

The architecture of LeCorbusier



Main Points to discuss

- Purism
- A house as a machine
- Five points on architecture
- The Modulor

Biography 1887-1965

- **Charles-Edouard Jeanerette-Gris** was born in La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland, 1887.
- Trained as an artist. In Paris he studied under **Auguste Perret** and absorbed the cultural and artistic life of the city.
- He adopted the name **Le Corbusier** in the early 1920s.
- Le Corbusier was schooled in architecture & painting.
- Between October 1910 and March 1911, he worked near Berlin for the renowned architect **Peter Behrens**, where he may have met **Ludwig Mies van der Rohe** and **Walter Gropius**



Peter Behrens
1868 -1940



Walter Gropius
1883-1969



Le Corbusier
1887-1965



Miesvan der Rohe
1886-1969

Biography 1887-1965

- Later in 1911, he traveled to the Balkans and visited Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey, filling nearly 80 sketchbooks with renderings of what he saw—including many sketches of the Parthenon
- “You employ stone, wood and concrete, and with these materials you build houses and palaces. That is construction. Ingenuity is at work. But suddenly you touch my heart, you do me good, I am happy and I say: "This is beautiful." That is Architecture. Art enters in.”



Early life

- In 1917 he settled in Paris where he delivered his book Vers une architecture [Towards a New Architecture], based on his earlier articles in L'Esprit Nouveau. .
- Between 1918 and 1922, Le Corbusier did not build anything, concentrating his efforts on Purist theory and painting

- By 1918, Corbusier's ideas on how architecture should meet the demands of the machine age led him to develop, in collaboration with the artist **Amédée Ozenfant**, a new theory: **Purism**.
- "**a machine for living in**" and which incorporated his trademark five points of architecture.

- From 1922 Le Corbusier worked with his cousin **Pierre Jeannerette**. During this time, Le Corbusier's ideas began to take physical form, mainly as houses



