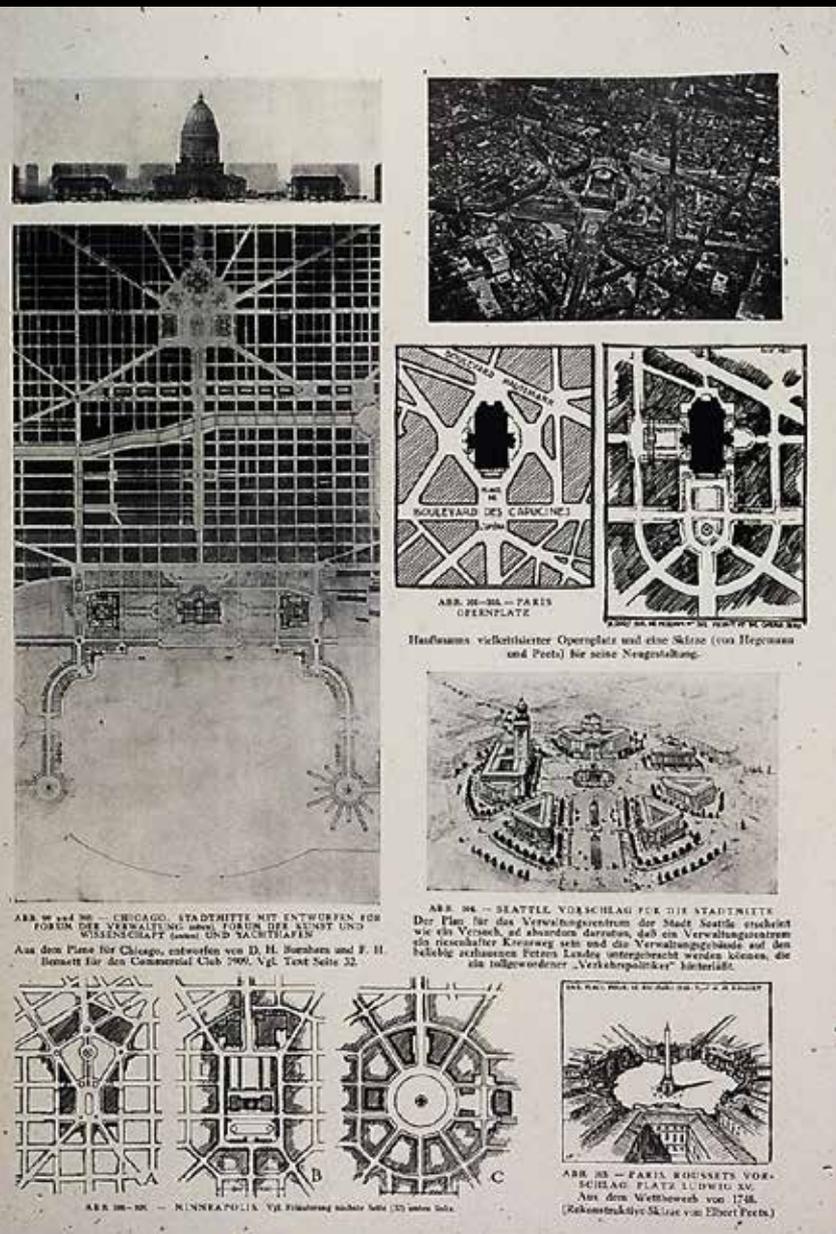
Erich Mendelsohn, *Amerika, le livre d'images d'un architecte*, 1926 : vue du Woolworth Building.  
Walter-Curt Behrendt, *Urbanisme et habitation aux États-Unis*, 1927.

# AMERIKANISCHE ARCHITEKTUR & STADTBAUKUNST

EIN ÜBERBLICK ÜBER DEN HEUTIGEN  
STAND DER AMERIKANISCHEN BAUKUNST  
IN IHRER BEZIEHUNG ZUM STAEDTEBAU

760 ABBILDUNGEN AUSGEWÄHLT UND ERLÄUTERT VON  
WERNER HEGEMANN

ZWEITE AUFLAGE: 1927  
ERNST WASMUTH A.-G. BERLIN, MARKGRAFENSTR. 31  
IM VERLAGE DER MONATSSCHRIFT: „STAEDTEBAU“





Edward Steichen, Portrait d'Helen Lansdowne Resor, vers 1927.  
Paul Coborn, maison Resor, Jackson Hole, Wyoming, vers 1931.



Mies van der Rohe rencontre Frank Lloyd Wright, Taliesin, Wisconsin, 1937.



Frank Lloyd Wright, Bâtiment administratif de la Johnson Wax, Racine, Wisconsin, 1939.



Philip Goodwin, maison Resor, Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

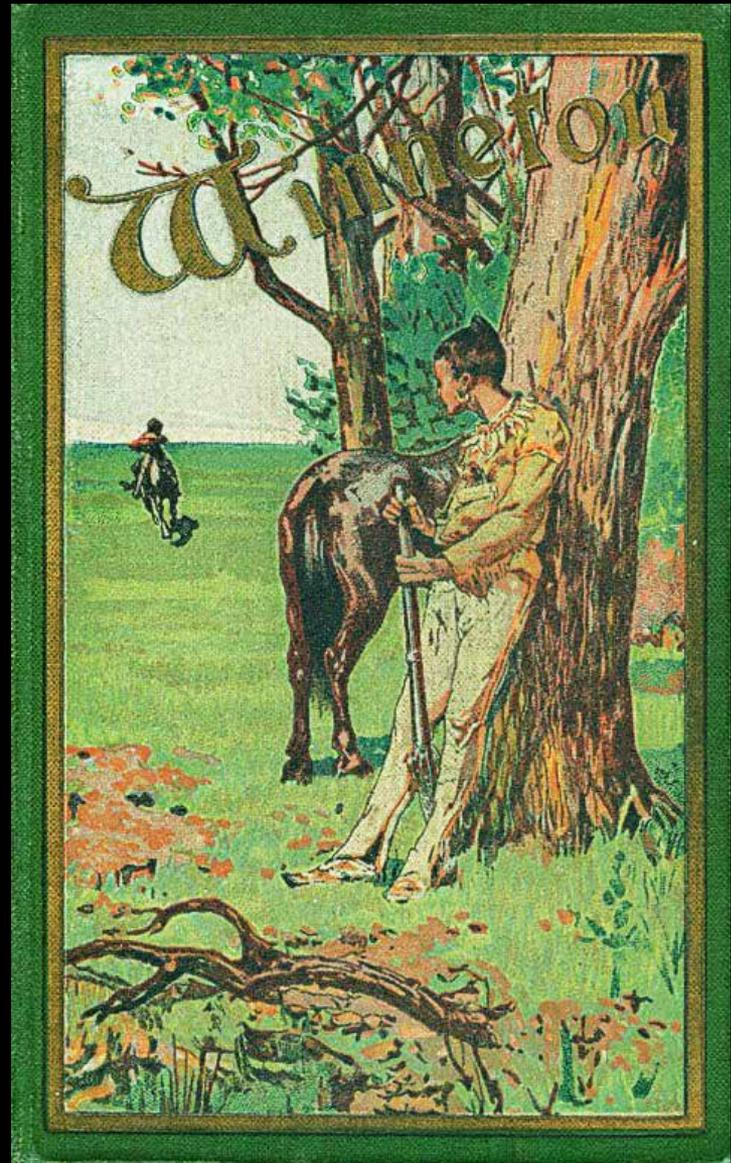
Vue de l'aile des services – inachevée - et des piles en béton, 1936.



Philip Goodwin, maison Resor, Jackson Hole, Wyoming.  
Plancher posé sur les piles en béton, 1936.

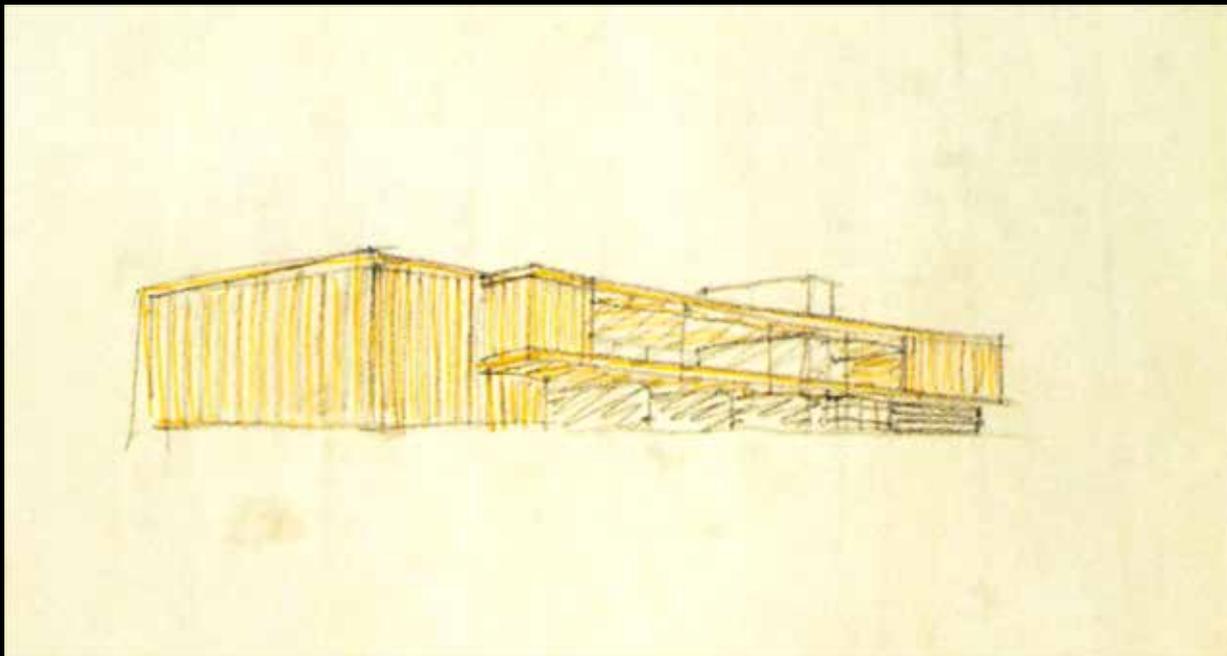
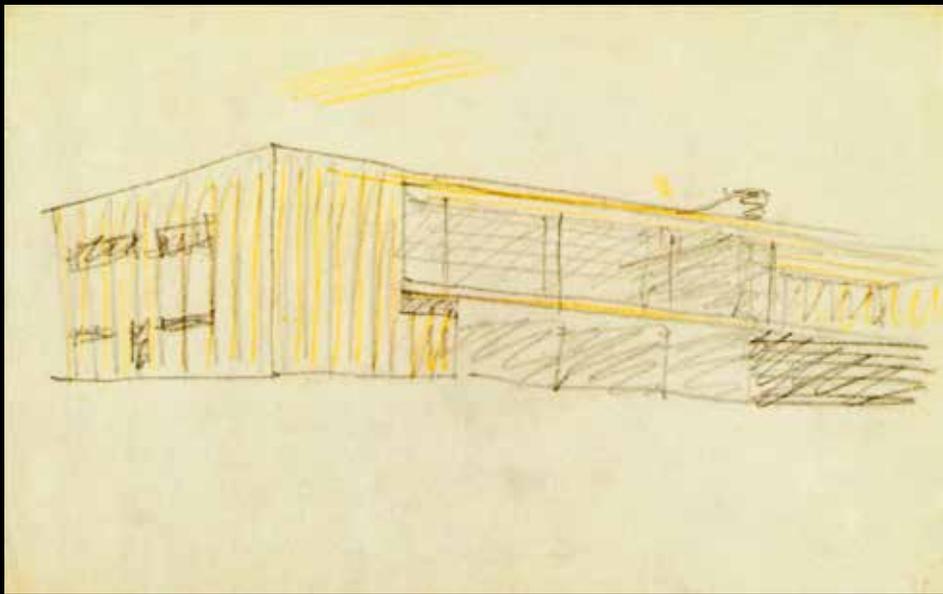


Frank Lloyd Wright, maison Kauffman, Bear Run, Pennsylvanie, 1936.

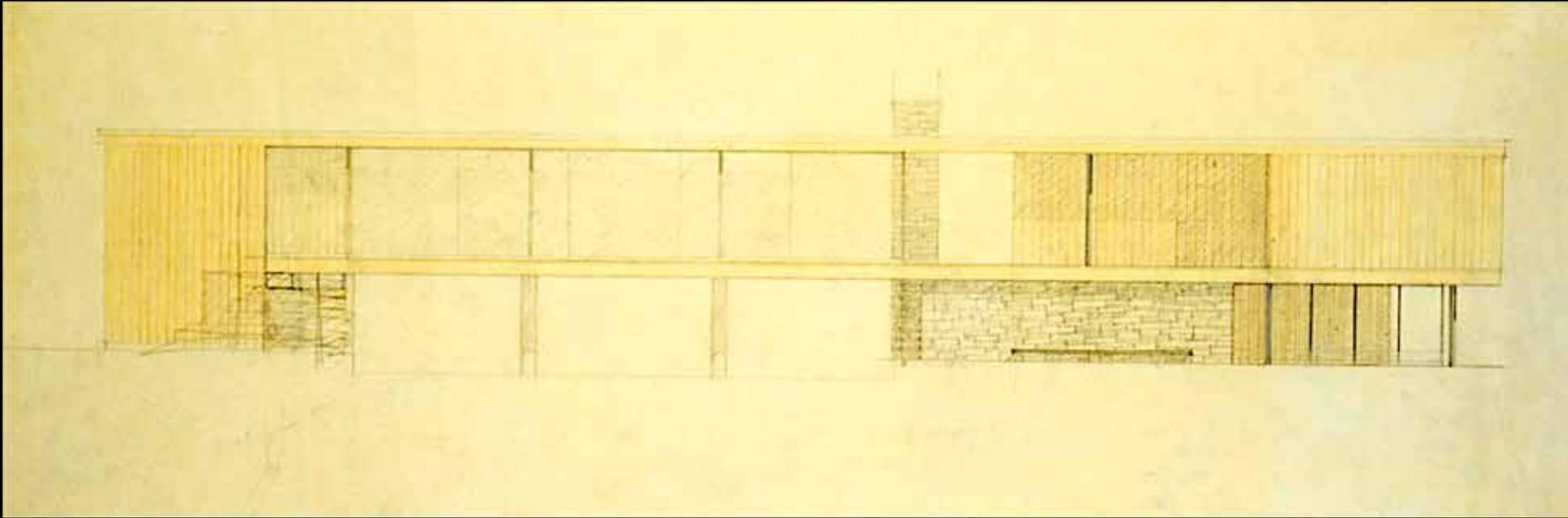


Karl May, déguisé en Old Shatterhand.

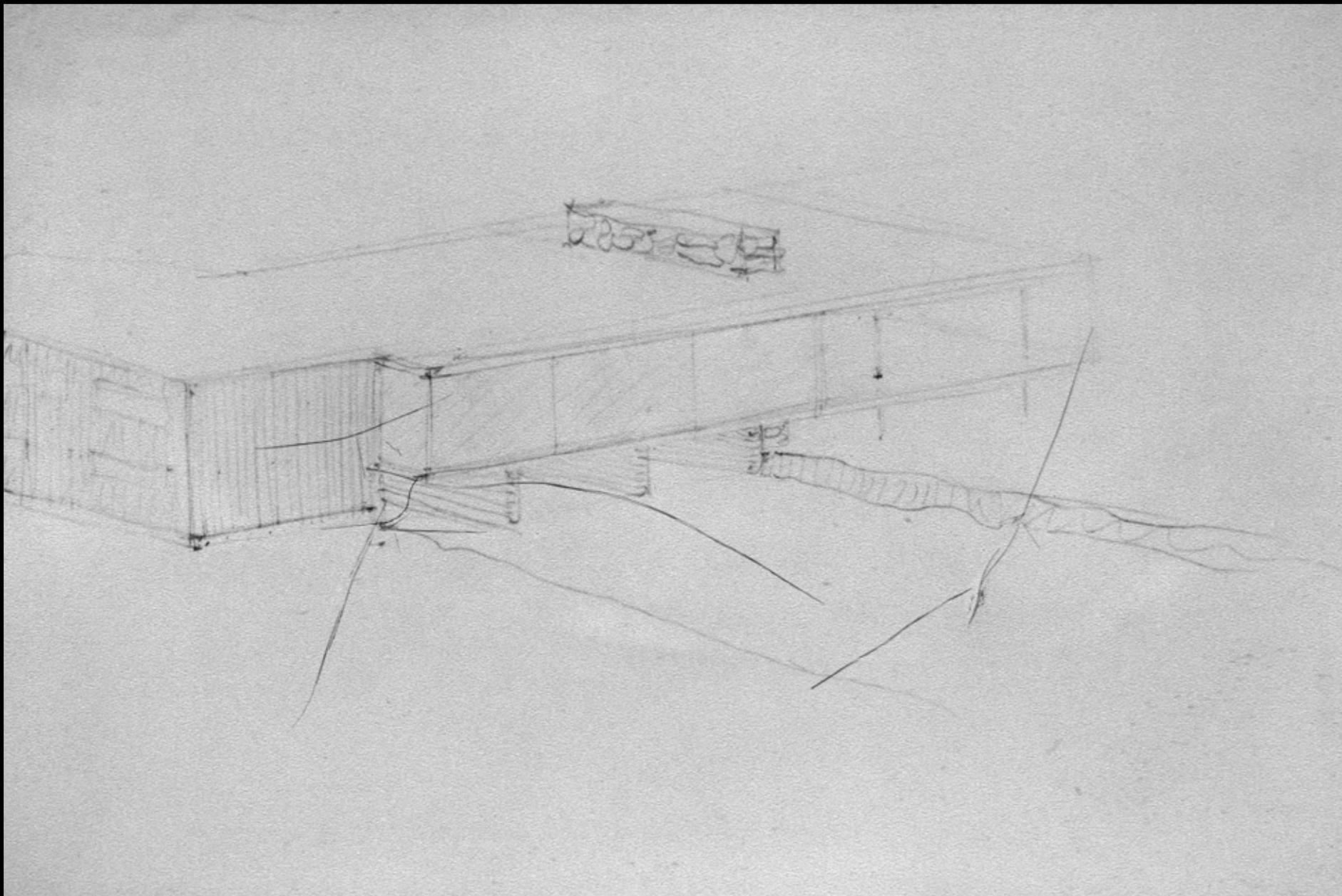
Karl May, *Winnetou l'apache*, publié initialement en 1893.



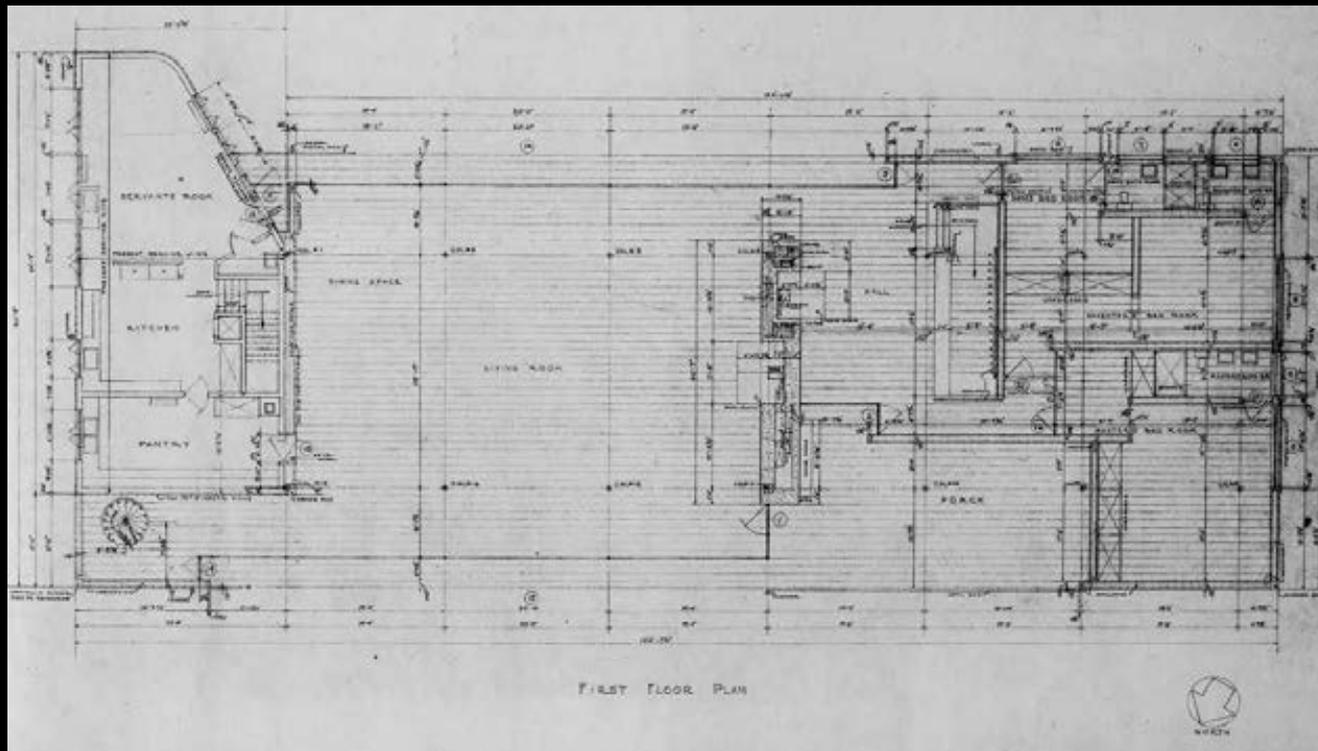
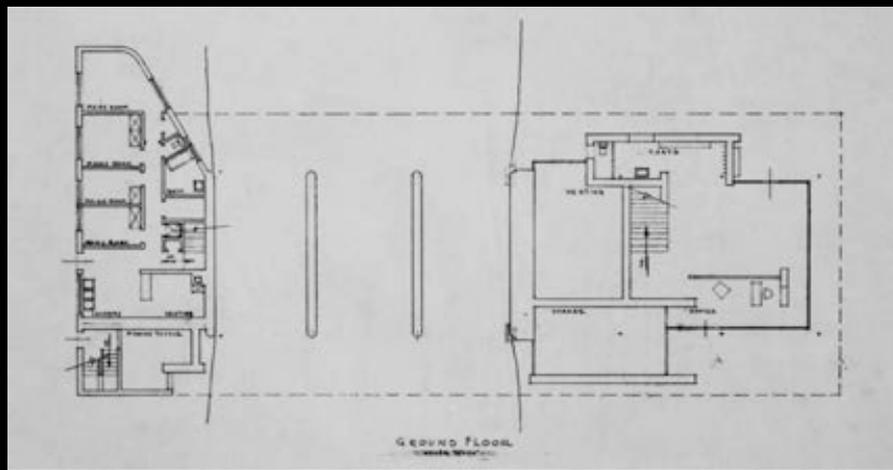
Première étude pour la maison Resor, 1938, avec John Rodgers.



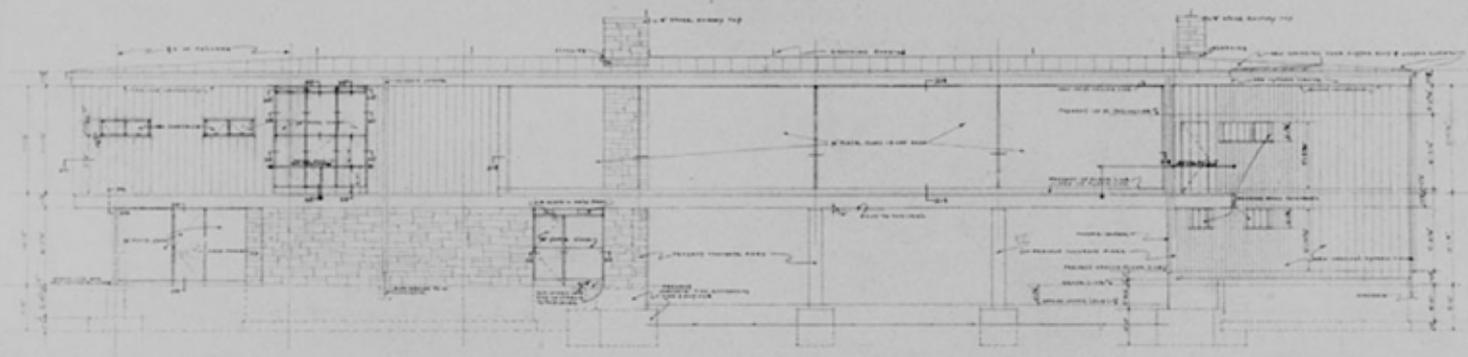
Première étude pour la maison Resor, 1938, avec John Rodgers.



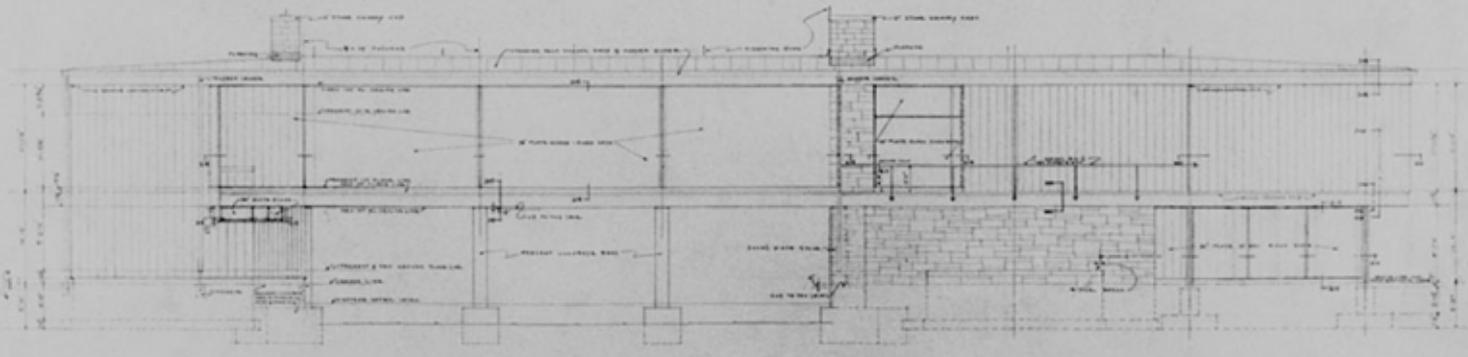
Première étude pour la maison Resor, 1938, avec John Rodgers.



Dessins techniques pour la maison Resor, 1938, avec John Rodgers.



SOUTH ELEVATION

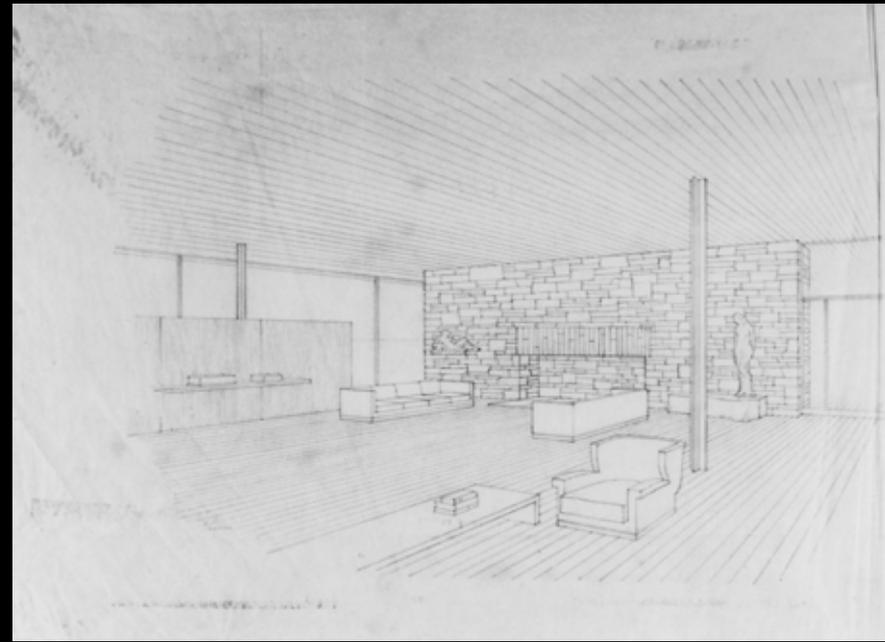
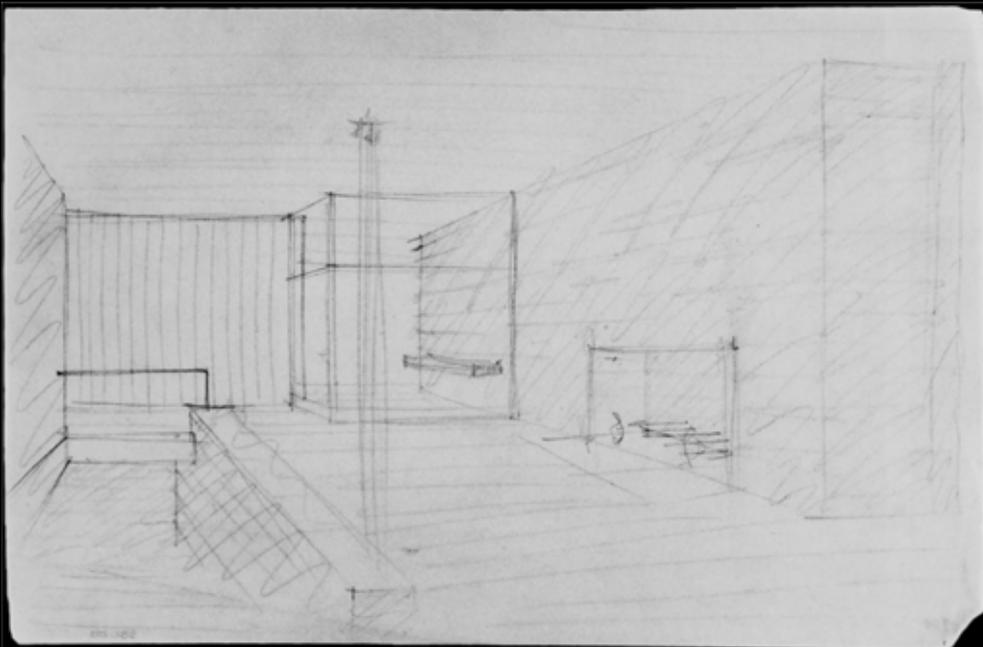


NORTH ELEVATION

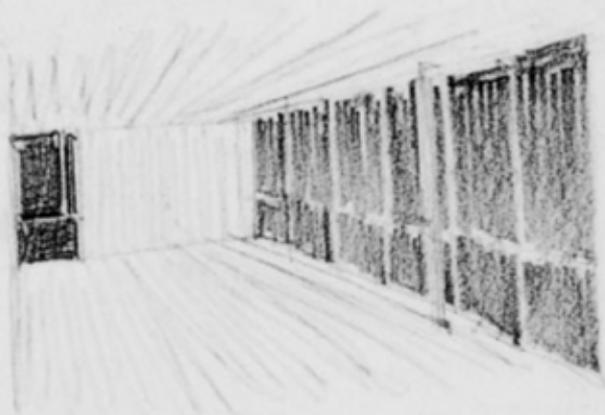
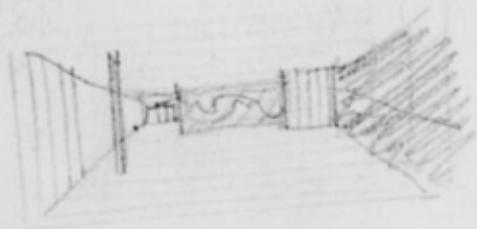
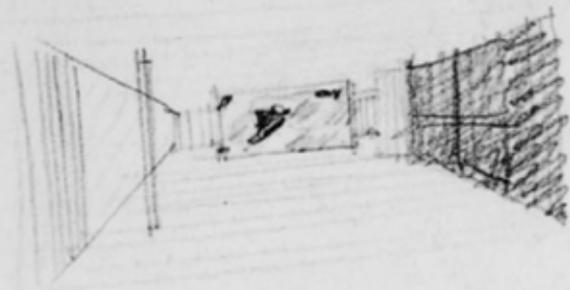
NOTE: CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS & CONDITIONS AT THE BUILDING

RANCHO 200-038  
 FOR  
**MR. STANLEY & RESOR**  
 3144 S. 10TH AVE. WYOMING  
 JACKSON, WYOMING  
 JOHN BARKLEY RODGERS, ARCHT. 1938  
 215 S. FIFTH AVENUE, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 3144 S. 10TH AVE. WYOMING  
 SOUTH & SOUTH EAST ELEVATIONS  
 1938, W.P. 038

Dessins techniques pour la maison Resor, 1938, avec John Rodgers.



Maison Resor, 1938, croquis de l'intérieur.



John Rogers, croquis pour l'intérieur de la maison Resor, 1938.



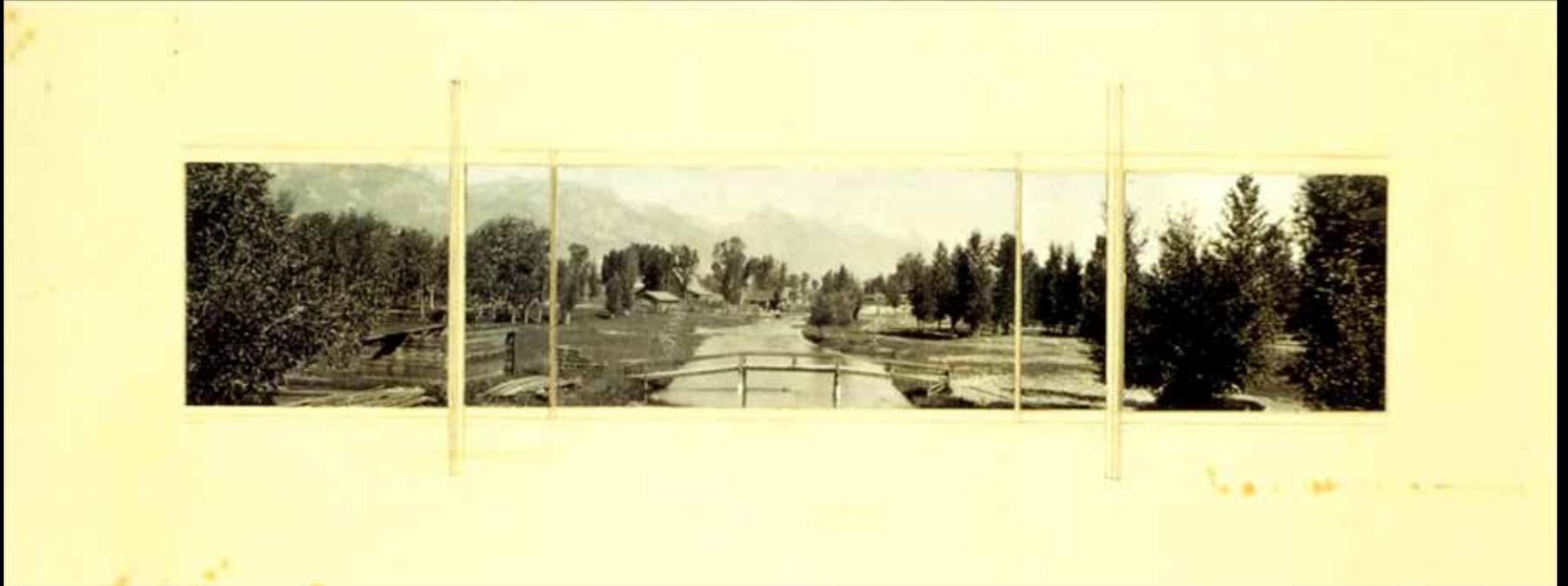
George Danforth, William Priestley.

Perspective intérieure de la maison Resor, avec le *Repas coloré* de Paul Klee, 1939.



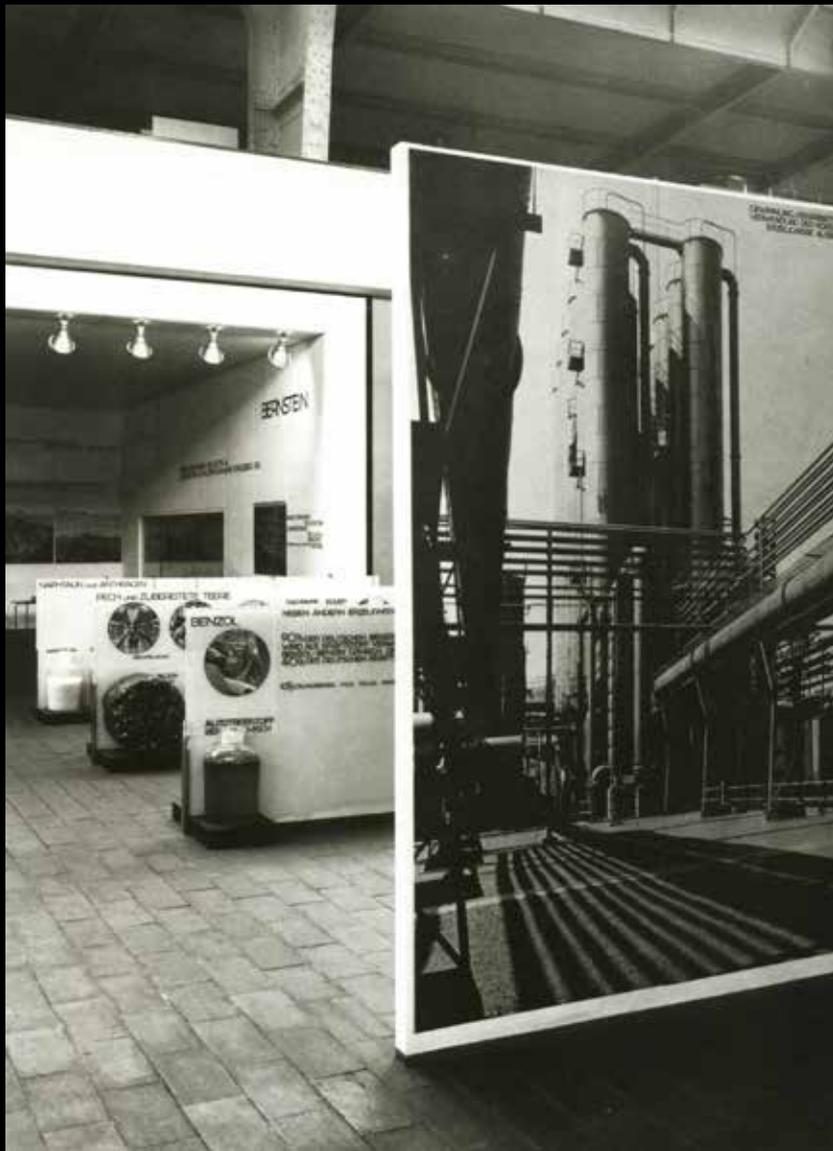
George Danforth, William Priestley.

Perspective intérieure de la maison Resor avec les environs, photomontage, 1939.

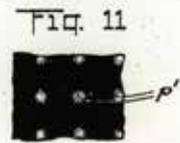
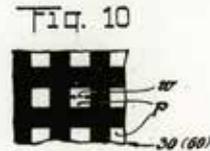
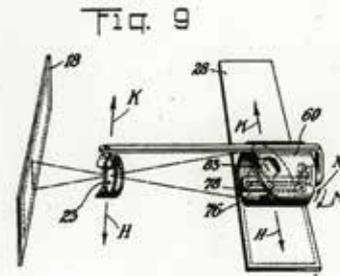
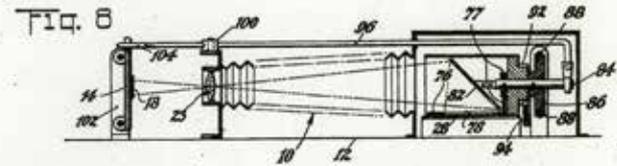
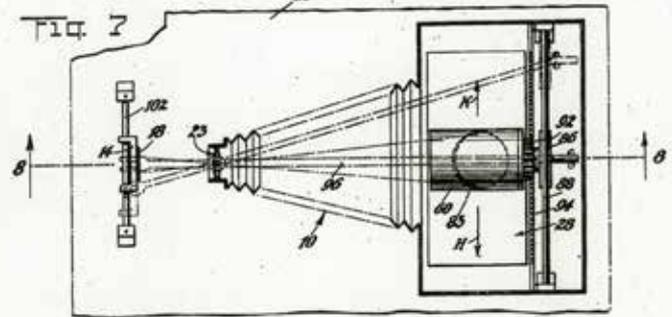


George Danforth, William Priestley.

Perspective intérieure de la maison Resor avec les environs, photomontage, 1939.



May 12, 1942. L. MIES ET AL 2,282,337  
 APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DOT-COMPOSED OR SCREENED NEGATIVES  
 Filed Jan. 24, 1939 3 Sheets-Sheet 3



INVENTOR.  
 LUDWIG MIES AND  
 WALTER PETERHANS  
 BY *Walter Peterhans*  
 their ATTORNEY.

Représentation de l'Allemagne à l'Exposition internationale de Barcelone, 1929.  
 Brevet pour la production d'images de grande taille, 1942, avec Walter Peterhans.



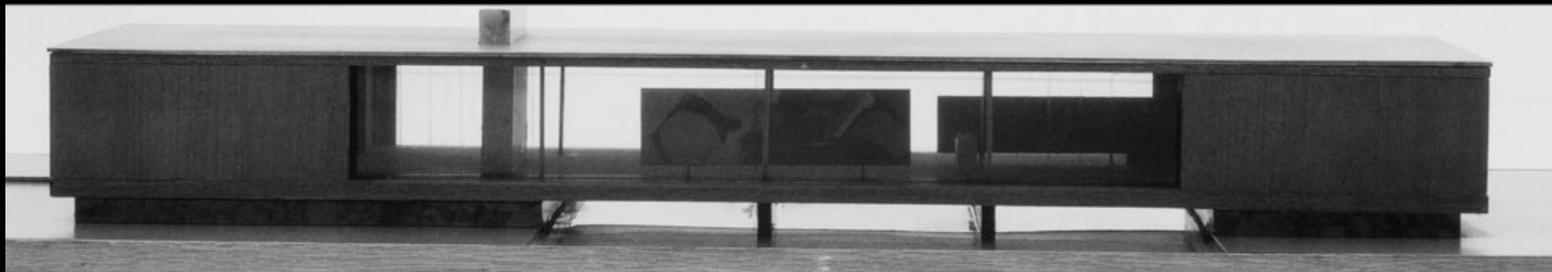
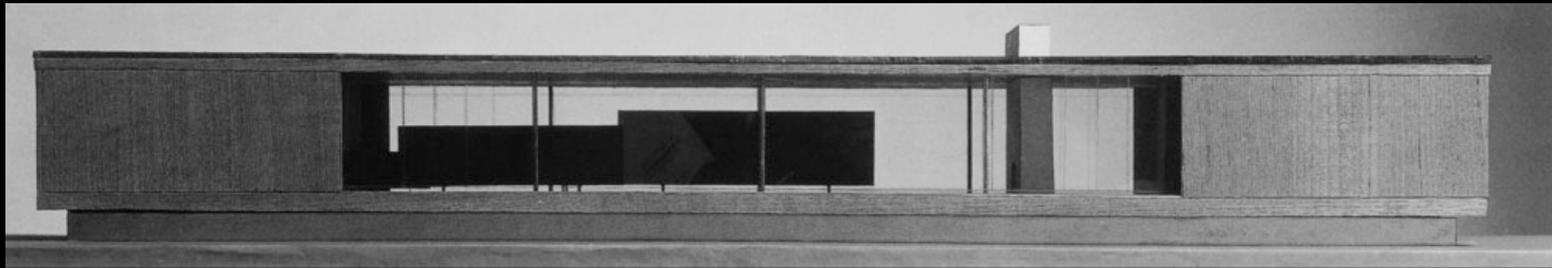
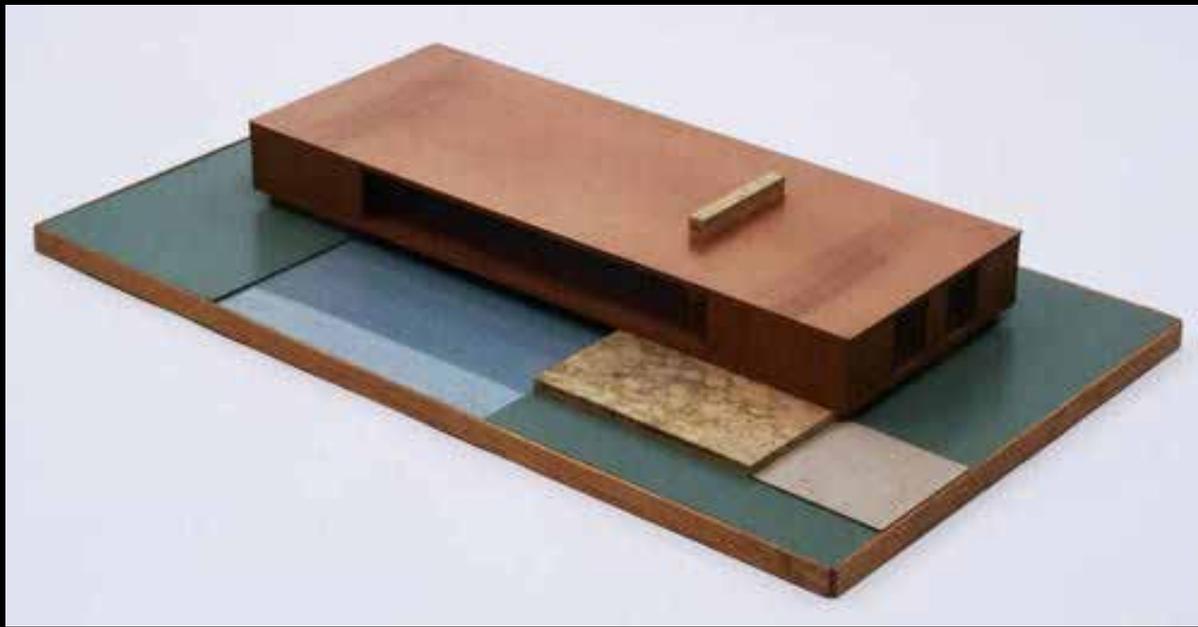
Paul Klee, *Île*, 1932 ; *La sieste du Sphinx*, 1932.



Kurt Schwitters, *Sans titre*, 1920.



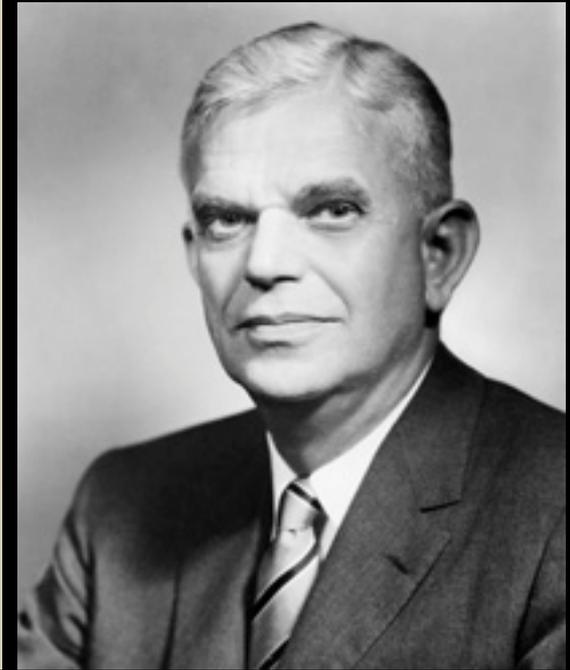
Mies van der Rohe dans son appartement de Chicago, 1965.



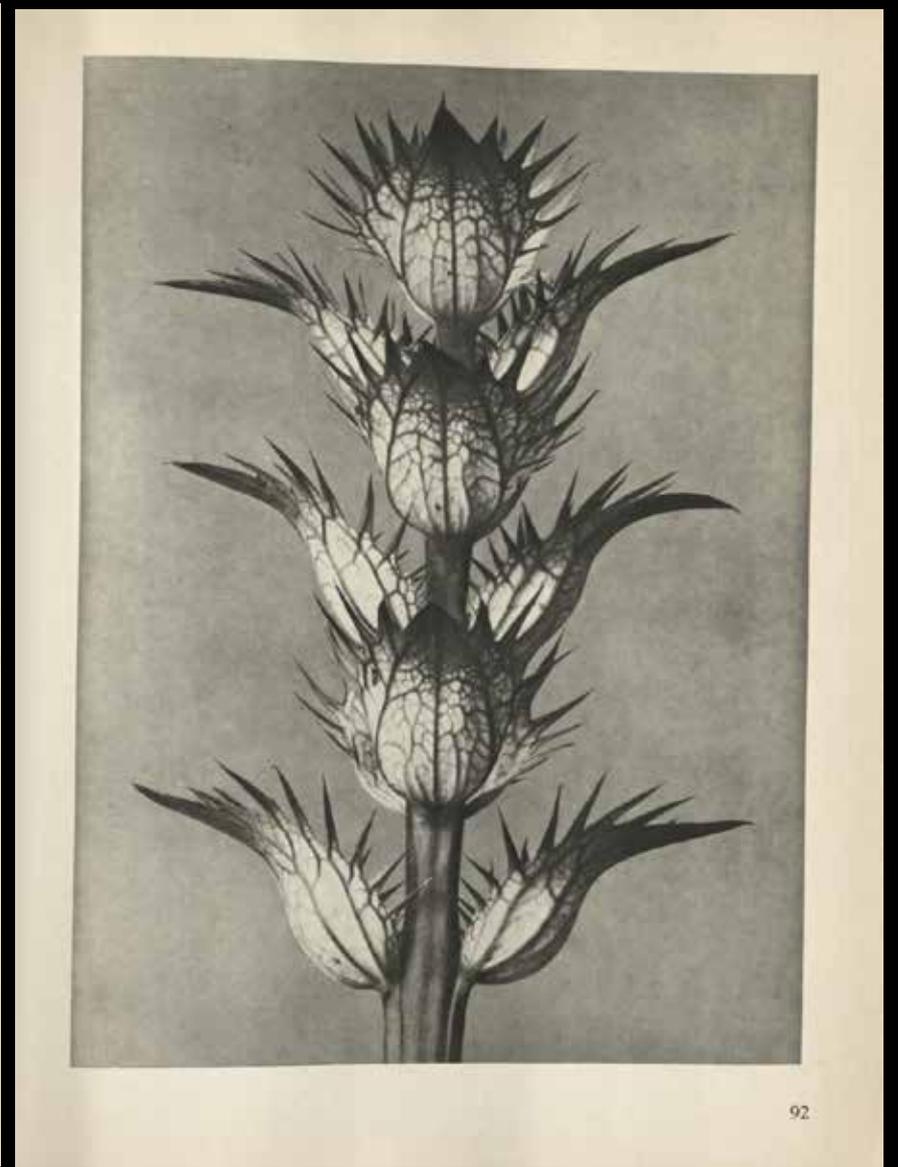
Deuxième projet pour la maison Resor, maquette, 1939.



ARMOUR INSTITUTE, ARMOUR AVENUE AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET



L' Armour Institute, 33<sup>e</sup> rue et Armour Avenue, Chicago, 1932.  
Henri Townley Heald.



Karl Blossfeldt, *Formes originelles de la nature*, 1929.

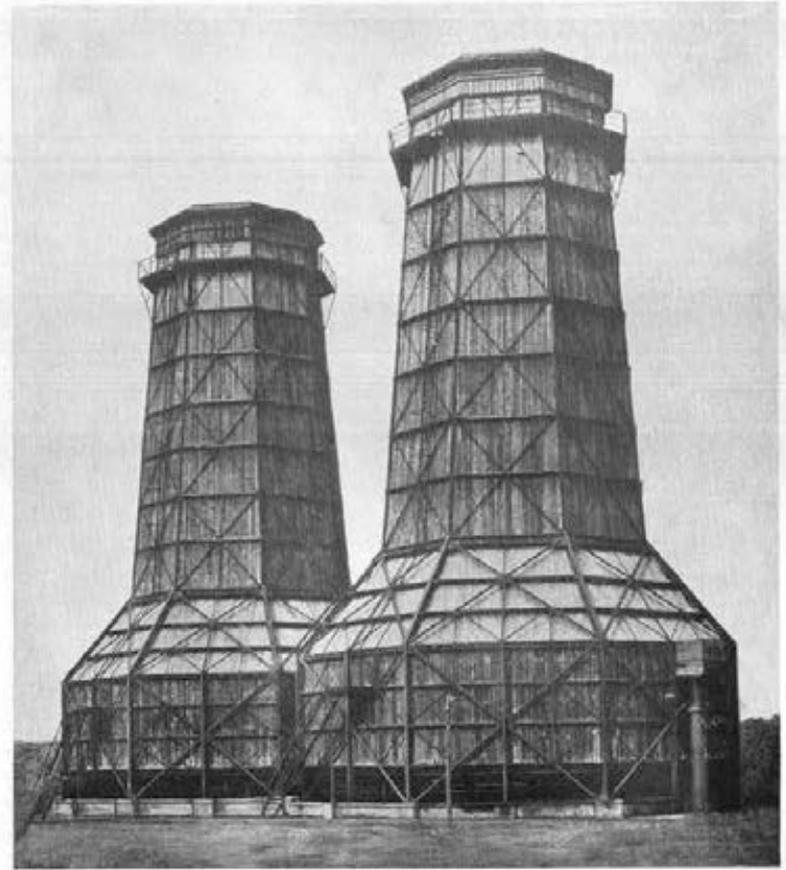


Abb. 421. Kühltürme der Staatsgrube Emma, Hoensbroek, Holland. Abb. 422. Vulkan-Zellenkühler mit Flächenkühlung und Trockenluftzuführung, Dortmunder Vulkan A.G., Dortmund.



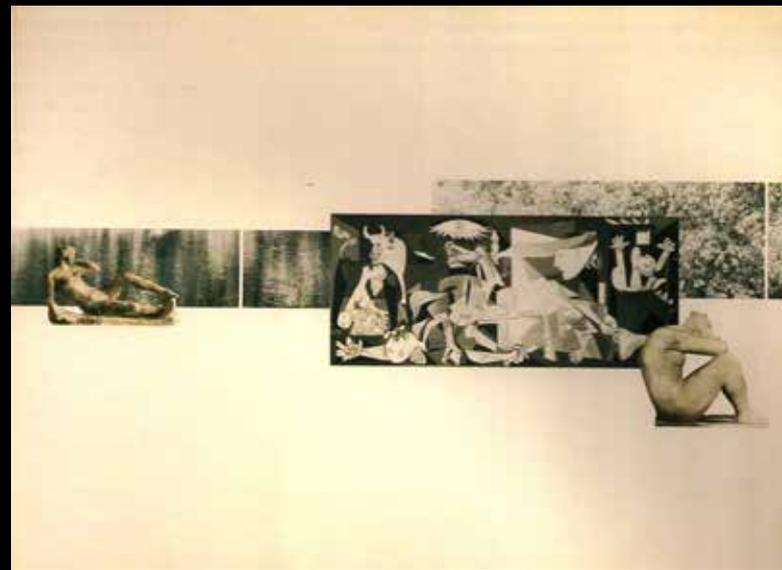
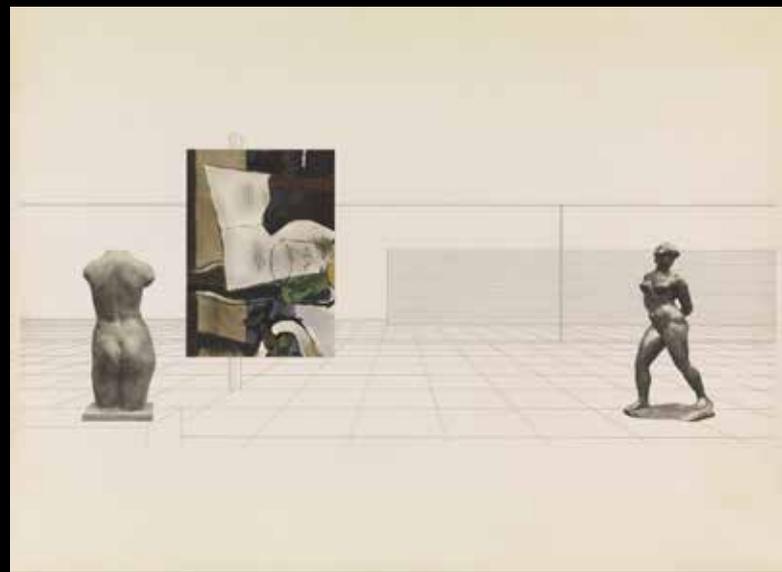
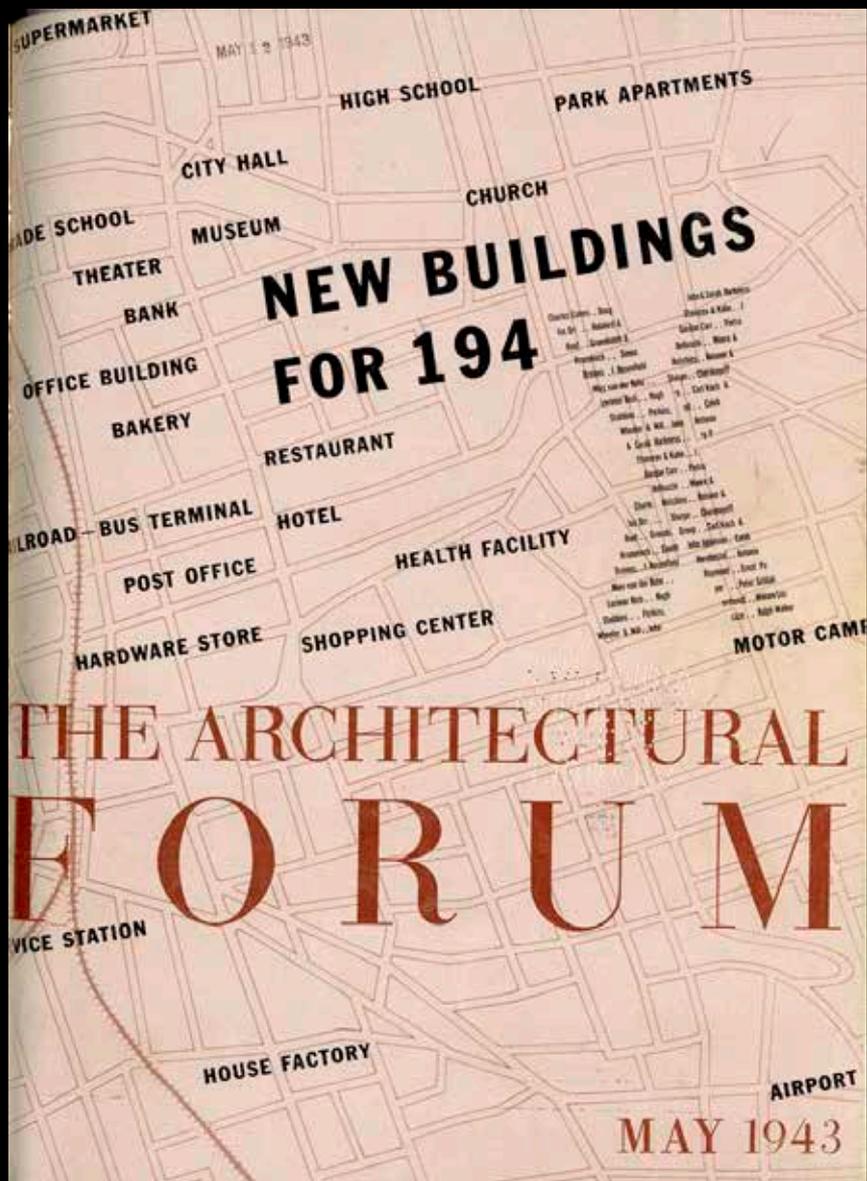
Benjamin H. Marshall, Charles E. Fox, hôtel Blackstone, Chicago, 1910.



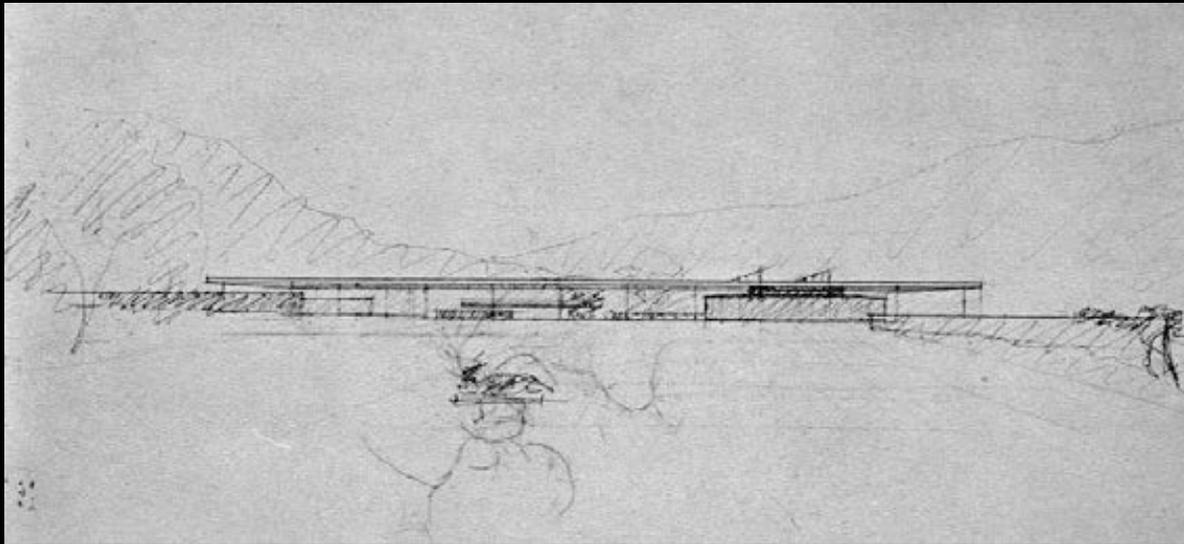
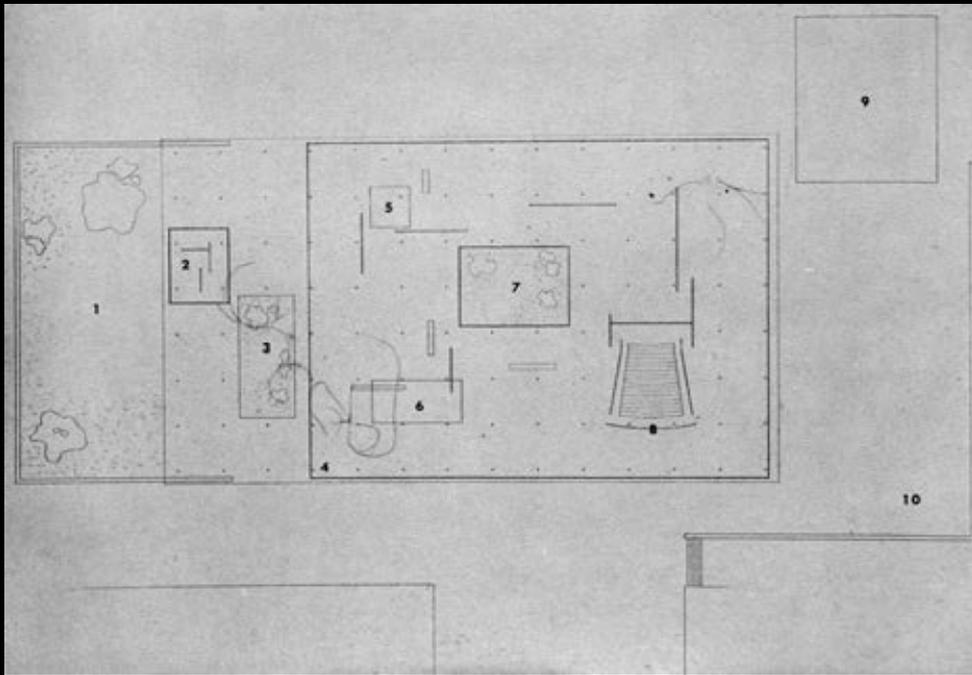
Henry Hobson Richardson, magasin de gros Marshall Field, Chicago, 1886.



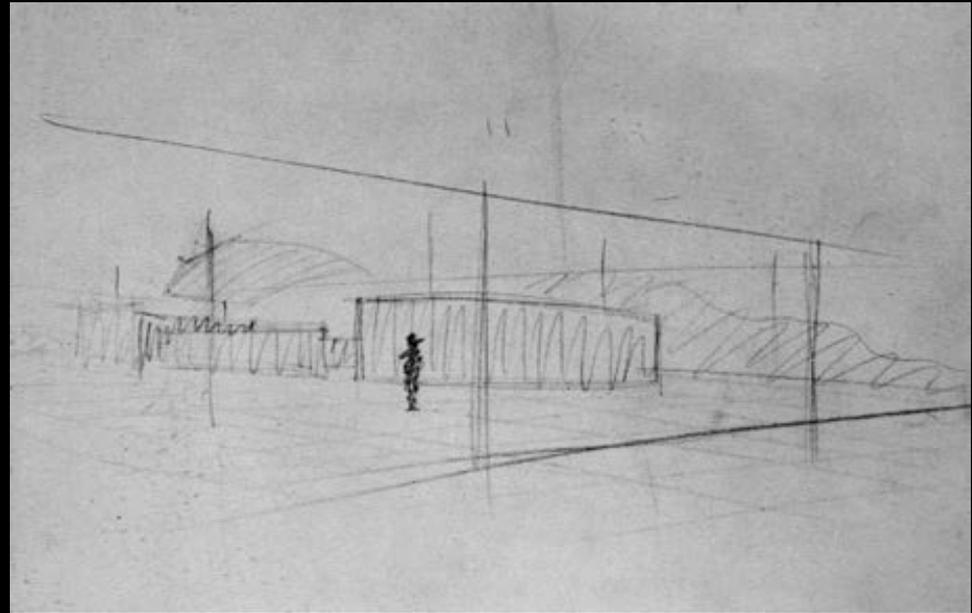
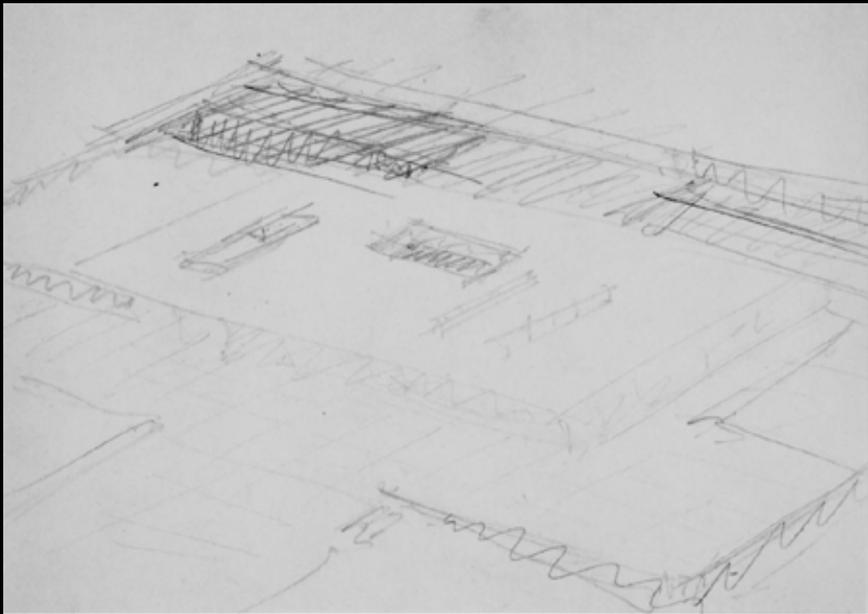
Erich Mendelsohn, Walter Peterhans, Ludwig Hilberseimer et Mies van der Rohe, Chicago, 1940.



*Nouveaux bâtiments pour 194X, The Architectural Forum, mai 1943.  
 Projet de musée pour une petite ville, 1942.*



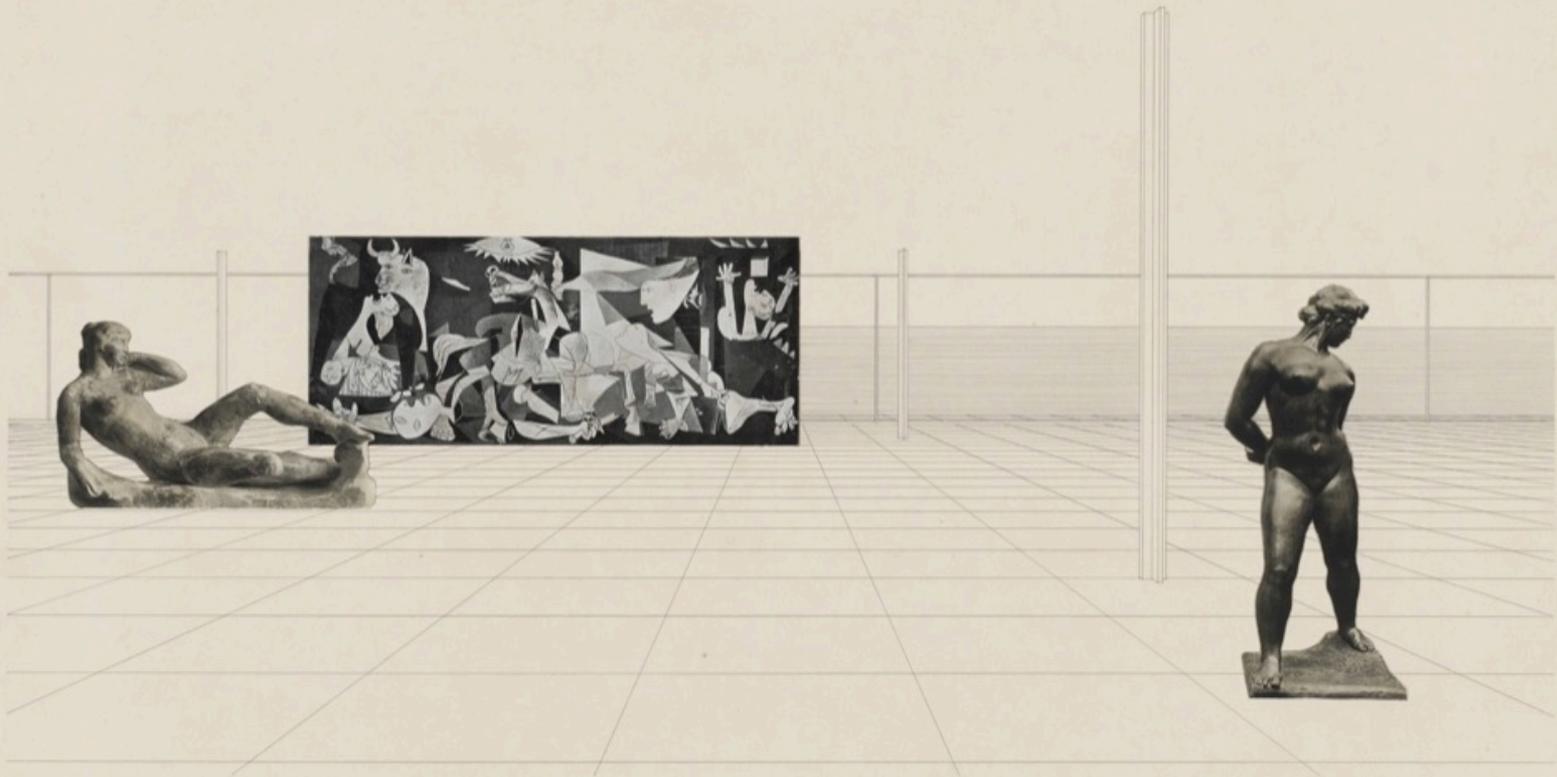
Projet de musée pour une petite ville, 1942.



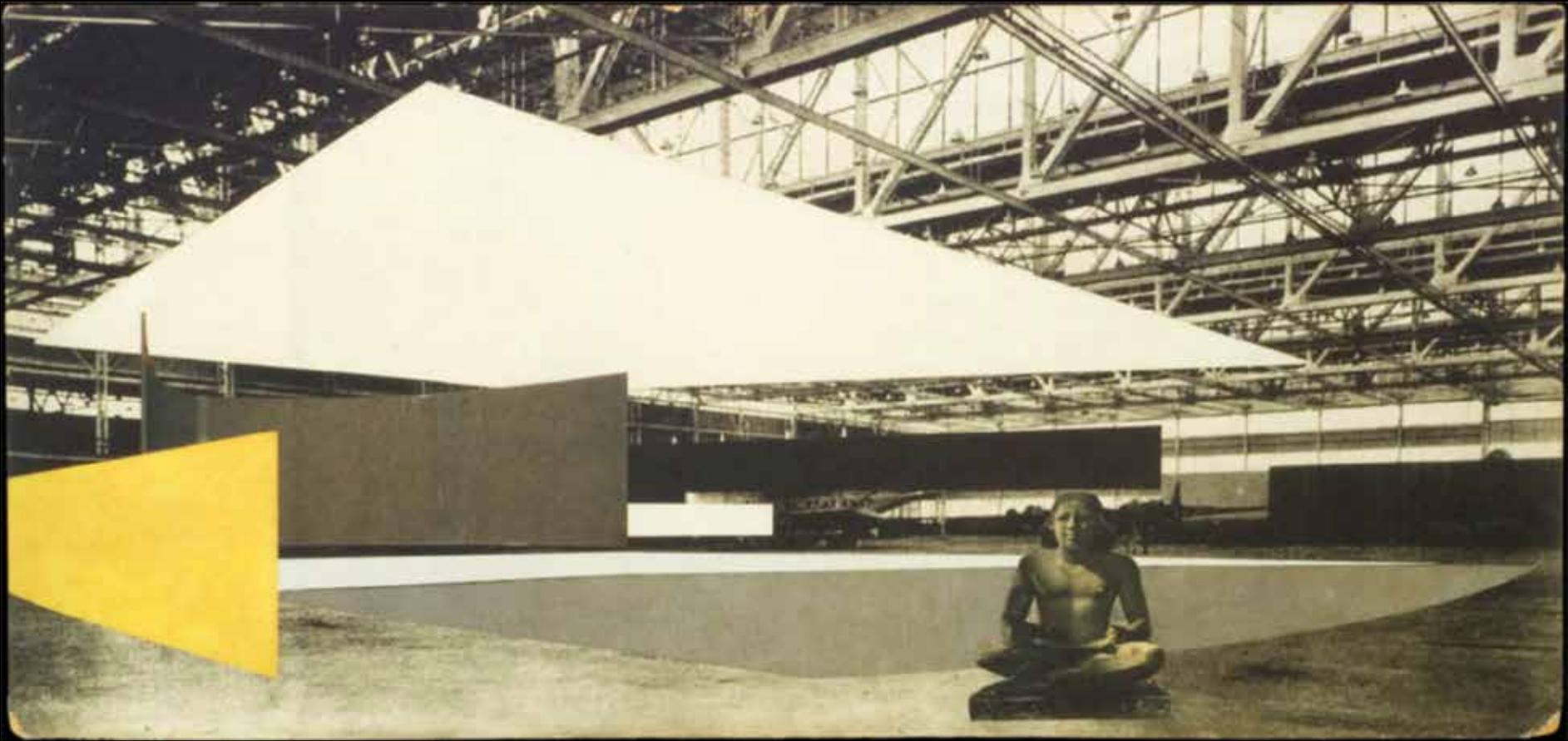
Projet de musée pour une petite ville, 1942.



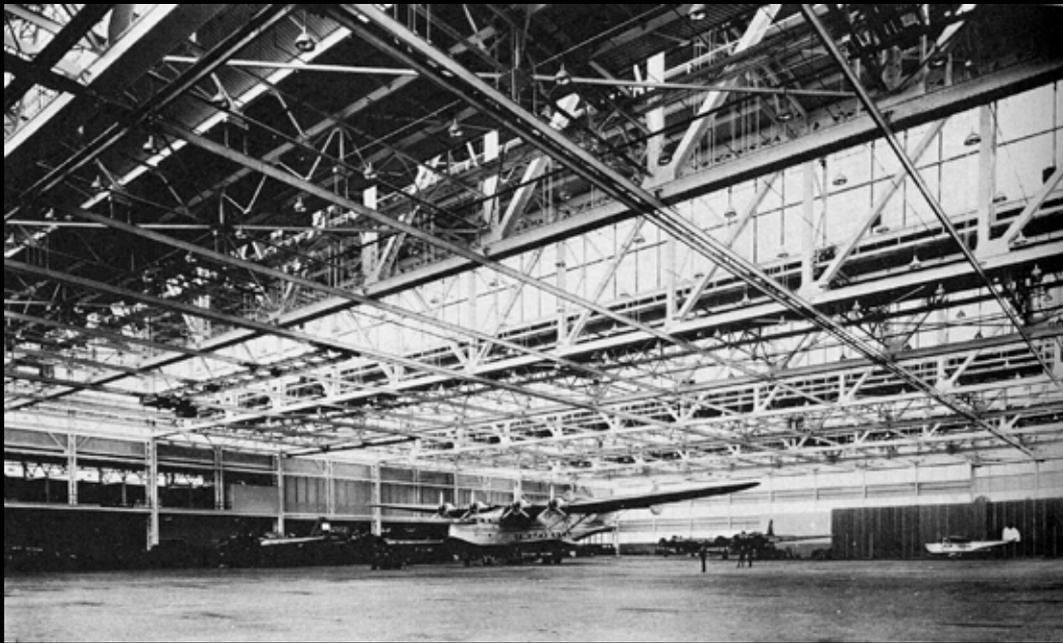
Projet de musée pour une petite ville, 1942.



Projet de musée pour une petite ville, 1942.



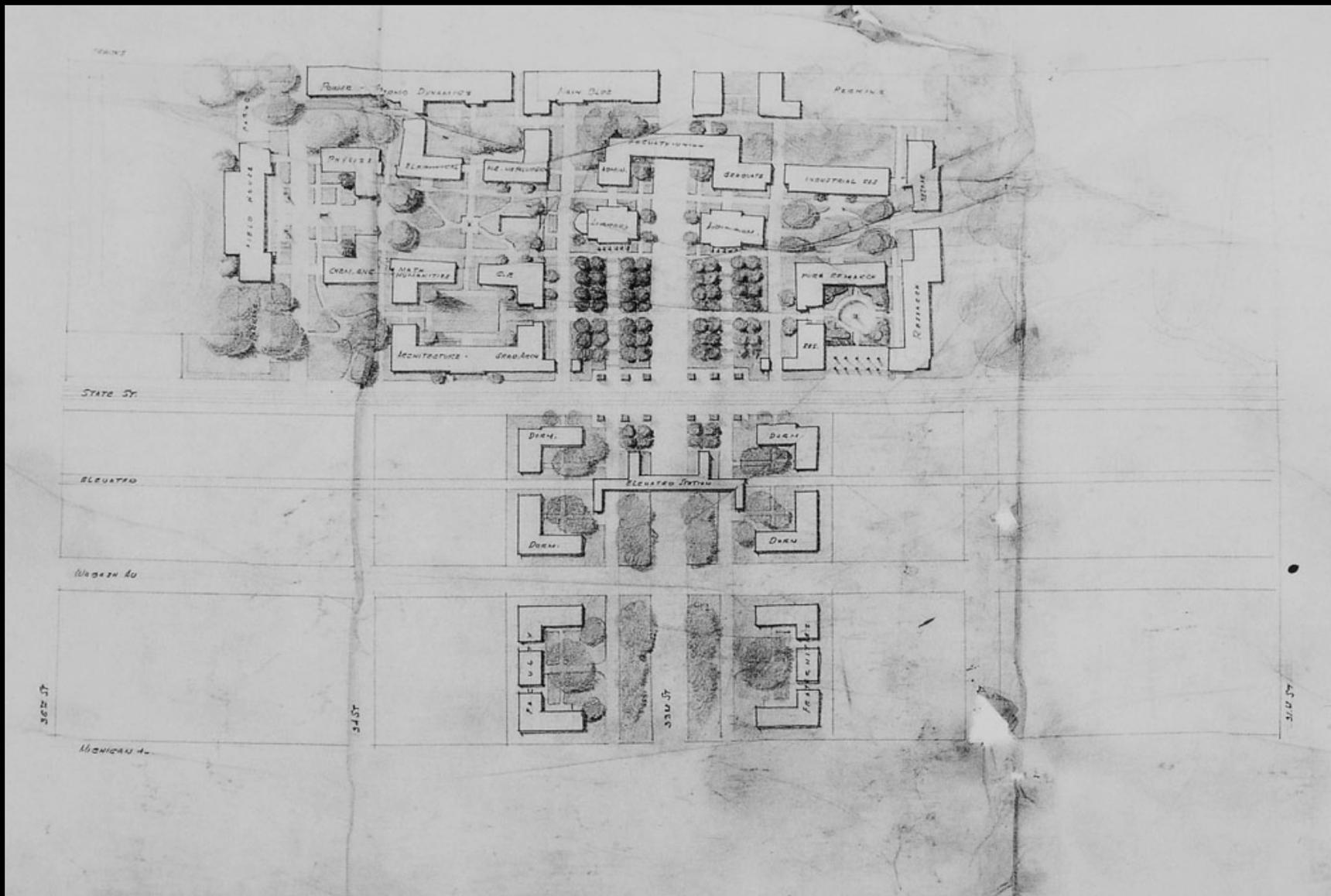
Projet de salle de concert, 1942.



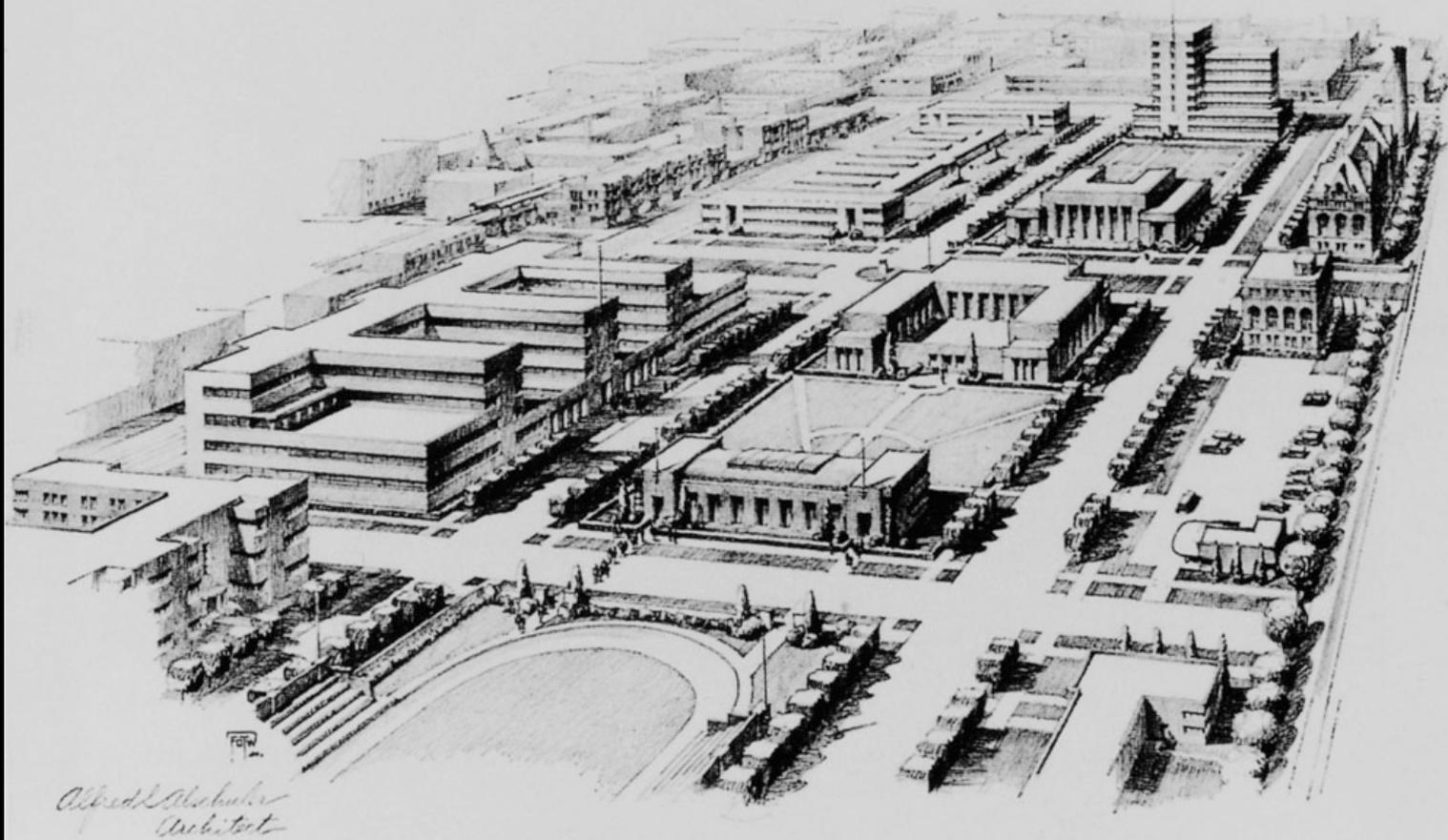
Albert Kahn, usine d'avions Glenn Martin, Middle River, Maryland, 1938.  
Fernand Dutert et Victor Contamin, Galerie des Machines, Paris, 1889.



Patton & Fisher, Armour Institute, Chicago, 1891-93.

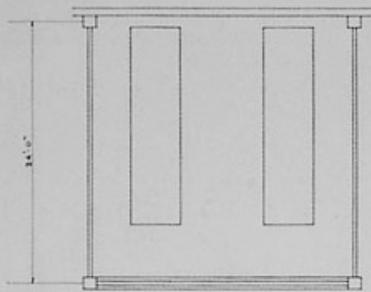


Holabird & Root, projet pour le campus de l'Armour Institute, 1937.

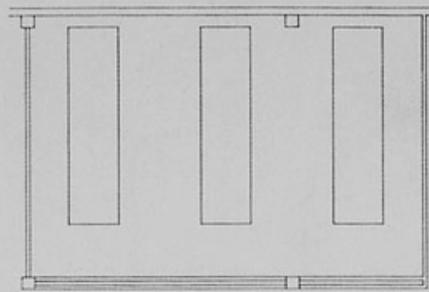


AN ARCHITECT'S CONCEPTION OF THE NEW CAMPUS

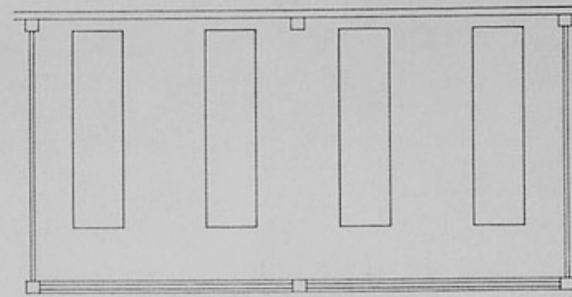
Alfred Altshuler, projet pour le campus de l'IIT, 1940.



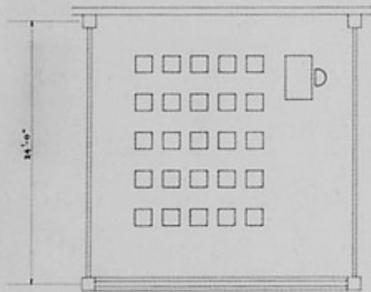
GENERAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY ONE BAY  
2 TABLES 16 STUDENTS



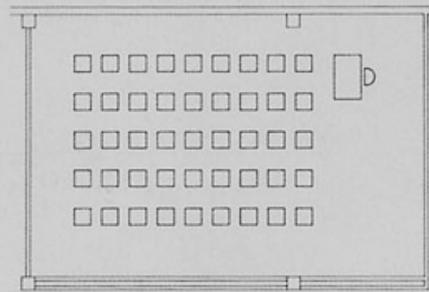
GENERAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY — 3 TABLES — 24 STUDENTS 1 1/2 BAYS



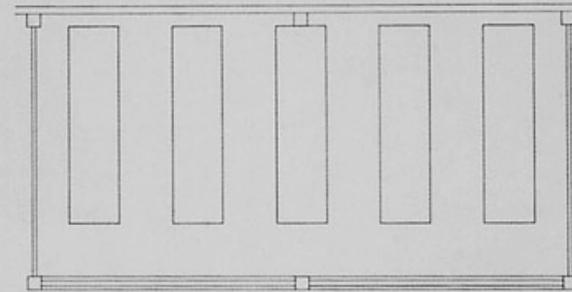
GENERAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY — 4 TABLES — 32 STUDENTS TWO BAYS



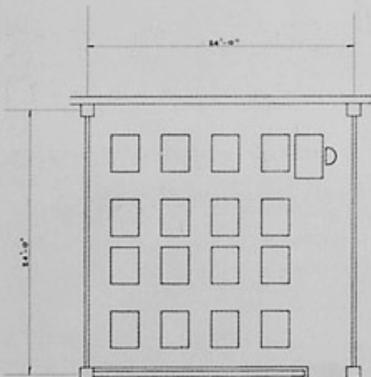
CLASSROOM 25 STUDENTS ONE BAY



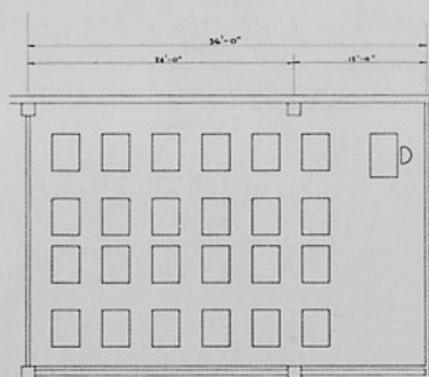
CLASSROOM 45 STUDENTS 1 1/2 BAYS



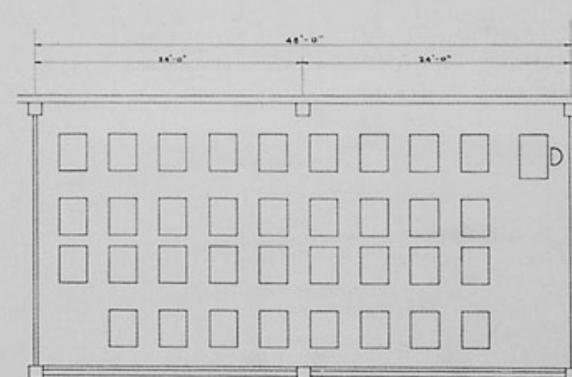
GENERAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY 5 TABLES 40 STUDENTS TWO BAYS



DRAFTING ROOM 16 STUDENTS ONE BAY

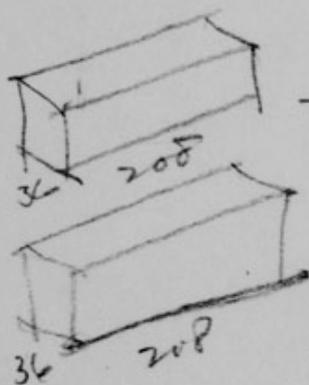
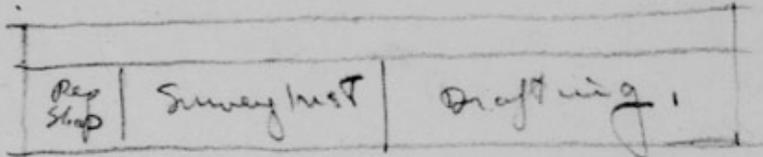
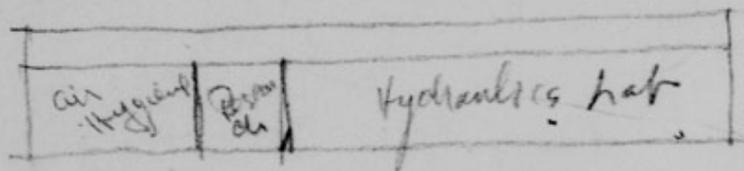
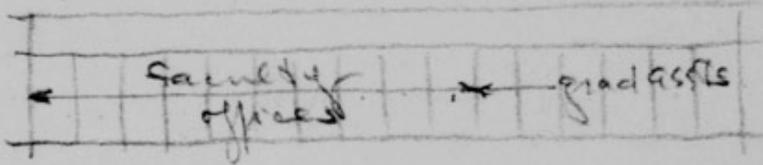
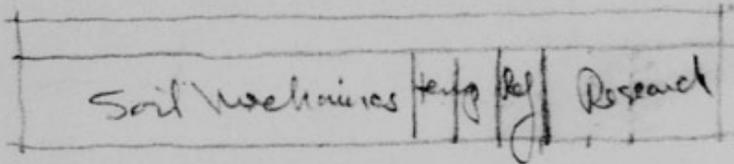
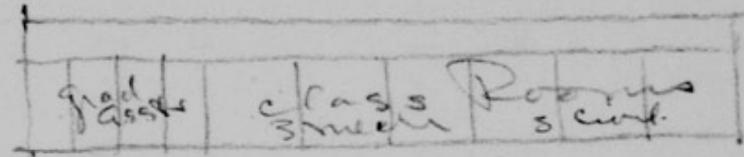
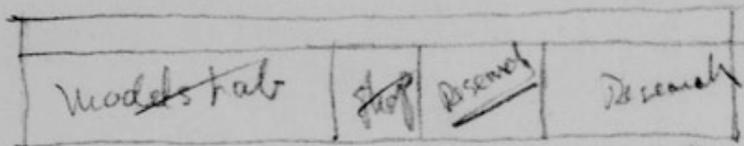


DRAFTING ROOM 24 STUDENTS 1 1/2 BAYS



DRAFTING ROOM 35 STUDENTS TWO BAYS

1st



Civil Eng. Dept

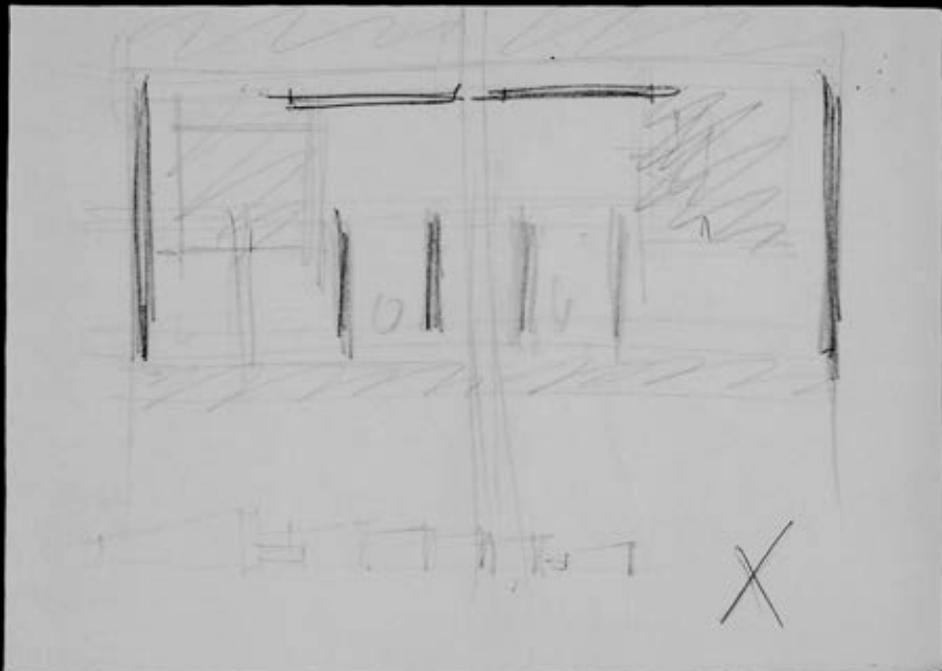
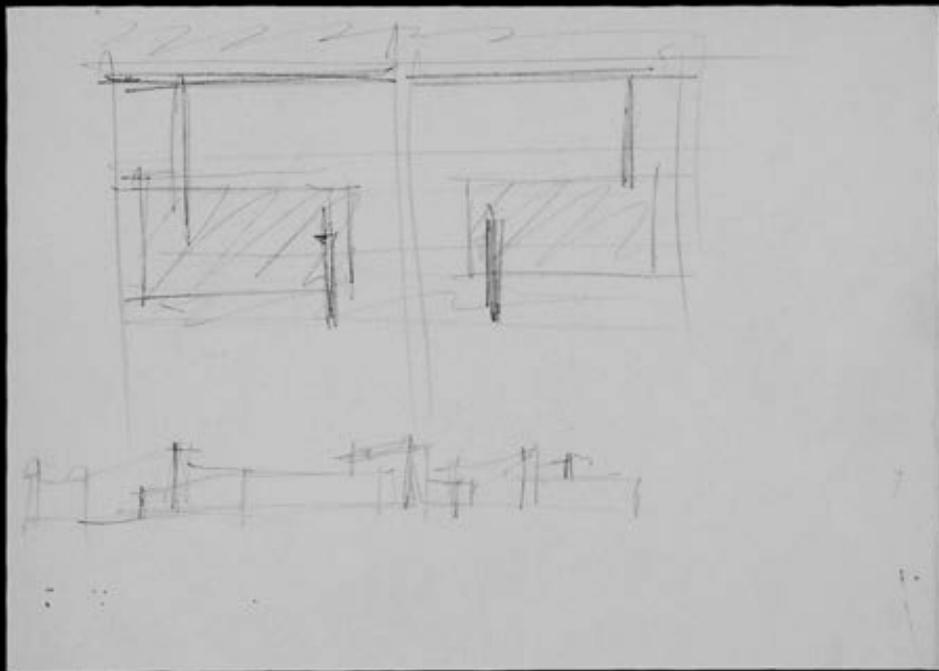
3 Storey.  
2 Wings -

1056	
68	
8448	
6336	
71808	
712	
2	
1436	

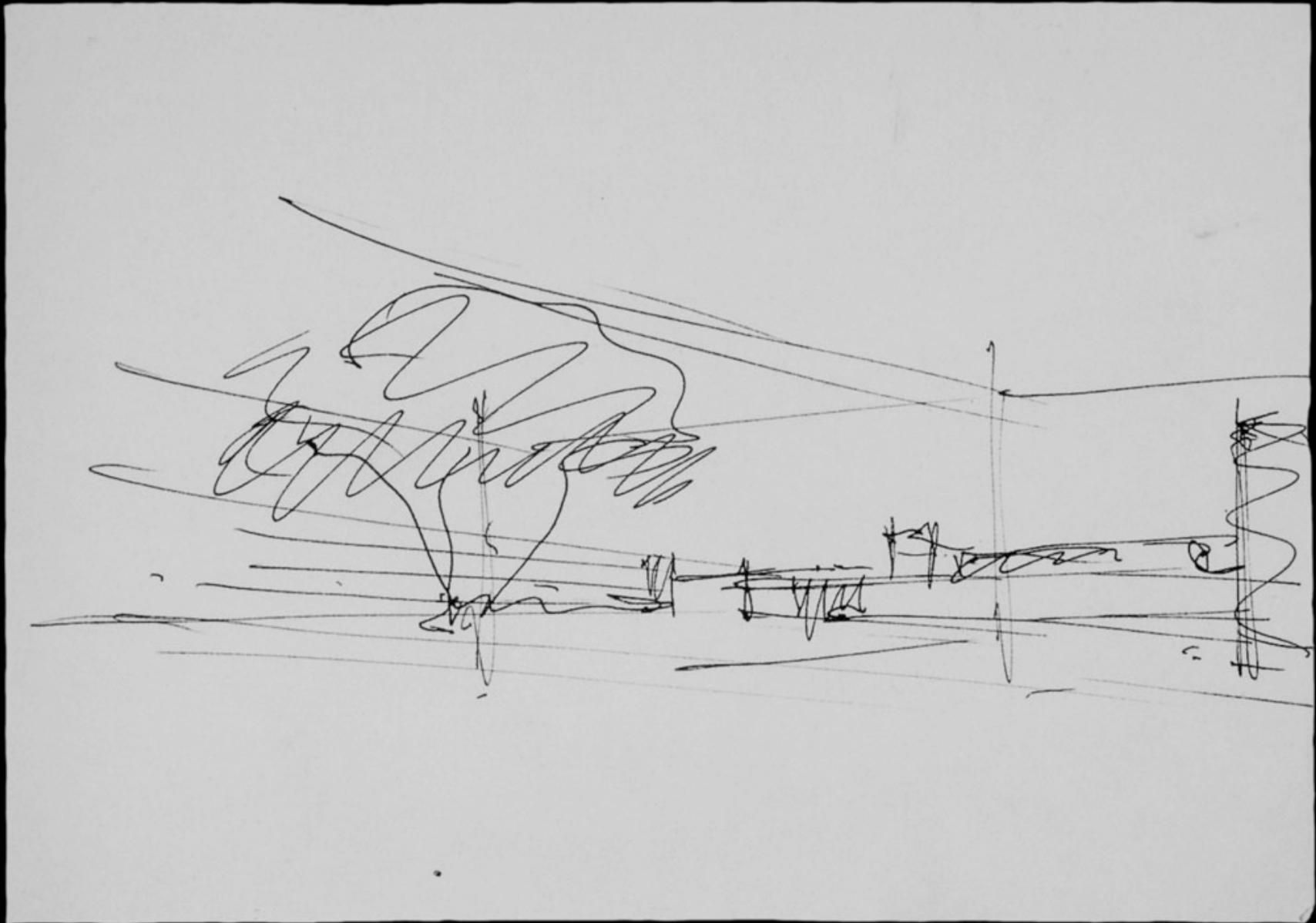
also require

- Water Treatment Lab  
4 Storey - 9500 sq'
- Sewage Treatment  
1 Storey - 9500 sq'

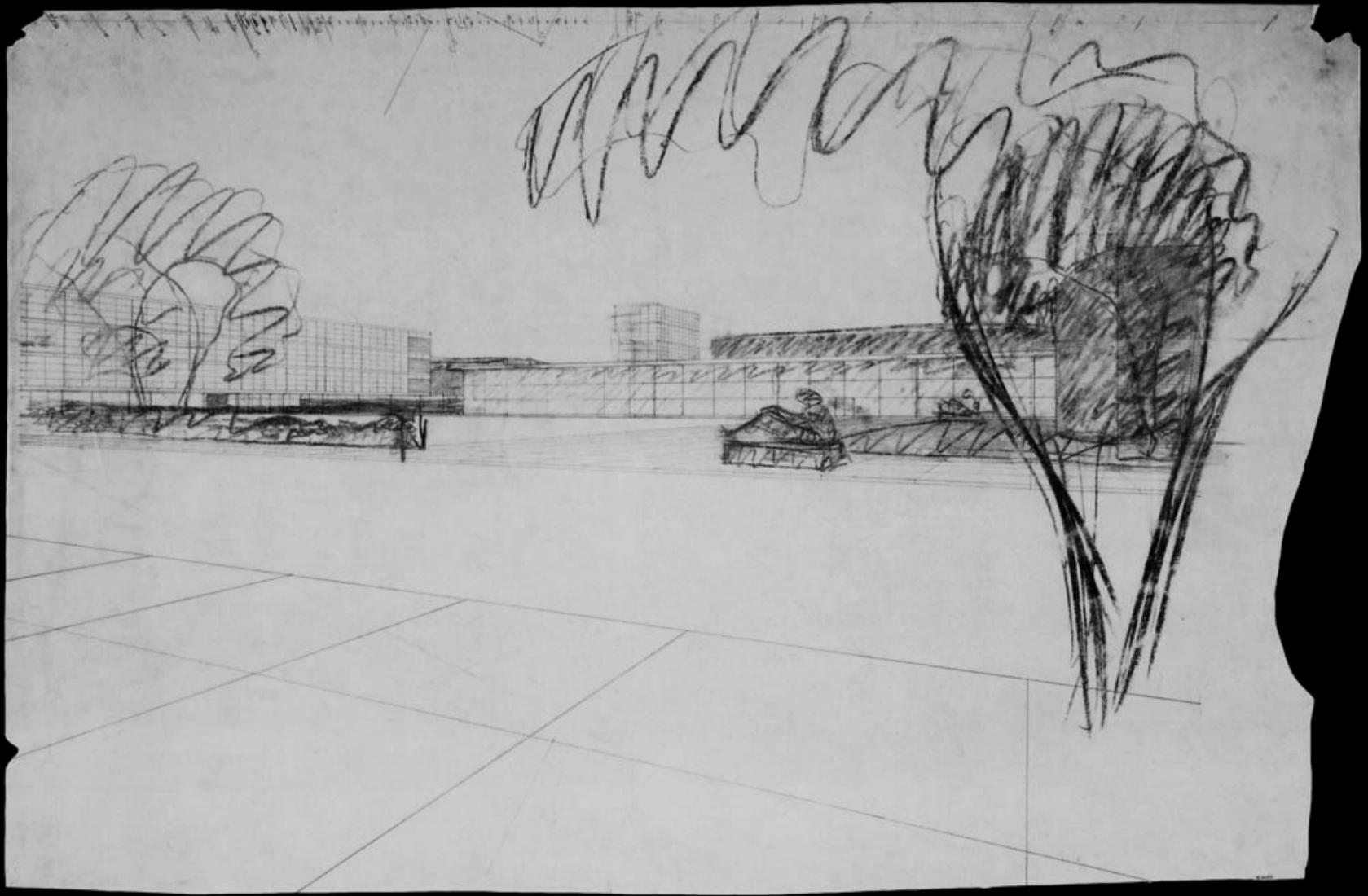
CS-10088



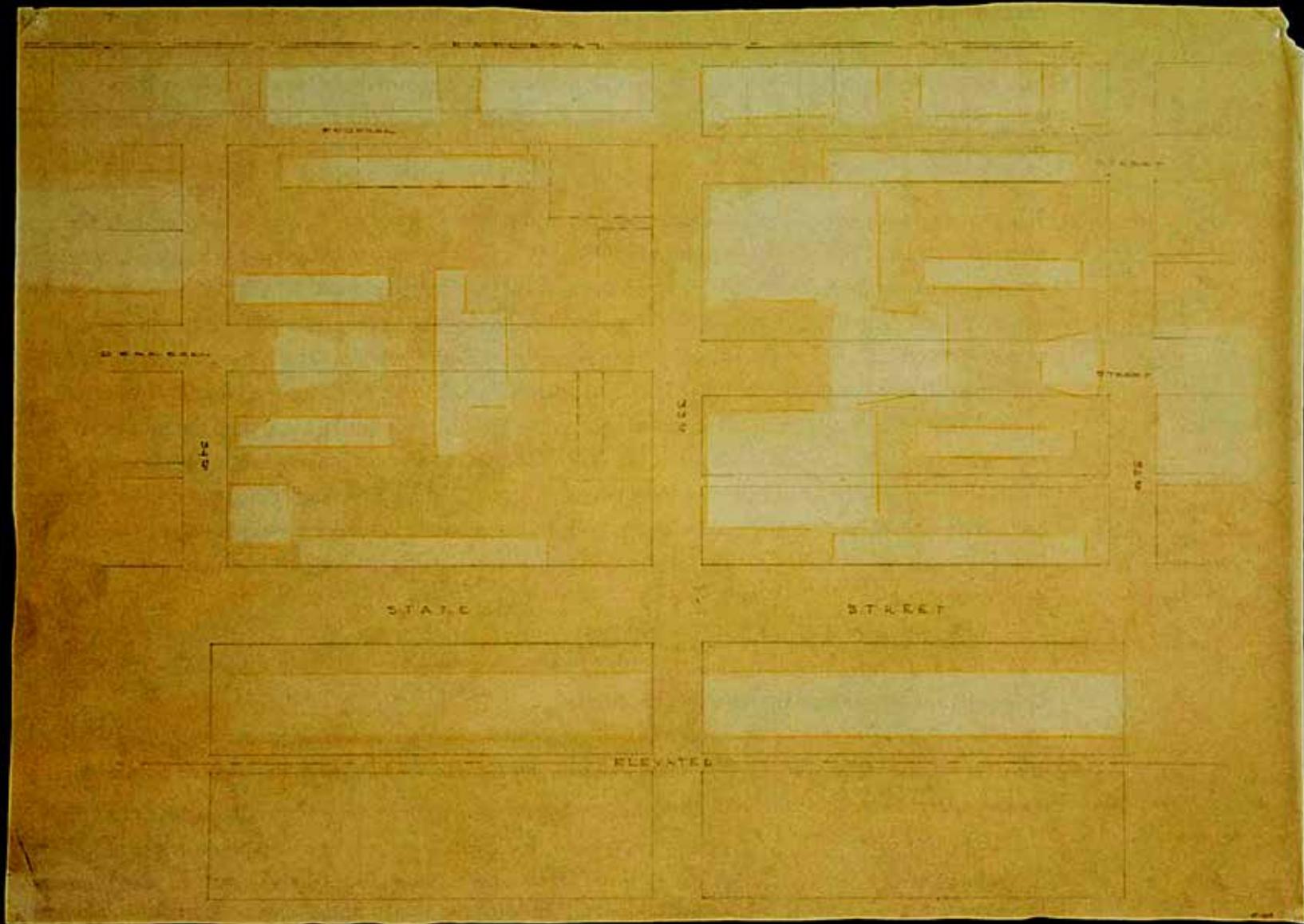
Étude pour les plans de principe de l'IT, 1939.



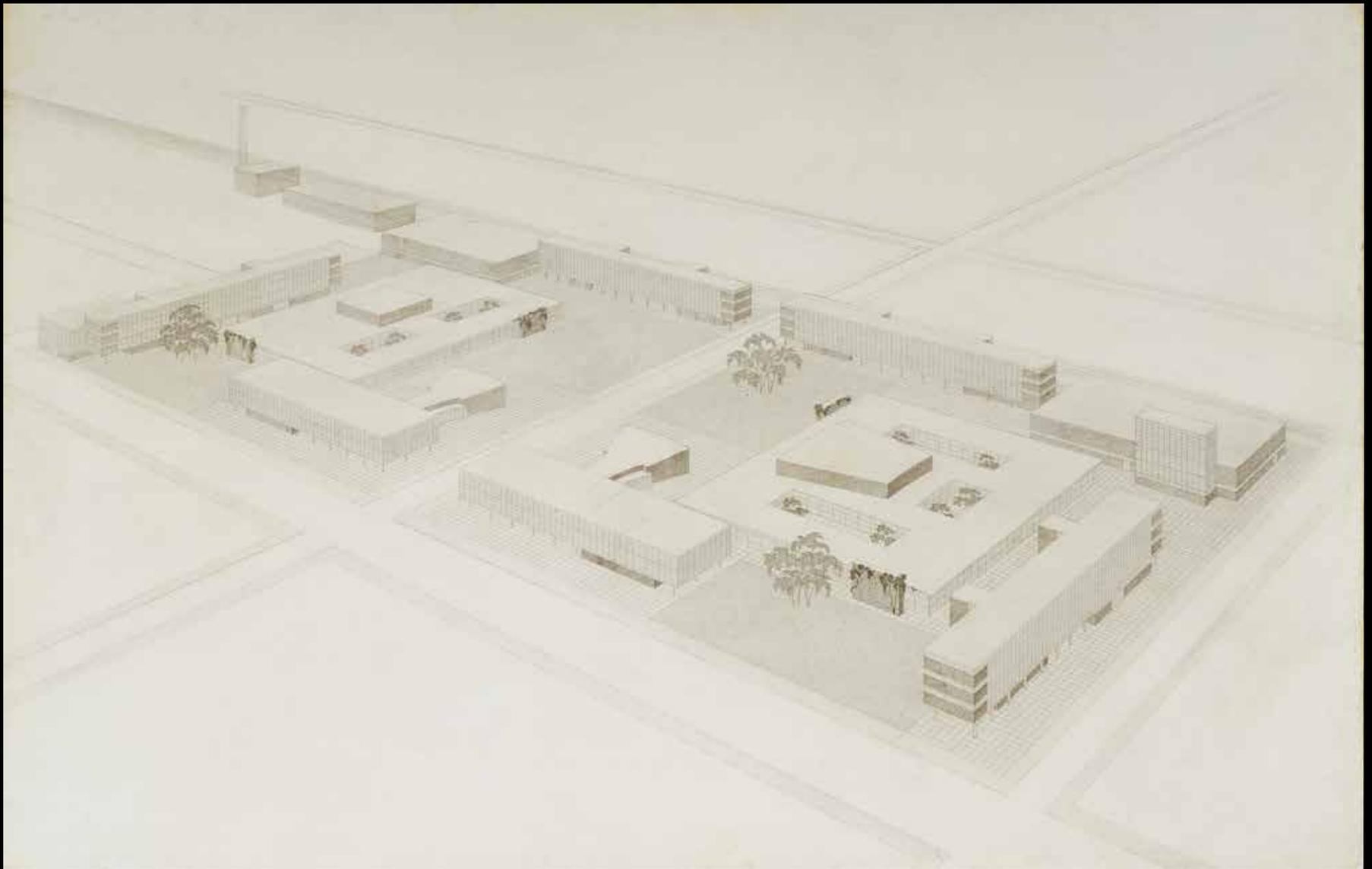
Premier projet de plan général pour le campus de l'IIT, 1939.



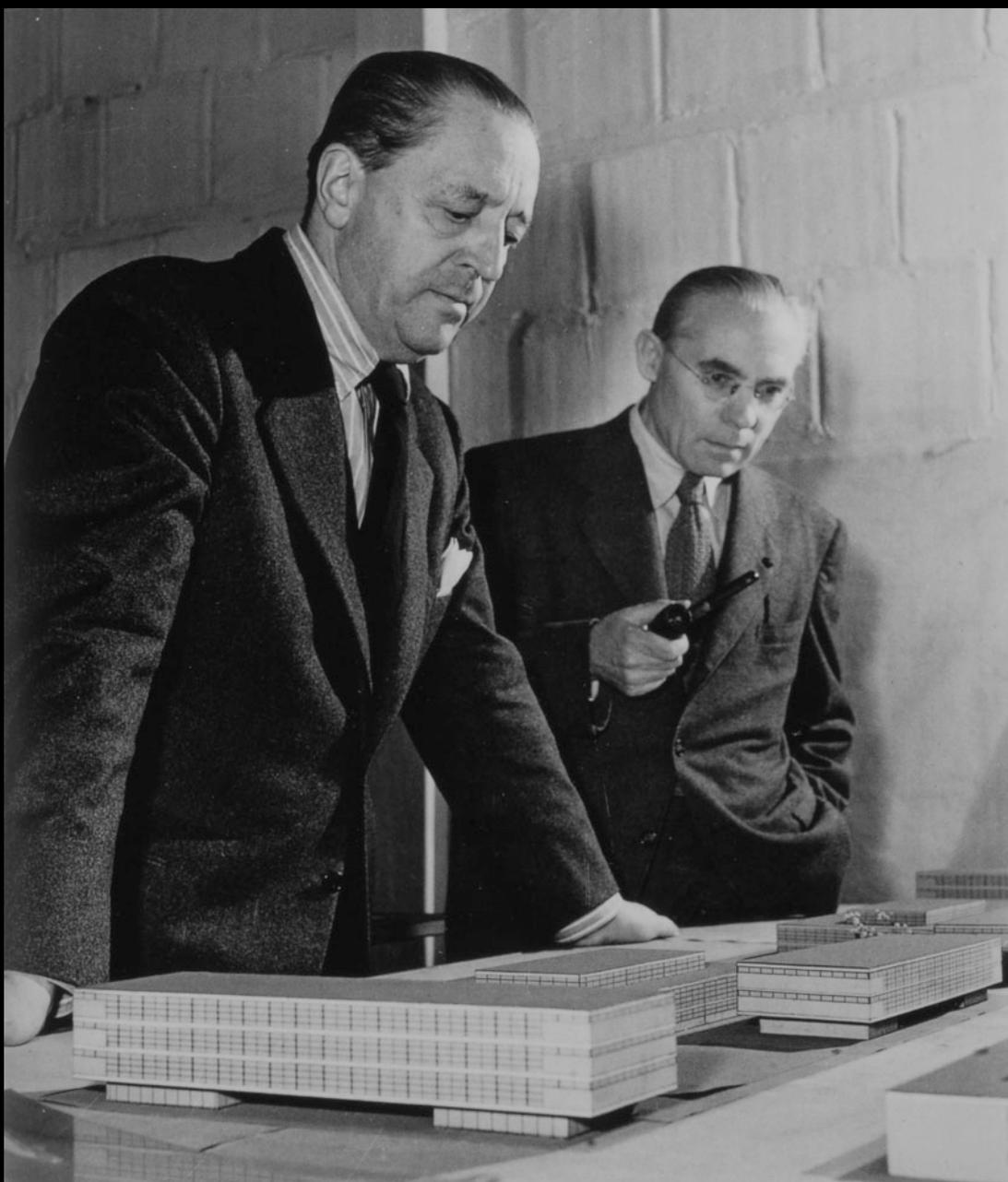
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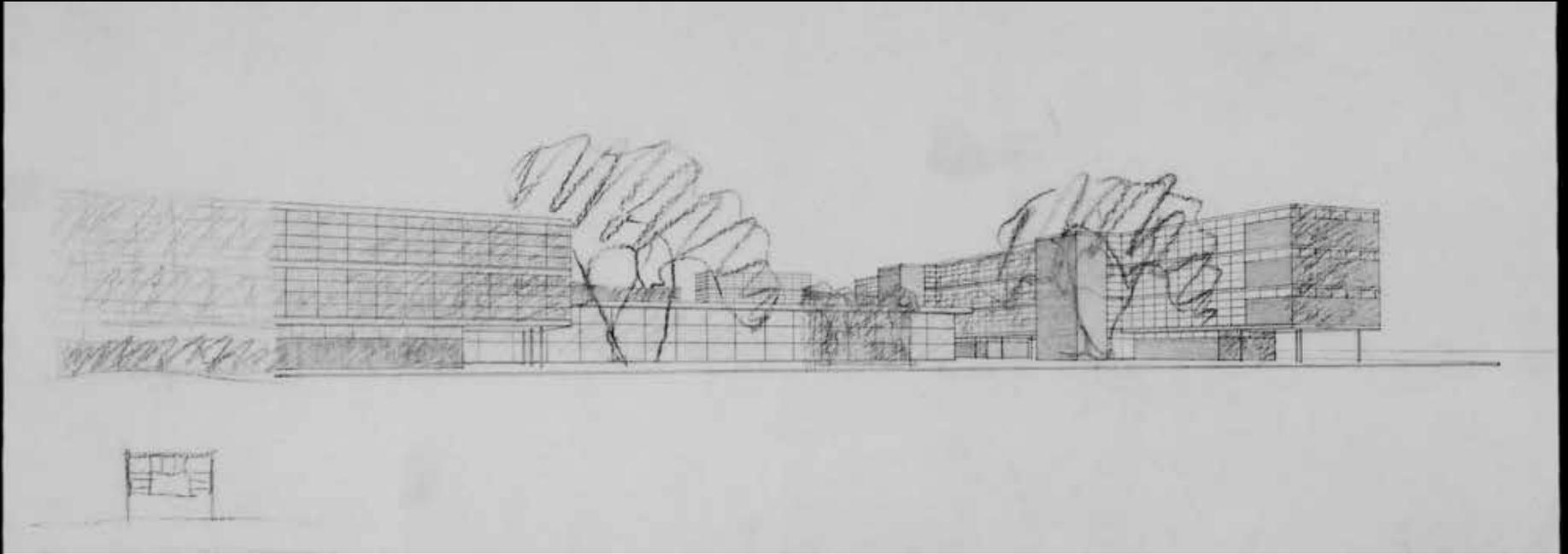
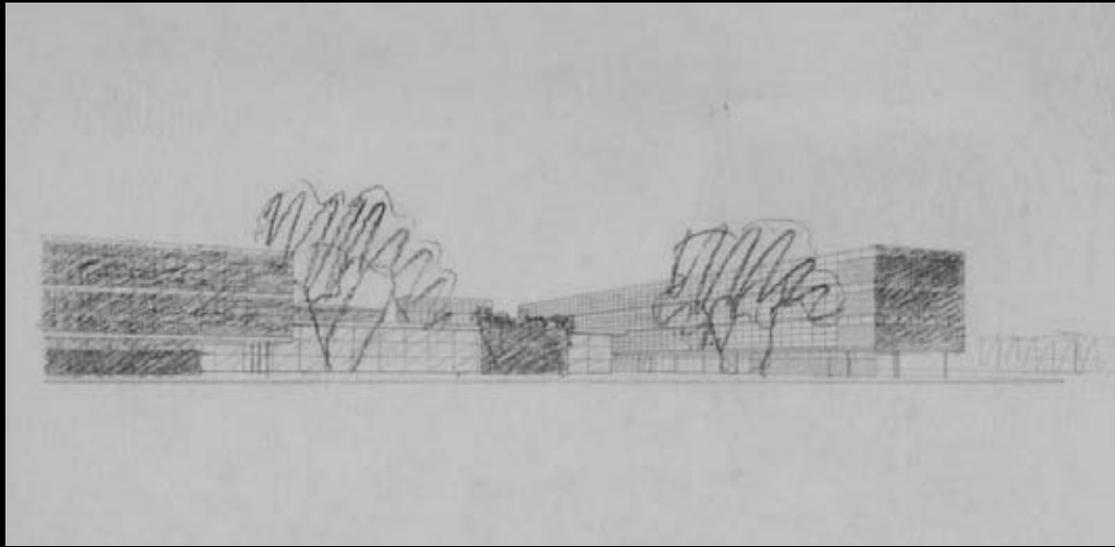
Premier projet de plan général pour le campus de l'IIT, 1939.



Premier projet de plan général pour le campus de l'IIT, 1939, 1939-40, dessin de George Danforth.

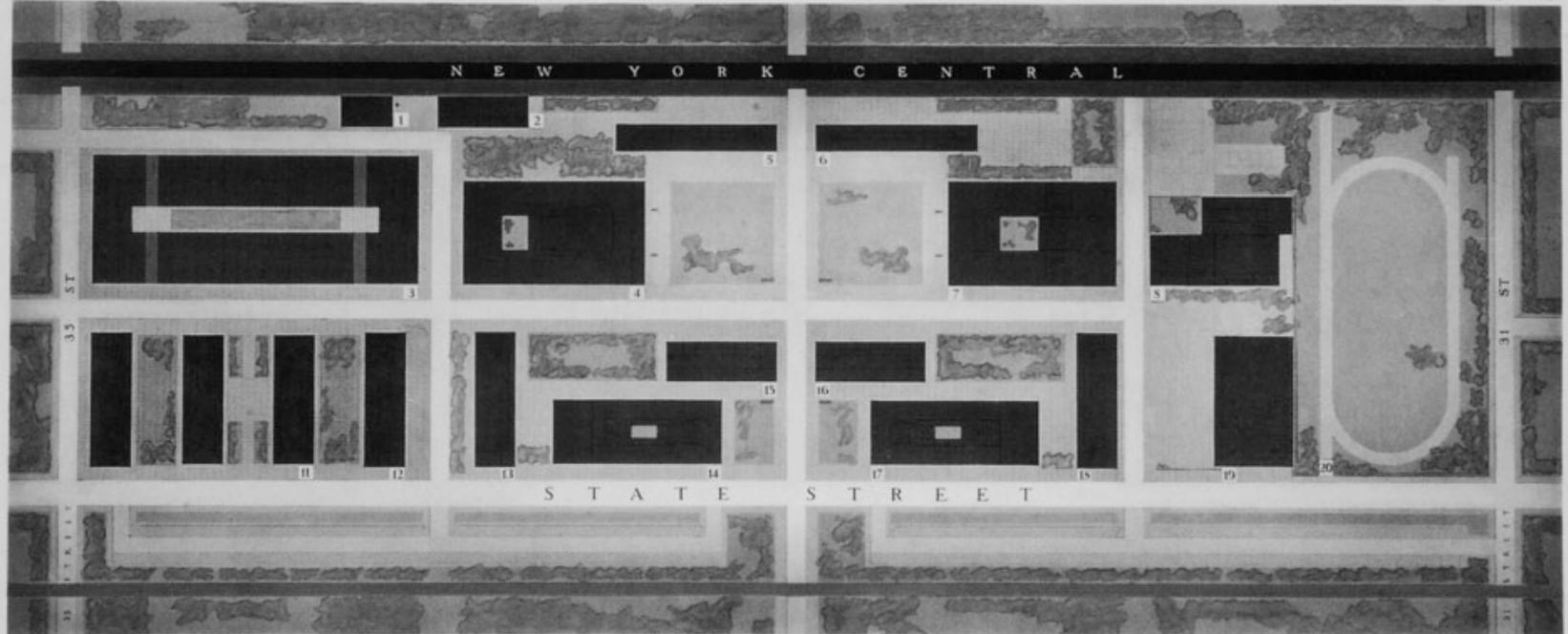


Mies, Hilberseimer et la maquette du campus, 1940.



Études pour le plan général de l'IIT, 1939-40.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



TECHNOLOGY CENTER

- 1. POWER PLANT
- 2. METALS RESEARCH
- 3. ENGINEERING RESEARCH
- 4. AUDITORIUM AND STUDENT UNION
- 5. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
- 6. CIVIL ENGINEERING
- 7. LIBRARY AND ADMINISTRATION

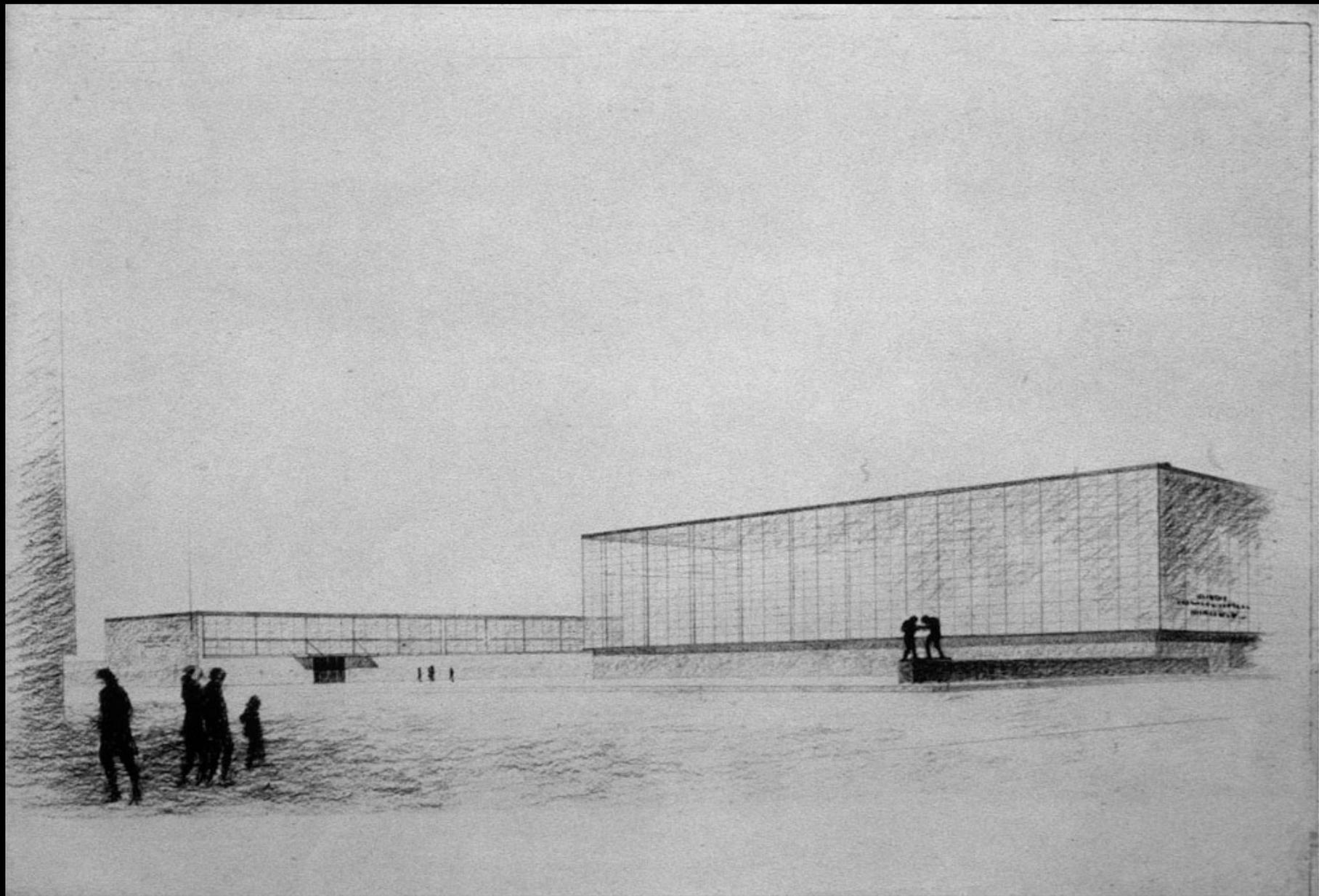
- 8. GYMNASIUM AND NATATORIUM
- 9. INSTITUTE OF GAS TECHNOLOGY
- 10. LITHOGRAPHIC TECHNICAL FOUNDATION
- 11. RESEARCH LABORATORY
- 12. ARMOUR RESEARCH FOUNDATION
- 13. ARCHITECTURE AND APPLIED ARTS
- 14. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

- 15. HUMANITIES (LEWIS BUILDING)
- 16. CHEMISTRY
- 17. METALLURGY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. FIELDHOUSE
- 20. ATHLETIC FIELD

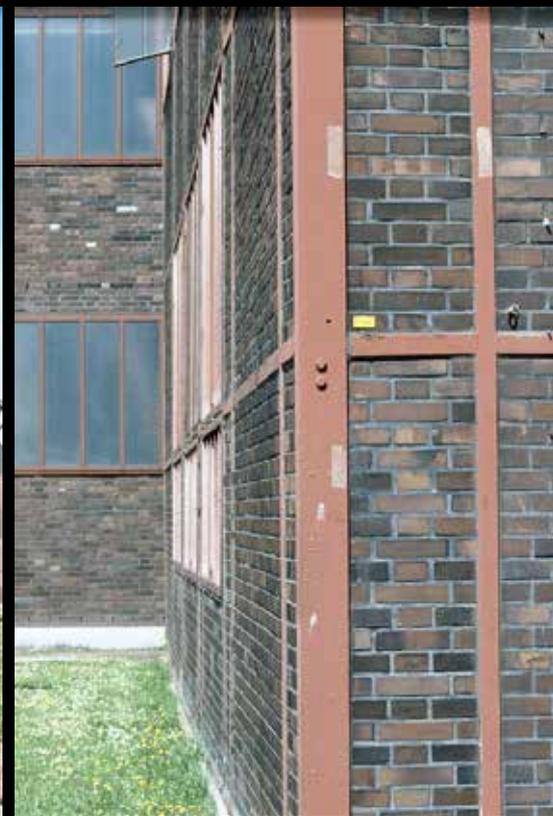
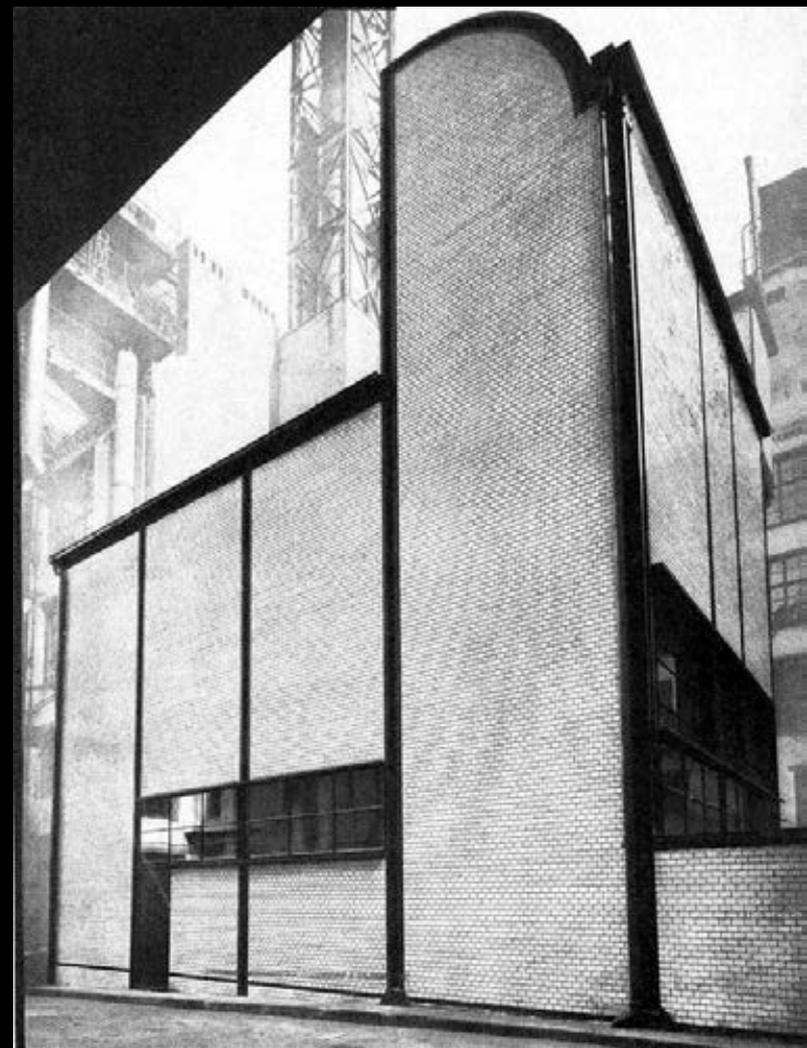
Plan général du campus de l'IIT, 1942-46.



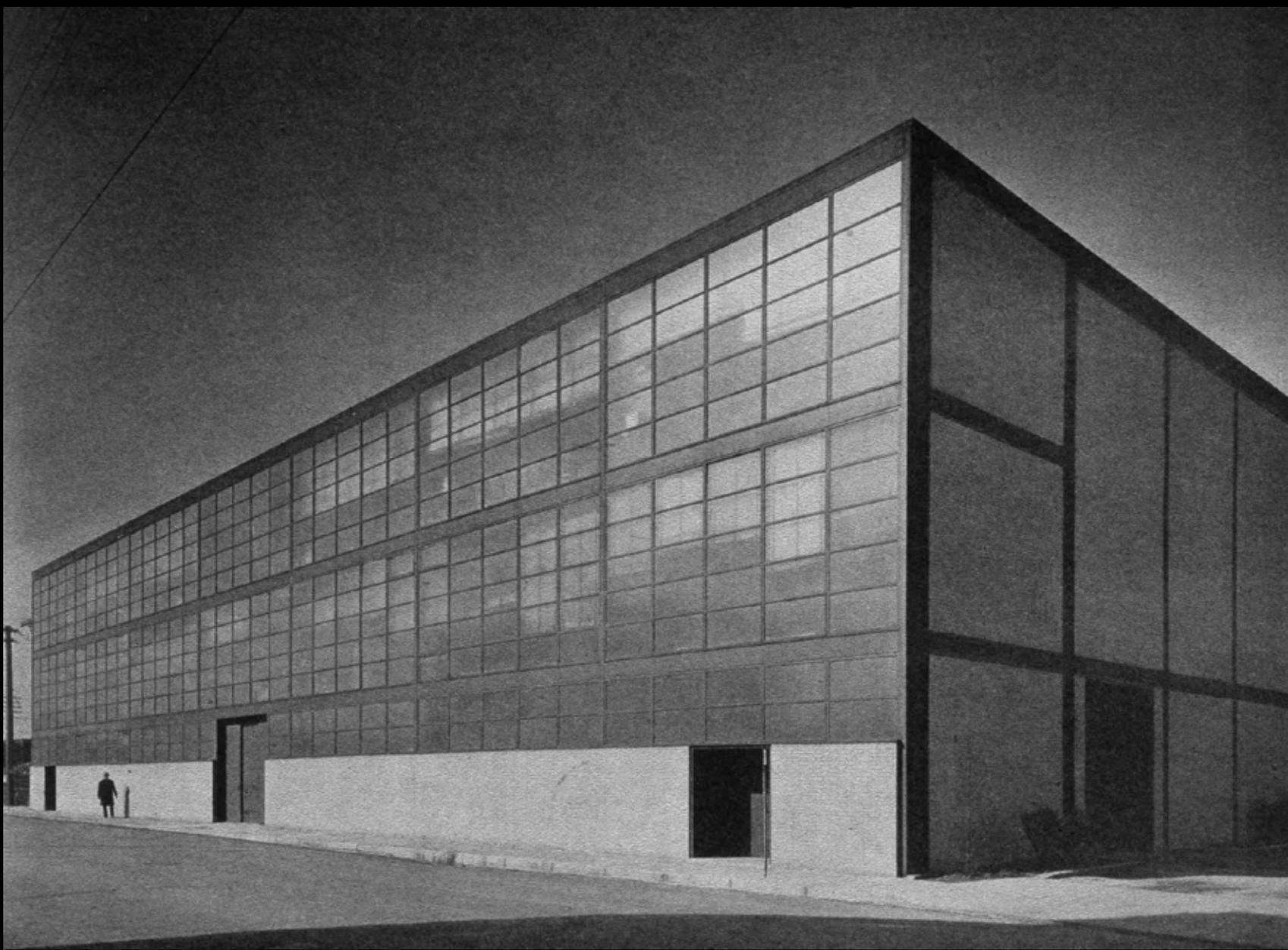
Plan général du campus de l'IIT, photomontage, 1940.



Étude pour le plan général de l'IIT, 1939-40.



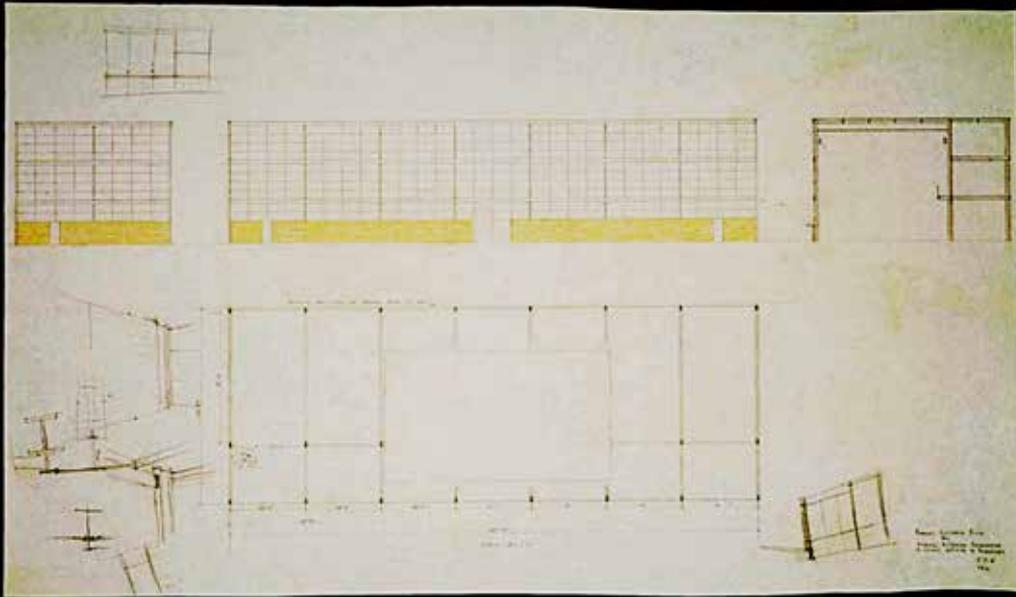
Erich Mendelsohn, chaufferie pour l'imprimerie Rudolf Mosse, Berlin, 1927.  
Fritz Schupp, Martin Kremmer, Mine Zollverein, Essen, 1932.



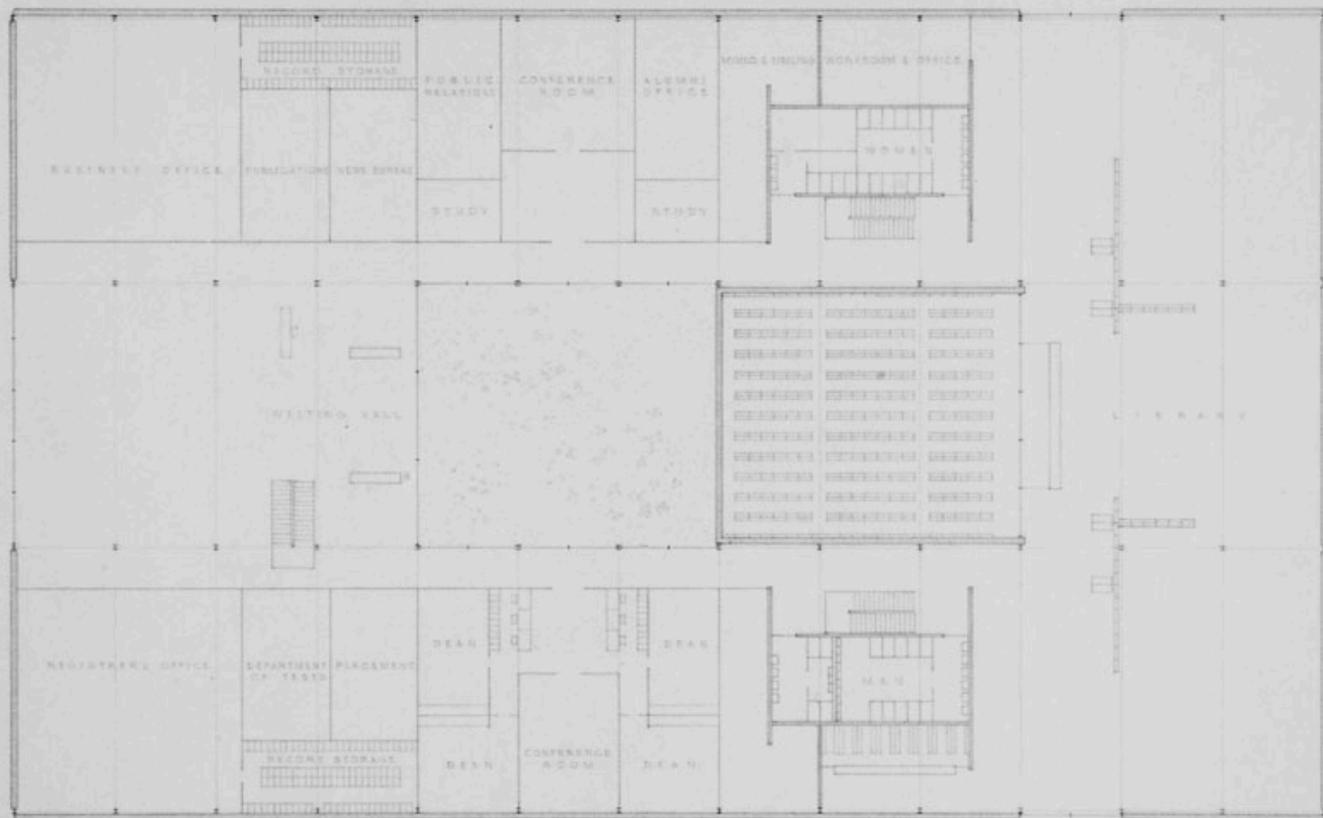
Mineral and Metal Research Center, IIT, 1942-43.



Mineral and Metal Research Center, IIT, 1942-43.

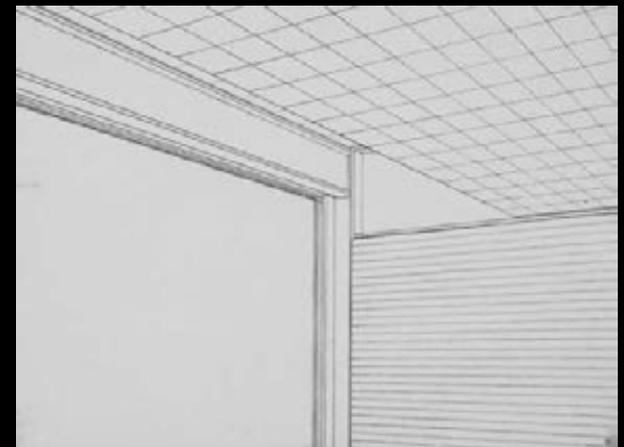
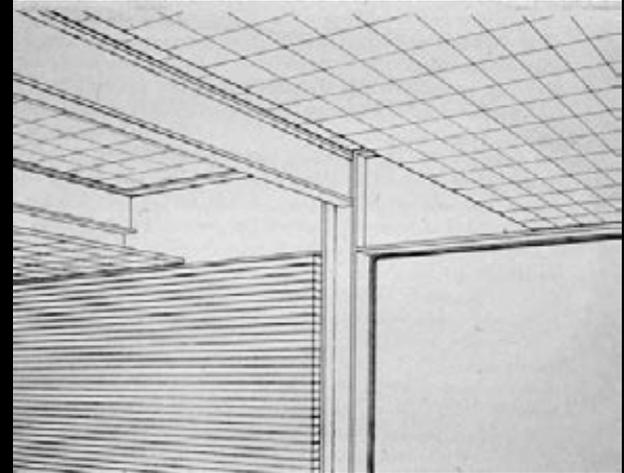
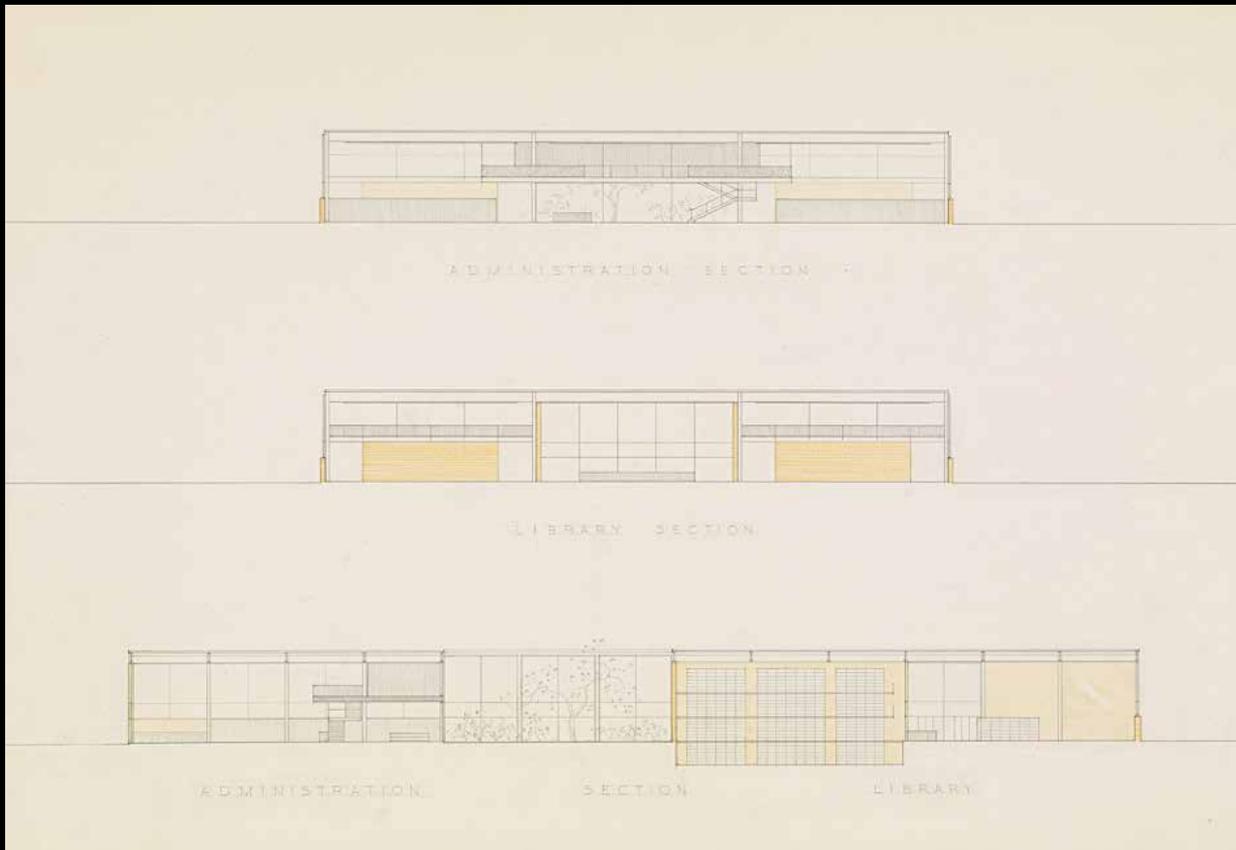


Mineral and Metal Research Center, IIT, 1942-43.

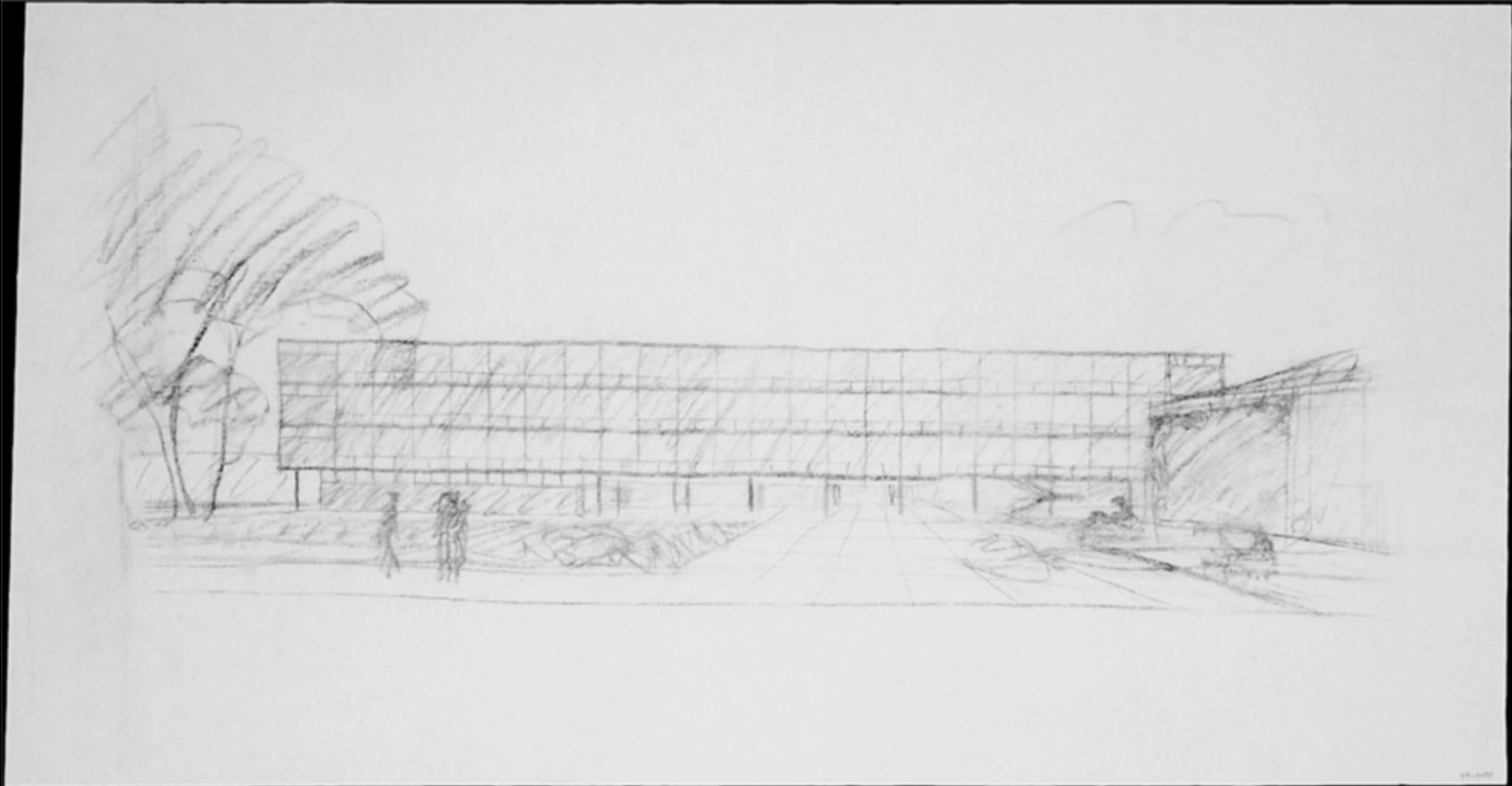


MAIN FLOOR PLAN

Projet pour le bâtiment de la bibliothèque et de l'administration, IIT, 1944-45 : plan.



Projet pour le bâtiment de la bibliothèque et de l'administration, IIT, 1944-45.



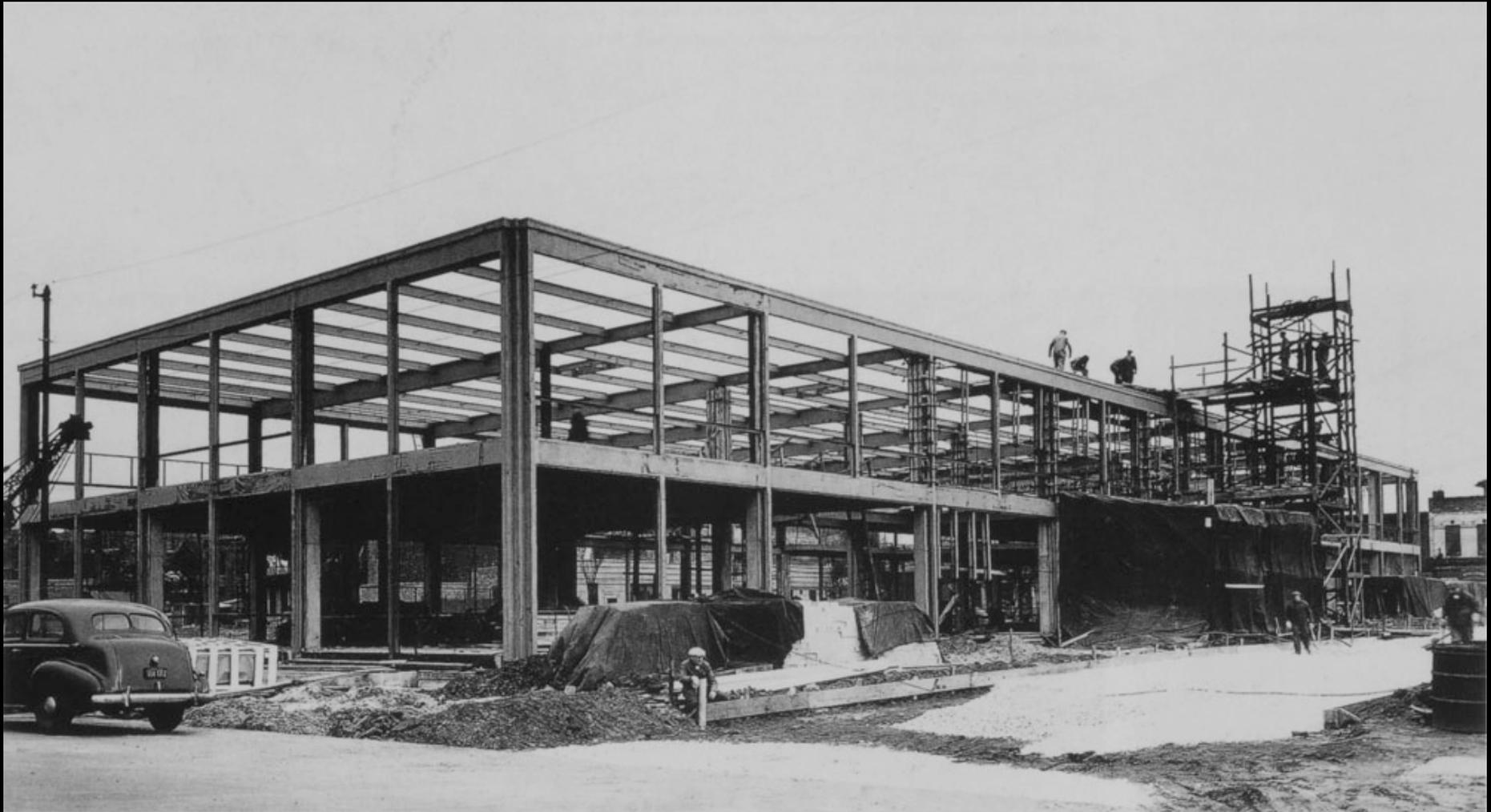
Étude d'un bâtiment pour l'IIT, 1940.



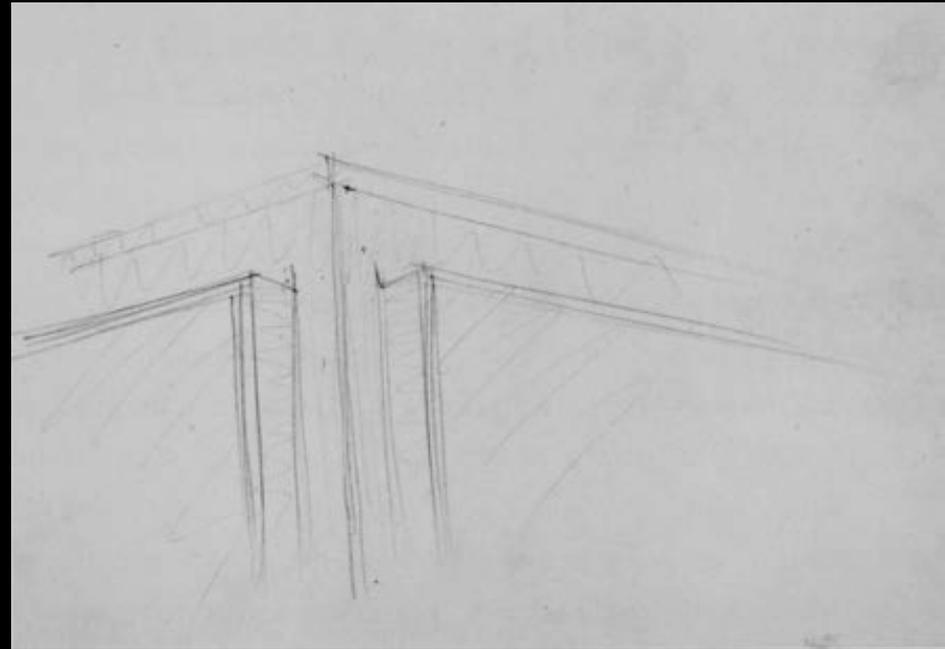
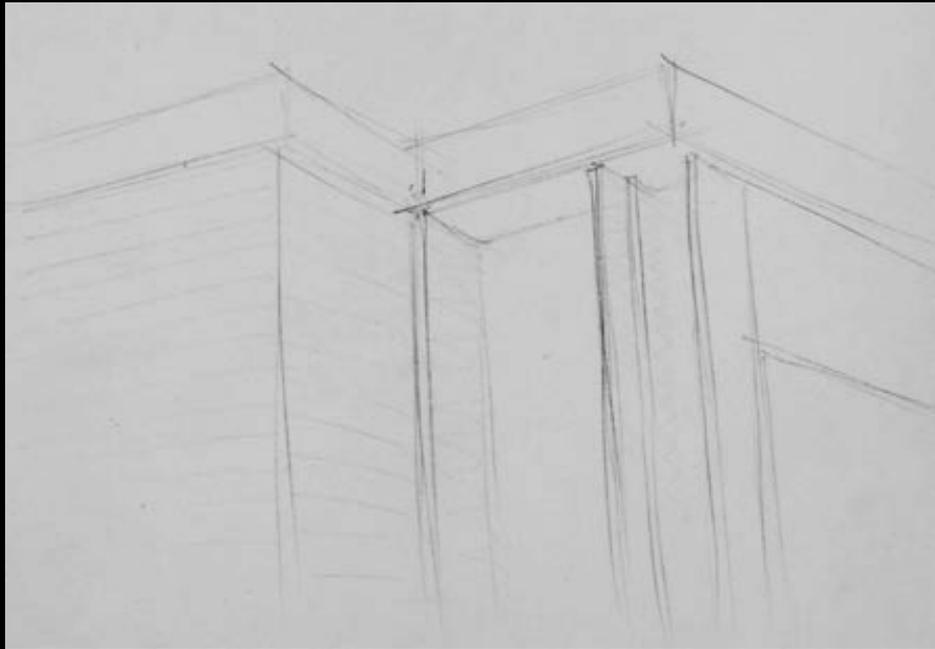
Bâtiment standard de l'IIT.



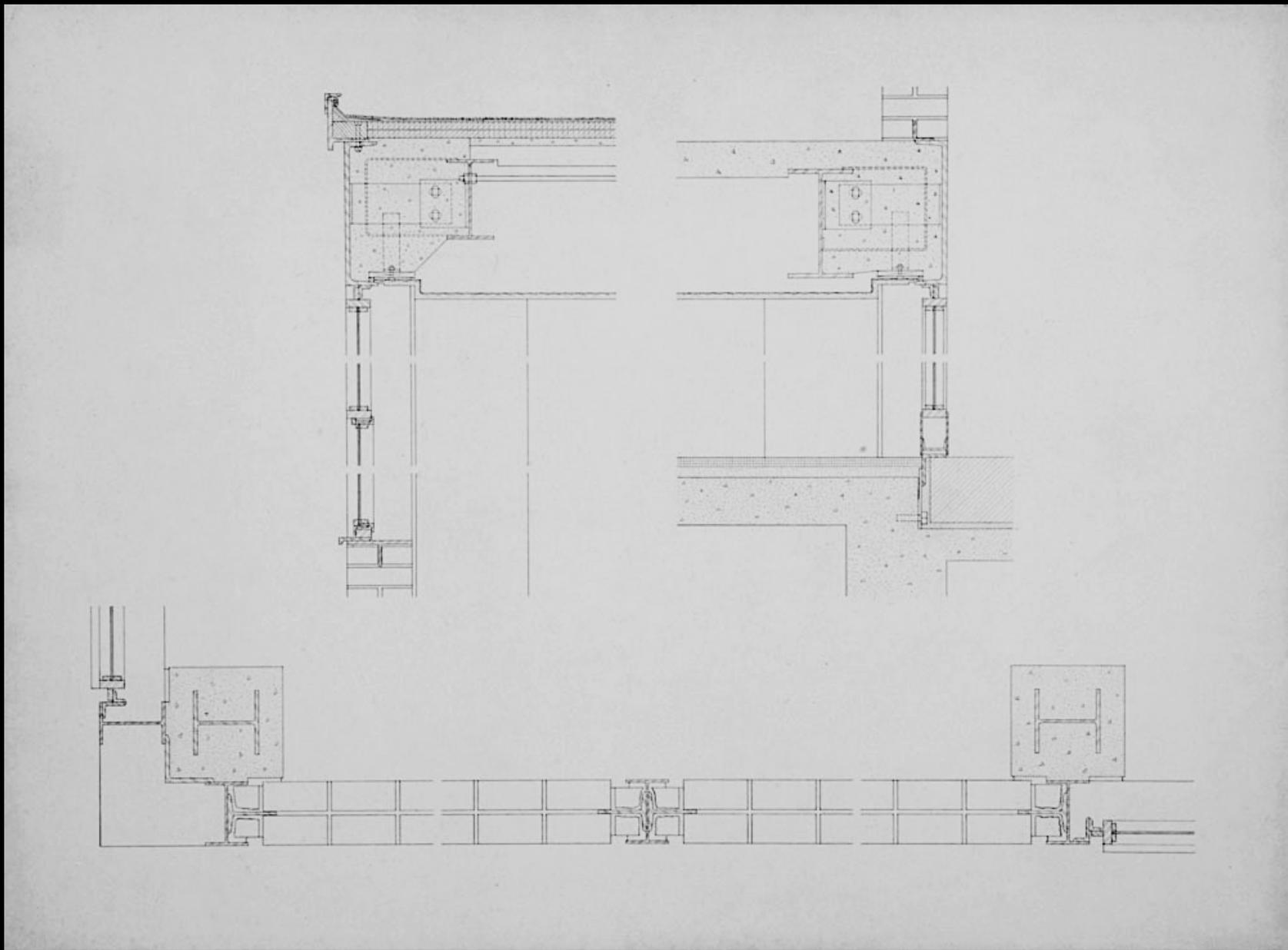
Alumni Memorial Hall, IIT, 1945-46. Vue générale.



Alumni Memorial Hall, IIT, 1945-46. Vue du chantier.



Alumni Memorial Hall, IIT, 1945-46. Étude de l'angle.



Alumni Memorial Hall, IIT, 1945-46. détails de construction.



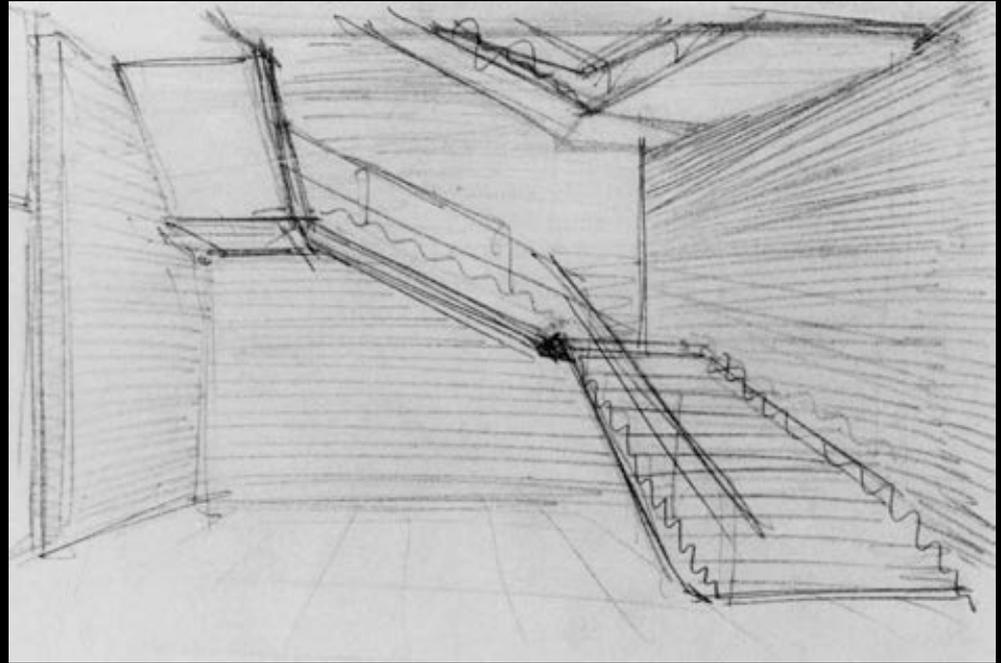
Alumni Memorial Hall, IIT, 1945-46. Vue de l'angle.



Karl-Friedrich Schinkel, Altes Museum, Berlin, 1830. Vues des angles.



Alumni Memorial Hall, IIT, 1945-46, escalier.



Alumni Memorial Hall, IIT, 1945-46, escalier.

Étude pour le bâtiment administratif du Verseidag, Krefeld, 1935.



Vue aérienne du campus de l'IIT et du centre de Chicago.



Chaufferie, IIT, 1947.



Chapelle, IIT, 1949-52.



Karl-Friedrich Schinkel, Nouveau Corps de garde, Berlin, 1818.



Chapelle, IIT, 1949-52.

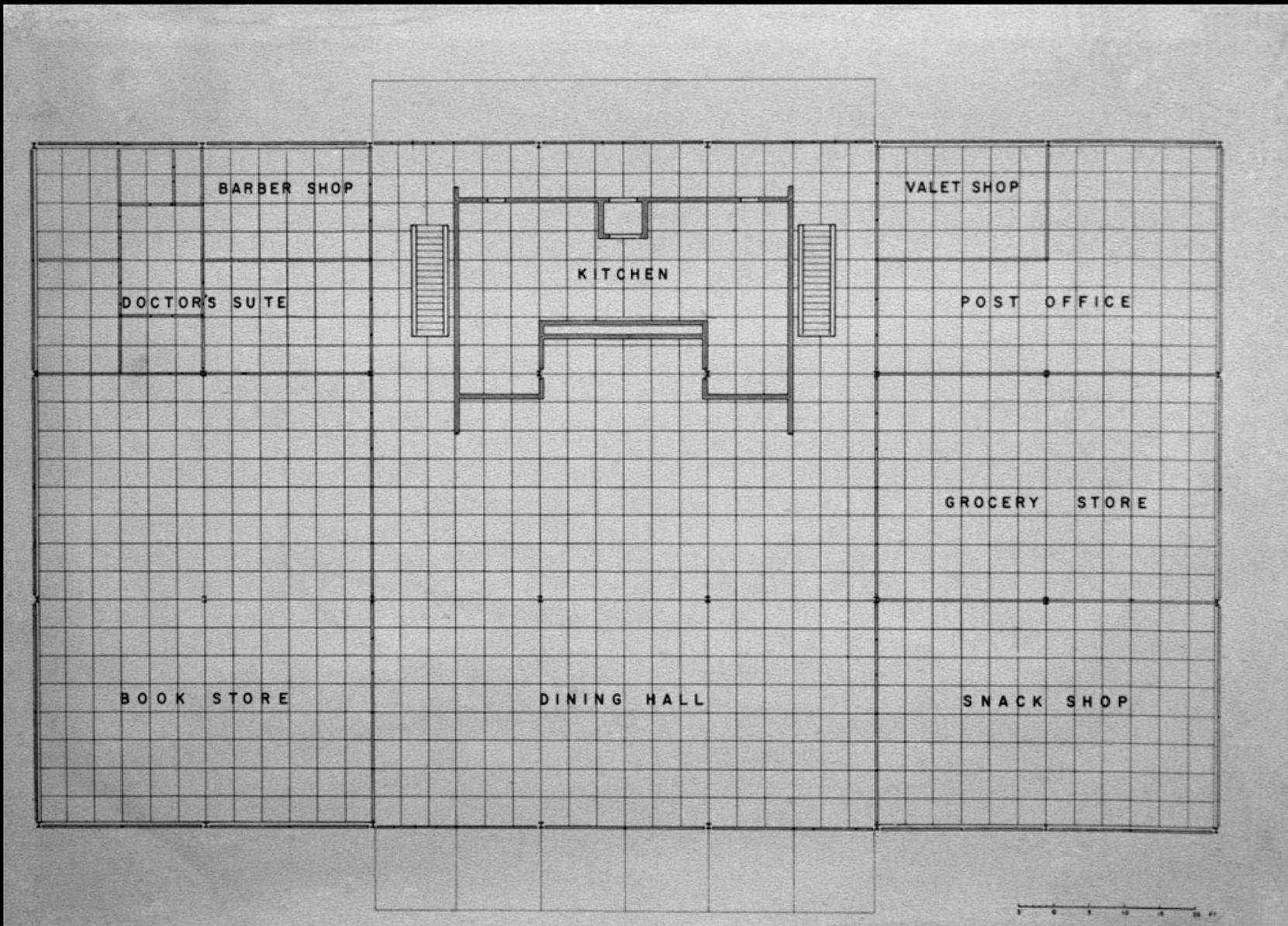




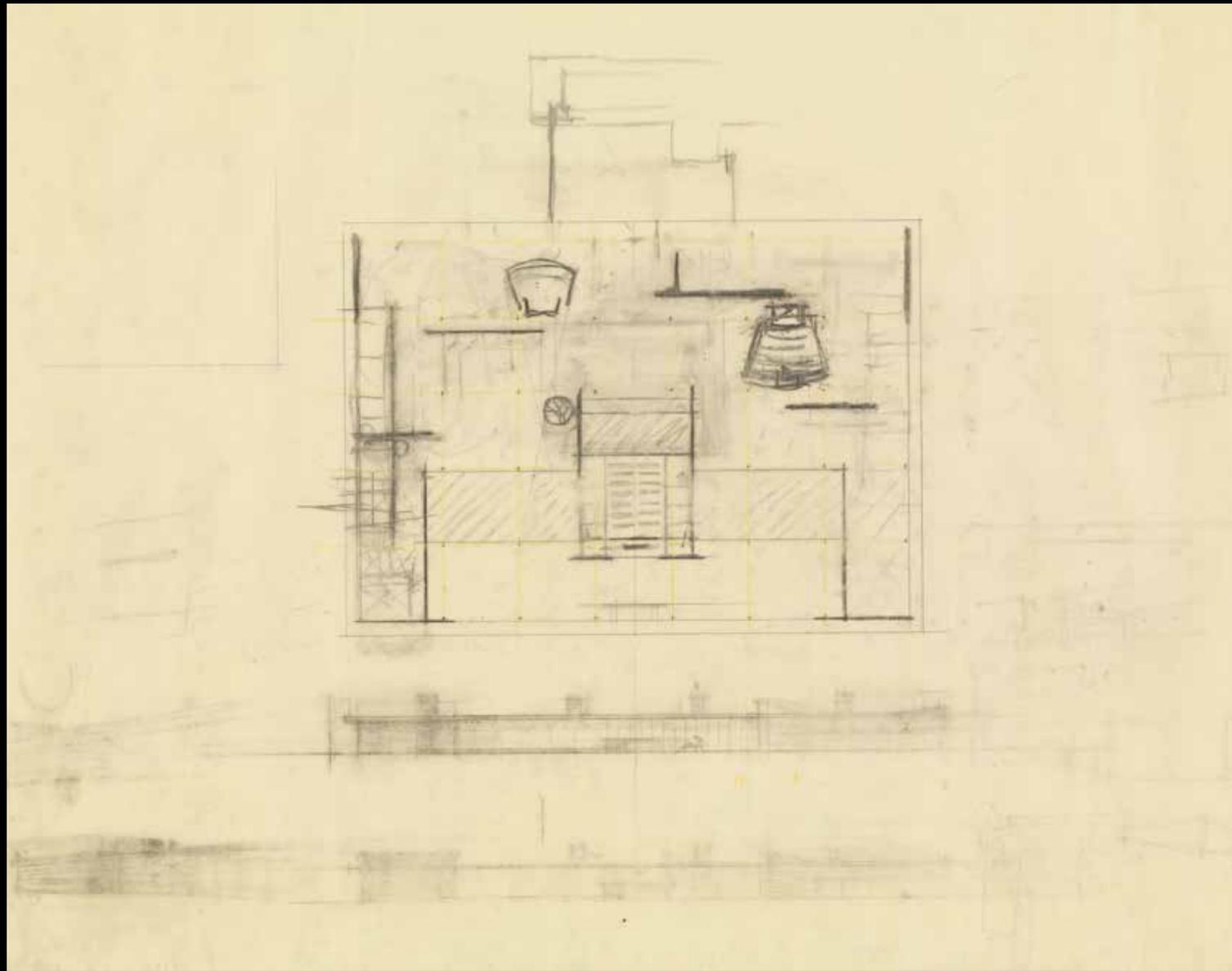
Chapelle, IIT, 1949-52.



Immeuble de logements Carman Hall, IIT, 1951-55.



Projet pour le bâtiment des communs, IIT, 1944-45 : plan.



Projet pour l'Association des étudiants, IIT, 1939.



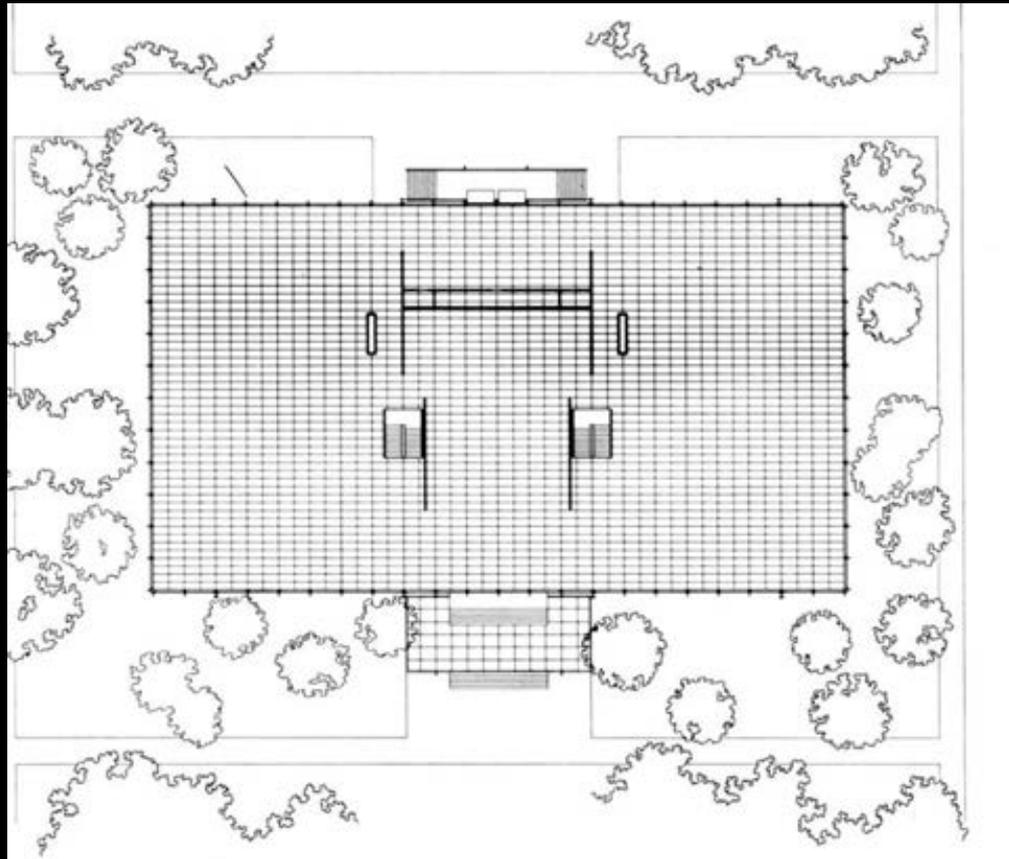
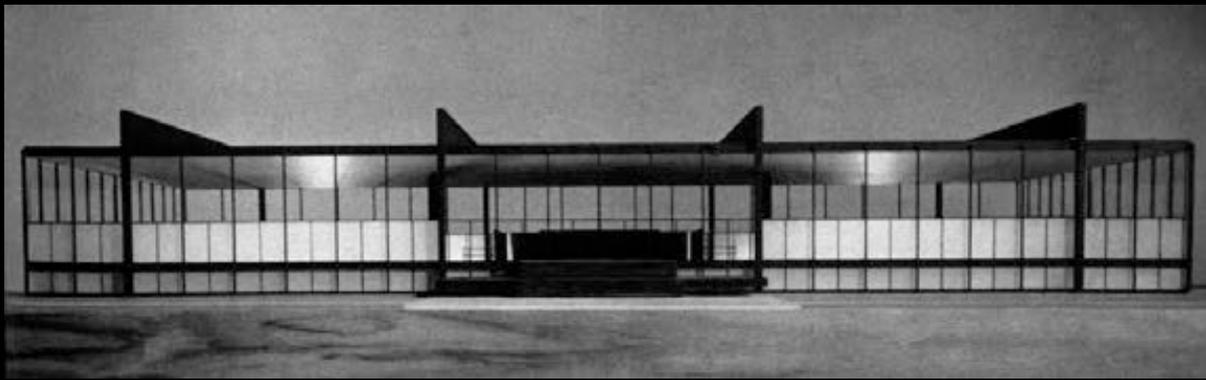
Projet pour le restaurant drive-in Cantor, 1945-46.



S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56.



S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56: Mies et la maquette.



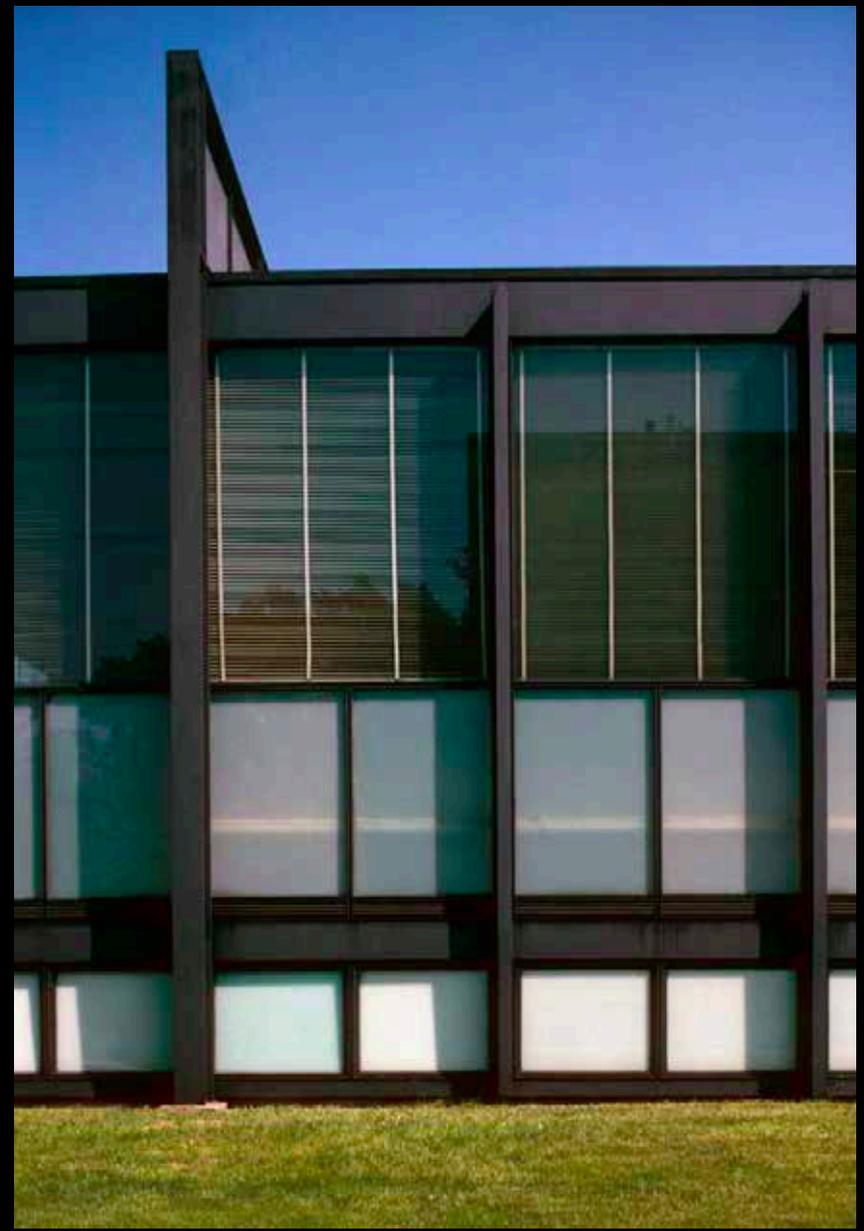
S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56 : maquette et plan.



S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56 : vue de l'extérieur.



S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56 : vue de l'extérieur.



S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56 : vues de l'extérieur.



S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56 : détail de l'extérieur.



S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56 : vue de l'intérieur vers 1960.

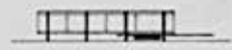


S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56 : vue de l'intérieur vers 2010.

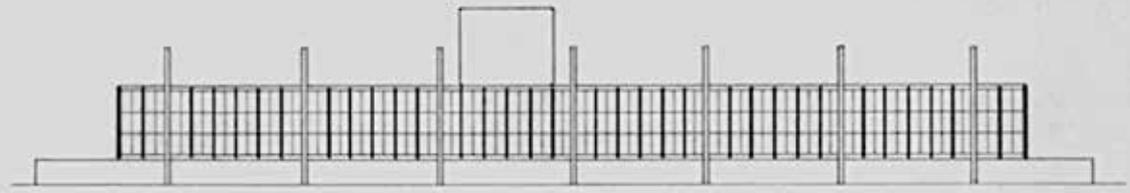


S. R. Crown Hall, IIT, 1950-56 : vue de l'intérieur vers 2010.

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2



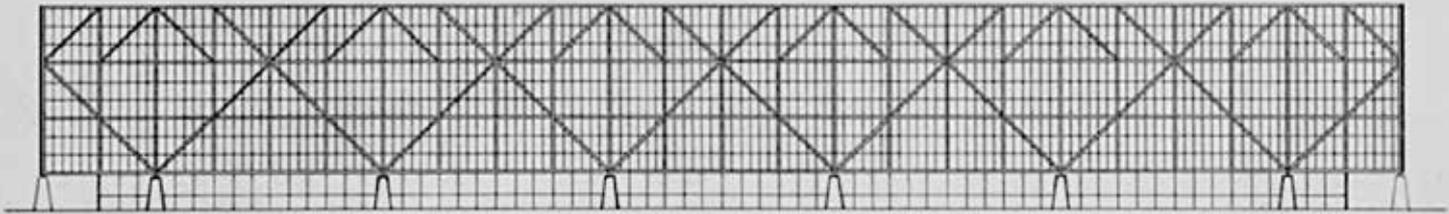
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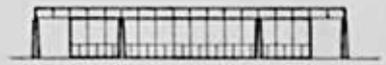
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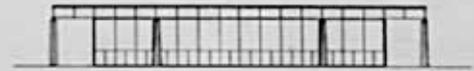
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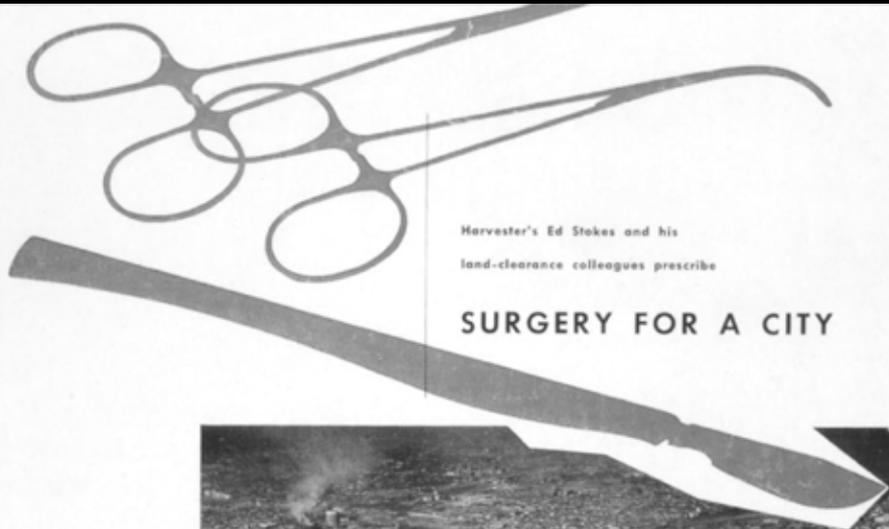


7



0 5 20 m  
M. 1 : 500

Comparaison des grands volumes conçus par Mies van der Rohe.

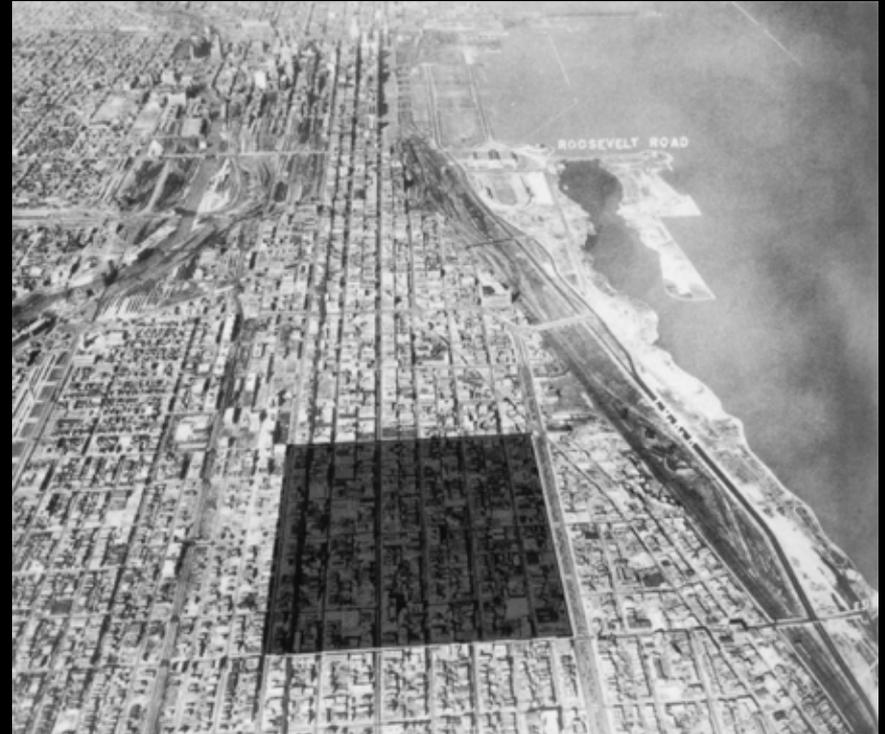


Harvester's Ed Stokes and his  
land-clearance colleagues prescribe

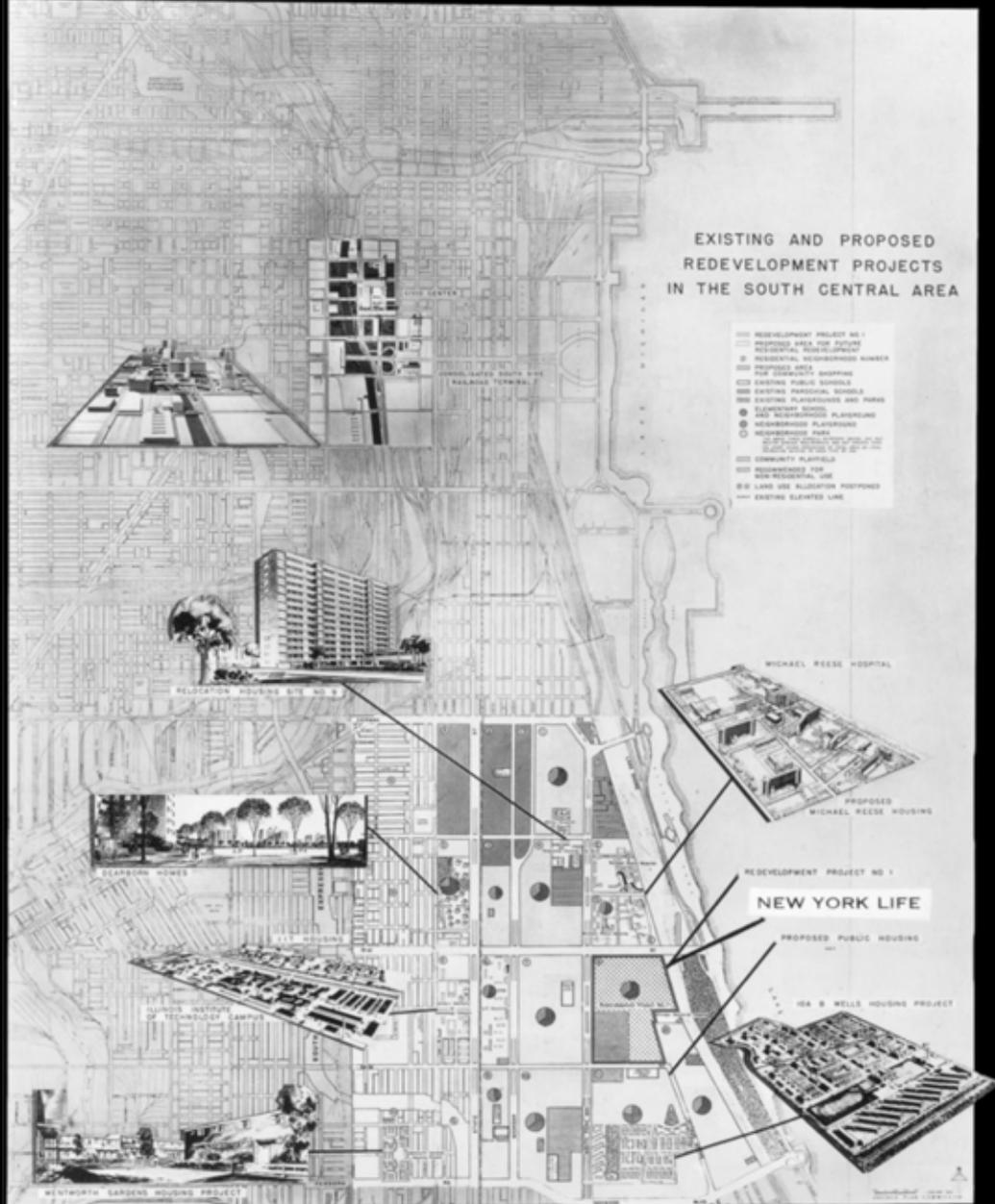
## SURGERY FOR A CITY

From the lake, Chicago's  
skyline is a magical  
thing. Behind the  
glistening façade,  
highrise areas crowd  
the loop.

Photos by  
ALBERT G. WESTLIN



*Chicago, chirurgie pour une ville.* Brochure de la Chicago Land Clearance Commission, 1954.  
Site de rénovation urbaine proposé, 1950.



Projets de rénovation urbaine dans le Near South Side, Chicago, 1950.



Philip Johnson et Mies van der Rohe au Museum of Modern Art, 1947.