
31. Authors like Reyner Banham or John Brinckerhoff Jackson. The impermanence of American housing is paradigmatic and continues today. The relevance of this fact is increased if the social context of this country is taken into account, in which a tenth of the houses is a portable accommodation and almost all the rest is built with light and transportable systems derived from the balloon frame. WALLIS. A. D. Wheel State. The Rise and Decline of Mobile Homes. Oxford University Press, New York-Oxford, 1991, p. 13.

32. ZHAW Institut Konstruktives Entwerfen. At Home In Steel, Park Book, Zurich, 2019.

33. Kocher developed this kind of workshop at the Schools of Architecture of Pennsylvania State, Carnegie Institute of Technology de Pittsburgh y Black Mountain College en Asheville, Carolina del Norte.

Images


12

Steiff Factory, 1903.
The story of a pioneer
Blanca Lléó

Progress in all its facets evoked collective enthusiasm a century ago. Back then, glass and steel architecture was held to be the symbol and expression of the highest aspirations of material and spiritual freedom. With the passage of time, our conscience and sensibilities have undergone a change and it is today with a sense of guilt that we hold ourselves responsible for having incentivised an incalculable waste of energy owing to the uncontrolled use of those shining materials. Man is a god when he dreams and a beggar when he reflects. These lines of Hölderlin’s poetry exhort us to look back to the horizon, since we do not know what past aways us. This article takes us back to the incandescent beginnings of glass architecture in order to discover an unusual creation, the Steiff factory of 1903.

"What was the first modern building?” asked Alison and Peter Smithson in 1980. The response had lain implicit years ago in their family album entitled “The Heroic Period of Modern Architecture (1910-1929)”; that selection of pioneering works of modern architecture designed by young architects between 1955 and 1956, that deliberately opened with seven photographs of the Fagus factory by Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer.

All origins are mythical and all myths are human creations. The modern architecture movement is no exception and its beginnings, now more than a century old, were as mythical as the birth of Venus. In the same manner that Botticelli’s sublime work of art embodied the advent of the goddess of love within the Renaissance, a carefully curated image of the Fagus factory was, for decades, a powerful symbol of the moment when the new architecture was born.

This article deals with a practically unknown building that, being older than the Fagus, opens up a new perspective through which to rethink the incipient 20th-century architecture. We are talking about the Steiff factory, an unusual work of great purity and admirable social significance, a visionary creation conceived and executed in 1903, that incorporates exceptional architectural innovations. This edifice, far removed from the landmarks highlighted by the official genealogy of the modern architecture movement, was the first glass box inhabited by manual workers in the course of their daily tasks. What is truly surprising is that this architecture has been ignored and passed over by historians and critics throughout the 20th century, or perhaps it was an intentional act of silencing.
The first news about this factory would not appear until the end of the previous century and the start of the 21st century, in brief quotations and in a couple of highly technical articles that highlight its façades as the first curtain wall in history. With regard to its construction, the works published in German by Anke Fissabre and Bernhard Neithammer are especially significant. Within the English-speaking world, a recent historical text in English links the Steiff factory to various earlier and contemporary buildings.

It is our opinion that the aforementioned references to the technical and historical aspects of the work are insufficient, as in order to understand the true scope of the Steiff factory it is essential to carry out a complete and detailed architectural analysis. At the same time we must present the significant achievements made by Margarete Steiff in her career. In the following sections we shall deal with both questions, highlighting the paradigmatic nature of this work within its historical context and revealing its significance as the embodiment of the ideas of a female industrial entrepreneur and a pioneering designer.

In the year 1903, the unexpected and dazzling success of the Steiff brand led its owner to erect, within months, a new three-storied building. The radical modernity of the building’s architecture must have seemed remarkable in Giengen, a medieval town located 80 km from Stuttgart and therefore isolated from the leading cultural and industrial circles of Germany in those times. Historical documents show that the streets and squares of this small provincial city constituted an unchanging secular landscape of traditional buildings.

In one photograph from the period – where we can also distinguish the later extensions built in 1904 and 1908 in the background – we can perceive the radical contrast between the traditional architecture of the access pavilion and the new glass building, the main object of interest in this work. Situated in the area that permits access to the factory and facing the historical city, the two buildings constitute a sign of the times in the commencement of a century marked by great changes.

In the lower section of the factory’s original location (fig. 03), dated the 20th of February 1903, a single signature is visible under the license stamp; that of Margarete Steiff – Die Bau Unternehmerin – whose determination and leadership allowed her to overcome all impediments posed by the building inspectors to the creation of such a radical new form of architecture such as this one.

Who is the person behind this initiative and whose signature appears on the document?

Margarete Steiff was born in 1847 in Giengen an der Brenz, a town in South Germany, located at the borders of Bavaria. Her career as a creative entrepreneur and social reformer has been recognised and is currently a subject of study in business schools. From then on, demand would shoot up in the United States of America, making it essential for the German factory to expand its workspace.
work of artisans by linking it to art and industry. It is evident that the birth of the Steiff factory in 1903 was possessed of a visionary spirit as it was additionally, in an unfavourable environment in time and place.

The earliest texts on the history of the modern movement in architecture would not be published until the 1930's. It was then that the important texts of Nikolaus Pevsner and Sigfried Giedion would develop a genealogy and establish the now legendary glazed corner of the Fagus-Werk, built between 1911 and 1913, as its undisputed beginnings. In the two decades that passed between the execution of the work and its historiographic narration, the Fagus was established as an undisputed canonical work, an accolade that would remain for another twenty years until the post-war period when the first critical revisions were made, within the framework of a lively architectural debate that would question the symbolic value of the famous corner.

Bruno Zevi, the Italian architect and historian would be one of the first persons to question it. In the illustrated pages of his 1953 Poetics of Neo Plastic Architecture, alongside the usual photos of the Fagus, he published other hostile images that depicted the dubious and classist side of Gropius' work. Zevi thus shed light on the partial and biased perspective of historiography, at the same time that he questioned the veracity of the modern values of perspectivity by pointing out that some views of the Fagus factory denoted “certain traditional persistence and a lack of ease in drawing. One who judges the architecture by their complexity and not by a few photographs, will realise the unsteadiness in the volume, the anomaly of a wall box attached to the laboratory glass by means of such a clumsy insertion that not even the decorative horizontal incisions can hide it; a narrative writing, the epigone of the rationalist, it breaks the unity of the wall, it forces a horizontal order and encumbers it with cornices, moulding and a strident portal”.

The last page of this book that was decidedly controversial at the time is especially insightful. It depicts twenty one images of the corners of other emblematic architectural works. The sequence begins with the Temple of Concordia in Agrigento, dating back to the 5th century BCE, and ends with the Roma Terminius Station of 1961. Between these two are included views of corners of the Duomo in Milan, the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, the Ca’ d’Oro in Venice, the Ducal Palace in Urbino, the Strozzi Palace in Florence, the church of Santa Maria della Pace of Bramante; in addition to works by Auguste Perret, Josef Hoffmann, Erich Mendelsohn, Willem Marinus Dudok, William Lescaze, Le Corbusier and Giovanni Michelucci. Within this series of photographs focusing on the debris of the façades, the omission of the Fagus corner is especially eloquent and meaningful.

As we know, in 1960 the British architect and historian Reyner Banham openly questioned Gropius’ work as a standard of modernity, by unmasking the partial and even biased visions of those early historians who were fans of the German aspect of the modern movement. Banham had no compunctions about using expressions like “dirty laundry” and “zones of silence” to refer to the way in which those exceptional witnesses established the birth and genealogy of modern architecture.

In the 1970’s, other critics would bring forth new interpretations, among which are Manfredo Tafuri’s perspicacious enquiries and fruitful uncertainties with regard to the beginnings of modern architecture. By then, the argument regarding the truth or falsity of the mythical Fagus photo had become irrelevant faced with the discussion on the validity of the modern project, sentenced to death by some who, like Tafuri, sought to “demonstrate its complexity and its fragmentary nature” at the same time that they proposed to “dis-cover its shortcomings, contradictions, betrayed goals, errors”, as, according to the incisive Italian historian, “if criticism did not proceed like this, it would continue to collaborate in the creation of myths that may have been required [in other times] – as necessary and indispen-sable forces to force the situation– but now must be eliminated”.

In line with Tafuri’s discourse, the goal of this article is to unveil one of these deficiencies and to correct a mistake, by rescuing the Steiff Factory of 1903 from oblivion, as a pioneering work of architecture that is an authentic display of modern architecture.

The launch of Steiff’s new production space in Giengen would be as frenetic as the dazzling success of its most famous toy, the Teddy Bear. The result would be an innovative and radical form of architecture that was as modern as the mode and the times when it was built.

It is important to remember that until that moment and for decades, Margarete Steiff had meticulously developed an entrepreneurial project of a marked social bent that focused on child welfare and female workers. Her perseverance, innovative creativity and revolutionary social vision would ultimately take shape as a construction whose symbolic expression of humanistic functionalism would be the modern dream pursued by architects in the decades to come.

The Steiff factory is an architecture without an architect, nothing extraordinary in the early 20th century when frequent industrial, engineering and artistic contributions were made to the nascent architecture. Times of change in which great masters such as Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier and Walter Gropius would never complete their official studies nor obtain the degree of architect, as they deemed the prevailing 19th century education system to be obsolete and useless.

Obtaining the building license in 1903 was not easy, as technicians claimed that whoever worked in a fully glazed building such as the Steiff Factory would be at risk of losing their eyesight. Eventually, the ministry of commerce and industry of Württembergian and the local authorities offloaded the responsibility onto the shoulders of the company and gave them permission to build.

The façade turned out to be so effective that within the same decade, when two considerably larger buildings had to be built, the same glass enclosure system was used, albeit with a wooden frame structure instead of steel. Today it may be unreservedly said that the Steiff Factory built in 1903, possesses the first curtain wall in history, fifteen years prior to the Halldie Building in San Francisco, which is generally thought to be the oldest curtain wall of all time.

This research focuses on the first volume built within the Steiff complex, called the east block, a precise prism of three storeys, with an area of 12.00 x 30.00 m, and 9.40 m high. Its metallic structure of riveted steel beams braced for wind resistance was created by Eisenwerk München AG, in collaboration with the Steiff family, and represents the most advanced structural technique of the German industry of that time.

The floor is divided into three bays by means of two lengthwise porticoes. Each bay consists of six columns composed of two U-shaped beams, connected by small sheet metal strips. Thus, each elevation has an open plan surface measuring 360 m², solely punctuated by eight slim pillars, as the remaining four are embedded in the lateral façades (fig. 10).

The four corners of the building house L-shaped pillars, reinforced by riveted steel plate and angle sections, while nine I-section columns run along the two longer façades. This entire steel structure connects the load-bearing beams to the foundations, said beams also consisting of metallic elements, arranged in five transverse compartments.

Both the horizontal cross-beams that connect the pillars as well as the slanting braces that may be seen behind the glass ensure the three-dimensional rigidity and the wind bracing of the entire building (fig. 11).
The skeleton, which is made entirely of prefabricated steel, was erected in a few days and ensured an architectural design that was light, resistant and precise. It is important to highlight that in 1903, the industrial production of this material had only been recently implemented, especially with regard to standardised laminated profiles. If we take into account the distance between Giengen and the centres of production, then this work acquires especial value as its architecture was a display of avant-garde technology.

How was it possible to have such an advanced system of building in such a place and at so early a period of time?

The building is undoubtedly the incarnation of a revolutionary spirit, not only in its technological aspects but also in its aesthetic and social aspects, as the constructive solution, the rationality and the abstraction of its form is a clear response to its utilitarian nature and to the needs of its occupants and is therefore, an unprecedented expression of true modern functionality.

The will to innovate that is reflected by the Steiff Factory was born several decades ago with the invention of a new product – the stuffed toy bear – and with the foresight of its distribution in what was then an emerging international market of mass consumption. Thus it is evident that this architecture symbolises, in the early stages of the modern project, the enthusiasm for change and progress that has always characterised the pioneering career of its founder, Margarete Steiff.

There has been speculation regarding the authorship of the Steiff project, hinting and even outright claiming that it was the work of the male members of the family, specifically, that of her nephew Richard, who was only three years old in 1880, when Margarete founded the Steiff company, and fifteen when the pioneering businesswoman had progressed to selling her famous toy bears by catalogue. The data presents irrefutable evidence that displays the leadership of this admirable woman in all aspects of the creation of the Steiff company, from its beginnings, with the design and development of the products to the development of the modern buildings constructed in 1903, 1904 and 1908.

In the second half of the 19th century, an ambitious businesswoman would have encountered innumerable obstacles. Margarete, who was born in 1847, was aware of this from a very early age, which is why she created, from the start of her activity, a strategic company structure involving those who would eventually become her heirs. The six Steiff nephews were trained under the matriarch for different responsibilities within the firm and it was she who would assign them, from a very early age, the responsibilities of different areas of management, finance, sales, marketing, development and new Steiff products. In one humorous photo, we can see them all – with imposing moustaches, of course! – perched on small toy elephants of varying sizes. (figs. 12 and 13). The picture, on one hand, shows the symbolic value of the legendary felt pachyderm that in a bygone 1877 was born several decades ago with the invention of a new product – the stuffed toy bear – and with the foresight of its distribution in what was then an emerging international market of mass consumption. Thus it is evident that this architecture symbolises, in the early stages of the modern project, the enthusiasm for change and progress that has always characterised the pioneering career of its founder, Margarete Steiff.

The four façades of the Steiff Factory are completely covered with glass, and in contrast to the Fagus Factory, there are no signs of traditional architectural elements or links to the past that might diminish its radical and continued polish. This concise glass box, – known back then as the “aquarium of the virgins” owing to the unique pieces of great quality since 1880, was aware of this fact and this choice was undoubtedly influenced by her wish to provide her workers with the best possible working conditions, both inside and outside the company. “Transparency may be a quality inherent to a substance or it may be a quality inherent to an organisation”.

Another explanation for the use of transparent glass may be the need to protect themselves from the gaze of the competition, similar to the introduction of the famous button in the ear of the Knoop in Ohn Teddy Bears, by Franz, another of Margarete’s nephews, to protect the brand from forgeries.

Access to the two upper floors of the building is provided by means of a ramp that unfolds outside as a continuation of the streets and roads of this new urban area. The inclined plane hugs the building and provides an ascending route from which one can have a moving view of the surroundings: the medieval city, the railway tracks and the river Brenz. This innovative solution replaced the more common staircase and facilitated fluid and unrestricted access for goods as well as the people who worked in the factory. But above all,
it gave access to its owner, who had been restricted to a wheelchair since she was a child owing to poliomyelitis contracted at an early age. Having a ramp was also advantageous from a financial viewpoint as being an external element of the building, it did not count towards the licensing fee and freed the company from the need to invest in energy and mechanical means to move cargo and goods (fig. 17).

But the real discovery that emerged from this type of external perimeter-based connection was the liberation of interior areas, laid out in completely isotropic spaces. The floor thus possessed an absolute clarity and continuity as the absence of staircases, elevators, gaps and partitions, meant that the entire surface area could be used without restrictions. In this as in other architectural aspects, we rarely find modern antecedents of working spaces with the same degree of functionality, building arrangement and spatial quality as those of the Steiff Factory.

In the interior, photographs from the period show how this architecture promotes an egalitarian work organisation where employees are organised in groups perpendicular to the façade without a hierarchical order or a specific assignment of work stations. In the corner of one of these long wooden tables we can see Margarete in her wheelchair, sewing just like any other worker. Half-finished or finished toys are strewn all around, in baskets and crates. The images transmit a sense of cooperative organisation that is also displayed in the company celebrations as portrayed in the other old photo (figs. 18-20).

The open plan arrangement, without fixed work stations or rank-based structures -as opposed to the habitual assembly lines- are extremely advanced concepts for its time and foreshadow a completely new social order and work organisation that would not be implemented until many decades later.

From the beginning of her activity, Margarete Steiff had shown herself to be a unique and exemplary businesswoman, who was willing to come up to formulas that would allow women to work and fulfil their domestic and child-rearing tasks at the same time. Additionally her initiatives were of great efficiency, resulting in a spectacular increase in factory production. For example, 973,994 Teddy Bears were handmade in 1904, in addition to another two million toy animals of exceptional quality, by 400 employees who worked at the factory and 1800 women who worked from home in addition to their domestic duties.19

The external ramp is a reflection of this dynamism, which became a symbol of the firm's unstoppable growth. This powerful diagonal that ran all along the façade - an element that would be used by Le Corbusier, the Russian Constructivists and others in later decades - is an accomplishment and an artistic expression of continuous movement and the accelerated changes of modern times when "rapid changes in technology, globalisation, communication technologies and changes in the social fabric dominated conversations and newspaper articles; then as now, cultures of mass consumption stamped their mark on the time, the feeling of living in an accelerated world, of speeding into the unknown, was overwhelming."20 (figs. 21 and 22).

The movement of persons and goods in constant circulation on this innovative inclined plane that embraced the façades contributed to a new perception of architecture, changing and open, that is manifested by means of its innovative transparency in the vivid presence of actors and objects within an intermediate space between the interior and the exterior of the factory.21

When Margarete Steiff died at the age of 62 in 1909, the large stuffed toy factory had been extended by two larger buildings that shared the same façade system as the first volume (fig. 23). By then, the entire glazed surface of curtain wall occupied 1.5 ha.

Margarete never knew of Gropius or of the Fagus of Alfeld (1911-1913) which was built after her death, as they both belonged to completely different periods and social environments. Nevertheless, it may be said that the pioneers of modern architecture in Germany, and in general, those related to European avant-garde movements, may have learnt of this pioneering project and may have even visited Margarete's factory in Giengen, where they would have been surprised by its radical crystalline purity.22 We shall probably never know if the most renowned historians and critics of Central European modernity were aware of the Steiff Factory, what is certain is that they made no mention of it.

The Steiff Factory did not exist in the history of architecture until the end of the 20th century,23 being relegated to obscurity for nearly a hundred years. On the contrary, the Fagus Werk, the legendary protagonist of the history of architecture, achieved the highest possible heritage recognition when it was included in 2011 in the UNESCO's World Heritage List, in spite of the recurring doubts that have been cast over the years on its value.24 Nevertheless, it may be affirmed that the achievements of the Giengen building are a step beyond anything achieved by the Alfeld factory complex. Or to put it in other words, the Steiff Factory of 1903 is the realisation of a series of modern ideals that the Fagus, built between 1911 and 1913, was never able to achieve fully.

This work has allowed us to see, once again, how much is left to discover of 20th-century architecture, an extremely fertile and innovative period in the history of architecture, both with regard to ideas and projects and works. Within the last century, and especially in the first decades, there was an infinite number of manifestations and changes that had multiple influences, creating an unusual kaleidoscope of contributions to architecture and a large variety of expressions in construction, such as had never before been witnessed.

Given the homogenisation created by planetary globalisation, it is unlikely that such diversity shall ever come to pass in similar splendour. Nevertheless, we believe in the growing plurality of perspectives that are able to bring to light unpublished events or remarkable authors and architects of the past that are as meaningful and eloquent as the Steiff Factory of 1903.

With the conviction that we only see what we can think of, we may congratulate ourselves on the social and cultural progress that gives space to all that it diverse. We affirm the emblematic value of the Steiff Factory against the established Fagus factory, because the contrary is also true. But this was already stated by the poet Hölderlin in 179525.
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Architect and Doctor in Architecture Full Professor of Architecture at Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. Research professor at Rhode Island School of Design RISD and Cranbrook Academy of Art (USA), Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Medellín) and the Chinese University of Hong Kong. In 2019, she was made a member of the Real Academia de Doctores de España (Royal Academy of Doctors of Spain), in the Architecture and Fine Arts section. In 2019 she also won the First Prize in the National Competition of the Ministry of Development for designing the Nuevo Centro del Románico in La Rioja. In 2018, she received the Premio Honorífico NAN in recognition of her professional career, upon the proposal of the Council of the Architecture Colleges of Spain. National Research Award BEAU 2016. V100A. Longevidad y Ciudad Futura (Longevity and the City of the Future) and Doctoral Dissertation Excellence Award, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. Sueño de Habitar (Dream of Inhabiting). Several of her architectural projects have been awarded the First Prize in National Competitions: the Nules Lighthouse, Las Salinas Park in Cádiz, the New Town Hall of Lorca, as well as public housing projects: The Mirador Building and Ceosia Building in Madrid (with MVRDV) and the Mare Deu Building in Barcelona received the Endesa Sustainable Architecture Award, the First Madrid Town Council Award, finalists for the FAD awards, nominated for the Mies van der Rohe European Awards, among others. She has exhibited her works at the MOMA New York, RIBA London, Aedes Berlin, Shanghai 2010, Tokyo Design week, Biennale di Venezia, etc. She has participated in conferences at GSAPP Columbia University, Tokyo University, SKKU Seoul, the Royal Academy Copenhagen, King’s College Cambridge, and in Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Singapore, Havana, Lyon, Kuala Lumpur, etc. She has been the President of the Committee 6.3 of the CNEAI (Aneca), the 2019 Arquia Jury President, the Associate Director of the International Relations at ETSAM, Council Member and Patron of the Caja de Arquitectos Foundation, a European member, and an Independent Expert of the Mies van der Rohe European Award. E-Mail: contacto@blancalleo.com

Notes
01. SMITHSON, Alison and Peter, “The Heroic Period of Modern Architecture”, in Architectural Design, December 1965, pp. 590 (re-edited in SMITHSON, Alison and Peter, “The Heroic Period of Modern Architecture Begins”, in SMITHSON, Alison and Peter, The Heroic Period of Modern Architecture, Rizzoli International Publications Inc., New York, 1981, pp. 9). Within the collection of works mentioned by Alison and Peter Smithson in this article, only two other projects are displayed with the same profusion of photographs as the Fagus: Le Corbusier’s Villa Savoye and the Tugendhat by Mies. With this repertoire of references, the new generation makes it clear that faith in its origins still persisted in the 1950s, as stated in the article “The Heroic Period of Modern Architecture is the rock on which we stand” (re-edited in SMITHSON, Alison and Peter, “Prelude to the Heroic Period of Modern Architecture”, in SMITHSON, Alison and Peter, The Heroic Period of Modern Architecture, ibid., pp. 5).
02. In 1932, to be precise, two references were made to it in German: a short article that dealt almost exclusively with the difficulties of obtaining the license, and a footnote in a page of a book. Both are insubstantial, solely mentioned in the article by Robert and Brenda Vale.
06. The construction entrepreneur
09. TOURNIKIOTIS, Panayotis, The Historiography of Modern Architecture [1999], Reverté, Barcelona 2014. The evidence of Gropius’ influence on his- torians and his leading role is visible throughout the history of architecture in the first half of the 20th century, given the great prestige and influence that he wielded as mediator between institutions and generations.
11. Ibid, Figures 163 to 183.
12. “The Faguswerke at Alfeld, designed from 1911 onwards by Gropius and Meyer and in construction until 1913, is frequently taken to be the first building of the Modern Move- ment [...]. The modernity [... is] visible indeed, only on parts of two sides, where the machine- shop and power-house present
glazed walls [...]. These two blocks are in such strong contrast to the unadventurous neo-Classical regularity of the rest of the buildings that one may suspect that [...] the partial modern aspect] must have been an unsought consequence [...] of the functional programme", in BANHAM, Reyner, Theory and Design in the First Machine Age [1960], Paidos Estética, Buenos Aires, 1985, pp. 84. Banham also expresses it in similar terms in "History and Psychiatry Archit", The Architectural Review, London, May 1960.


15. See Notes 4 and 5.

16. Richard Sennet analyses the great changes in the production systems and in the demand for merchandise that was increasing in the second half of the 19th century, when companies were learning the art of stability that would ensure their longevity with an increase in the number of employees in SENNETT, Richard, The Culture of the New Capitalism, Anagrama, Barcelona, 2006, pp. 29 on. With regard to the process of training, he also states that "The German word Bildung names a process of personal formation which fits a young person for the lifelong conduct of life", in Ibid, pp. 23. This was the training imparted to the Steiff "brood", meticulously programmed by Margarete. The Prussian model of military organisation was currently being implemented in Germany, "large corporations operated increasingly like armies where every one had a place and every place a defined function", in Ibid, pp. 26.


21. Seven decades later, the Pompidou building would employ this strategy on a large scale with its famous escalators that, full of visitors and passers-by, symbolised a new culture of masses: "the ornamental crowd" as the generator of a façade in constant change.

22. It is well known that both Gropius and Mies considered factory buildings to be a modern referent. We know of their interest in the impressive factories built by the German architect Albert Kahn on the other side of the Atlantic post 1909. During his first trip to the USA in 1928, Gropius visited, admired and photographed them, and Mies studied the glass and steel structures when in the 1940’s, he commenced his stay at the MIT in Chicago.

23. Peter Albrecht is the author of the first and the only article published in Spanish on the Steiff Factory. It is a brief bilingual text in Spanish and English that presents and highlights the value of this building, by means of a detailed technical description of its structure and façade. Nevertheless, the author commits an important error when he states that Richard Steiff "one of her sons [...] planned, along with his father, the new factory complex of 1903 and the extension of 1904". We can see from the very first paragraph of the text, how the true creator of the project is relegated to obscurity: In 1880, the seamstress Margarete Steiff founded a company for the artisanal production of felt elephants intended, at first, to serve as pincushions. Instead, he attributes the authorship of all the creations, including the innovative building, to the male members of the family: the father, the brother and also sons –which, by the way, Margarete never had any—, in ALBRECHT, Peter, "Steiff Factory", A+T: revista trimestral de Arquitectura y Tecnología, 11, 1998, pp. 4-9.

24. The director of the Bauhaus Archive, Annemarie Jaeggi, has also expressed her doubts in this regard. In her book on the Fagus published in 2000, this renowned author joins the criticism made by Banham and Zevi –now more than fifty years old–, confirming the biased appreciation for the work that is present in historiography, by means of selective photographs. In her text, Annemarie highlights Gropius’ desire to surpass Bens, focusing on the limitations of his achievements, in these words: "I was fascinated by the idea of achieving with new building methods [...] a lightness in contrast to the accentuated weight of the earth [...] so significant in older building methods". Jaeggi continues by observing that, although Gropius had tried to find "a radical solution without compromising", he could not avoid the pylon effect with the two stairwell towers in the Fagus façade, in JAEGGI, Annemarie, Fagus-Industrial culture from Werkbund to Bauhaus, Princeton Architectural Press, New York, 2000, pp. 7. See also HENZE, Kathrin, Fagus. La historia de una fábrica [doctorate coursework at Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, 2005-2006], Arquitectos de Cádiz, non-commercial, limited edition, Cádiz, 2006, pp. 43.


Images
03. Steiff Factory. Signed and stamped licensing plan. 1902.
05. Margarete Steiff and her workers in 1888 in front of their first workshop built in the traditional style by her brother Fritz, a builder like their father.
06. Teddy Bear circa 1903.
07. "Teddy bear" in all sizes. The best toy ever invented. These bears are sensitive and serviceable.
08. Theodore Roosevelt, sketch of his honourable deed. The Washington Post, 1902.
13. The male members of the Steiff family on elephants, Margarete's first symbolic creation.
15. Steiff Factory. 1903. Corner detail of the volume with four glass façades.
17. Steiff Factory. 1903. Ramp access from the outside.
18. Margarete Steiff in her wheelchair working on the manufacture of toys.
21. Steiff Factory. Plan of the sloped floor from the access ramp.
22. Steiff Factory. Workers posing on the building's access ramp.
23. Steiff Factory. View from the avenue of the extensions between 1904 and 1908. The traditional architecture of the small city of Giengen makes for a contrasting background.