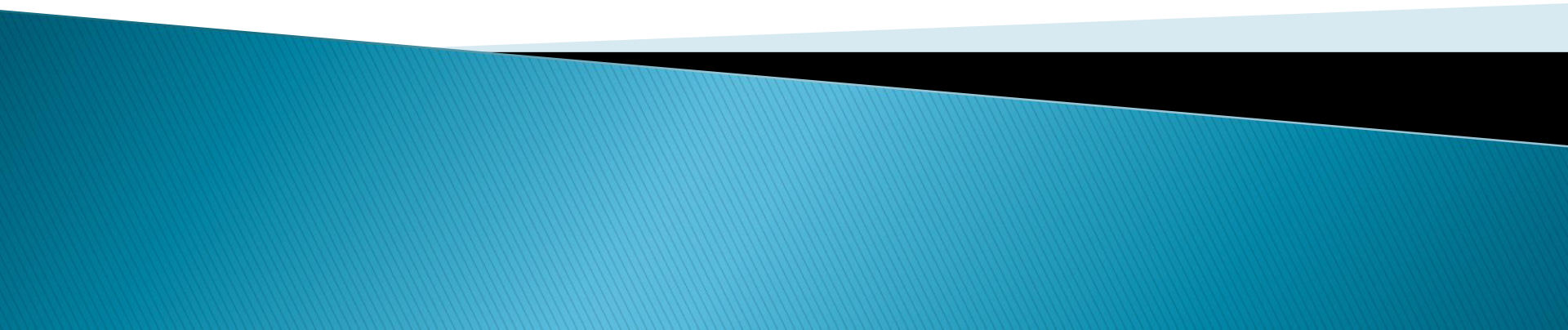
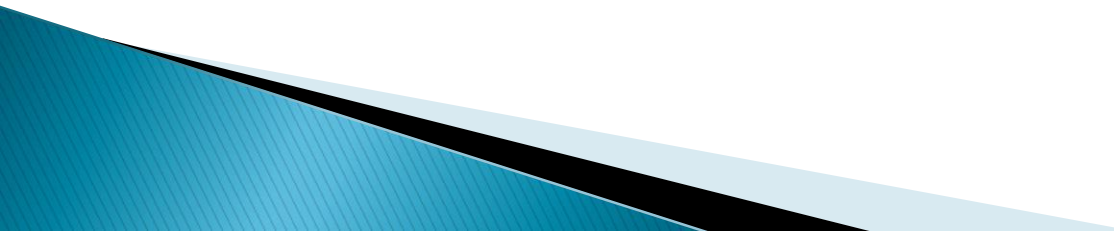


Le Corbusier

By Eoin Hayes



Introduction

- ▶ The designer allocated to me is a Swiss designer called Le Corbusier.
 - ▶ Le Corbusier was an architect and an artist. He was born on October 6, 1887 in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. He was best known for being part of the first generation of the International school of architecture.
 - ▶ At the age of 13, Le Corbusier met a man called Charles L'Epplatenier who thought him everything he needed to know about drawing and architecture.
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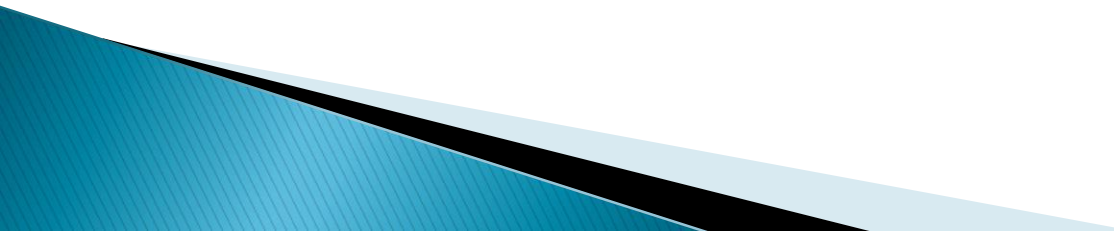
Le Corbusier



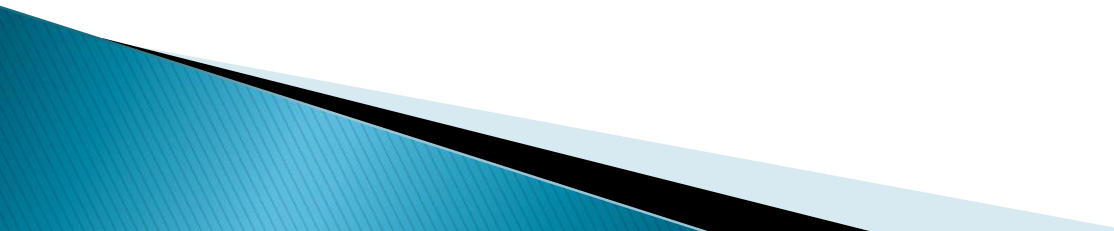
Le Corbusier



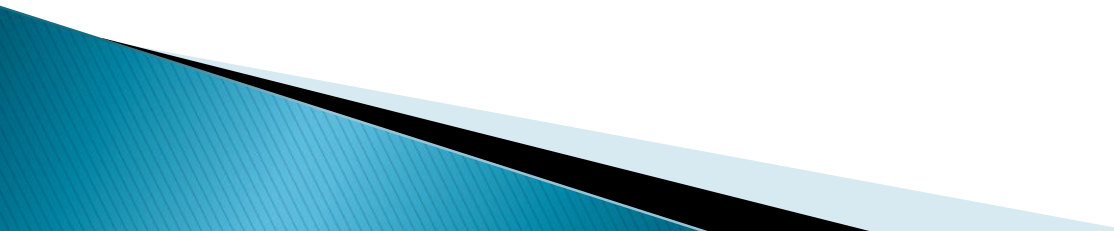
History of Le Corbusier

- ▶ After he designed his first house in 1907 he travelled to Europe and the Mediterranean where he did apprenticeships with numerous architects.
 - ▶ One of these architects was Auguste Perret, who was a pioneer of reinforced concrete construction.
 - ▶ Along his travels, Corbusier made three architectural discoveries that would change his career for the better.
 - ▶ The first was the contrast between large collective spaces and small individual spaces.
 - ▶ The second was classical proportion via Renaissance architecture.
 - ▶ The third was geometric forms and the use of landscapes as an architectural tool.
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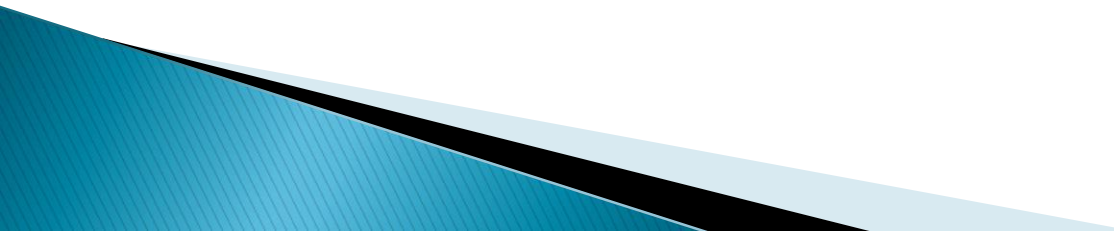
History of Le Corbusier

- ▶ In 1912 Le Corbusier opened his own architectural practice when he returned to Le Chaux-de-Fonds.
 - ▶ He used all the knowledge he gained from his travels to get his practice up and running and then went on to design his first series of villas in which he incorporated the use of reinforced concrete as a structural frame.
 - ▶ This was a very modern technique at the time and one that he began to use in his other building designs.
 - ▶ He believed this concept would help rebuild cities after World War 1 came to an end.
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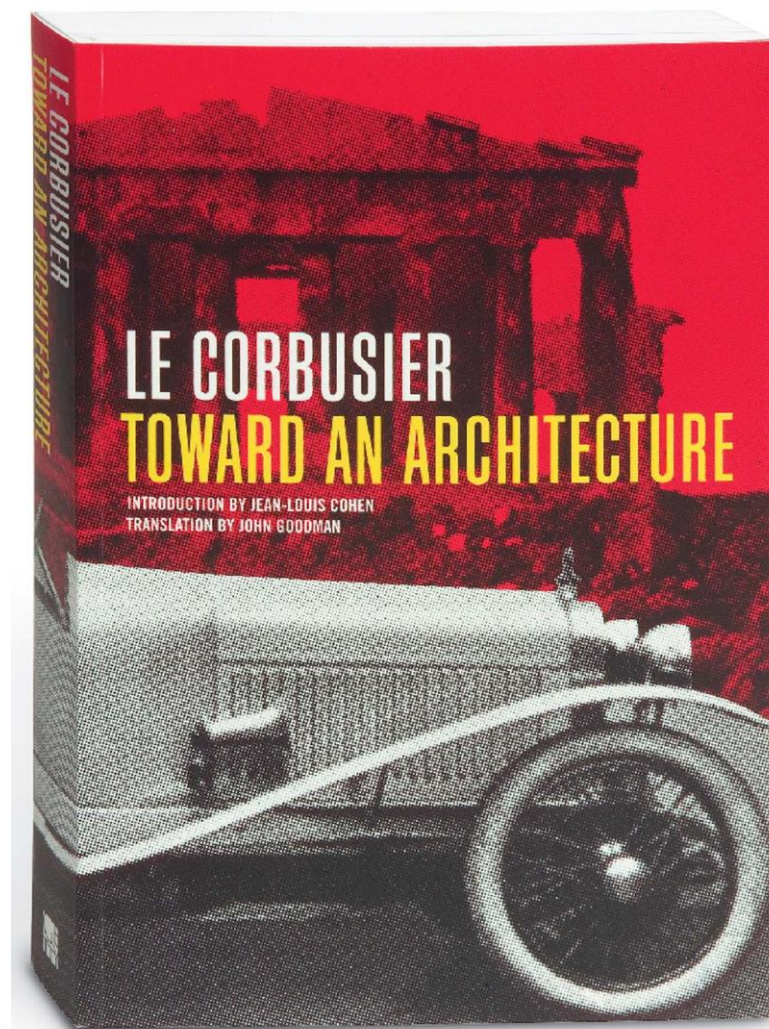
History of Le Corbusier

- ▶ The floor plans of the proposed housing consisted of open space, no support poles and freeing exterior and interior walls from structural constraints. This design system became the backbone of Le Corbusier's architecture for the next 10 years.
 - ▶ Le Corbusier moved to Paris in 1917 to continue his work as an architect.
 - ▶ Although his main job was architecture he spent most of his time painting.
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History of Le Corbusier

- ▶ After much time working with a cubist painter called Amedee Ozenfant, they published a book together called 'After Cubism' and created a new artistic movement called purism.
 - ▶ Then in 1920 they met with poet Paul Dermée and together they all established the purist journal called 'The New Spirit'.
 - ▶ Following on from this, Le Corbusier went on to publish another book in 1923 called 'Toward a New Architecture'.
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His Book



History of Le Corbusier

- ▶ Le Corbusier's articles proposed a new architecture that would meet the demands of industry.
- ▶ These proposals included his first city plan, the Contemporary City, and two housing types that were the basis for his architectural career; the Maison Monol and the Maison Citrohan.

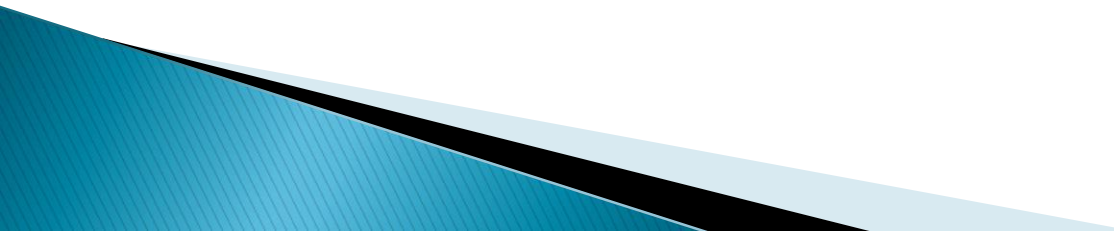
Maison Monol



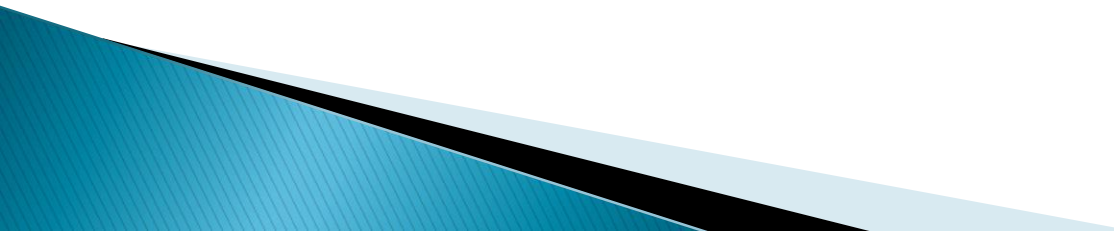
Maison Citrohan



History of Le Corbusier

- ▶ The Maison Citrohan contained support pillars that raise the house above the ground, a roof terrace, an open floor plan, and horizontal windows in strips to allow in maximum natural light.
 - ▶ These characteristics would later define modern architecture.
 - ▶ As part of the design, Le Corbusier drew up plans of the city where the Maison Citrohan would be placed. It had green parks and gardens at the feet of every skyscraper. This was another great idea from Corbusier that would come to define urban planning in the future.
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History of Le Corbusier

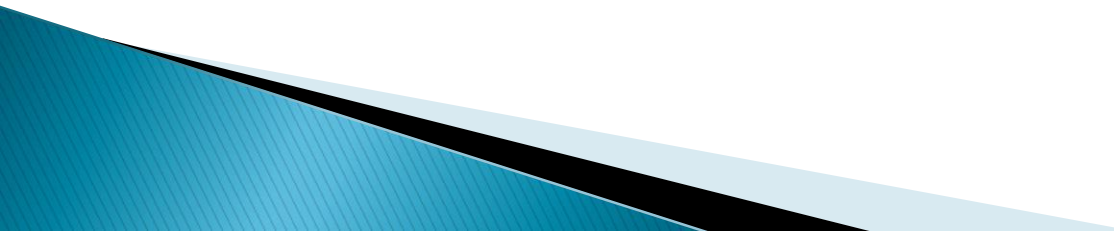
- ▶ Sure enough these great ideas and designs became a reality. In 1925 – 1926 he was asked to build 40 Citrohan style houses in Pessac, near Bordeaux. It was called the ‘workers city’.
 - ▶ In the 1930’s, Le Corbusier changed his ideas on urbanism, publishing them in his book ‘The Radiant City’ in 1935.
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The Radiant City



CREDIT: LE CORBUSIER

Le Corbusier Furniture

- ▶ Although Le Corbusier is primarily an architect, he believed that the right application of modern materials and building materials could deliver better living conditions and a better quality of life for those living in crowded cities. This is one of the main reasons why he began designing furniture.
 - ▶ He wanted to make furniture that just “feels right”.
 - ▶ When asked about his furniture, Corbusier described it as “extensions of our limbs and adapted to human functions”.
 - ▶ All of his furniture is made for comfort and it is well known around the world for this exact fact.
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- ▶ Below is a picture of one of his most famous pieces of furniture, the 'Chaise Longue'.



Le Corbusiers Architecture



Le Corbusiers Architecture



Le Corbusiers Architecture



Le Corbusiers Furniture



Le Corbusiers Furniture



Le Corbusiers Paintings



Le Corbusiers Paintings



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