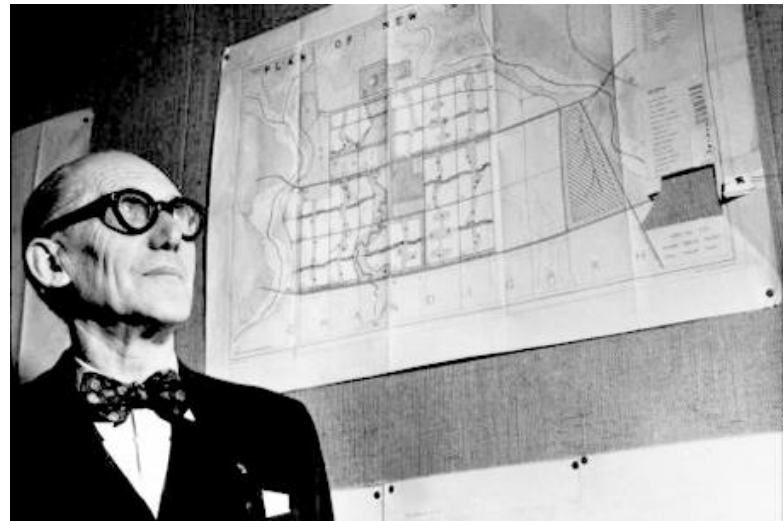


Le Corbusier

From Purism to Brutalism





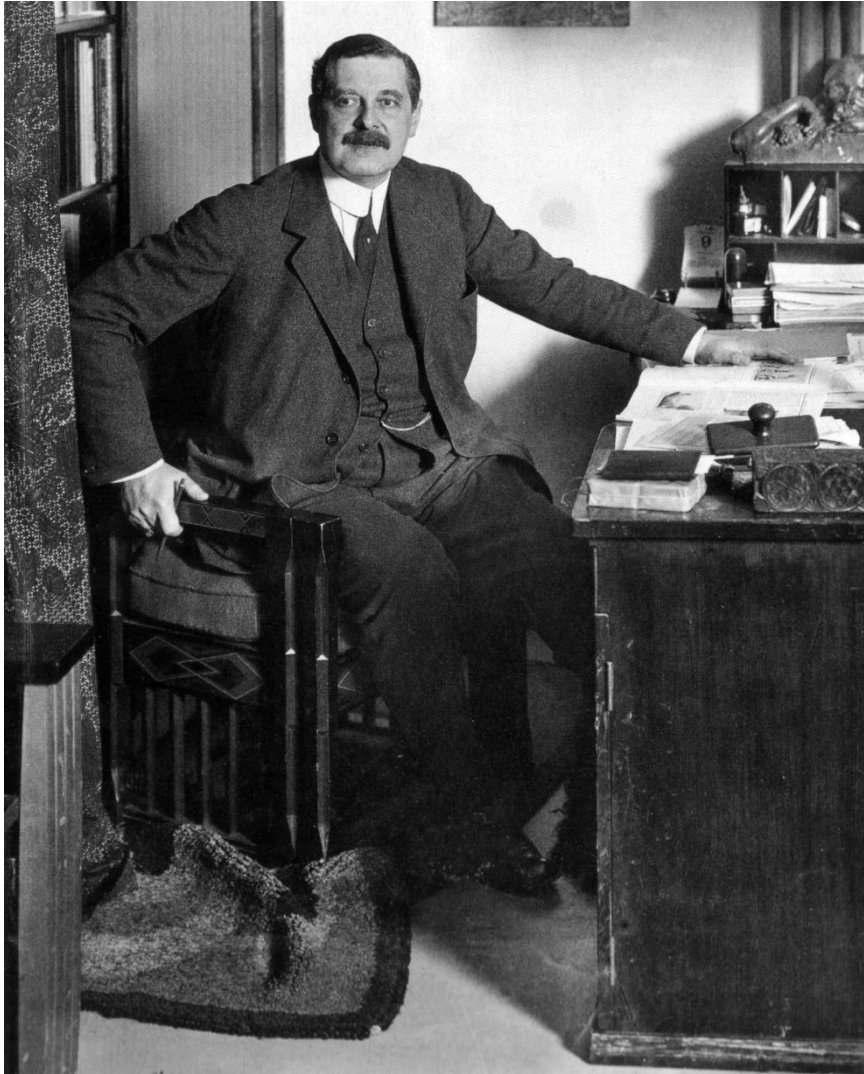
Le Corbusier – Charles-Edouard Jeanneret . Born in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland 1887. Died at Cap Martin, France, 1965



Trained as a watch engraver at the art school in 'La Chaux-de-Fonds'

1906 – wins prize for engraved watchcase at Milan Exhibition.

Travels extensively through Europe to study architecture,



Peter Behrens 1868 - 1940



Between October 1910 and March 1911 Le Corbusier worked for Peter Behrens.

AEG Turbine Factory 1909



Auguste Perret -1874-1954



Theatre on the Champs-Elysee,
Paris, 1913

Le Corbusier works for the Perret
for 14 months between 1908 and
1909.



House for Parents – La-Chaux-de-Fonds - 1912



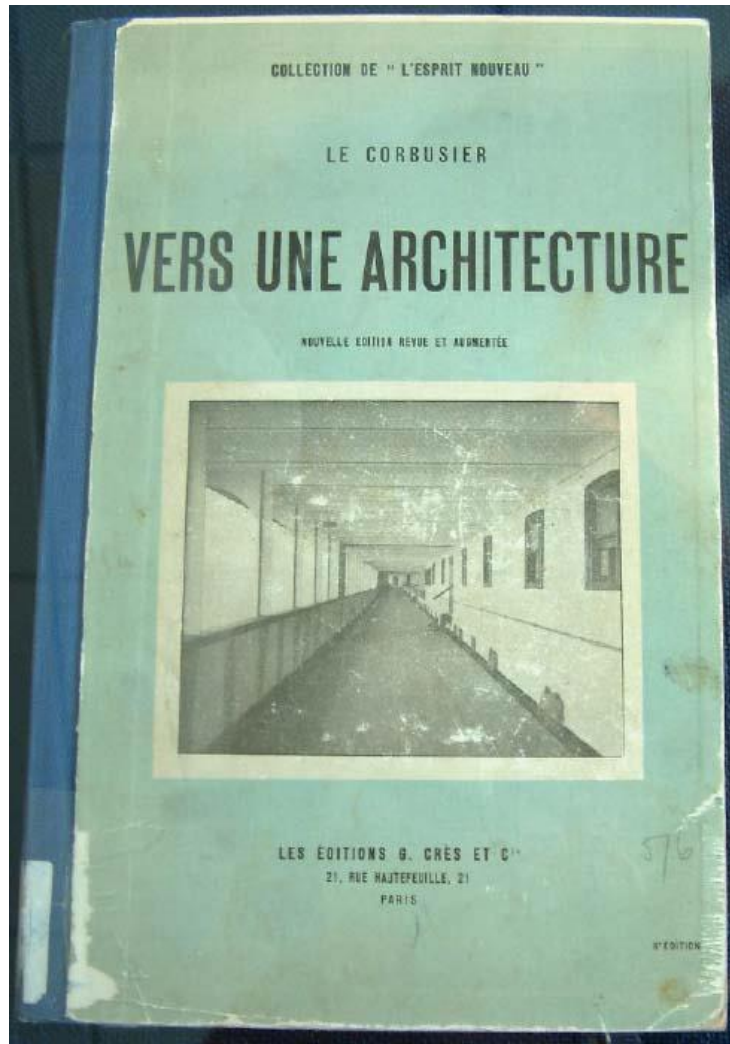
Villa Schwob – La-Chaux-de-Fonds-1916

l'Esprit Nouveau –
Edited by Le
Corbusier and
Ozenfant -

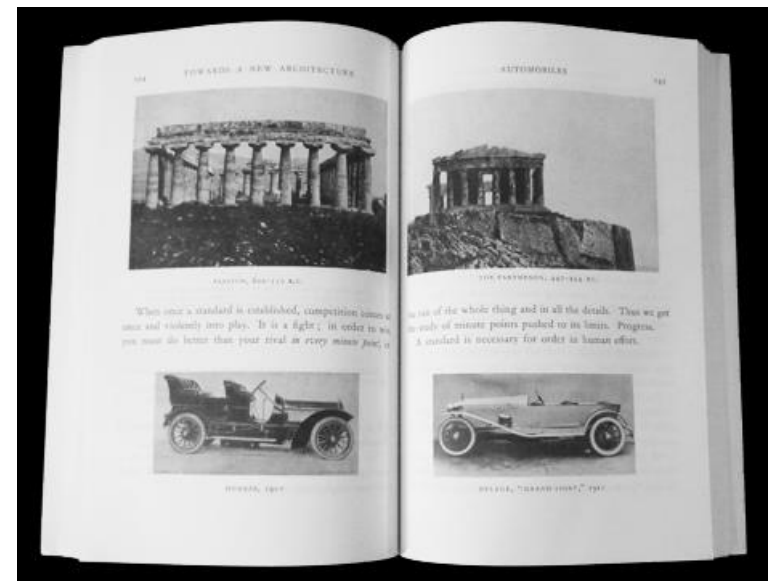
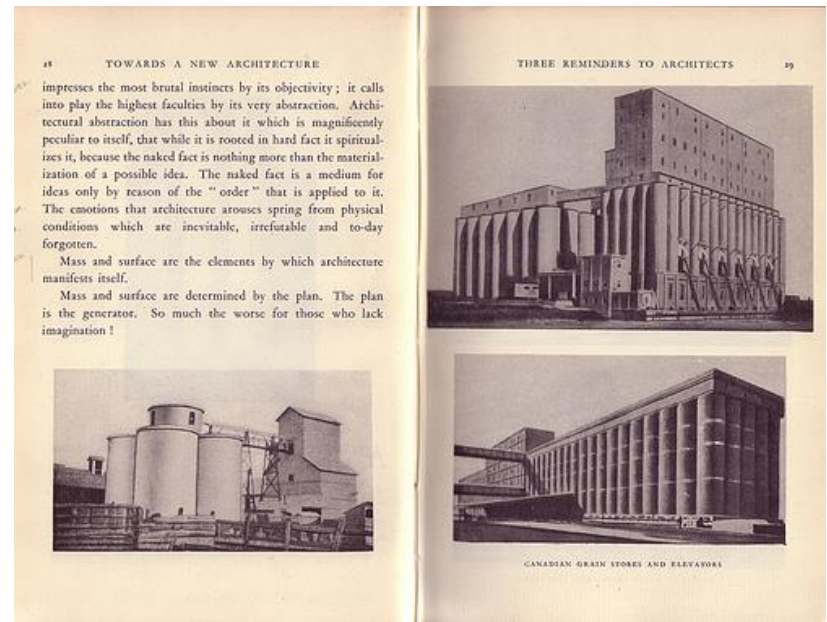
28 issues published
between 1920 and
1923 - Contributors
included: Theo van
Doesburg – De Stijl
manifesto

Adolf Loos (Ornament
and Crime),





Towards a New Architecture –
1923 (English Translation 1927)



LE CORBUSIER



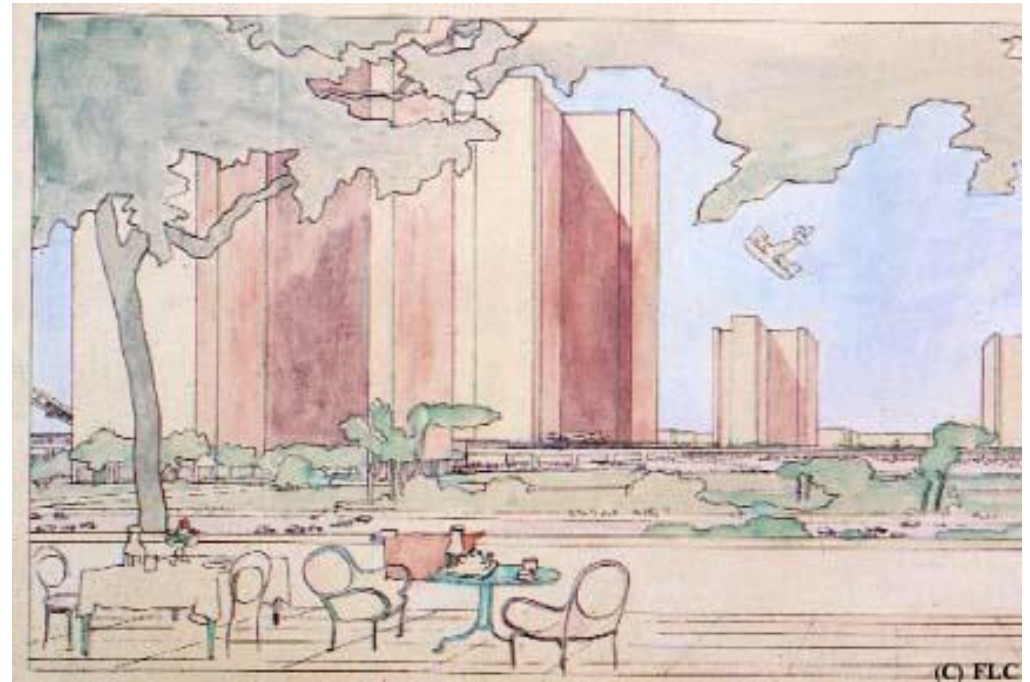
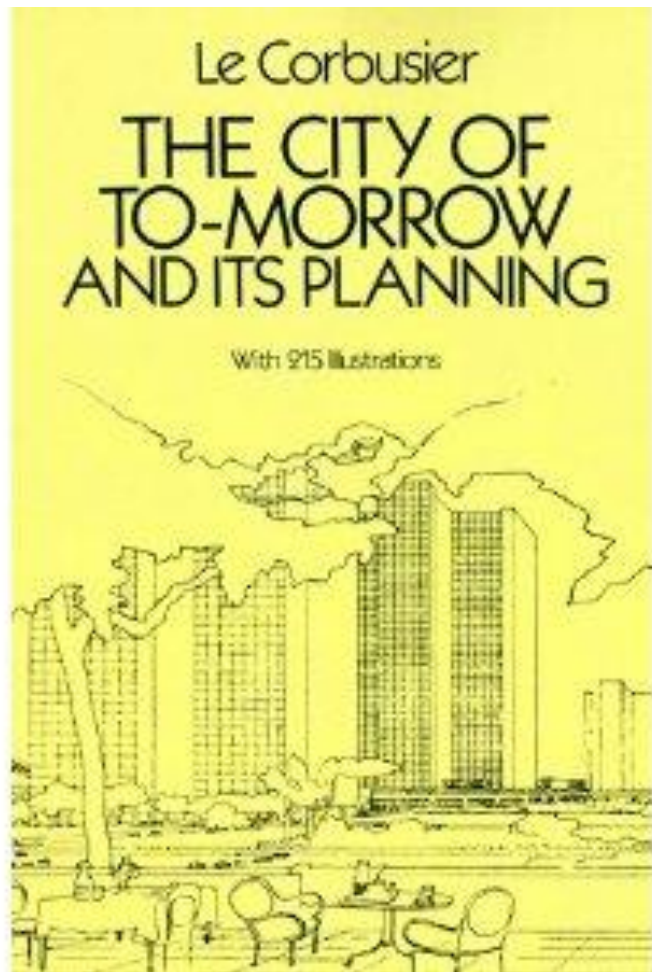
Maison La Roche/Jeanneret - 1922



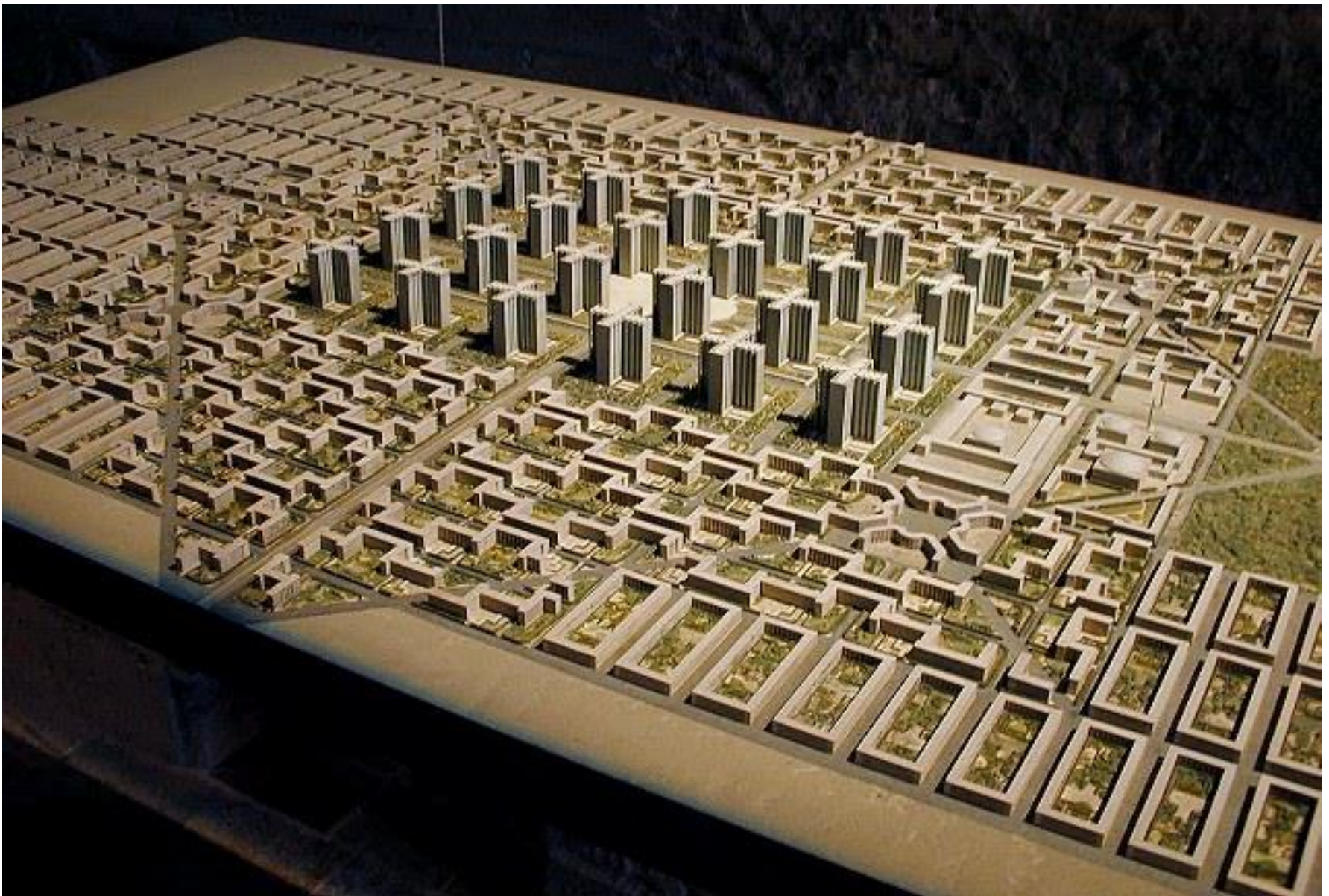
Villa Stein – Garche, France 1927



Weissenhof - Le Corbusier - 1927



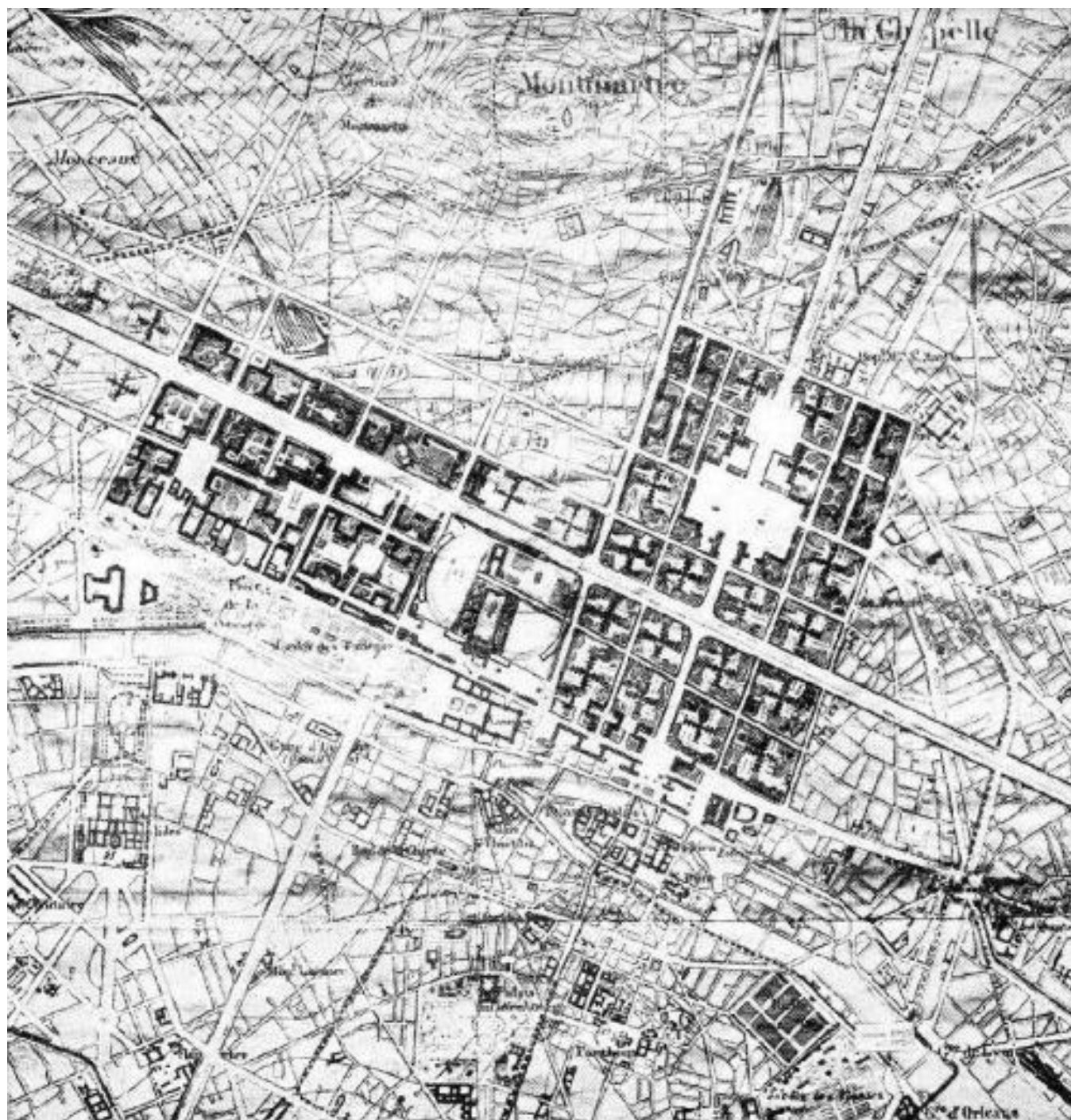
‘Urbanism’ – The City of Tomorrow – Published 1925 –
Translated to English 1929

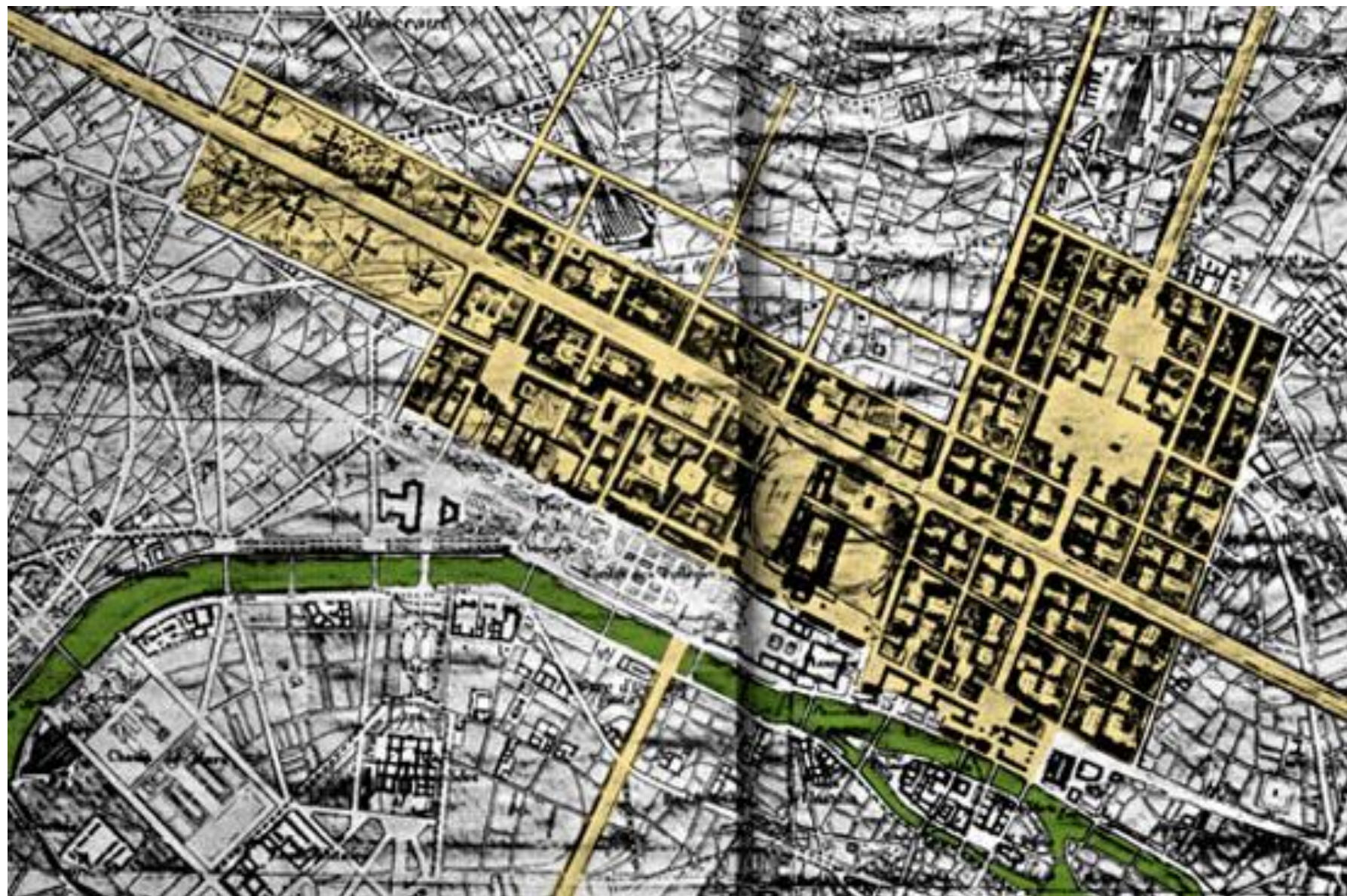


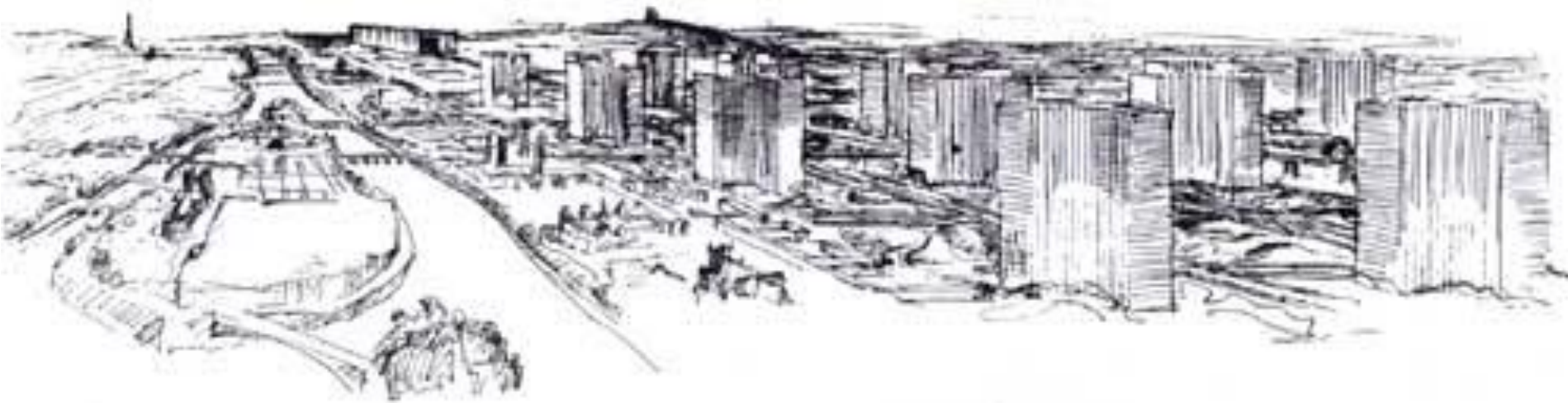
Ville Contemporaine – City for Three Million Inhabitants - 1922



Plan Voisin – Paris - 1925







Picasso – 'The Aficionado'
1912



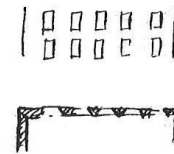
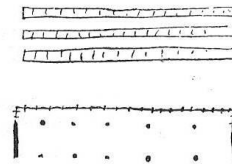
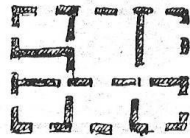
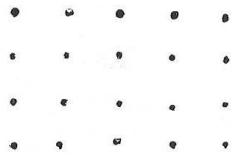


Still life with pile of plates – Charles –Edouard Jeanneret - 1920



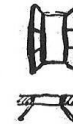
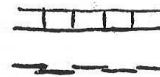
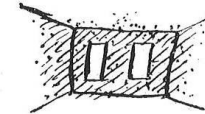
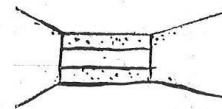
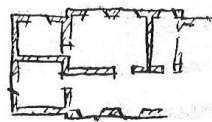
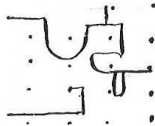
Villa Savoye - 1930



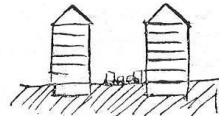
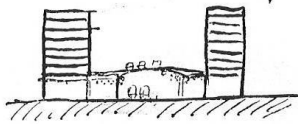
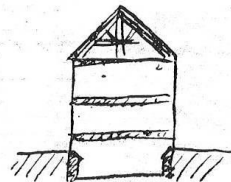
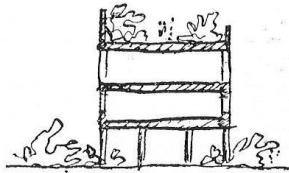


Jusqu'au béton armé et au fer, pour bâtir une maison de pierre, on creusait de larges rigoles dans la terre et l'on allait chercher le bon sol pour établir la fondation.

On constituait ainsi les caves, locaux médiocres, humides généralement.

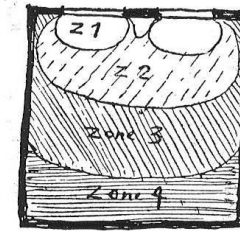
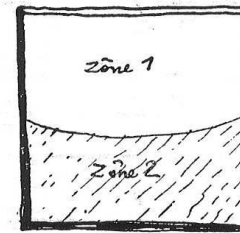


Puis on montait les murs de pierre. On établissait un premier plancher posé sur les murs, puis un second, un troisième; on ouvrait des fenêtres.



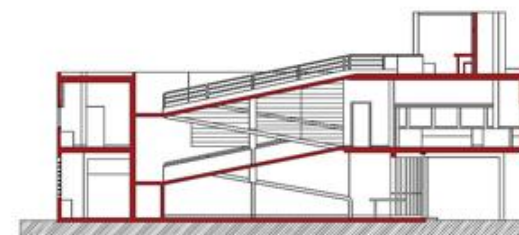
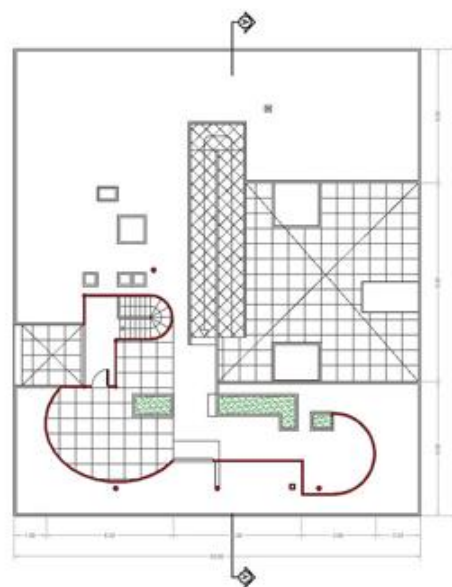
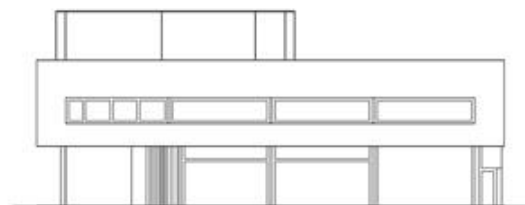
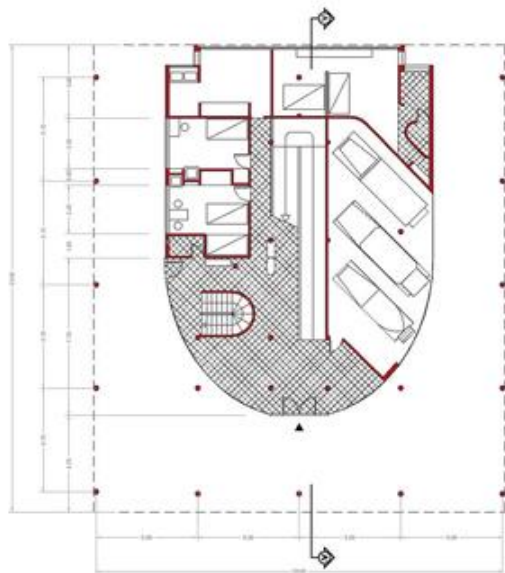
Avec le béton armé on supprime entièrement les murs. On porte les planchers sur de minces poteaux disposés à de grandes distances les uns des autres.

Le sol est libre sous la maison, le toit est reconquis, la façade est entièrement libre. On n'est plus paralysé.



La table dit ceci: à surface de verre égale, une pièce éclairée par une fenêtre en longueur qui touche aux deux murs contigus comporte deux zones d'éclairément: une zone, très éclairée; une zone 2, bien éclairée.

D'autre part, une pièce éclairée par deux fenêtres verticales déterminant des trumeaux, comporte quatre zones d'éclairément: la zone 1, très éclairée, la zone 2, bien éclairée, la zone 3, mal éclairée, la zone 4, obscure.

























































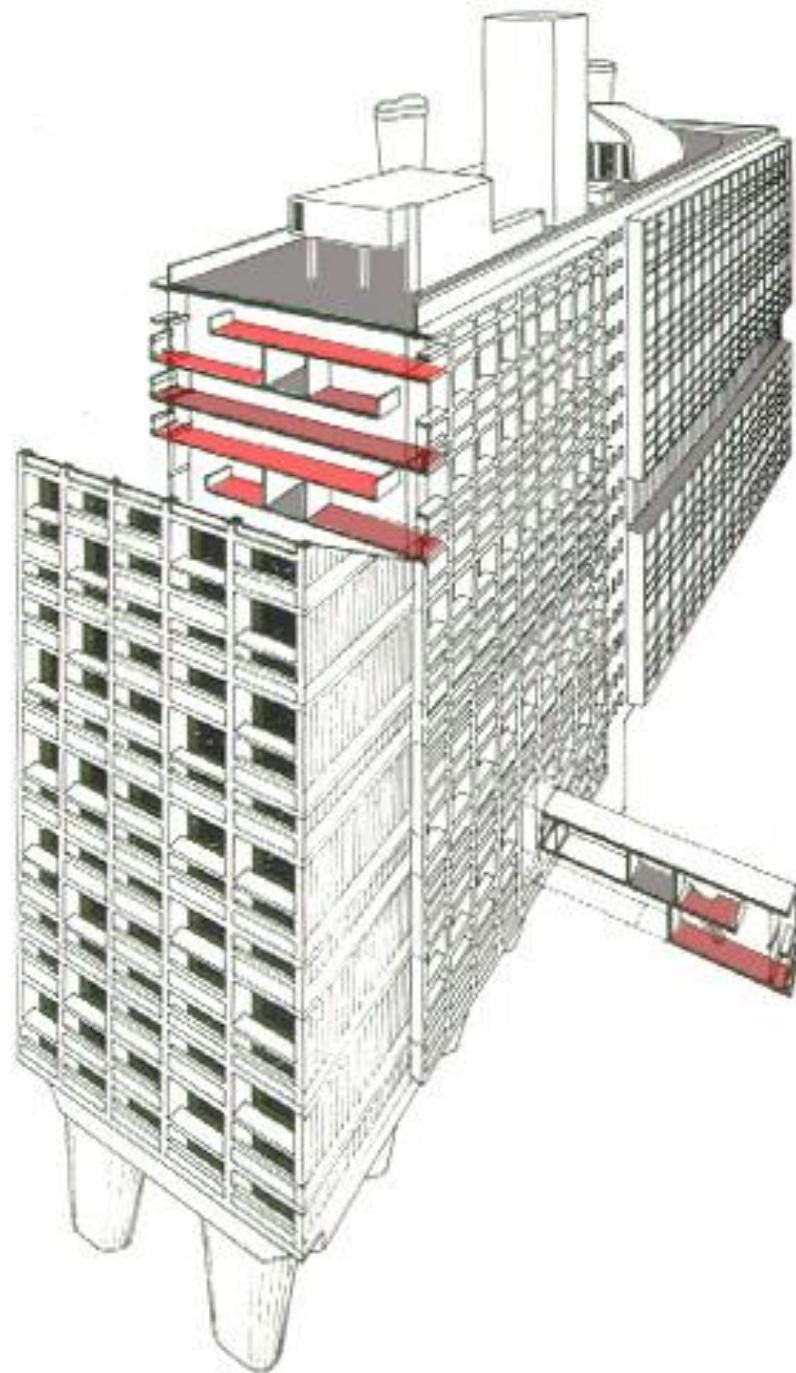
Pavillon Suisse – 1930 – Paris University



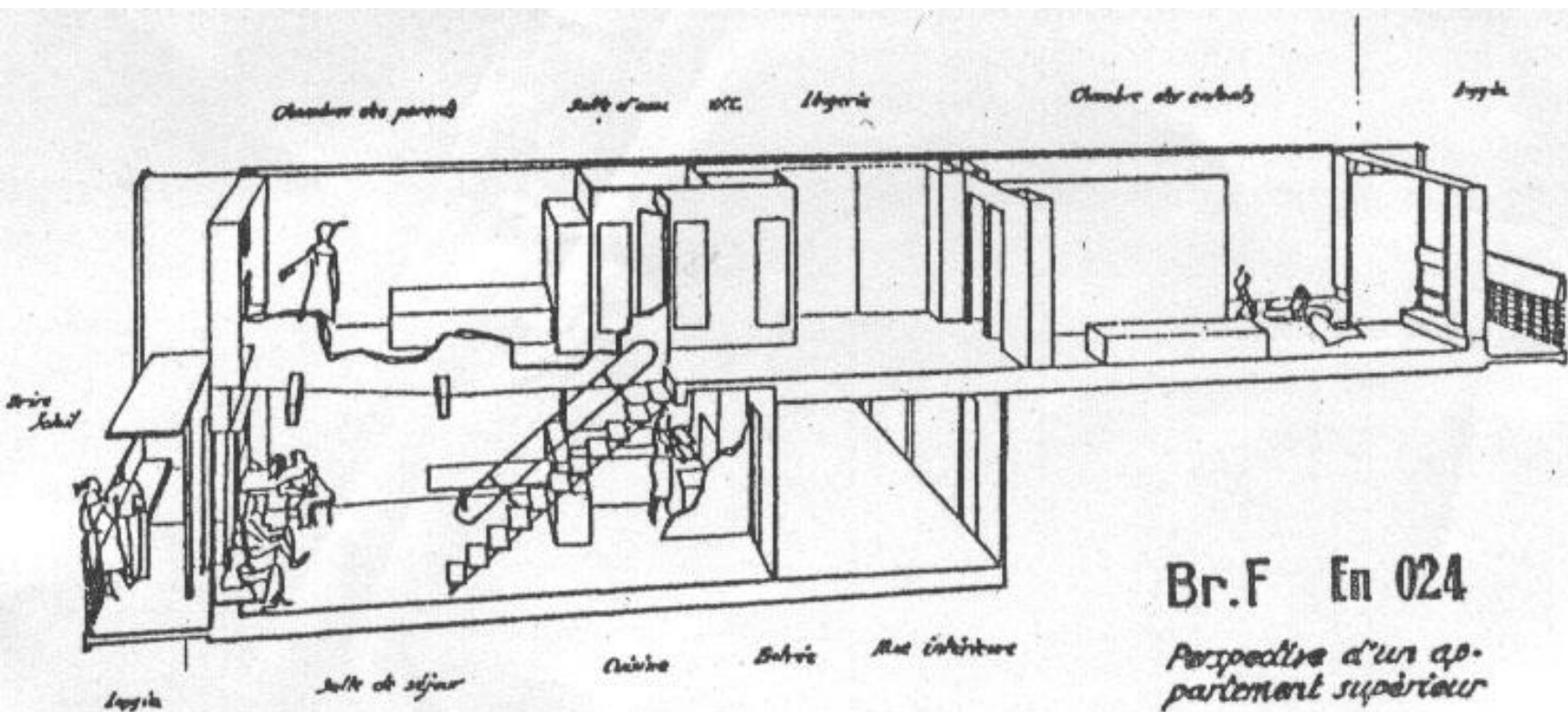


Unite d'Habitation, Marseilles, 1947-53



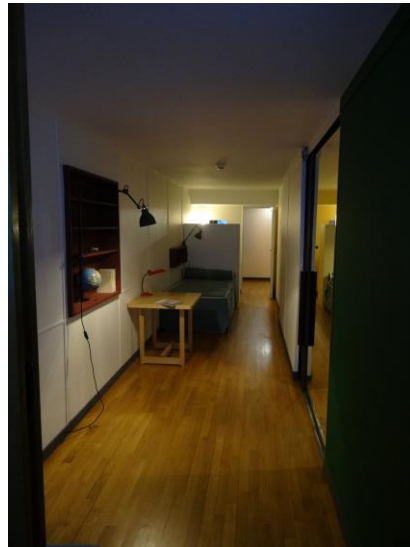






FLC 17322 - "œuvre de Le Corbusier : © Fondation Le Corbusier

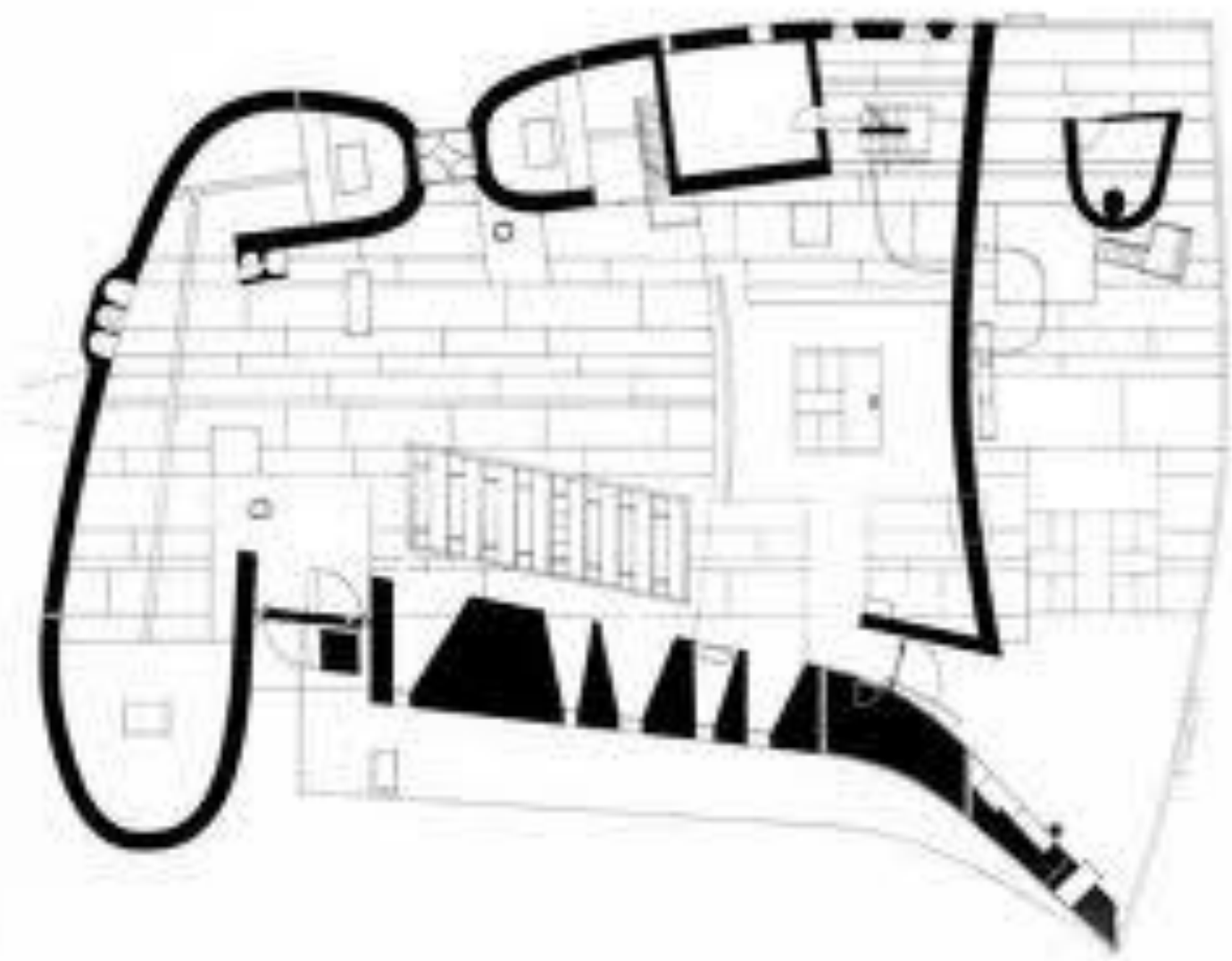
Le Corbusier





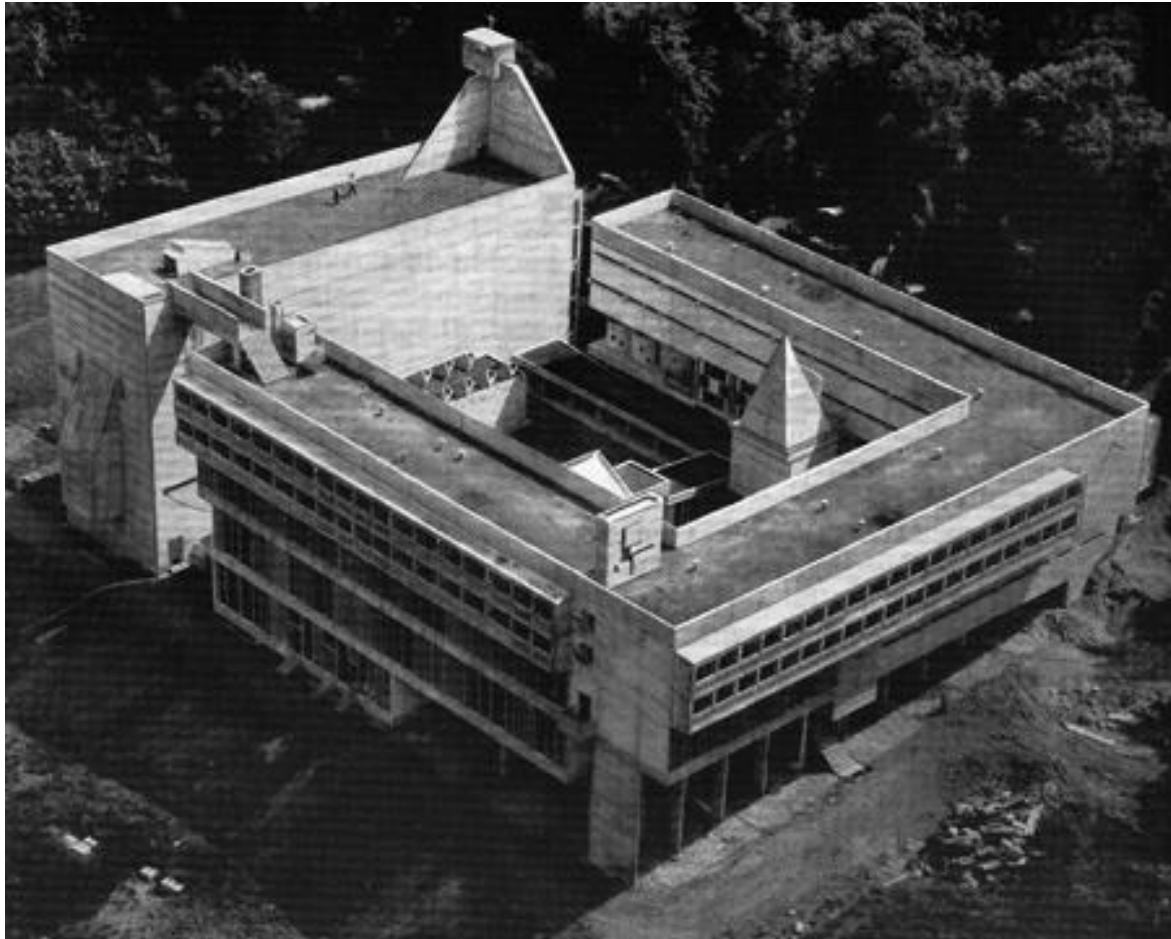


Chapel of Notre Dame du haut, Ronchamp, 1951-3





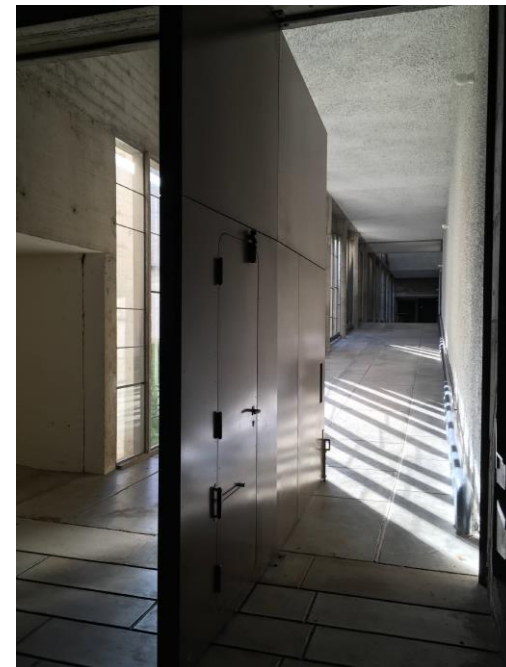




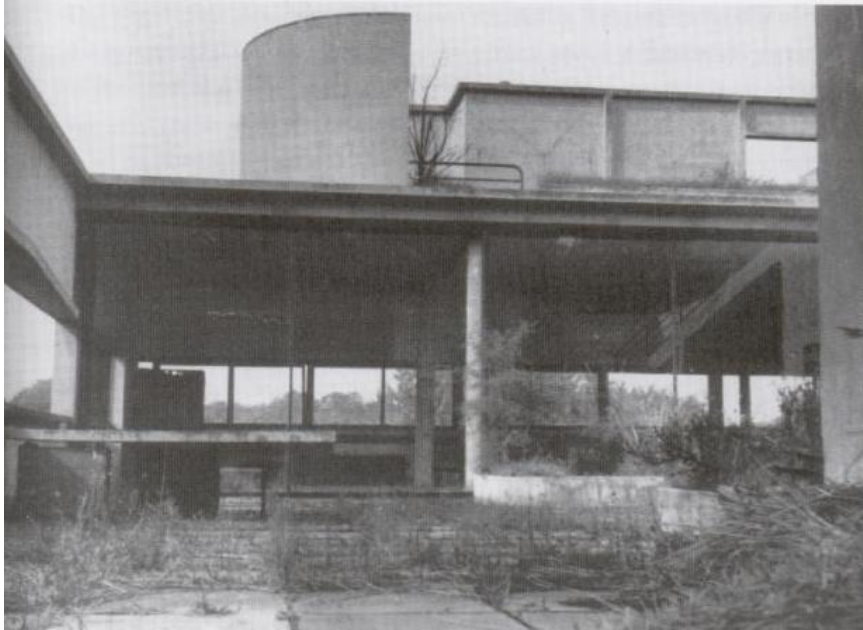
The Monastery of La Tourette – 1953-7











The Villa Savoye as a ruin in the late 1950s









