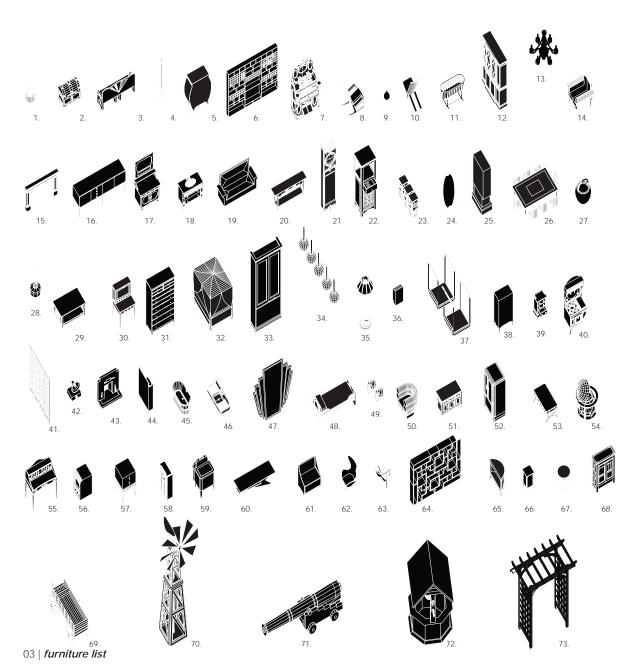


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Case Study LW-18 Fall 2013 | Instructors: Penelope Dean & Grant Gibson

*On Display at UIC School of Architecture's Year End Show | Honorable Mention | Spring 2014 *Published on Archinect.com

A timeline of collected furniture organizes the interior of this home made for a couple of travelers and collectors. Beginning at the entry of the home, the collection circulates through the household, creating partitions between different areas of the home. There are no wall partitions needed, the furniture become the walls. As the furniture becomes the architecture, it essentially serves as the structure. The ceiling of the home is held up by antique armours, cabinets, appliances, and bookshelves that are within the timeline. Subtle vaults are created that jump from one piece of furniture to the next. The exterior wall serves as a piece of furniture that holds pieces of the collection.

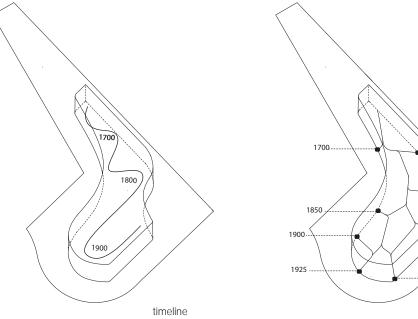


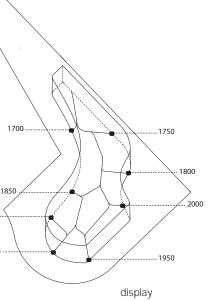
1. 1700 Ornamental African Vase 2. 1721 Indian Treasure Chest 3. 1736 English Sofa 4. 1742 English Coat Hanger 5. 1750 French Barogue Dresser 6. 1762 Western American Wooden Bookshelf 7. **1775** New England Organ 8. 1786 Danish Rocking Chair 9. 1790 Traditional African Vase 10. 1791 Wooden Madagascar Chair 11. 1795 Windsor Rocking Cradle 12. **1799** Chinese Kitchen Cupboard 13. **1802** Baroque Chandelier 14. 1806 Baroque Armchair 15. 1815 Scottish Wooden Fireplace 16. 1817 Ottoman Buffet Table 17. 1820 German Bathroom Basin 18. 1825 French Bathroom Sink 19 1840 German Sofa

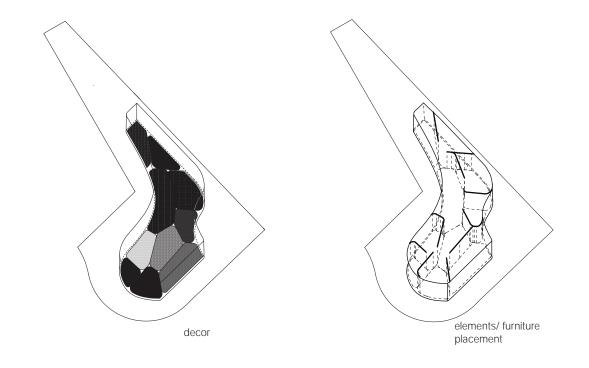
20. 1875 Brazilian Cofee Table 21. **1840** Western American Grandfather Clock 22. 1843 Morrocan Wine Cabinet 23. 1850 Japanese Lanterns 24. 1851 Eastern European Mirror 25. 1858 German Wooden Fireplace 26. 1869 Japanese Dinner Table 27. 1870 African Stew Pot 28. 1875 Italian Hanging Lantern 29. 1878 English Coffee Table 30. 1880 Czech Wooden Writing Desk 31. 1882 Turkish Bedroom Dresser 32. 1883 Egyptian Canopy Bed 33. **1886** Australian Bedroom Armour 34. **1887** Chinese Hanging Lamps 35. 1889 Spanish Lamp 36. 1890 Western Toilet Paper Holder 37. 1901 Old American Hanging Beds 38. 1903 Chinese Kitchen Cabinet

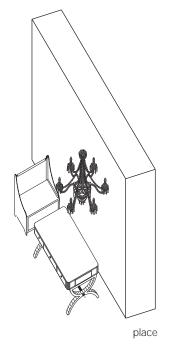
39. **1904** Gothic Style Bedroom Nightstand 40. 1905 Russian Gas Stove 41. **1910** Spanish Bedroom Screen Panels 42. 1912 American Gramaphone 43. 1913 Art Deco Fireplace 44. 1914 Middle Eastern Shoe Cabinet 45. 1915 Antique Bathtub 46. **1919** Art Deco Sink 47. 1920 English Art Deco Mirror 48. 1921 Titanic Designed Bed 49. **1922** Russian Hanging Lanterns 50. **1922** Bibendum Chair (Eileen Gray) 51. **1924** Morrocan Shoe Cabinet 52. 1935 Danish Refrigerator 53. 1936 Austrian Art Deco Desk 54. 1940 German Glove 55. 1947 Brazilian Writing Desk 56. 1951 American TV 57. 1953 French Wooden Nightstand

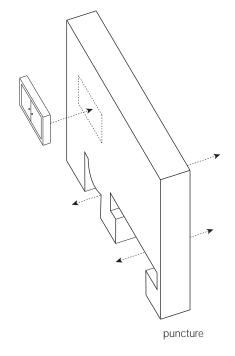
58. 1954 Zenith Radio 59. 1956 Canadian Washing Machine 60. 1957 Italian Ico Paris Coffee Table 61. **1958** American Deacon Bench 62. 1958 Danish Egg Chair 63. 1959 Swedish Harp Chair 64. 1960 Argentinian Tetris Bookshelf 65. 1962 Middle Eastern Corner Table 66. 1964 Serbian Bedroom Nighstand 67. 1967 African Bamboo Table 68. 1970 Australian Wooden Cabinet Exterior 69. 1786 Russian Wooden Wagon 70. 1806 Dutch Windmill 71. 1826 Old Western American Cannon 72. 1845 German Water Well 73. 1932 English Garden Arbor

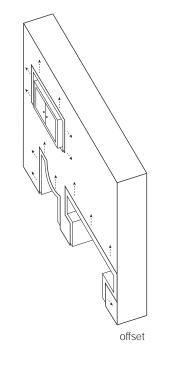


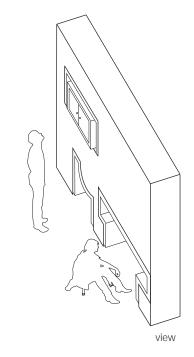


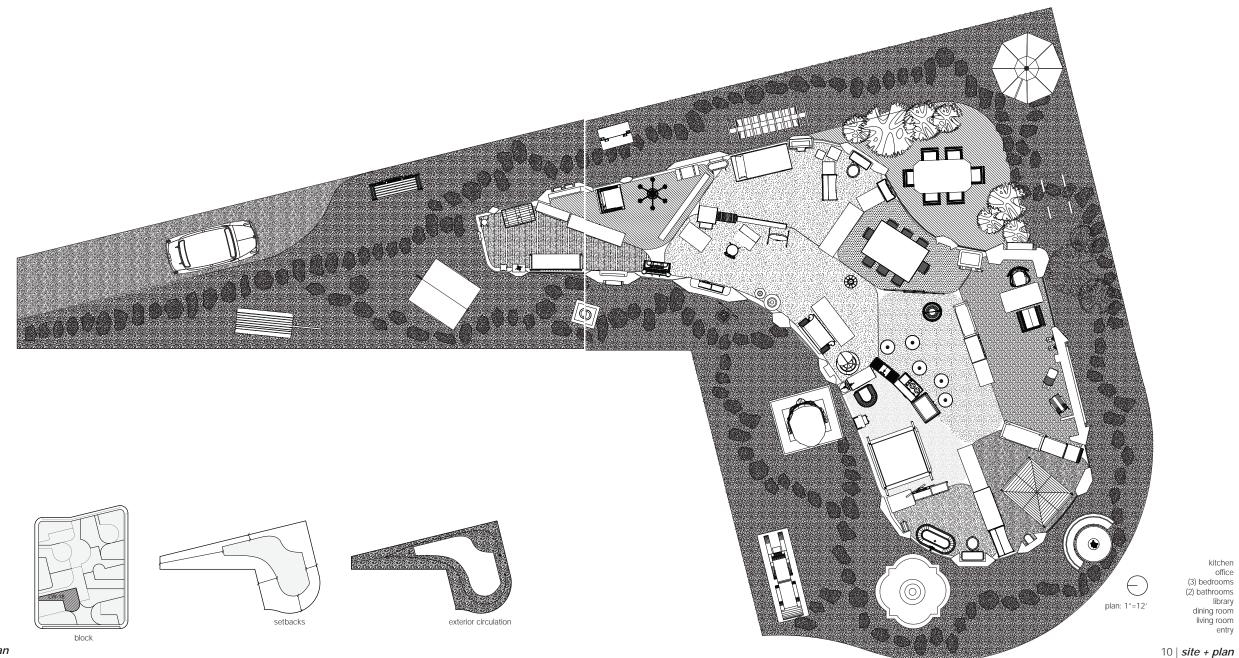


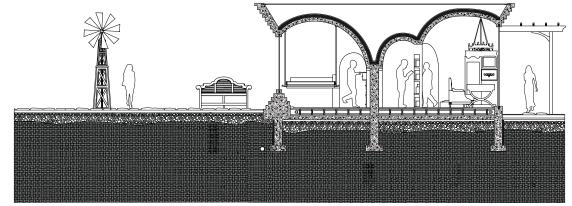




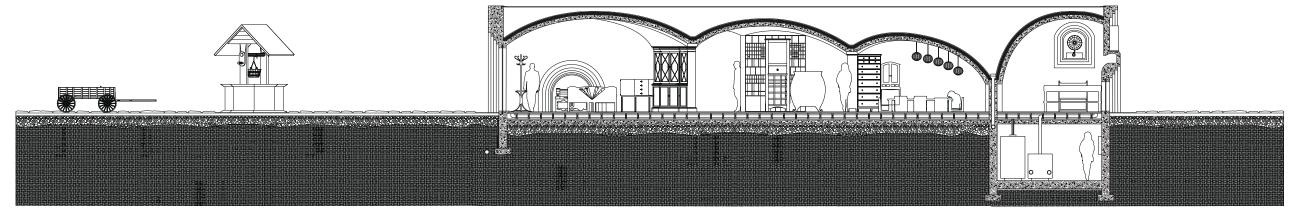




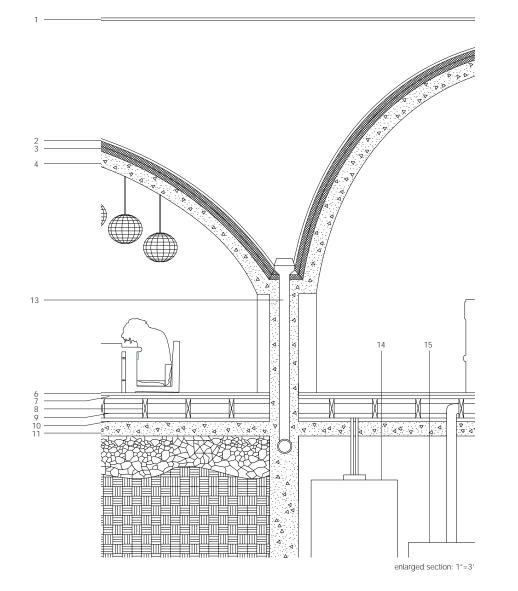


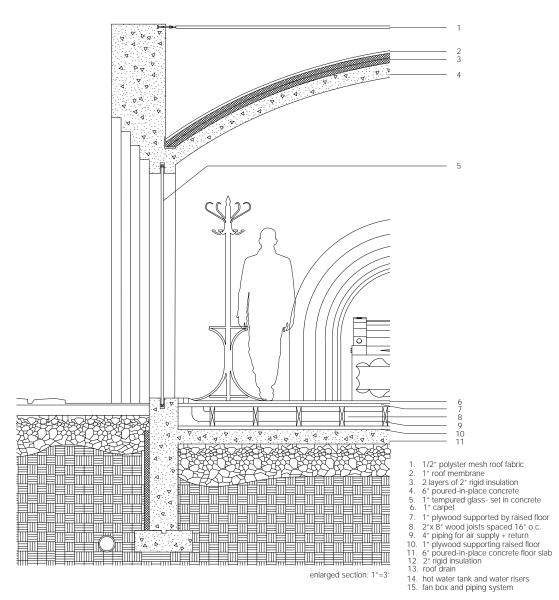


section: 1"=12'



section: 1"=12'

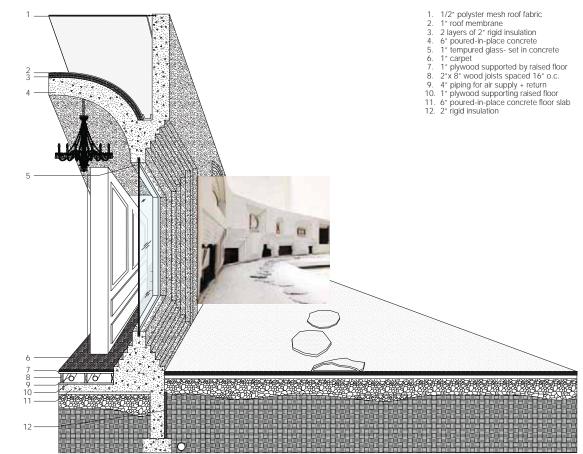




13 | enlarged sections

14 | enlarged sections





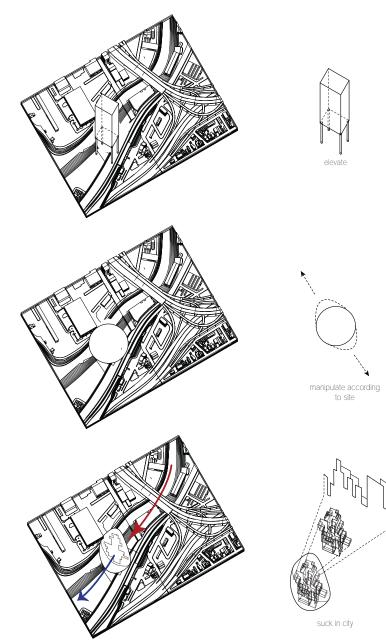
section perspective: 1" = 12'



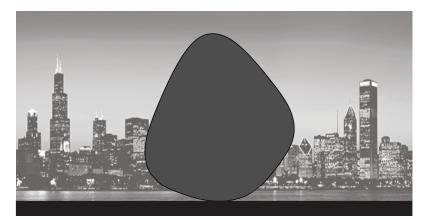


The YMCA, with a variety of different programs and spaces, can be considered to be a city of its own. This project focuses on taking this YMCA city and putting it on display within a given site near downtown Chicago. Based on the site context, a hard rigid shell is manipulated to capture the site surroundings, such as the train tracks and river. Like a geode, the interior form is articulated, where the articulation is reflected from the city skyline that is directly northeast of the site. The form captures the urban environment, and creates it's own skyline view beyond the empty lot to the west of the site, as seen from the city.

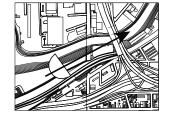
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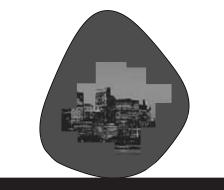




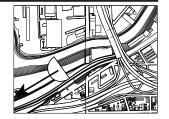


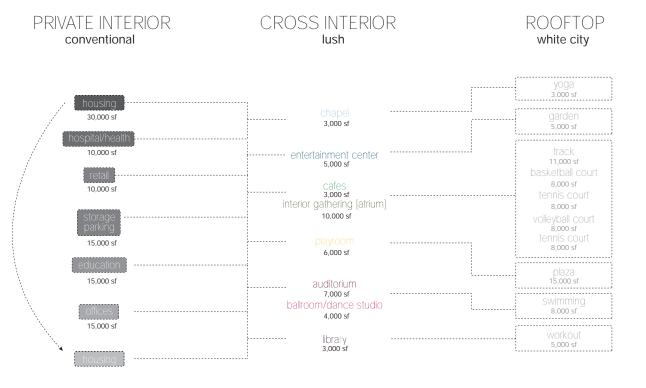
view to city

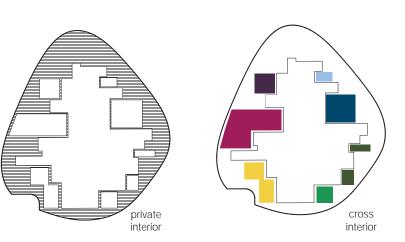


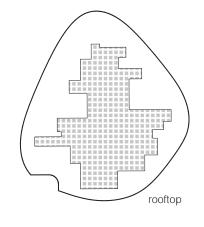


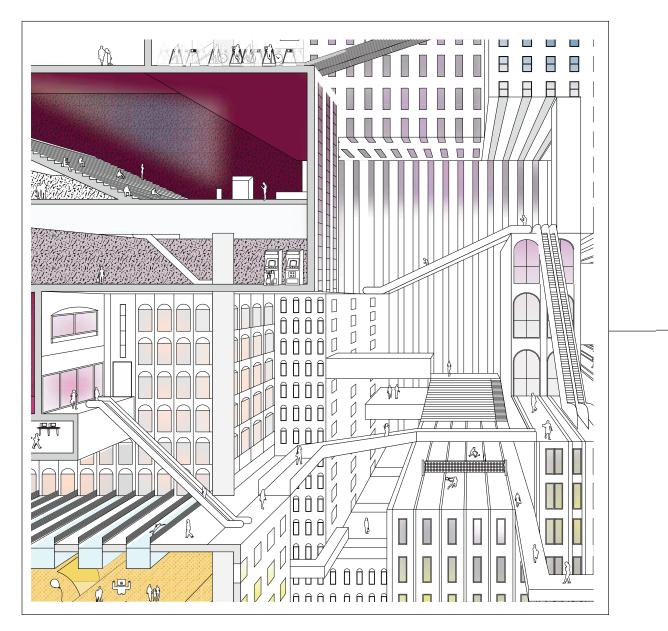
view from city

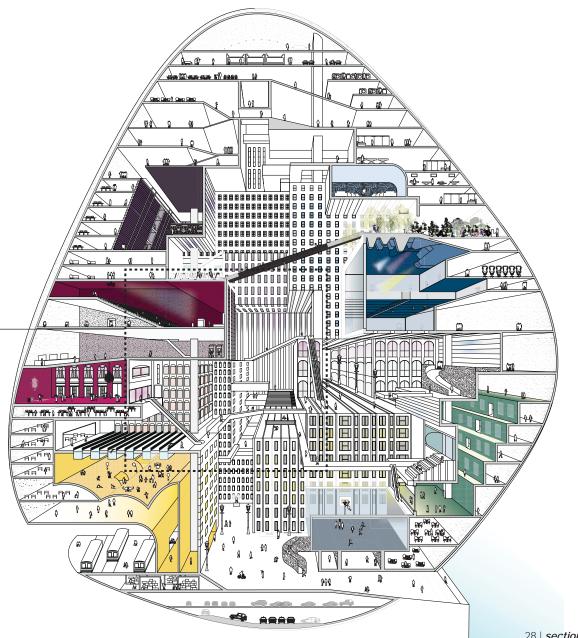


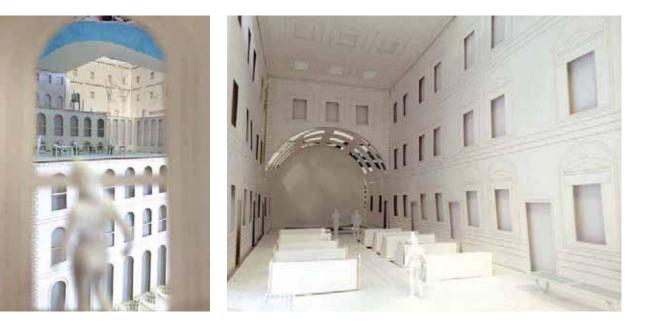


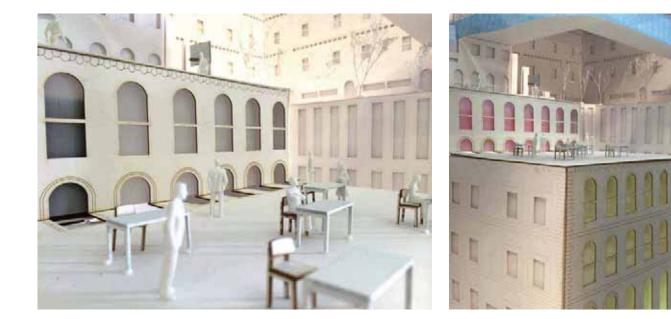


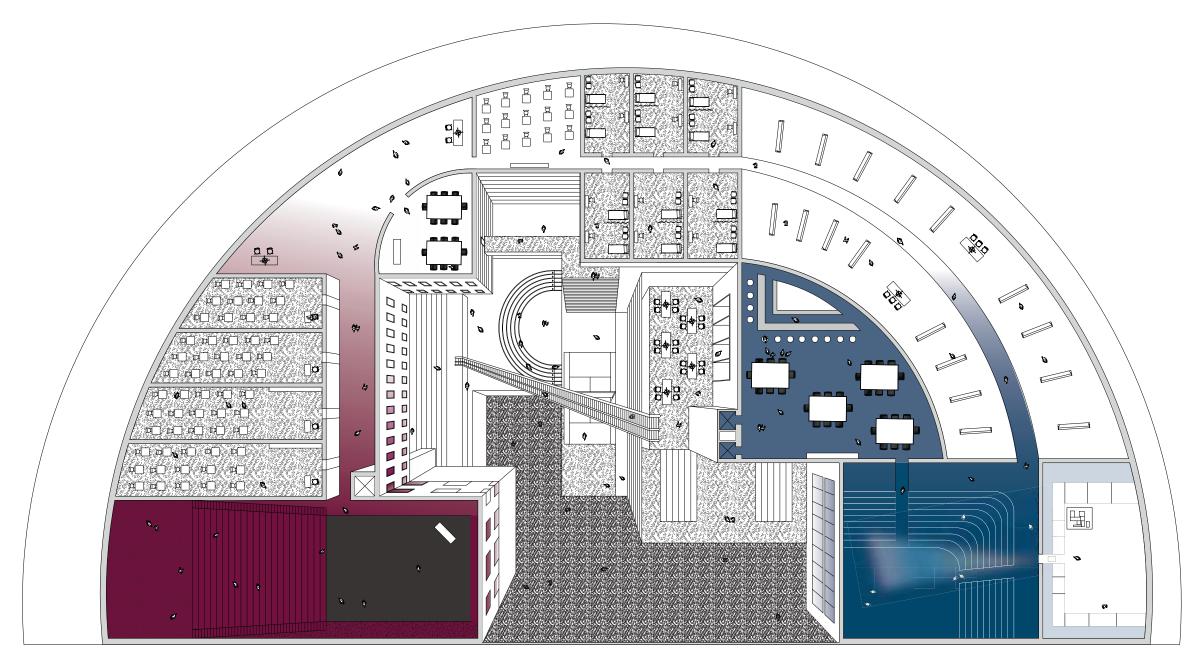




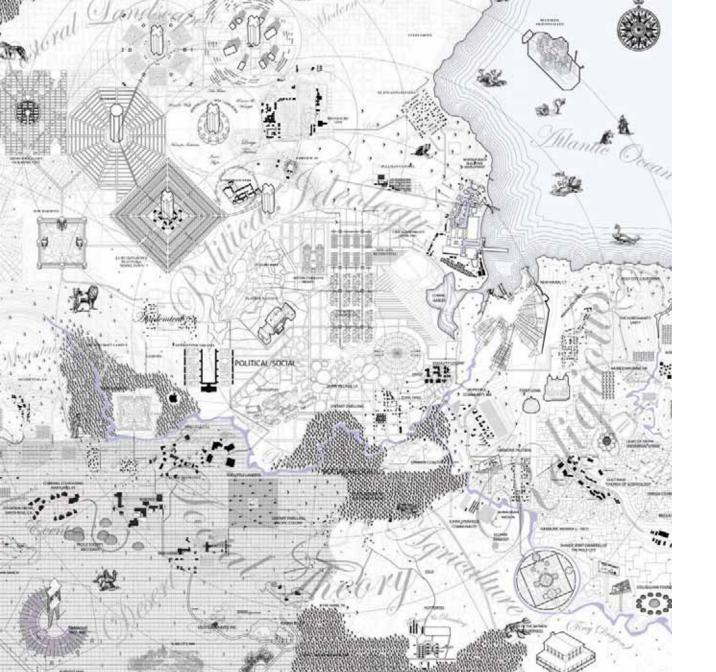






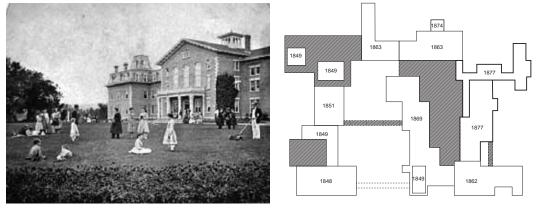






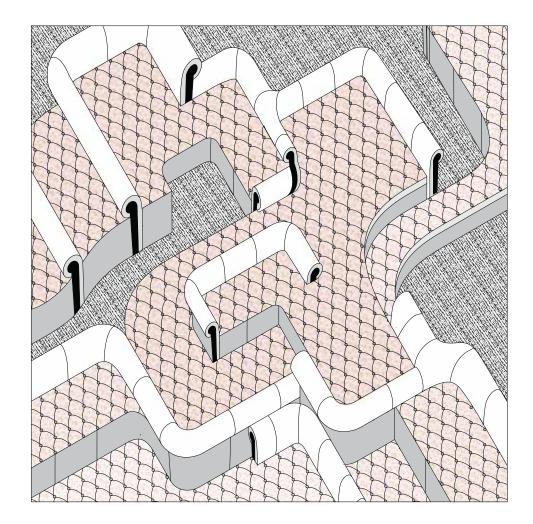
The Institute of Harmony Fall 2014 | Instructor: Sam Jacob

The Institute of Harmony is an educational facility located in Chicago that is designed to house, teach, and entertain its members. This institute combines the program of New Harmony and the members of the Oneida community to create a unique living and working experience. The architecture of this institute is developed through drawing techniques that were influenced by Zaha Hadid and David Hockney. Members of this institute live within the same spaces and share pieces of furniture that are custom built to accomodate their needs. Spaces that are meant to be private, including the bedrooms and bathrooms, are now public. Spaces that are meant to be public, like the classrooms, are now private.



The Oneida community, established by John Humphrey in 1848, was a community dedicated to selflessness. The members of the community lived in the same mansion, and believed that everything, including marriage, was shared. The Oneida mansion expanded with each decade - as the family grew, so did their living establishment.

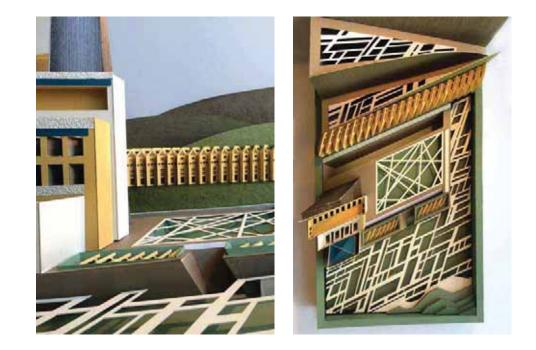
A 'sofa landscape' [on the right] is a piece of furniture developed for the Oneida people. Similar to the mansion, as the community grows, so does the sofa.





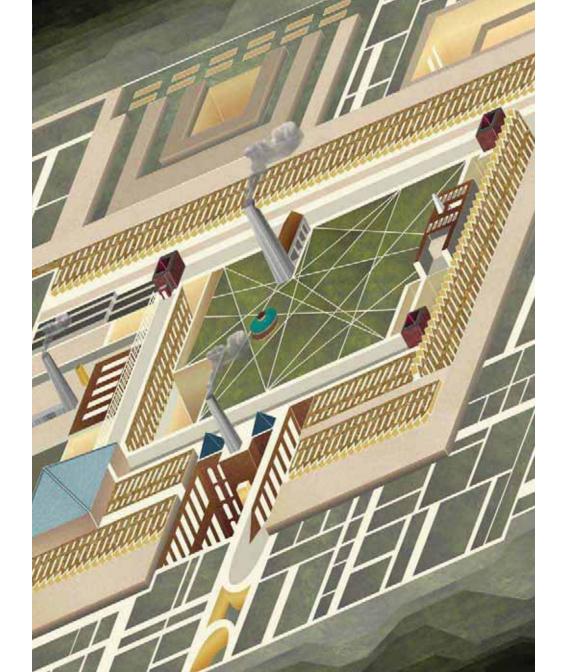
New Harmony, Indiana, established by Robert Owen in 1825, was a community dedicated to work, living, and education. Although it was never built, it was one of the very first examples of an 'American campus' and was built in response to industrialization. The symmetrical and precise architecture combined with the living experience made this an example of an ideal 19th century utopia.

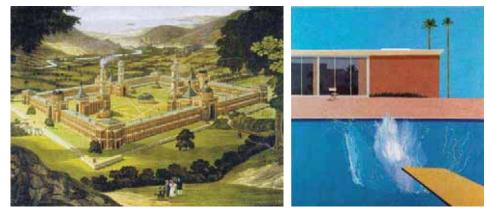
This community was represented using drawing techniques depicted in Zaha Hadid's '59 Eaton Place' and David Hockney's 'Splash'. The model [on the right] is an interpretation of New Harmony through the lens of both Hadid and Hockney.





New Harmony in the style of Zaha Hadid



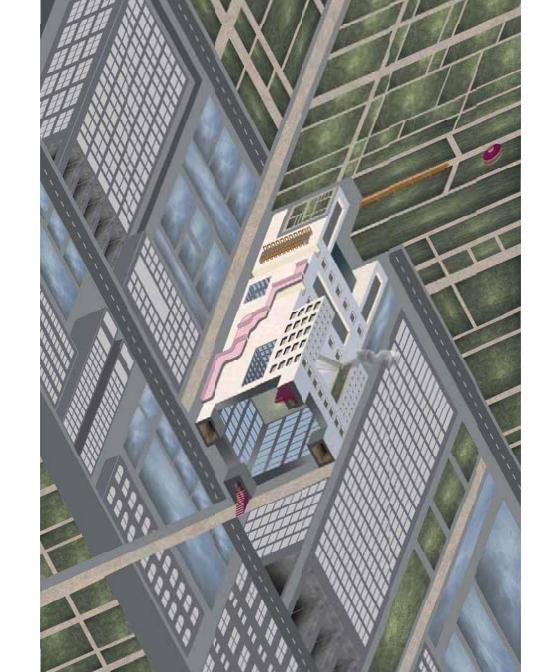


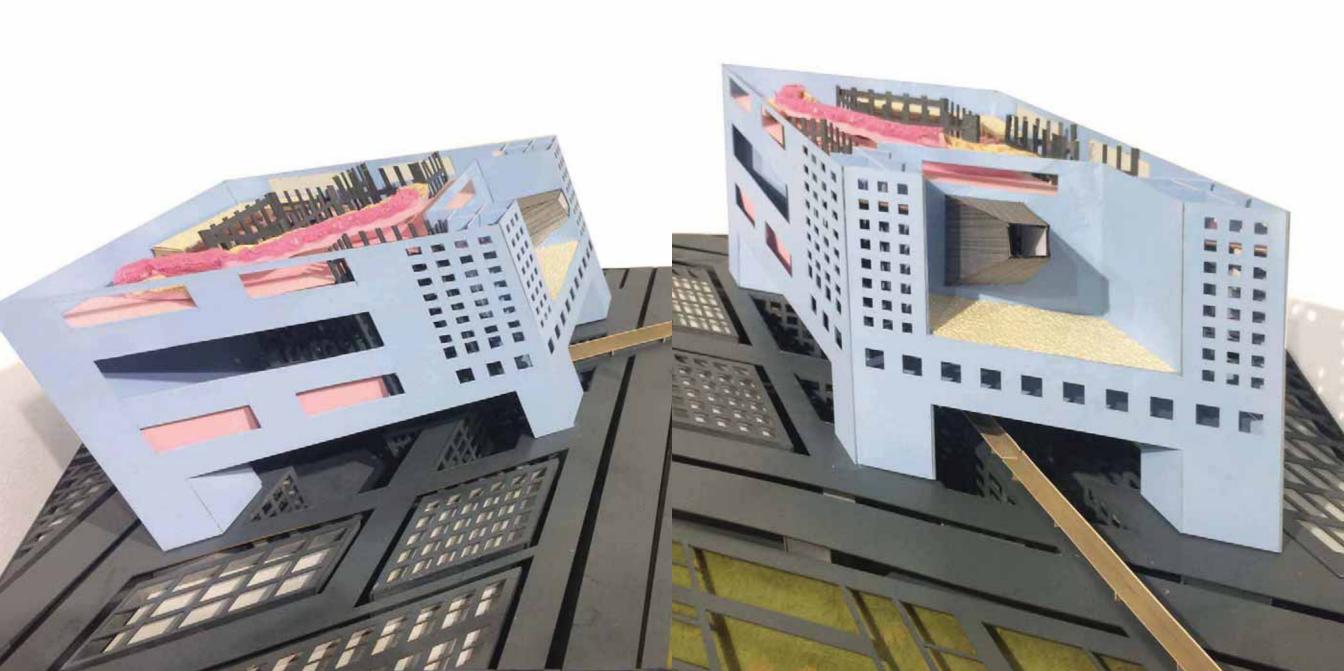
New Harmony in the style of David Hockney

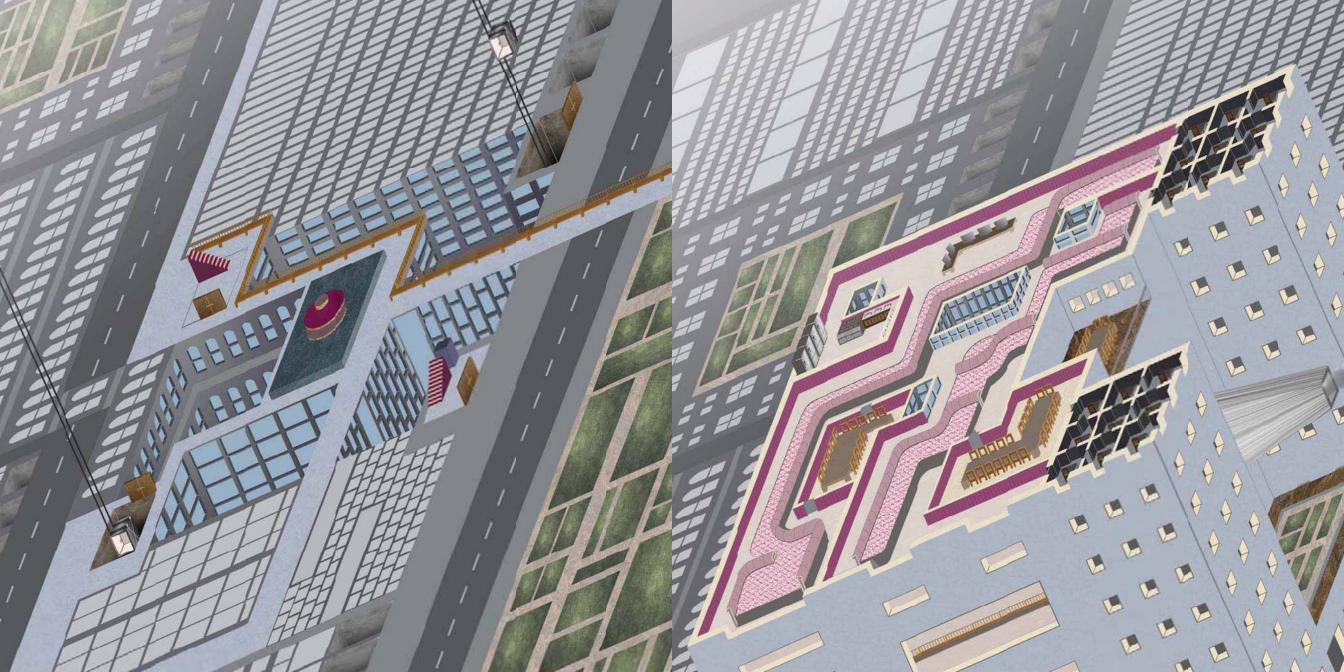




The Institute of Harmony combines the program of New Harmony and the members of the Oneida community to create a unique living and working experience. The architecture of this institute is developed through drawing techniques that were influenced by Zaha Hadid and David Hockney. The drawings explore the site, interior, and overall form of the community and were used to further develop the design and intent of the community.







Spring 2014 | An installation by Molly Hunker, 2013-2014 Douglas A. Garofalo Fellow Collaborators: Danny Travis, Preston Welker, Max Jarosz, Nichole Tortorici, Jacob Comerci Photos by: Wallo Villacorta

Molly Hunker's fellowship research during the 2013–2014 academic year has centered on kitsch artifacts and their potential to recalibrate contemporary notions of atmosphere and engagement. Hunker's culminating fellowship project, Myth, focuses specifically on the religious genre of the home shrine, re-imagining the richly decorative and kitsch assembly through the lens of the architectural installation. Myth uses the decorative prayer candle as the primary object-tradition through which to explore how home shrines may provoke new understandings of visual and atmospheric opulence in the architectural interior.



