

## INTERNATIONAL / MODERN

### 1930s

Developed in the 1930s as a “machine architecture”, the International style was very simple and unadorned. The style was prevalent in office building through the 1960s and 1970s, but was less common in homes after World War II.

Originally started in Europe, primarily with the Bauhaus School, had many significant architects. European architects included Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, and Walter Gropius. Significant American architects include R.M. Schindler, Richard Neutra and Phillip Johnson. Many of the famous skyscrapers in the United States are in the International style, including Sears Tower and the John Hancock Center in Chicago and the Transamerica Building in San Francisco.

#### COMMON FEATURES

- Smooth plaster finish on exterior walls
- Flat roofs
- Extensive use of glass
- Metal frame windows
- No window or door trim

#### WINDOWS

Windows were typically individual casement, or fixed glass single-paned windows with metal frames.

#### DOORS

Doors were typically simple, and could include glass panels.

#### COLORS

Homes were typically painted white with either a second color or no color (factory finish, usually anodized aluminum) on the window frames

