

Learning from Examples

Methods of Assembly
Winter 24

Shaker House

Mid 19th century, Watervliet

Shaker House

Mid 19th century, Watervliet



The shaker houses in the Watervliet community were separated into 4 families: Church; the most important, north, west and south. All the building were very similar with board sidings and slate or corrugated iron roofs except the meeting house which was painted white where the shakers would gather on Sundays to sing and dance as worship.

The shaker would spend the rest of their time on the farm growing their own food but also produce to sell as well as making intricate pieces of wooden furniture.



Candle stand by Nicolas C. Vincent, The American Wing, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2012

South family House, Watervliet from the Library of Congress, 1940

South family House, Watervliet from the Library of Congress, 1940

Watervliet shaker settlement by the Shaker Heritage Society, mid 19th century

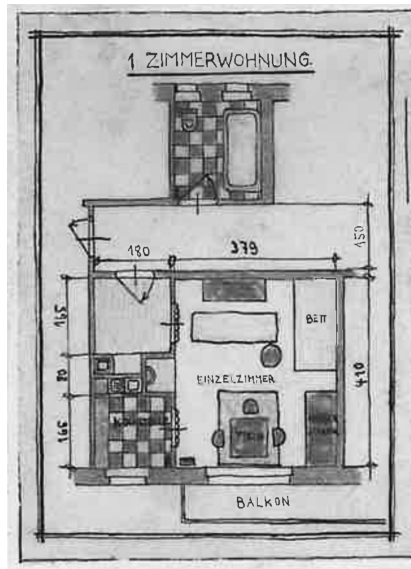
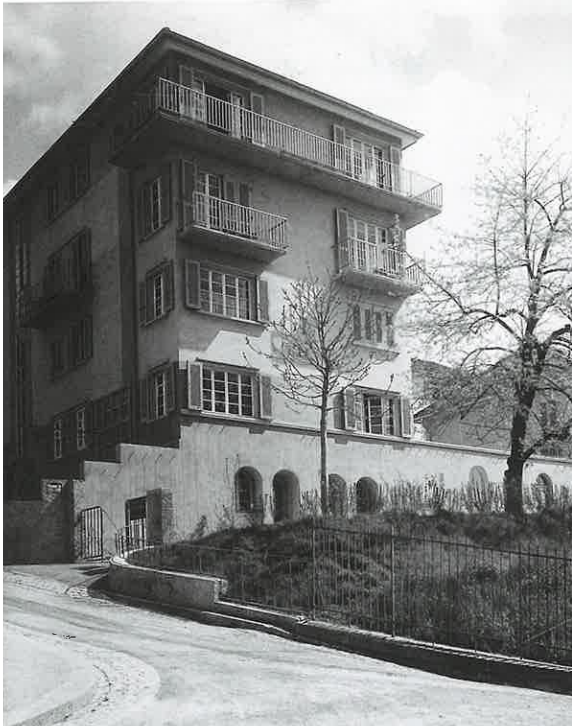
Die Frauenkolonie

Lux Guyer, 1927, Zurich

4/8

Die Frauenkolonie

Lux Guyer, 1927, Zurich

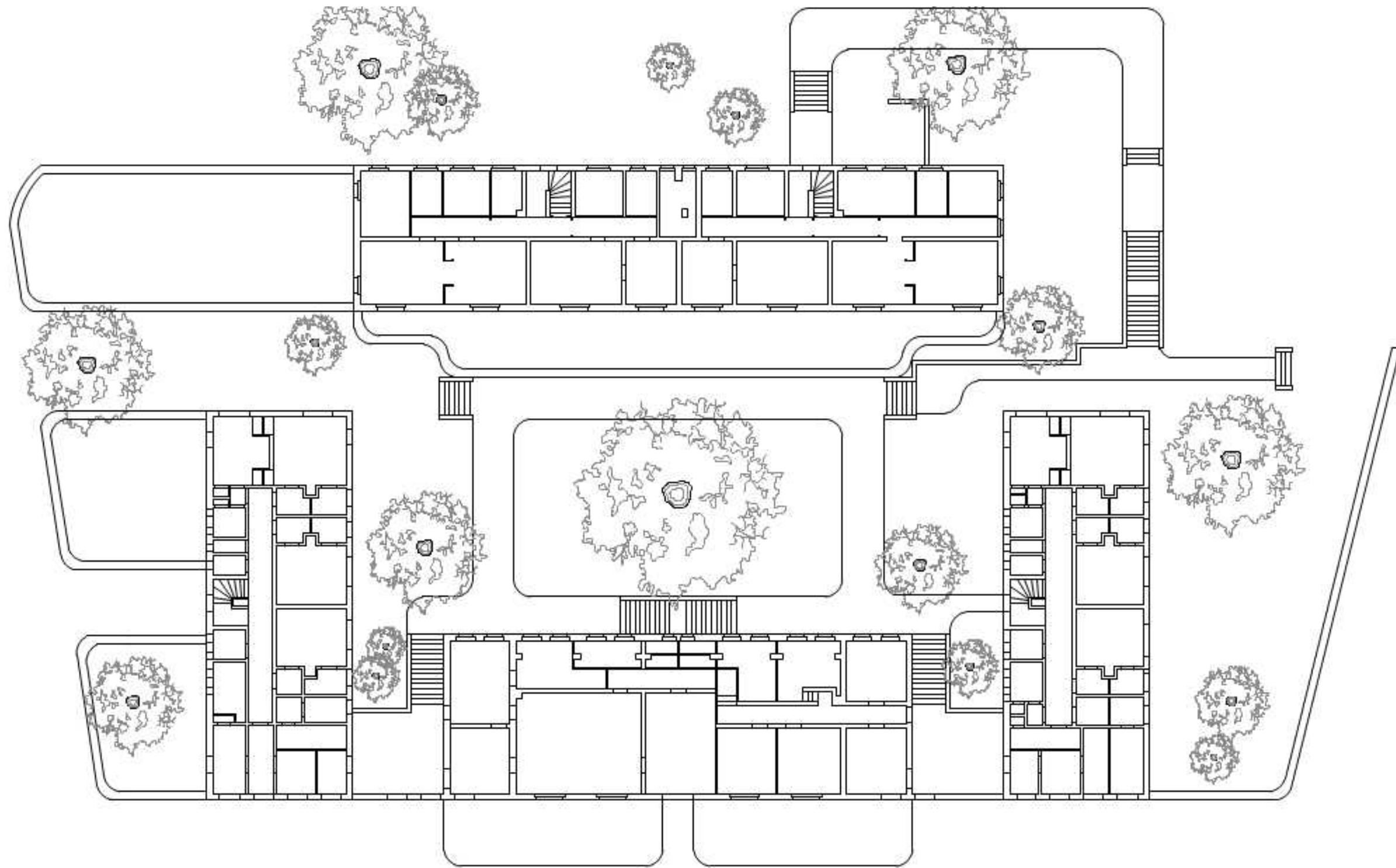


The “Frauenkolonie” was designed to house single women at a time when society still frowned on independent living for them. Traditionally, unmarried women had to live with relatives or rent rooms, as living alone was deemed inappropriate. The Lettenhof, commissioned by Zurich’s women’s movement, aimed to provide modern and affordable apartments that minimized domestic chores and instigated a sense of community life and solidarity in the housing complex.

In its early days, the Women’s Colony stood as a symbol of progress, representing a shift in societal attitudes towards women’s independence and the growing recognition of their place in society.

Die Frauenkolonie

Lux Guyer, 1927, Zurich



Frauenkolonie's site plan

Die Frauenkolonie

Lux Guyer, 1927, Zurich



Interior Model

Shaker House

Mid 19th century, Watervliet



Exterior Model