The Art and Architecture of Paul Rudolph

Showcases an influential design style that was pervasive in Florida beachfront towns during the 1950s and 1960s, documenting the contributions of such architects as Paul Rudolf and Ralph Twitchell while tracing the movement's contributions to the establishment of the Sarasota School of Architecture.

Paul Rudolph

A must-have guide to one of the most fertile regions for the development of Mid-Century Modern architecture. This handbook - the first ever to focus on the architectural wonders of the West Coast of the USA - provides visitors with an expertly curated list of 250 must-see destinations. Discover the most celebrated Modernist buildings, as well as hidden gems and virtually unknown examples - from the iconic Case Study houses to the glamour of Palm Springs' spectacular Modern desert structures. Much more than a travel guide, this book is a compelling record of one of the USA's most important architectural movements at a time when Mid-Century style has never been more popular. First-hand descriptions and colour photography transport readers into an era of unparalleled style, glamour, and optimism.

Beach Houses

For clients in the Hamptons, the Jersey shore, and in New England, Andrew Geller built dozens of houses, most of wood, and most on modest budgets. These spirited houses, many shown here for the first time through vintage photos and drawings, still delight today and will inspire anyone interested in beach house living. 85 photos, 25 in color.

Lessons from Modernism

The light- and breeze-filled modern houses in Florida of the 1950s - featured in Paul Rudolph: The Florida Houses - and the hard-lined silhouette of Yale's Art and Architecture Building (1962) are the two images that come to mind when one thinks of Paul Rudolph. Yet, few people know the work of the last decades of his life, from the 1970s through the 90s. Published here for the first time, Rudolph's final works are explored through his masterful pencil drawings, models, and photographs, as well as the last interview of his life with architect Peter Blake. In a book that considers these projects in the context of his early success, Roberto de Alba explores the architect's buildings designed from 1969 to 1996 and includes an astonishing variety of projects, many built, such as houses, towers, bungalows, chapels, corporate buildings, and urban plans of a monumental scale. All show the complicated interplay of space, light, and mass that are the trademarks of Rudolph's genius. Through de Alba's close contact with the architect before his death, Rudolph's own vision is conveyed in descriptive texts and accompanying images. Paul Rudolph: The Late Work is designed as a companion volume to The Florida Houses, and is the second in a planned three-volume set of the complete works of this legendary architect.

The Great Buildings Collection

Between 1941 and 1966, Florida became host to sweeping innovations in residential architecture rivaled only by what was happening in California with the Case Study Houses. Florida Modern documents the best work of the era, from Key West to Jacksonville, documenting numerous unsung and unpublished masterpieces by such architects as Paul Rudolph, Gene Leedy, and Rufus Nims. With today's widespread resurgence of interest in "MidCentury Modernism," the houses appear as fresh and contemporary as they did over fifty years ago. Many of the houses have been preserved as they were originally built, with Saarinen chairs and Eames furniture all part of the mise-en-scène. While these houses found their inspiration in part from the philosophies of the Bauhaus, they were quick to incorporate aspects of regional Southern architecture, using verandas, porches, and raised floors to open out to tropical vegetation, and more importantly, cooling breezes. The appeal of many of these homes is the blurring of indoors and outdoors, the connection to the natural environment, and, perhaps even more so today, the eco-conscious spirit that favored local materials and natural ventilation. Between 1941 and 1966, Florida became host to sweeping innovations in residential architecture rivaled only by what was happening in California with the Case Study Houses. Florida Modern documents the best work of the era, from Key West to Jacksonville, documenting numerous unsung and unpublished masterpieces by such architects as Paul Rudolph, Gene Leedy, and more.
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Ezra Stoller

The fire of 1969 was followed by a series of unsympathetic renovations that eliminated much of the building's grandeur and destroyed its most majestic spaces, prompting Rudolph to disown it. – BOOK JACKET.

Sarasota Modern

This is a colourful survey that explores the diverse styles of the arbiters of modernism in Florida. As the offspring of modernism's founders, Alfonso, Gonzalez, Oppenheim and Peterson have embraced the movement and imbued it with their own flair, producing an array of architectural styles and statements in Florida today. This book explores each architect's repertoire, examines their collective bond to modernist traditions, and uncovers their unique design approaches.

The Sarasota School of Architecture, 1941-1966

What was it like to grow up in a Modernist residence? Did these radical environments shape the way that children looked at architecture later in life? The oral history in this book paint a uniquely intimate portrait of Modernism. The authors conducted interviews with people, who spent their childhood in radical Modernist domestic spaces, uncovering both serene and poignant memories. The recollections range from the ambivalence of philosopher Ernst Tugendhat, now 90 years old, who lived in the famous Mies van der Rohe house in Brno (1930) to the fond reminiscing of the youngest daughter of the Schminke family, who still dreams of her Scharoun-designed ship-like villa in Löbau (1933). The book offers a unique, private and often refreshing perspective on these icons of the avant-garde.

Fire Island Modernist

Concrete has been used in arches, vaults, and domes dating as far back as the Roman Empire. Today, it is everywhere—in our roads, bridges, sidewalks, walls, and architecture. For each person on the planet, nearly three tons of concrete are produced every year. Used almost universally in modern construction, concrete has become a polarizing material that provokes intense loathing in some and fervent passion in others. Focusing on concrete's effects on culture rather than its technical properties, Concrete and Culture examines the ways concrete has changed our understanding of nature, of time, and even of material. Adrian Forty concentrates not only on architects' responses to concrete, but also takes into account the role concrete has played in politics, literature, cinema, labor-relations, and arguments about sustainability. Covering Europe, North and South America, and the Far East, Forty examines the degree that concrete has been responsible for modernist uniformity and the debates engendered by it. The first book to reflect on the global consequences of concrete, Concrete and Culture offers a new way to look at our environment over the past century.

The Architecture of Paul Rudolph

This work is a memorial tribute to Paul Rudolph (1918-1997) from the graduates who studied under him at the Yale School of Architecture.

Mies Van Der Rohe

Architects' Data

"represents more than 750 important buildings from around the world and throughout human history. Materials include photographic images, drawings, videos, textual commentary and interactive three-dimensional models of the buildings represented"—Intro.


Survey of contemporary architectural trends and personalities, with representative examples of their work.

Louis Kahn

A commentary on the instability of ideas and ideals that shape our way of life. Examines five basic functions: eating, sleeping, sitting, cleansing, and bathing.
Now I Lay Me Down to Eat

This is an essential aid in the initial design and planning of a project. The relevant building type is located by a comprehensive index and cross reference system, a condensed commentary covers user requirements, planning criteria, basic dimensions and other considerations of function, siting aspect etc. A system of references based on an extensive bibliography supports the text. In every section plans, sections, site layouts, design details and graphs illustrated key aspects of a building type's design. Most illustrations are dimensioned or scaled - the metric system of measurement is used throughout, and the equivalent in feet/inches can easily be read either off a graphic scale on the page or from the built-in conversion table. The illustrations are international in origin and include both well known and less famous designers. Architects Data is primarily a handbook of building types rather than of construction techniques and details. However its treatment of components (such as doors and windows) and of spaces for building services is extremely thorough, since consideration of this data is an essential element of the planning process. The opening pages of basic data on man and his buildings cover critical subjects such as scale, drawing practice, noise, light and space for the same reason. Particular attention has also been paid to the implications of energy conservation, means of escape from fire and the needs of the elderly and the disabled.

Mid-Century Modern Architecture Travel Guide: West Coast USA

While more conventional art can be tucked neatly away on gallery walls, houses have a much larger footprint. And when a home outlives its most basic function of providing shelter, a decision has to be made as to whether it is ultimately worth saving. Modernist homes like those designed by Paul Rudolph face an additional challenge as products of a stark, concrete-laden brutalist style now seen by many to be cold and uninviting. Photographer Chris Mottalini visited three abandoned Rudolph homes awaiting demolition. His photos present these onetime symbols of opulence and power at their most vulnerable and defeated. Rich, full-color photos show sunlight playing across shattered windows, dusty stairs, and ruined living rooms, presenting a view of modernism that few have seen before. The photos speak to the ephemeral nature of contemporary taste, and its uneasy relationship with history, as well as the consequences of modernism on our visual lexicon. And in a final coda, the pictures themselves serve to preserve these masterpieces long after time and tastes move on.

Paul Rudolph


Norman Foster

Paul Rudolph, one of the 20th century's most iconoclastic architects, is best known and most maligned for his large "brutalist" buildings, like the Yale Art and Architecture Building. So it will surprise many to learn that early in his career he developed a series of houses that represent the unrivaled possibilities of a modest American modernism. With their distinctive natural landscapes, local architectural precedents, and exploitation of innovative construction materials, the Florida houses, some eighty projects built between 1946 and 1961, brought modern architectural form into a gracious subtropical world of natural abundance. Like the locally inspired desert houses of another modern master, Albert Frey, Rudolph's Florida houses represent a distillation and reinterpretation of traditional architectural ideas developed to a high pitch of stylistic refinement. Paul Rudolph: The Florida Houses reveals all of Rudolph's early residential work. Along with Rudolph's personal essays and renderings, duotone photographs by Ezra Stoller and Joseph Molitor, and insightful text by Joseph King and Christopher Domin, this compelling new book conveys the lightness, timelessness, strength, materiality, and transcendency of Rudolph's work.

Florida Modern

Amongst many other buildings, Norman Foster is responsible for the design of Beijing’s new airport, one of the world’s largest, for the Rossiya tower in Moscow, in contention to be the tallest skyscraper in Europe until the credit crunch killed it, for one of the towers at Ground Zero in Manhattan, and for a crop of new towers in London. He designed the Reichstag, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banks headquarters in London and China, the new Wembley stadium and the British Museum's new court. Deyan Sudjic’s insightful and elegantly written biography charts the remarkable life of one of the world’s most influential architectural figures.

The Yale Art + Architecture Building

Michigan Modern: Design That Shaped America is an impressive collection of important essays touching on all aspects of Michigan’s architecture and design heritage. The Great Lakes State has always been known for its contributions to twentieth-century manufacturing, but it’s only beginning to receive wide attention for its contributions to Modern design and architecture. Brian D. Conway, Michigan’s State Historic Preservation Officer, and Amy L. Arnold, project manager for Michigan Modern, have curated nearly thirty essays and interviews from a number of prominent architects, academics, architectural historians, journalists, and designers, including historian Alan Hess, designers Mira Nakashima, Ruth Adler Schnee, and Todd Oldham, and architect Gunnar Birkerts, describing Michigan’s contributions to Modern design in
Paul Rudolph

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This oversized book showcases 14 American houses built by architect Richard Meier, who is renowned for such large-scale projects as the Getty Center in Los Angeles and the Smith House on the coast of Connecticut. New color interior and exterior photography is featured, along with drawings, plans, client’s personal reflections, and the architect’s insights. 225 full-color illustrations.

Concrete and Culture

Writings on Architecture

Powerhouse is the first book on the singular life and career of American architect Judith Chafee (1932-1998). Chafee was an unrepentant modernist on the forefront of sustainable design. Her architecture shows great sensitivity to place, especially the desert landscapes of Arizona. Chafee was also a social justice advocate and a highly respected woman in a male-dominated profession. After graduating from the Yale University Architecture School, where her advisor was Paul Rudolph, she went on to work in the offices of legends including Rudolph, Walter Gropius, Eero Saarinen, and Edward Larrabee Barnes. In addition to her architectural legacy, her decades of teaching helped shape a generation of architects. Chafee’s drawings and archival images of her work are complemented by stunning photography by Ezra Stoller and Bill Timmerman.

Michigan Modern

This valuable reference for today’s green building movement examines twentieth-century modern architecture, including buildings by Le Corbusier and Oscar Niemeyer, through the lens of sustainability. The hottest topics in contemporary architectural design and architectural history—the focus on sustainability and the evaluation of the modern movement—meet in Lessons from Modernism, a partnership with The Cooper Union that explores the ways in which the straightforward functional approach of modernist design creates environmentally sensitive solutions. Lessons from Modernism provides new insights into 25 buildings by a diverse selection of architects, including Frank Lloyd Wright, Paul Rudolph, Jean Prouvé, and Arne Jacobsen, and demonstrates how these architects integrated environmental concerns into their designs. Buildings are located across the United States, Central and South America, Cuba, Japan and more—and include houses, art centers, commercial buildings, and civic buildings. Lessons from Modernism is an affordable reference work for all interested in how architecture intersects with the green movement, pairing full descriptions of all buildings with analytical essays, featuring charts of climate zones and solar movement, and concluding with a comprehensive chronology that details how environmental consciousness evolved throughout the twentieth century.

Four Florida Moderns

R. M. Schindler (1887-1953), was a pivotal modernist architect who designed and built iconoclastic houses and a few small commercial buildings for an enlightened middle class. Born in Vienna and trained by Otto Wagner and Adolf Loos, he settled in Los Angeles, California, in 1920, after having worked with Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago for three years. Although he designed more than 500 projects during his career, over 150 of which were realized, Schindler’s distinct buildings contrasted sharply with the dominant International Style, and he remained largely unrecognized by the critical establishment during his lifetime. Schindler called his approach “Space Architecture,” a reference to the interior space that foremost interested him. He developed novel ways of working with common, inexpensive materials such as concrete, which suited the warm Los Angeles climate; corrugated fiberglass panels, which he used in his “translucent” houses; and plaster and plywood that allowed him to secure commissions during the Great Depression and World War II. In his so-called Schindler Frame construction, he aimed to reduce the use of building materials to the bare minimum. This volume provides a comprehensive evaluation of Schindler’s entire career as both a designer and theoretician. It includes archival plans and
Download Free Paul Rudolph The Florida Houses

early watercolor drawings, as well as newly commissioned photographs by Grant Mudford. Author Judith Sheine examines in detail renowned projects such as Schindler's own Kings Road house (1921-22); the How (1925) and Lovell beach (1922-26) houses; as well as the less-renowned later buildings such as the transparent Kallis (1946) and Tischler (1949-50) houses. Also reproduced in its entirety is Schindler's 1912 manifesto, a poetic yet direct statement of his theories and approach.

Powerhouse

Paul Rudolph, one of the 20th century's most iconoclastic architects, is best know--and most maligned--for his large "brutalist" buildings, like the Yale Art and Architecture Building. So it will surprise many to learn that early in his career he developed a series of houses that represent the unrivaled possibilities of a modest American modernism. With their distinctive natural landscapes, local architectural precedents, and exploitation of innovative construction materials, the Florida houses, some eighty projects built between 1946 and 1961, brought modern architectural form into a gracious subtropical world of natural abundance. Like the locally inspired desert houses of another modern master, Albert Frey, Rudolph's Florida houses represent a distillation and reinterpretation of traditional architectural ideas developed to a high pitch of stylistic refinement. Paul Rudolph: The Florida Houses reveals all of Rudolph's early residential work. Along with Rudolph's personal essays and renderings, duotone photographs by Ezra Stoller and Joseph Molitor, and insightful text by Joseph King and Christopher Domin, this compelling new book conveys the lightness, timelessness, strength, materiality, and transcendency of Rudolph's work.

After You Left, They Took it Apart

A collection of writings by one of the most innovative architects and educators of the 1950s and 1960s, this book includes a wealth of archival materials and many previously unpublished photographs.

Flash in the Pan

This book documents the 30-year collaboration of one of America's finest architects and a great architectural photographer. Hugh Newell Jacobsen's projects have earned over 80 design awards, while Robert Lautman's photographs of Jacobsen's work have been published widely.

Growing Up Modern

A captivating history of 20th-century Modern American architecture, as seen through the eyes of a legendary photographer. It is impossible to overstate the importance of photography's role in shaping the world's perception of architecture. And towering above the ever-growing crowd of image-makers is Ezra Stoller, an architectural photographer of immeasurable consequence in documenting the history of modern architecture - both known and unknown - in the United States and beyond. This book is one of the first to present the breadth of Stoller's largely unseen archive of images, brought to life through exquisite color and duotone black-and-white reproductions.

Architecture Today and Tomorrow

In the Sixties, architect Horace Gifford executed a remarkable series of beach houses that transformed the terrain and culture of New York's Fire Island. Growing up on the beaches of Florida, Gifford forged a deep connection with coastal landscapes. Pairing this sensitivity with jazzy improvisations on modernist themes, he perfected a sustainable modernism in cedar and glass that was as attuned to natural landscapes as to our animal natures. Gifford's serene 1960s pavilions provided refuge from a hostile world, while his exuberant post-Stonewall, pre-AIDS masterpieces orchestrated bacchanals of liberation. Celebrities lived in modestly scaled homes alongside middle-class vacationers, all with equal access to Fire Island's natural beauty. Blending cultural and architectural history, this book ponders a fascinating era through an overlooked architect whose life, work and colorful milieu trace the operatic arc of a lost generation, and still resonate with artistic and historical import.

Robert Marino

A personal, authoritative history of one of the 20th century's most influential buildings

Hugh Newell Jacobsen, Architect

Equally admired and maligned for his remarkable Brutalist buildings, Paul Rudolph (1918-1997) shaped both late modernist architecture and a generation of architects while chairing Yale's department of architecture from 1958 to 1965. Based on extensive archival research and unpublished materials, The Architecture of Paul Rudolph is the first in-depth study of the architect, neglected since his postwar zenith. Author Timothy M. Rohan unearths the ideas that informed Rudolph's architecture, from his Florida beach houses of the 1940s to his concrete buildings of the 1960s to his lesser-known East Asian skyscrapers of the 1990s. Situating Rudolph within the architectural discourse of his day, Rohan shows how Rudolph countered the perceived monotony of mid-century modernism with a dramatically expressive architecture for postwar
America, exemplified by his Yale Art and Architecture Building of 1963, famously clad in corrugated concrete. The fascinating story of Rudolph’s spectacular rise and fall considerably deepens longstanding conceptions about postwar architecture: Rudolph emerges as a pivotal figure who anticipated new directions for architecture, ranging from postmodernism to sustainability.

Building Seagram

Temporary: The temporary contemporary; Plasticity at work; What good is a bad object?; What colour is now?: Vanishing point.

Paul Rudolph

Louis Kahn’s parliament building in Dhaka, Bangladesh, a rarely seen architectural masterpiece that influenced generations of architects and designers, can now be appreciated in this beautifully crafted volume of recent photographs by Grischa Rueschendorf.

The Architecture of Paul Rudolph

This book examines an emerging organizational form called the multi-team system (MTS). This type of aggregation is being increasingly adopted by organizations and agencies that need to respond to complex strategic problems. There has been increasing interest in MTSs over the last decade to the point where there is now a need to (a) describe these organizational forms more fully, (b) build conceptual frames that can guide research, and (c) begin developing tools to improve the study of MTSs. The purpose of this book is to respond to these needs. The book contains a series of chapters that expand prior conceptual frames of MTSs, defining in more detail the compositional and linkage attributes that characterize such units. The book also explores how such systems emerge and develop, as well as the methods for studying MTSs. The intent of the book is to establish and nurture a strong conceptual and methodological foundation that can guide research and practice with MTSs. Because the notion of MTSs cuts across multiple domains, this book will interest scholars in industrial/organizational psychology, organizational science, management and organizational theory, human factors, sociology, organization communications, and public administration.

Paul Rudolph

The architect himself authorized Blaser to document his work, and the original was published in 1964. An expanded edition was published in English and German in 1985 (Verlag fur Archeitektur, Zurich, and Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York, respectively). Birkhauser issued an expanded edition in English and German in 1993. The current version contains an expanded appendix, with enhanced biography, bibliography, and catalog of works, and a listing of important books in Mies’ library. Also, the author has photographed some of Mies’ buildings in their present setting, showing how three decades have aged them little if at all. Abundantly illustrated, elegantly presented. 10x10.5” Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Multiteam Systems

Foreword by Michael Sorkin Introduction by Richard Guy Wilson The years: 1941 to 1966. The place: Sarasota, Florida. The story: a sudden burst of fresh, innovative houses by a group of Americans who caught the imagination of the international architectural community. Inflected by local climate, construction practices, regional culture, and Florida lifestyle, the work of the Sarasota school of architecture -- founded by Ralph Twitchell and counting Paul Rudolph, Mark Hampton, Victor Lundy, and Gene Leedy among its practitioners -- marks a high point in the development of regional modernism in American architecture. Although the Sarasota school wasn’t a consciously organized movement, it was an important chapter in American modernism that, unlike the earlier Bay Area school and Chicago school, has received little study or published scholarly treatment. John Howey, who practices architecture in the region, provides the first solid documentation of the Sarasota group’s designs and theories. He has interviewed all of the surviving architects and original clients and has included a rich archive of photographs by Ezra Stoller, Alexandra Georges, and others whose views, particularly of the houses built between 1950 and 1960, gained world-wide exposure when they were first published forty years ago. Howey first investigates the early influences on the Sarasota group, particularly of Frank Lloyd Wright in Florida. He then discusses such pivotal events as the opening of Ralph Twitchell’s office in 1936 and the arrival of Paul Rudolph in 1941. Later chapters illustrate the effect of World War II on the Sarasota architects; early postwar successes of Twitchell and Rudolph; the influences of the Bauhaus and International Style; the tendency of various Sarasota architects to create their own design directions; the arrival of Victor Lundy in 1954; the effect of changing economic, social, and political agendas on Sarasota’s culture; and the philosophy and results of the Sarasota school.

R M Schindler

Paul Rudolph (1918–1997) authored some of Modernism’s most powerful designs and served as an influential educator while chair of Yale’s School of Architecture. His early residential work in Sarasota, Florida, garnered international attention, and his later exploration of Brutalist materials and forms, most famously embodied in his Yale Art & Architecture Building (1963), earned Rudolph both notoriety and acclaim. Many of the dynamic drawings included in this collection — selected
from the architect's archive housed in the Library of Congress — illustrate his highly emotive hand and deft drafting skill. They include his designs for Tuskegee University Chapel, Interama, Lower Manhattan Expressway, his analysis of Mies van der Rohe's Barcelona Pavilion, and his own inventive penthouse on Beekman Place in New York City. A lively Rudolph interview, conducted in 1986, and a newly commissioned introductory essay provide context for the drawings.

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