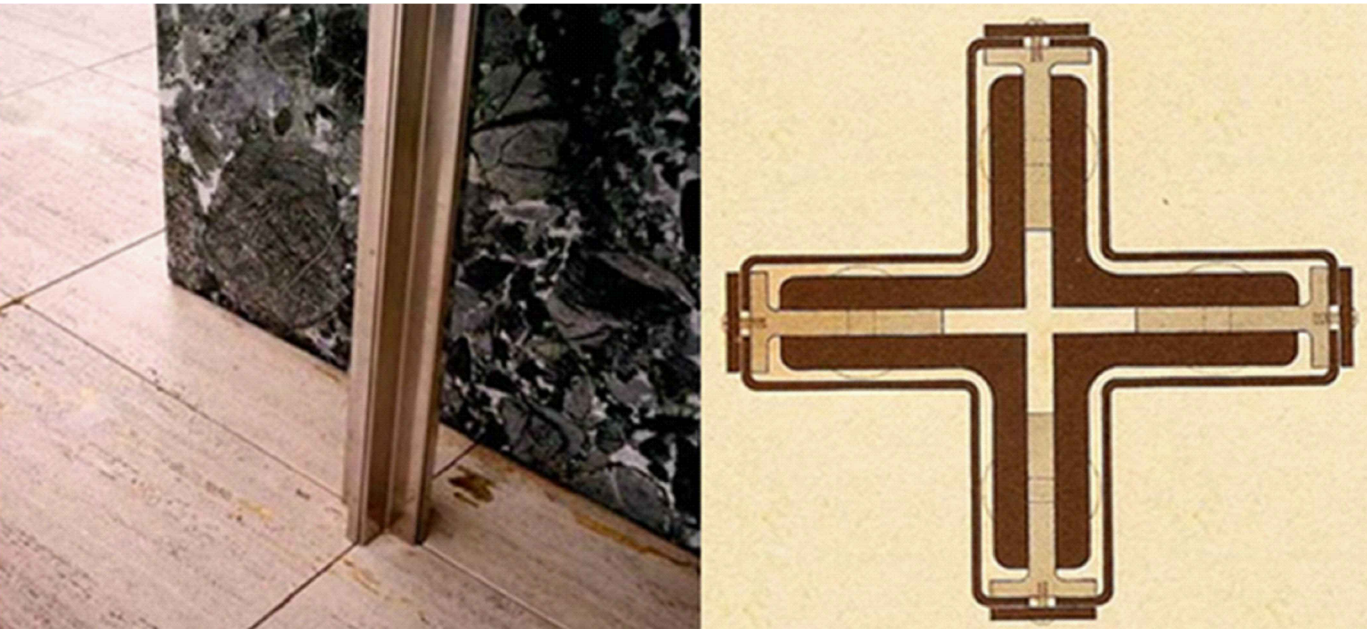
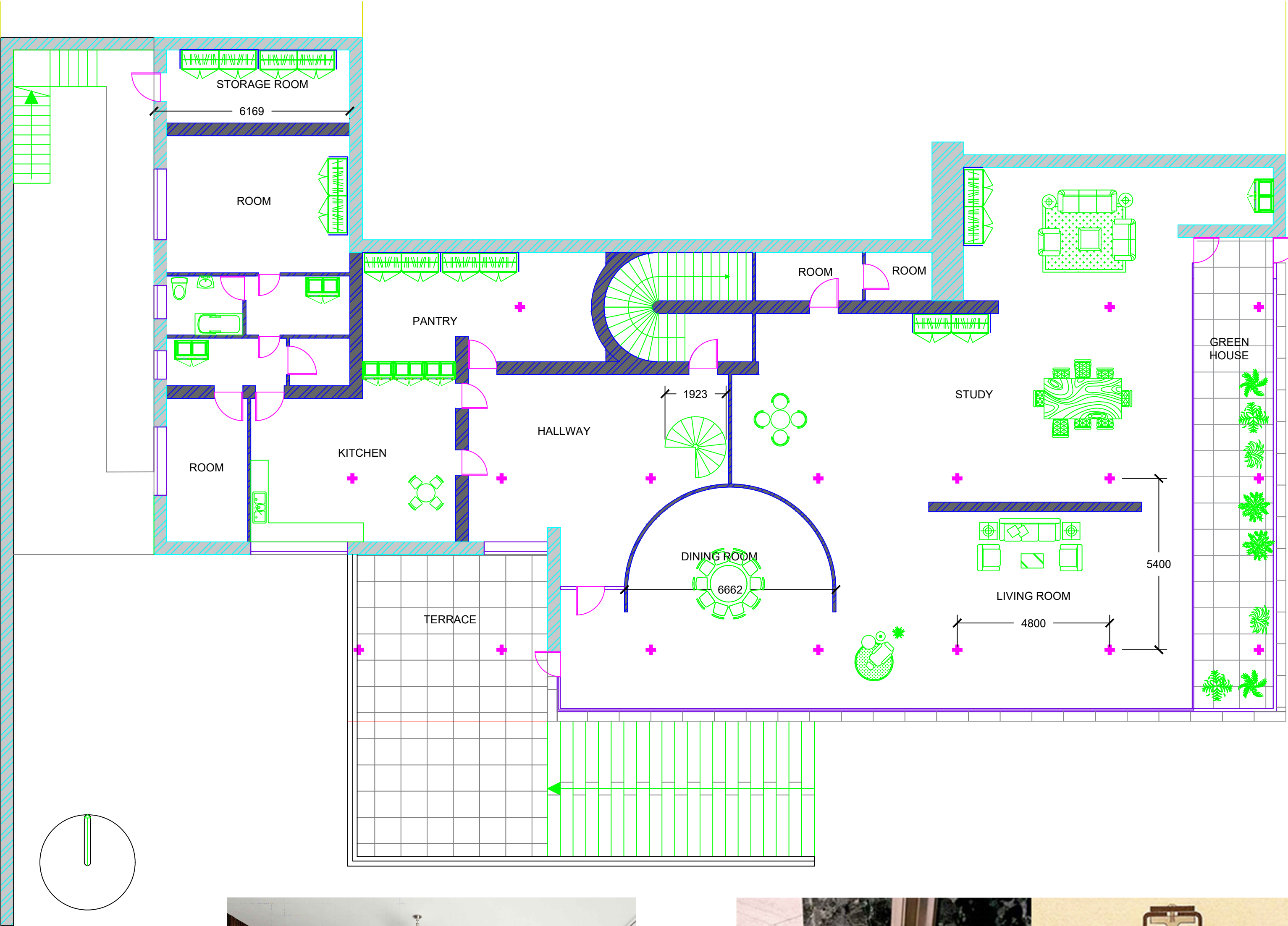


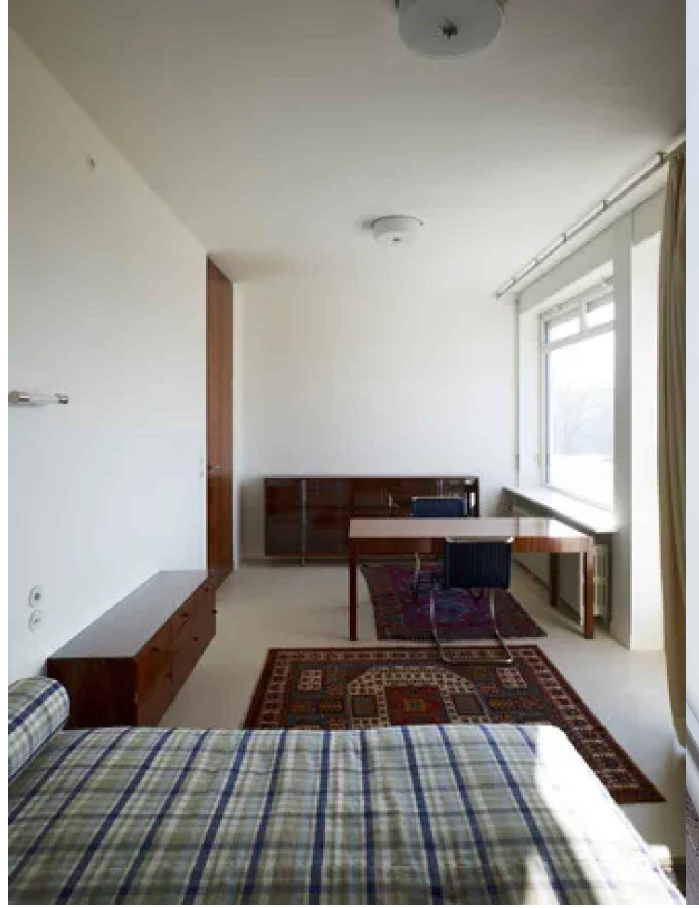
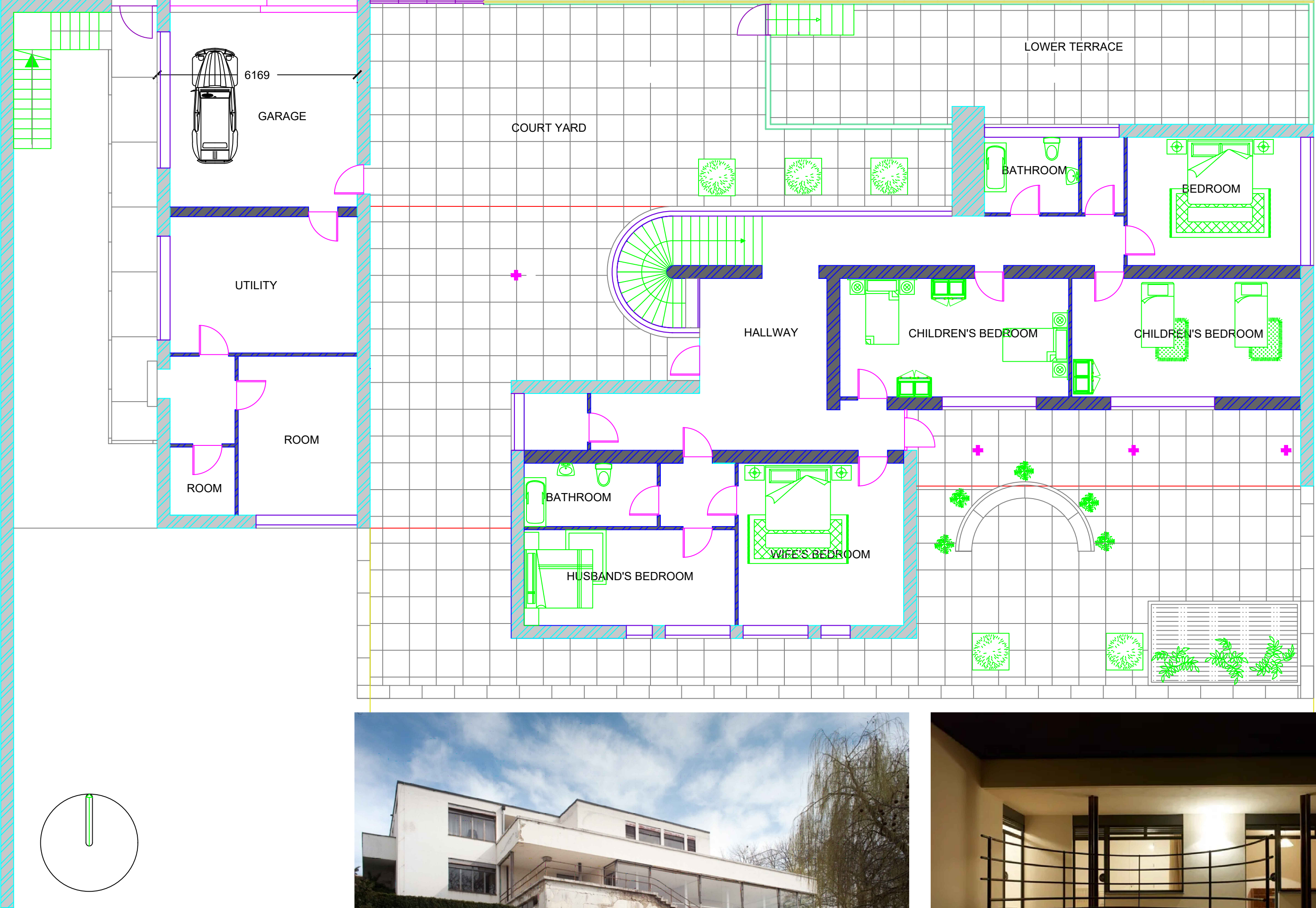
The Tugendhat house was designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in 1929–1930. This Brno villa is outstanding for its clean design, natural setting, room connections, and high-quality materials (About the house - Vila Tugendhat, 2022). Tugendhat Villa, in Brno, Černá Pole, South Moravia, Czech Republic, is on 907 m2 of land, the main living space being 237 m2. Villa Tugendhat, designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe for Greta and Fritz Tugendhat between 1928 and 1929, is a work of art in its construction, spatial arrangement, furnishings, technology, and integration with nature. For the first time in architecture, there was a cross-shaped steel column structure. Inside, rare materials such as Italian travertine, Moroccan onyx, and Southeast Asian woods were used. The designs were by Lilly Reich, Sergius Ruegenberg, and Markéta Roderová-Müllerová. (Villa Tugendhat - Iconic Houses, no date b). The primary supporting structure uses steel supporting in the form of cross-shaped columns. Each of the columns is made up of four steel L-profiles riveted and in most of the rooms covered by chrome cladding.

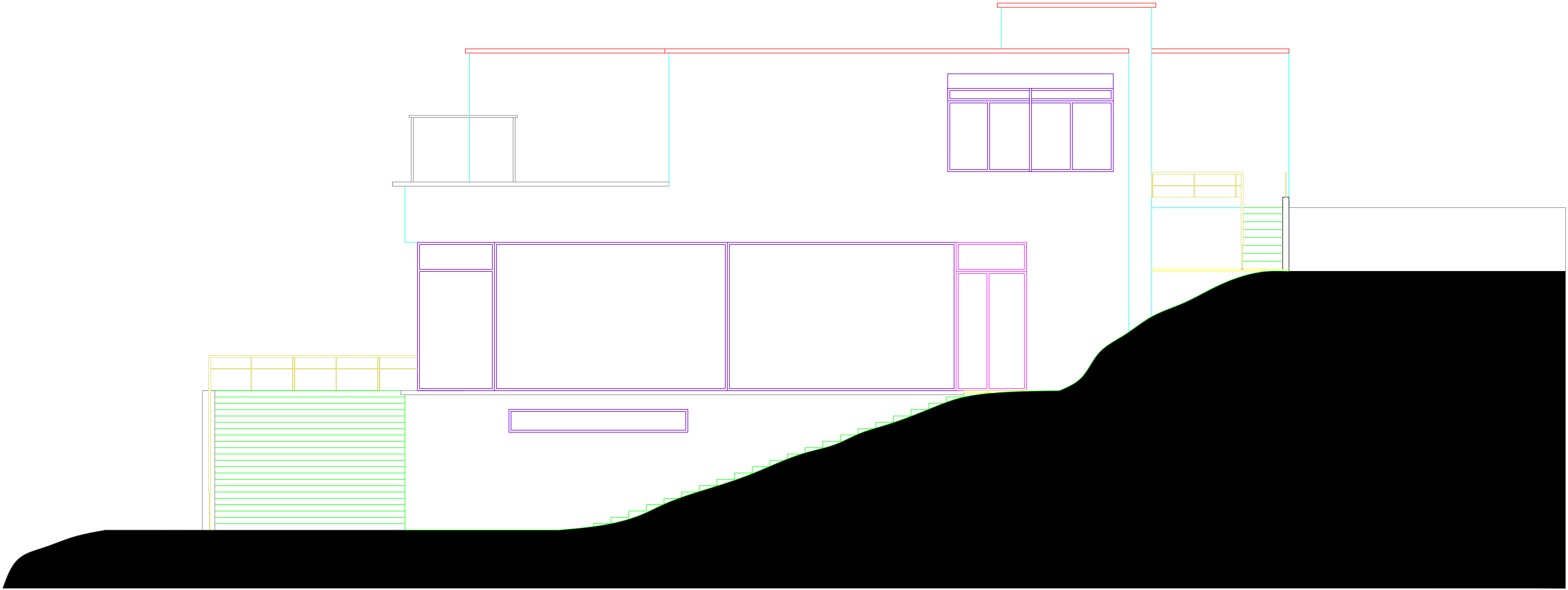
The detached villa is on the slope southwest and has three floors. The ground floor comprises the principal living quarters: a conservatory, terrace, kitchen, and staff rooms. The first floor contains the principal street entrance, passage of the terrace, entrance hall, parents' children's, and nanny's rooms, and additional rooms. The driver's apartment, garages, and terrace can be reached separately.

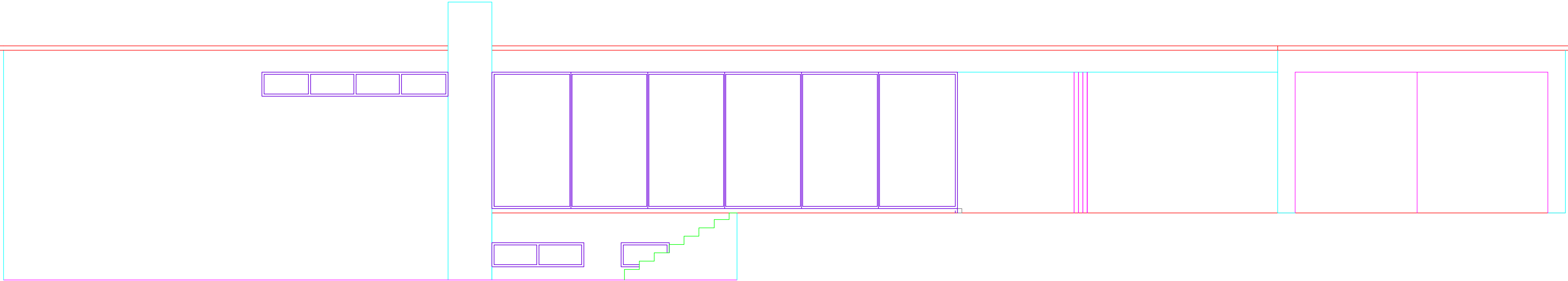
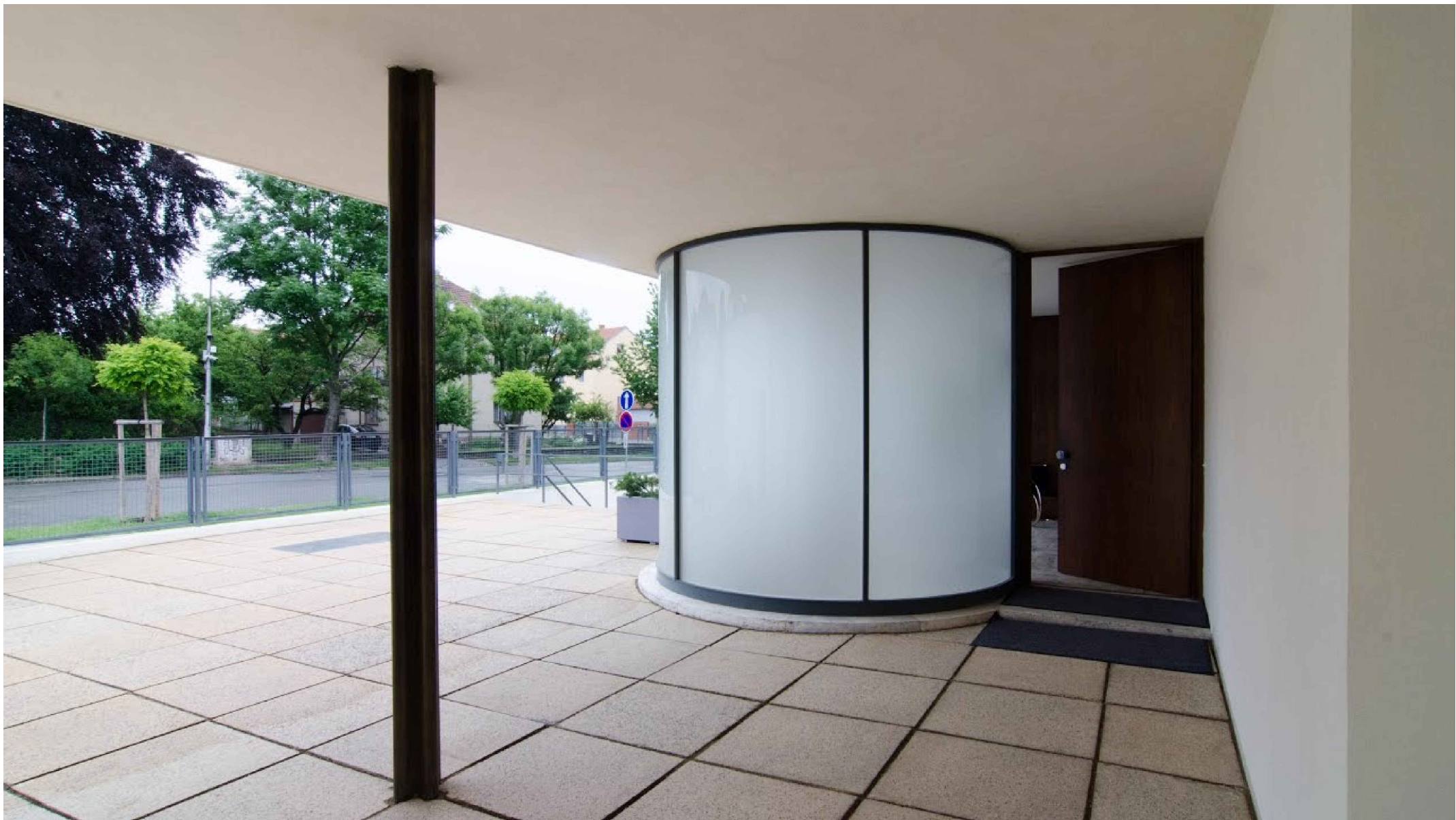
Mies' "less is more" principle was an example of early functionalist architecture that redefined building design. His iron framework allowed for the removal of supporting walls to enhance space and light. The one wall has a sliding glass sheet which descends into the basement, just like a car window. There were no paintings or decorations in the villa, but naturally patterned materials were used such as onyx walls and rare tropical woods. The onyx wall filters light differently at sunset. The unique design of the villa, the expensive materials used, and the modern HVAC made it costly to build. It had the most up-to-date air-conditioning housed in the underground area and had a fully opening glass front. Its floor space was larger and more open than typical family homes then. This feature and the storage rooms made the building unique yet confusing for first-time visitors. It has a brown-gold onyx screen wall from Morocco that was personally supervised by Mies for cutting and finishing. The building has rare air conditioning for its time. The basement has additional rooms, including one for the retractable window machinery and the Mottenkammer, a moth-repellent fur coat storage.

The villa was commissioned by German Jews Fritz and Greta Tugendhat. Construction took 14 months, starting in the summer of 1929, and they owned it for a mere eight years. Following World War II, the structure was partly restored and used as a children's physiotherapy center for more than fifty years. In 1967, Following this Czech architects worked on its restoration and was added to the National List of Cultural Heritage in 1969, the building was restored after 1980. The villa has been a public museum since 1994, operated by the city of Brno. The most recent reconstruction and restoration began in February 2010 with estimated costs at 150 million CZK (approx EUR 5,769,000; 4,841,056.35 Pound sterling) –the reconstruction was completed in February 2012 –villa reopened again in March.

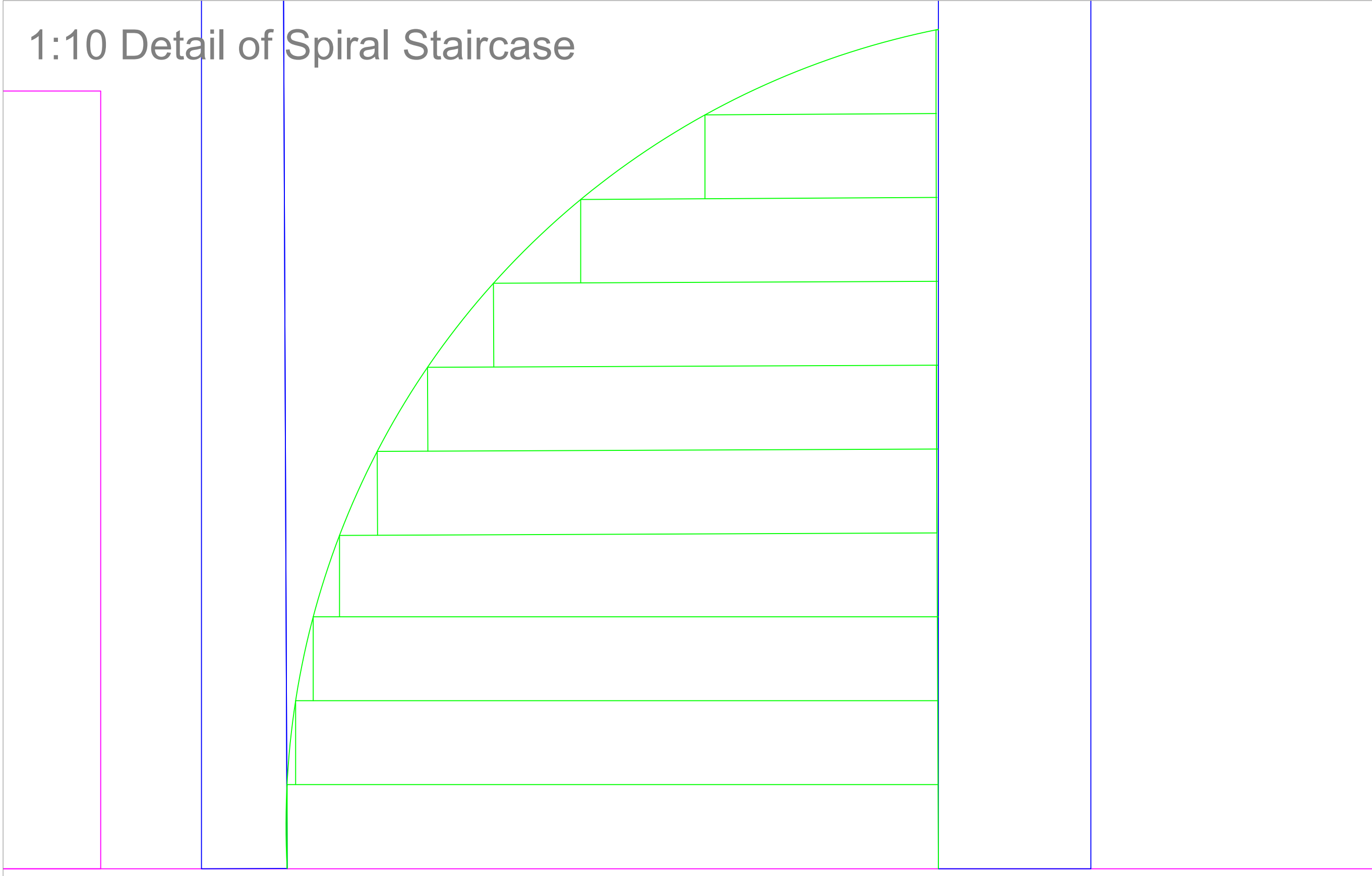








1:10 Detail of Spiral Staircase



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