

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](#).
- [1928](#) - [Hector Guimard](#) builds his last house in Paris.
- [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