Modern Architecture 1900-1960

1900s

1909 - Frank Lloyd Wright completes the Robie House near Chicago.
1908 - Adolf Loos publishes his essay "Ornament and Crime".
1907 - Gaudí completes the Casa Batlló in Barcelona.
1906 - Lucien Weissenburger completes his own house, a striking example of the Art Nouveau style in Nancy, France.
1905 - Wright designs Unity Temple in Oak Park, Illinois.
1904 - Otto Wagner completes his Post Office Savings Bank Building in Vienna.
1903 - Josef Hoffmann finishes the Moser House in Vienna.
1902 - Otto Wagner's Viennese Stadtbahn railway system is completed.
1901 - Peter Behrens completes his house at the Art Nouveau colony at Darmstadt, Germany.
1900 - The Gare d'Orsay, now the famous Musée d'Orsay, is built in Paris by Victor Laloux.

1910s

• 1919 - Walter Gropius founds the Bauhaus in Weimar, Germany.
• 1918 - Birth of Jørn Utzon, designer of the Sydney Opera House.
• 1917 - Georges Biet's Art Nouveau house and apartment building in Nancy, France is severely damaged by combat shells, but will be rebuilt nearly exactly as before in 1922.
• 1916 - De Stijl movement founded in the Netherlands.
• 1915 - Le Corbusier completes studies for his Dom-ino Houses.
• 1914 - Walter Gropius designs his Fagus Shoe Factory.
• 1913 - Cass Gilbert completes the Woolworth Building in New York.
• 1912 - Frank Lloyd Wright begins work on Taliesin in Spring Green, Wisconsin.
• 1911 - Josef Hoffmann completes the Palais Stoclet in Brussels.
• 1910 - Gaudí finishes the Casa Milà in Barcelona.
1920s

- **1929** - *Barcelona Pavilion* designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- **1927** - The *Weissenhof Estate*, an exhibition of apartment houses designed by leading modern architects, held at Stuttgart, Germany.
- **1926** - Antoni Gaudí and Louis Majorelle die.
- **1925** - Bauhaus at Dessau designed by Walter Gropius.
- **1924** - Gerrit Rietveld completes the Schröder House in Utrecht.
- **1923** - Le Corbusier publishes *Vers une architecture* (English title: *Towards A New Architecture*), a summary of his ideas.
- **1922** - *Monument to the Third International* designed by Vladimir Tatlin (unbuilt).
- **1921** - Frank Lloyd Wright completes his Hollyhock House for Aline Barnsdall in Los Angeles, begun in 1917.
- **1920** - The Einstein Tower in Potsdam, designed by Erich Mendelsohn, is completed.

1930s

- **1939** - The 1939 World's Fair in New York includes the Finnish Pavilion by Alvar Aalto and the Brazilian Pavilion by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer.
- **1938** - Frank Lloyd Wright purchases 800 acres of land 26 miles away from Phoenix, and begins to build Taliesin West, his winter home, in Scottsdale, Arizona, USA.
- **1937** - Wright completes his house Fallingwater, at Bear Run, Pennsylvania.
- **1936** - Frank Lloyd Wright designs his monumental inward-looking Johnson Wax Headquarters in Racine, Wisconsin, USA.
- **1935** - Cass Gilbert's United States Supreme Court Building is posthumously finished.
- **1934** - Frank Lloyd Wright draws up plans for his Broadacre City, a decentralized urban metropolis.
- **1933** - The Bauhaus closes under Nazi pressure.
- **1932** - The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York holds its exhibition on modern architecture, coining the term "International Style."
- **1931** - The Empire State Building, designed by Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, becomes the tallest building in the world.
- **1930** - William Van Alen completes the Chrysler Building, an Art Deco skyscraper in New York, USA.
1940s
1949 - Charles and Ray Eames build the Eames House, also known as Case Study House #8, in Pacific Palisades, CA, USA.
1948 - Pietro Belluschi completes the Equitable Building in Portland, Oregon.
1947 - Alvar Aalto builds his Baker House at MIT.
1946 - Le Corbusier draws up plans for La Rochelle-La Pallice, while his efforts to redesign Saint-Dié-des-Vosges (both cities in France) are foiled.
1945 - John Entenza launches the Case Study Houses Program through his post as editor of Arts and Architecture magazine.
1944 - Frank Lloyd Wright builds the research tower for his Johnson Wax Headquarters in Racine, Wisconsin.
1943 - Oscar Niemeyer completes his Pampulha project in Brazil.
1942 - Vichy rejects Le Corbusier's Obus E plan for Algiers.
1941 - Le Corbusier offers his services to the Vichy regime.
1940 - Peter Behrens dies.

1950s
1959 - Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Museum in New York is finished after 16 years of work on the project.
1958 - The Seagram Building in New York designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and Philip Johnson is completed.
1957 - The Interbau 57 exposition of apartment blocks in Berlin features structures by Alvar Aalto, Walter Gropius and his The Architects' Collaborative (TAC), and an unité by Le Corbusier.
1956 - Crown Hall at the IIT, Chicago, designed by Mies van der Rohe, finished.
1955 - Completion of Le Corbusier's Notre-Dame-du-Haut chapel at Ronchamp, France.
1954 - Louis Kahn finishes his Yale University Art Center in New Haven, CT, USA.
1953 - Completion of the United Nations Headquarters in New York by a design team headed by Wallace Harrison and Max Abramowitz.
1952 - Le Corbusier completes his Unité d'Habitation in Marseilles.
1951 - Mies van der Rohe's Lake Shore Drive Apartments completed in Chicago.
1950 - Farnsworth House by Mies van der Rohe finished.
Marcel Breuer

• Known as Lajkó, Breuer studied and taught at the Bauhaus in the 1920s, stressing the combination of art and technology, and eventually became the head of the carpentry shop there. He later practiced in Berlin, designing houses and commercial spaces, as well as a number of tubular metal furniture pieces, replicas of which are still in production today.

• Breuer may be best known for his design of the Wassily Chair, the first tubular bent-steel chair, designed in 1925 for Wassily Kandinsky and inspired in part by bicycle handlebars. Still in production, the chair can be assembled and disassembled most easily with bicycle tools.

• In the 1930's, due to the rise of the Nazi party in Germany, Breuer relocated to London. While in London, Breuer was employed by Jack Pritchard at the Isokon company: one of the earliest introducers of modern design to the United Kingdom. Breuer designed his Long Chair as well as experimenting with bent and formed plywood. Breuer eventually ended up in the United States. He taught at Harvard's architecture school, working with students such as Philip Johnson and Paul Rudolph who later became well-known U.S. architects. At the same time, Breuer worked with old friend and Bauhaus colleague Walter Gropius, also at Harvard, on the design of several houses in the Boston area.