Le Corbusier Architect and Feminist

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Abstract

Ranging in scope from Le Corbusier's interest in fashion, housework and sex to a close analysis of the philosophies underlying his architecture, his fascination with Orphism, his artwork and his buildings, this book examines the ramifications of his interest in feminism in all aspects of his life. A disparity between his idealised view of womanhood and the reality of the women he knew and loved is revealed.

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Le Corbusier was born Charles-Edouard Jeanneret-Gris in Switzerland on October 6, 1887. In 1917, he moved to Paris and assumed the pseudonym Le Corbusier. In his architecture, he chiefly built with steel and reinforced concrete and worked with elemental geometric forms. Le Corbusier's painting emphasized clear forms and structures, which corresponded to his architecture.

Early Years. Born Charles-Edouard Jeanneret-Gris on October 6, 1887, Le Corbusier was the second son of Edouard Jeanneret, an artist who painted dials in the town's renowned watch industry, and Madame Jeanneret-Perrct, a music lover. His father was a watchmaker, and his mother was a music lover.

Villa Savoye (French pronunciation: [sa.vwa]) is a modernist villa in Poissy, on the outskirts of Paris, France. It was designed by the Swiss architects Le Corbusier and his cousin, Pierre Jeanneret, and built between 1928 and 1931 using reinforced concrete. As an exemplar of Le Corbusier's "five points" for new constructions, the villa is representative of the origins of modern architecture, and is one of the most easily recognizable and renowned examples of the International style. Le Corbusier's interest in feminism is illustrated throughout the book. Among them, Samuel points to her findings that Le Corbusier appreciated their intellectual attributes. In line with French feminists' beliefs, Le Corbusier hired women architects; a photograph in the book shows women at their drafting tables working side-by-side with men. Le Corbusier saw the world as ordered and governed by the laws of nature, which included the idea of sexual balance. Samuel found that in Le Corbusier's ideal vision, male and female would exist in equal and harmonious balance. It is Samuel's opinion that