

MODERN



Arhitektúra modérna- the architectural style, which received distribution in Europe, 1890-1910-20s under artistic direction. Art Nouveau architecture distinguishes abandonment of straight lines and angles in favor of a more natural, "natural" lines, the use of new technologies.

Like a number of other styles, Art Nouveau architecture are also striving to create simultaneously aesthetic and functional buildings. Great attention was given not only the appearance of the buildings, but also Interior, which thoroughly pursued. All the design elements, stairs, doors, pillars, balconies is artistically processed.

One of the first architects working in the art nouveau style, was a Belgian Victor Horta (1861-1947). In their projects, he has used the new materials, primarily metal and glass. Joists, made of iron, he attached an unusual shape, resembling some fantastic plants. Handrail, lamps, hanging from the ceiling, even door handles — all designed in the same style. In France the idea of Art Nouveau developed Hector Guimard, who created, including entrance pavilions of the Paris Metro.

Victor Horta



Hector Guimard



Art Nouveau architecture is diverse. This style incorporates elements of all previous styles. Art Nouveau buildings can resemble Moorish palaces and castles, and the factory buildings. However, unlike the preceding modern eclecticism, its authors refused to directly copy forms of Renaissance and Baroque.

The emergence of the art nouveau style corresponds to the era of imperialism, when the need arose to build not only locks, town halls and churches, but also plants, railway stations, airports, showrooms, highways. There is therefore a need for the use of new materials. Such materials appear: iron (steel), concrete, glass. They complement the use of stone, brick and wood.

Art Nouveau architecture has a number of characteristics, such as a waiver of the mandatory symmetric forms. Its new forms, such as "magazinskie Windows", i.e. broad, intended to play the role of showcases.



Modern style in different countries

Art Nouveau in architecture and other art forms in each country got its own name. In France, Belgium, Holland, England, the United States called it "Art Nouveau" ("new art") in Germany, Sweden, Finland, he was called "jugendshtilem", "liberty in Italy, Austria and Poland" secession, Art Nouveau in Russia.

England

Researchers point to the presence of elements of Art Nouveau in Westminster Cathedral architect John Bentley (1839-1902). In its present décor curved lines, combining different motives.



Spain

The pinnacle of Phantasmagoria and magic complex combinations of designs and shapes of Art Nouveau in architecture has achieved in his work the Spaniard a. Gaudi (1852-1926). When creating structures, the architect created layouts, to reproduce and to calculate loads on the supporting construction elements of future buildings. The most famous of his creation that he did not have time to complete during his lifetime, is the Temple of the Sagrada Familia (Holy Family).



North modern

The direction of the art nouveau style in architecture- North modern-was developed in Finland, Sweden and St. Petersburg. Art Nouveau was its development of architectural Bureau "Gesellius-Lindgren-Saarinen." It created Jelijel' Saarinen. Sample direction can serve as House G. Thalberg Memorial Award.



Russia

Hotel Metropol in modernist style established on draft V.f. Val'kota (William F. Walcott-British architect and artist, one of the founders of the art nouveau style in Russia. 1874-1943 Gg.) in the style of European modernism. The hotel was a building with plastic fronts and semicircles, decorated majolica (artists A.Y. Golovin, M.A. Vrubel). Complicated composition comprised turrets, pipes and gazebo on the roof. The walls are decorated with coloured stripes.

