

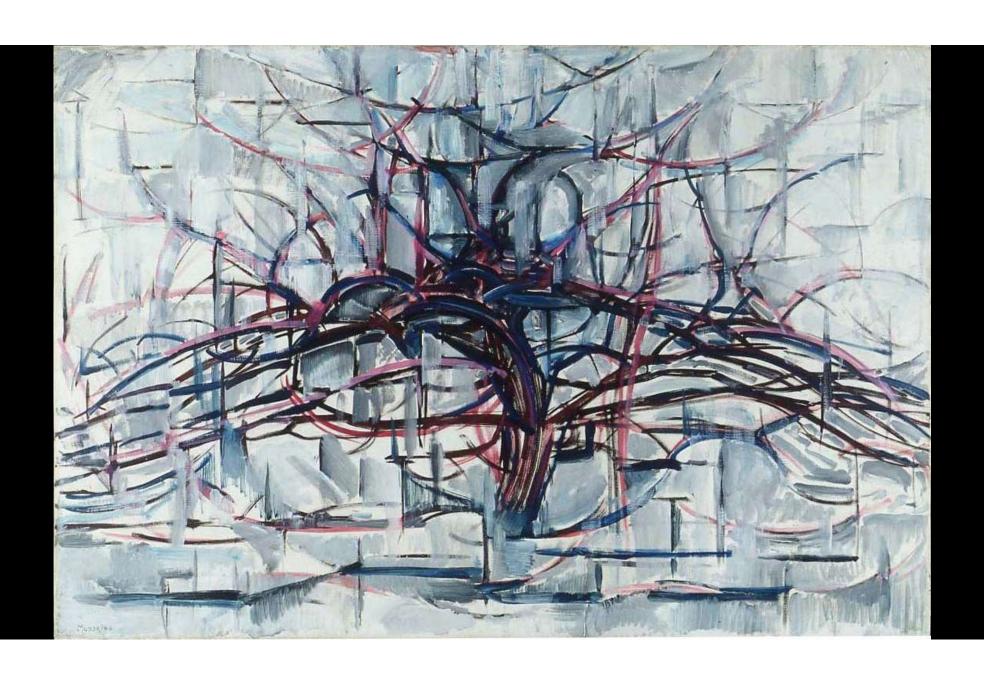
Plan of Barcelona Pavilion, 1929. Shaded areas are pools lined with black glass. (Courtesy, Mies van der Rohe)











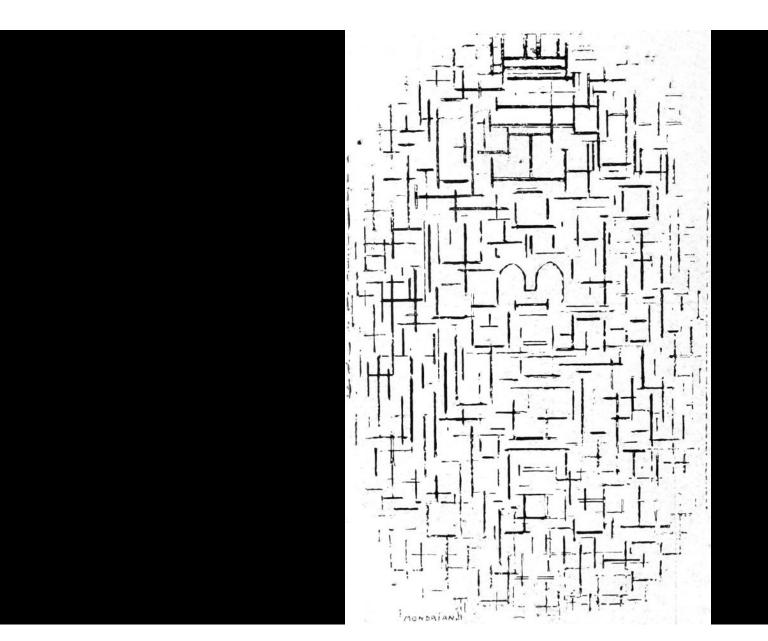




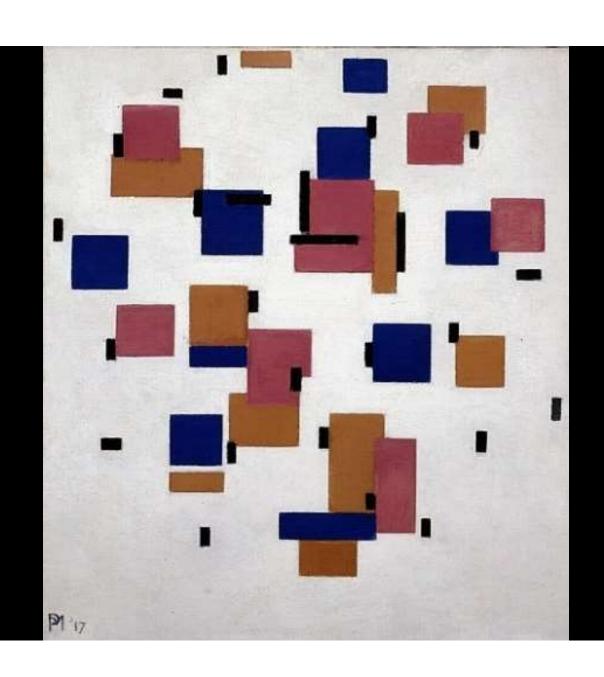


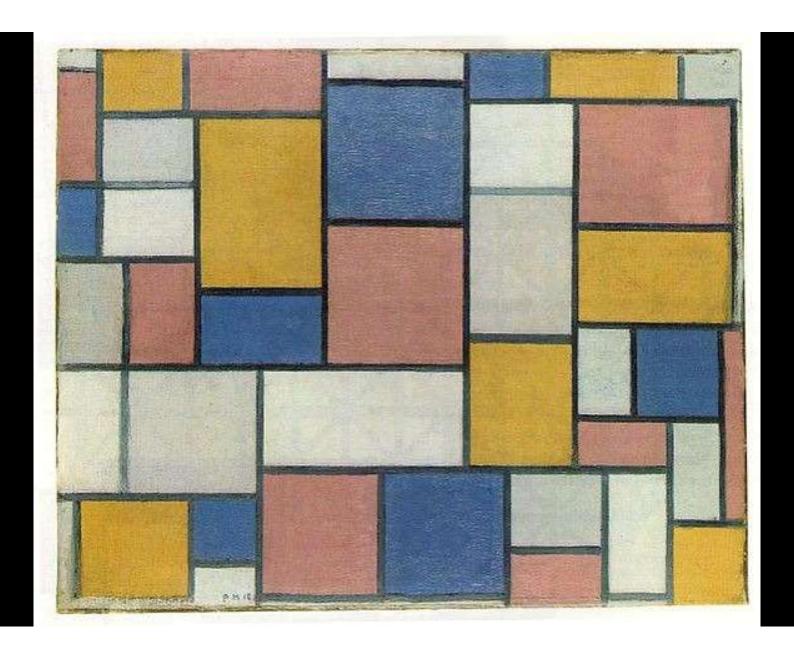


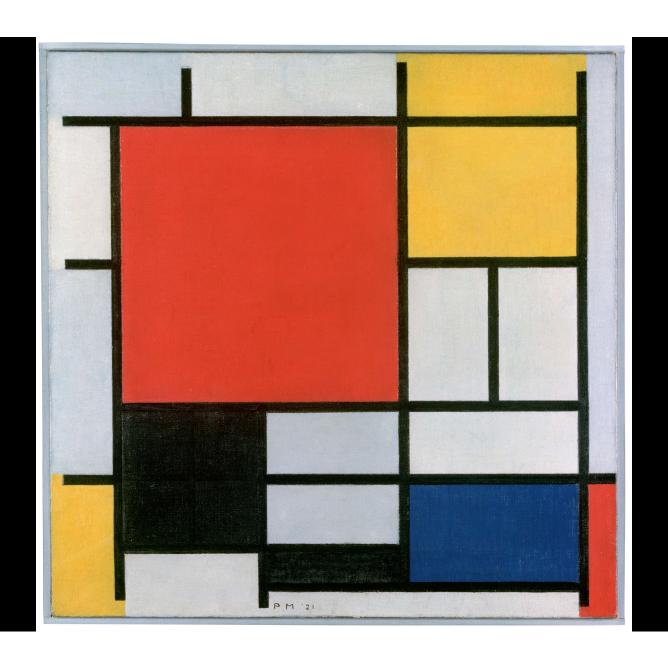


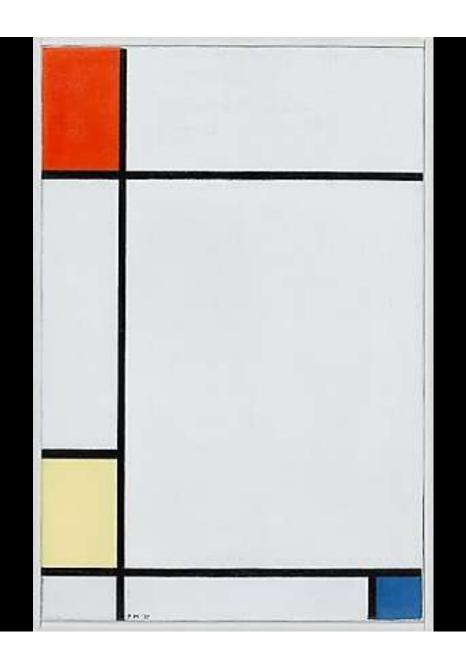


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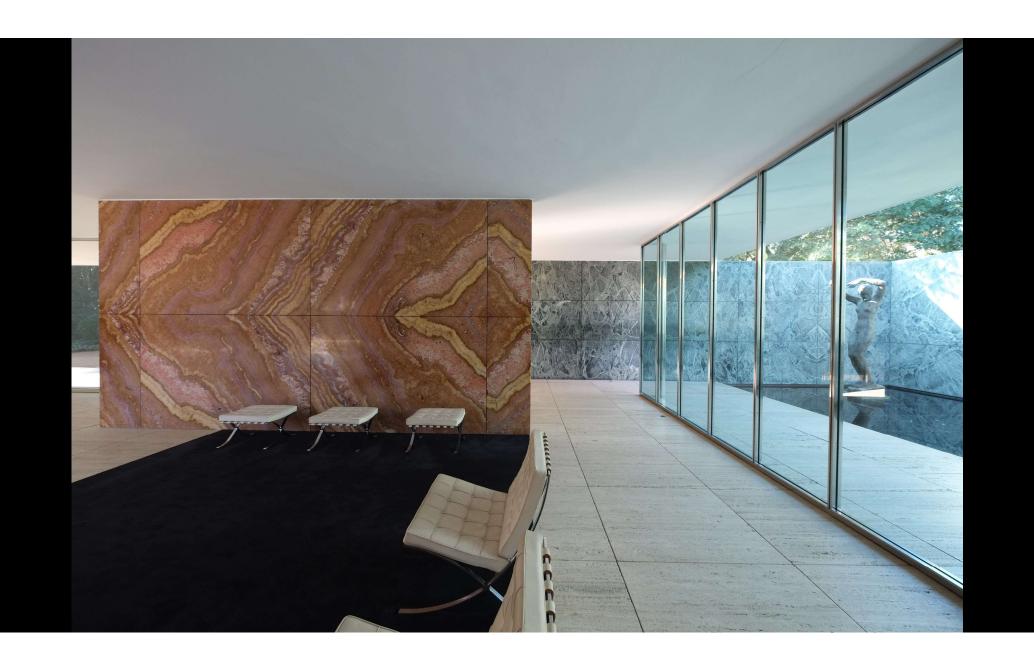


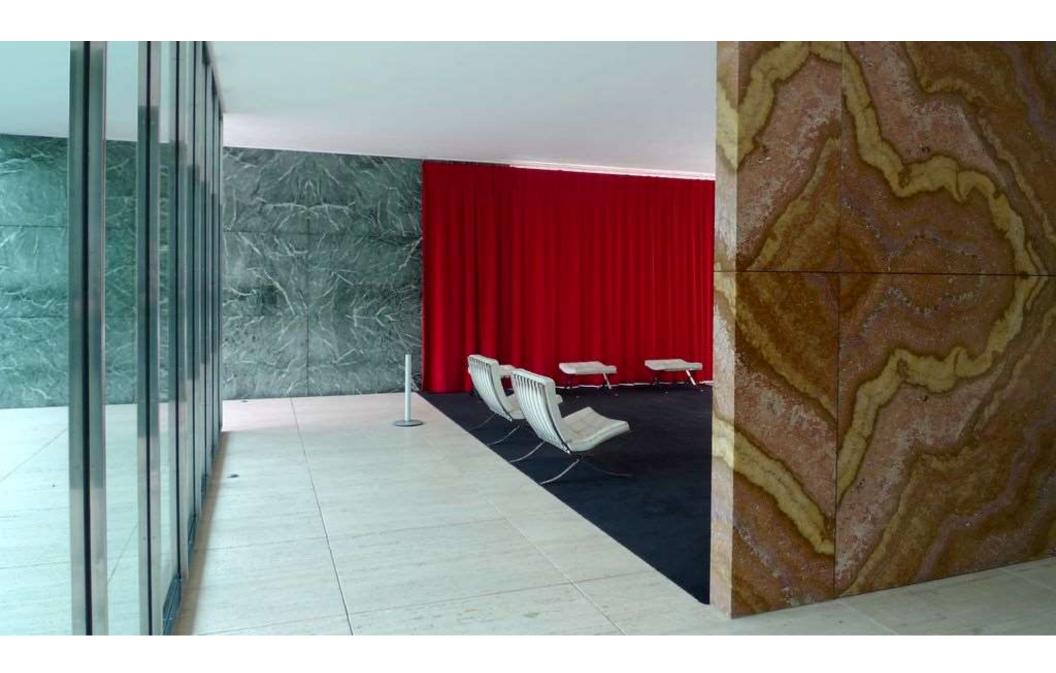






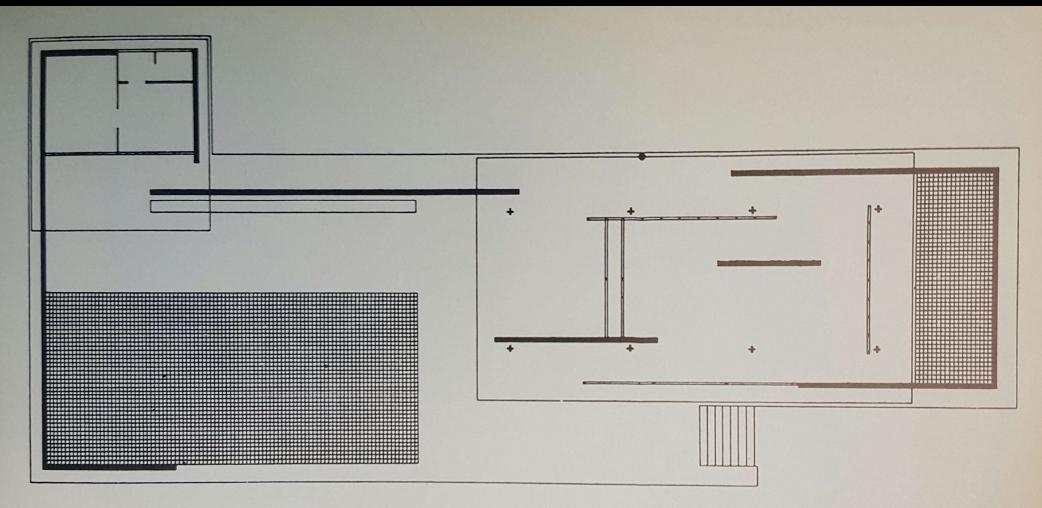




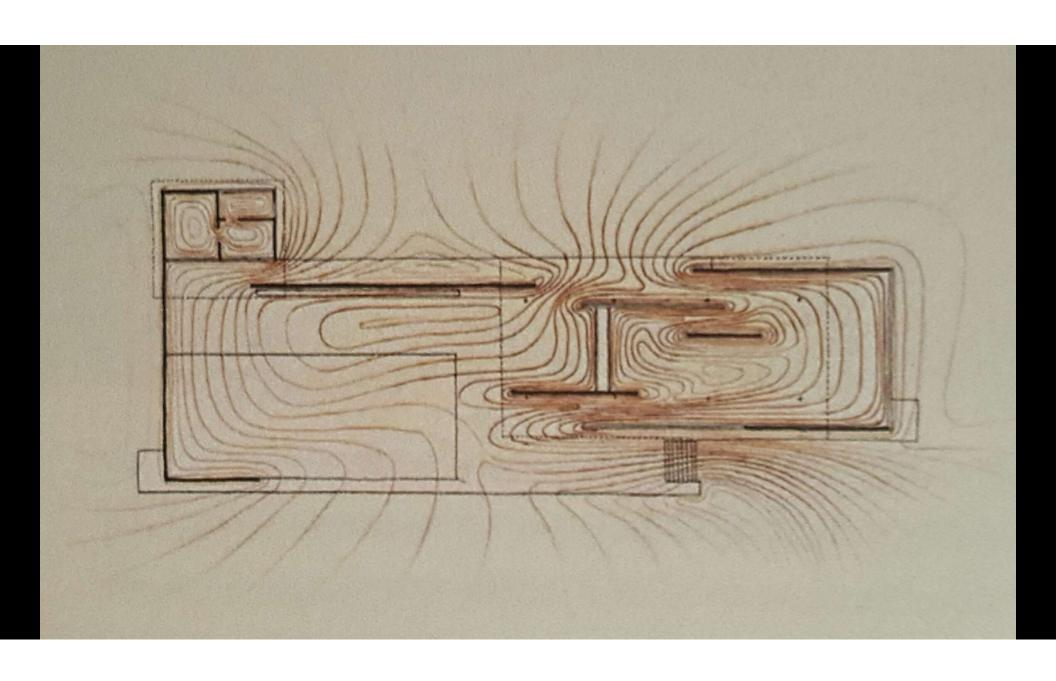






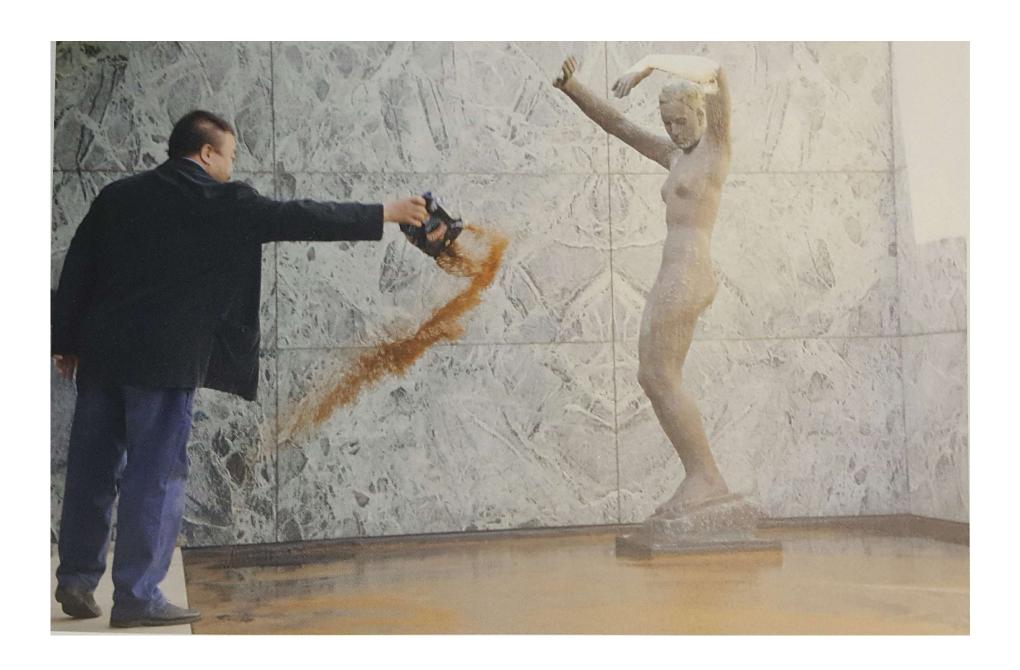


Plan of Barcelona Pavilion, 1929. Shaded areas are pools lined with black glass. (Courtesy, Mies van der Rohe)



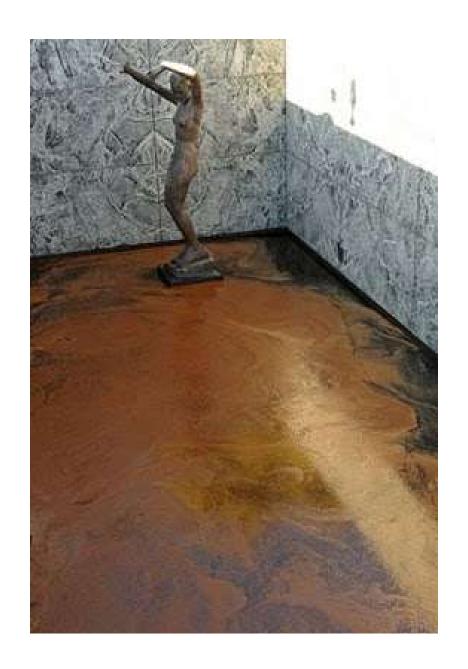










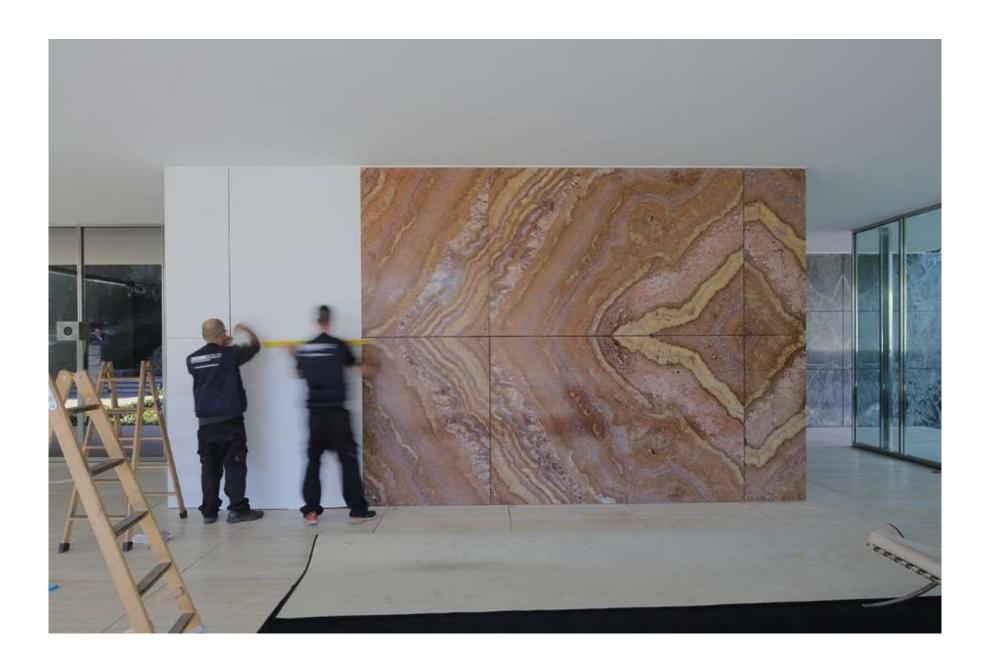


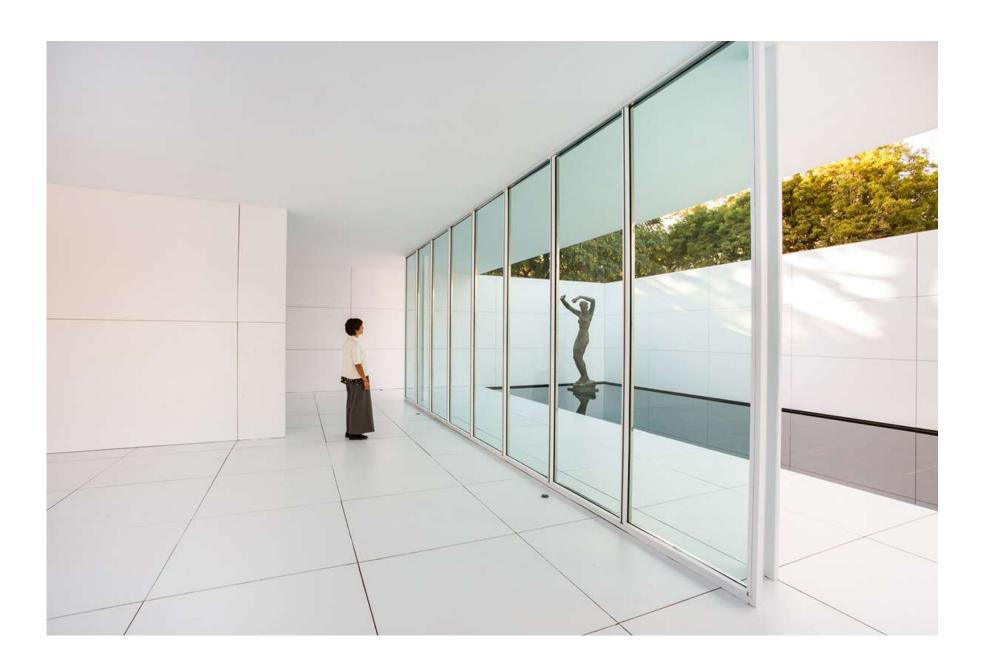


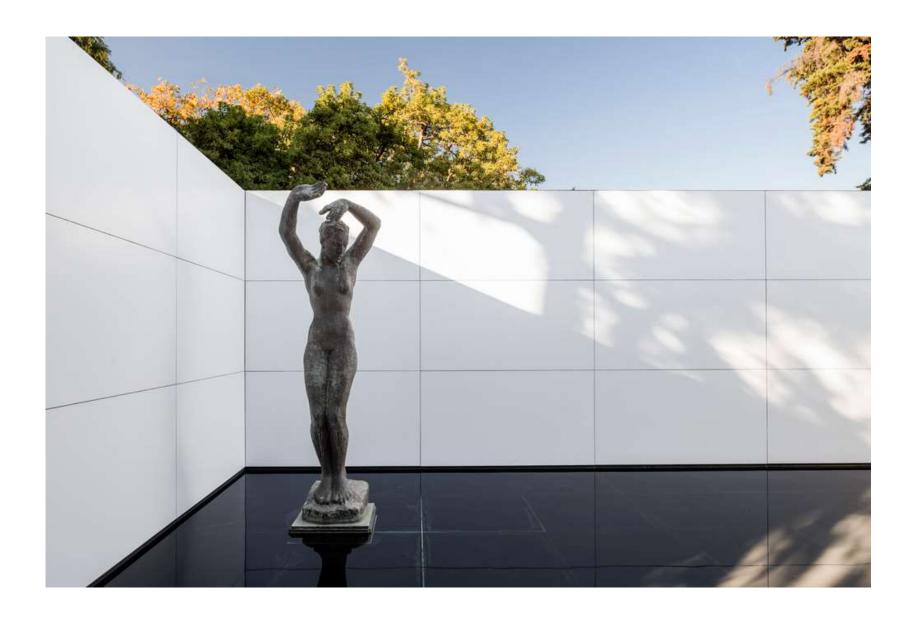


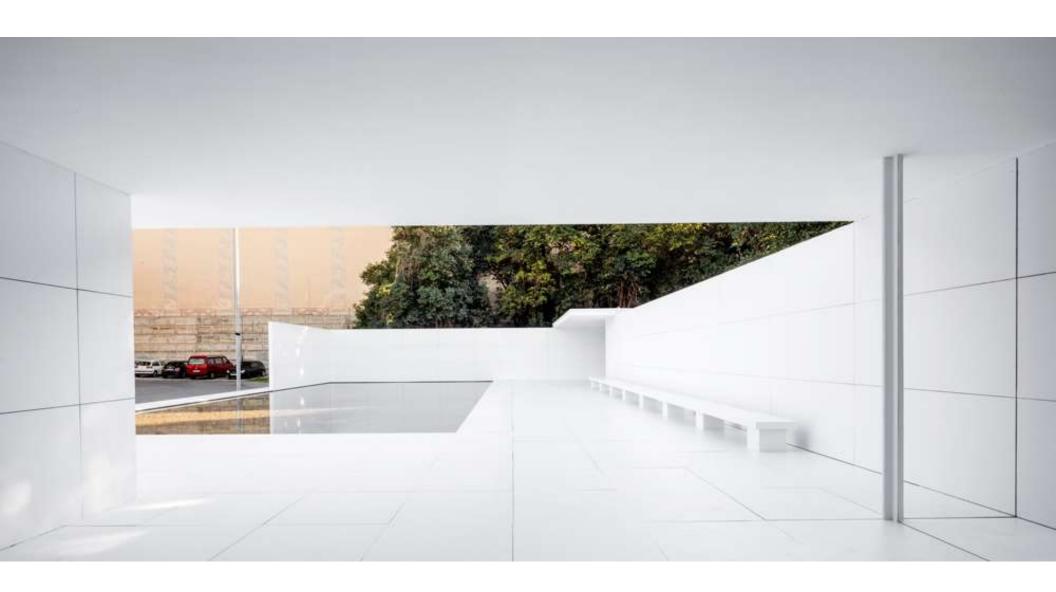


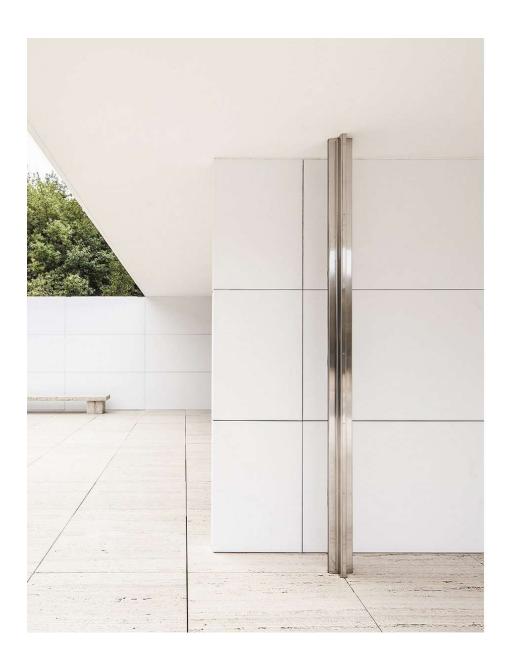


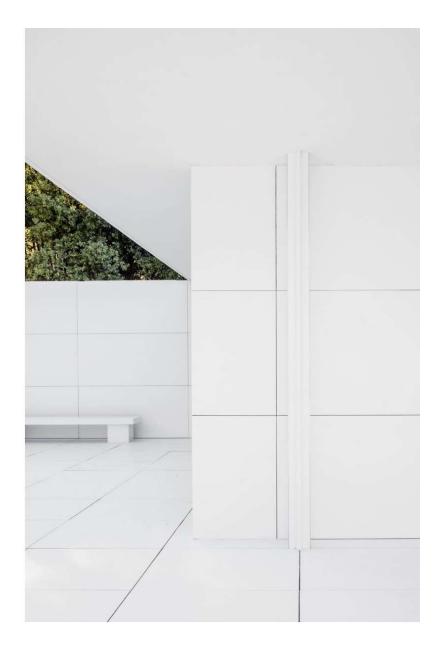


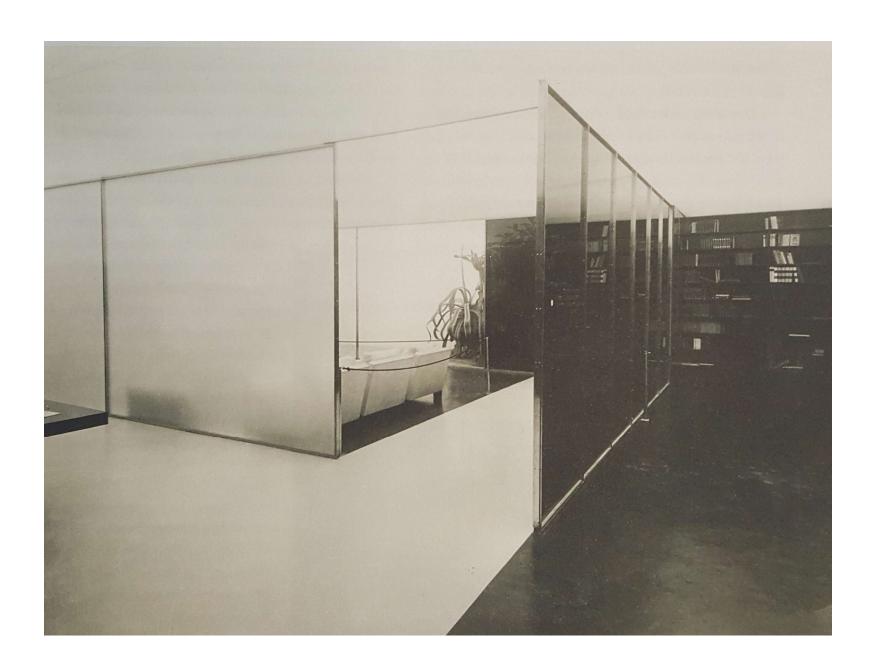








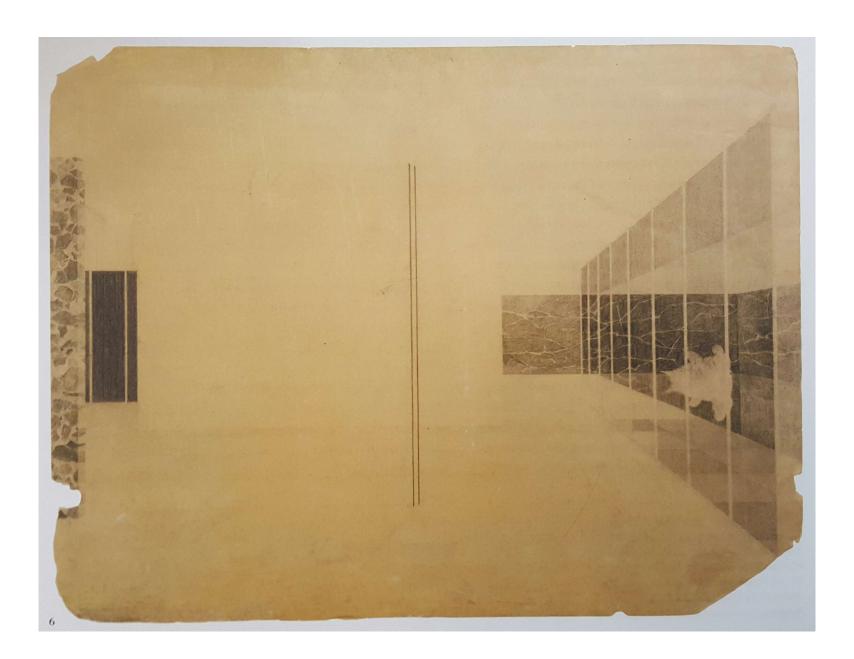




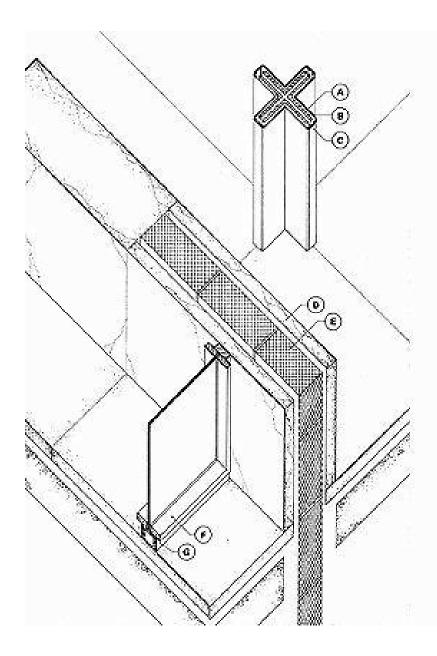












- A Chrome-plated sheet-metal column cover.
- B Structural column: four rolled steel angles bolted together.
- c Chrome-plated sheet-metal cover, attached with machine screws (a rare example of exposed fasteners in Mies's work).
- Marble facing. The marble is made as thin as possible to reduce expense. Only the end pieces are solid, so the entire wall appears monolithic.
- E Brick or concrete masonry-core wall.
- F Bronze glass stop, attached to base with machine screws.
- G Window-frame base, fabricated from two structural steel angles which are then clad with bronze sheets.

