

THE CURUTCHET HOUSE

LE CORBUSIER

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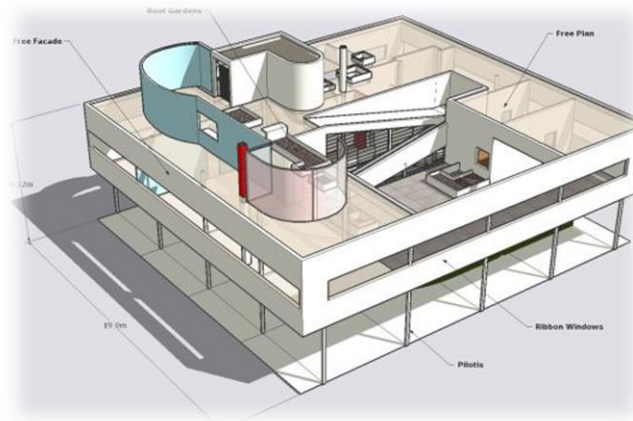
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Architecture is defined as the art and science of designing buildings and other designs in open spaces. It is also the science that deals with the designing & construction of buildings with durable materials, following certain canons in order to produce structures that are suited to their purpose, visually stimulating & are aesthetically pleasing. Le Corbusier is well known as the icon of modernism as his five points of new architecture spearheaded the modernist architectural movement of the 20th century. His building designed is based on the free plan and spatial organizations. Examples of the free plan and spatial organizations designs can be seen through the plans of one of his famous building which is the Villa Savoye.

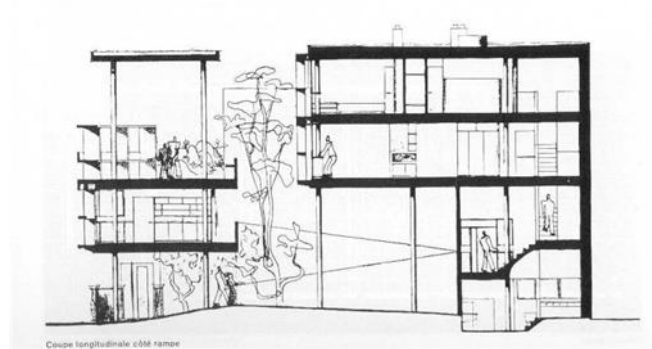
On the other hand, Frank Gehry is well known as the deconstructivist for his use of bold, postmodern shapes and unusual fabrications. As he also quoted "I approach each building as a sculptural object, a spatial container, a space with light and air, a response to context and appropriateness of feeling and spirit. To this container, this sculpture, the user brings his baggage, his program, and interacts with it to accommodate his needs. If he can't do that, I've failed." (Pritzker, 2001) . This can be seen in his most famous design which is the Walt Disney Concert Hall in Los Angeles. In architecture, facades are one of the largest, most important elements in the overall aesthetic and technical performance of a building. Therefore, this research paper will look into the comparison of façade between Le Corbusier, Curutchet House with Frank Gehry, Gehry Residence. This research paper will also look into the setting, style, and material used by these two architects in designing their façade.



Example of Le Corbusier's 5 point of architecture and spatial organization in his building, the Villa Savoye (Nick Ehert, 2001)

Firstly, the Curutchet House which is also known as Casa Curutchet is designed by Le Corbusier, is a small modernistic residential building located in La Plata, Argentina. The building was created and designed in the early to mid 50s which later became the headquarters of the 'College of Architects of the Province of Buenos Aires' (CAPBA). The house was commissioned by an Argentine surgeon who asked Le Corbusier to locate in a quite small urban plot both family house and working area, taking advantage of the possibility of enjoying the views to a nearby square and park. The house is located across a small trapezoidal triangular green area that was surrounded by trees much more to Le Corbusier likings in nature. Le Corbusier designed the house with a simple concrete rectangular residence which appears to be standing out from the other houses because of his used in free plan that makes the façade becomes transparent as if it is not composed of walls. Therefore, this closeness to nature and building volumetric proportions also influenced Le Corbusier, who would consider these aspects to integrate the house to its surroundings.

On the other hand, Frank Gehry's house called the Gehry Residence was originally a pink bungalow that was originally built in 1920s and was bought by Gehry and his wife in Santa Monica, California. The house was designed by Gehry and built around an existing Dutch colonial style house. Even though his house is located in a normal residential area, the Gehry Residence has been standing out than the other houses because of the unique designed and materials that was designed by Gehry for the house.



South Section of the Curutchet House (Source: Curutchet, 2010)

The diagram shows that the tree constitutes the element of integration between the housing and the office. The tree was appearing as existing element in the plot, and is transform in element of union and compounder of the unit of the set.

Le Corbusier style in designing facade famously allocated the five essential points that dictated a new approach to the design of domestic architecture. His five points of architecture which is the pilotis, free plan, free façade, ribbon windows, and roof gardens including his modular and repeatable structural systems became the interchangeable building blocks for nearly all of his projects. The Curutchet house is also designed with the use of ground-level pilotis which elevates the building from the earth. Therefore, the building design will allow increased access to vast amounts of light, air, and space while creating uninterrupted openings in his building facade. This design system became the backbone for most of Le Corbusier's architecture. Besides that, he also placed systems of harmony and proportion at the centre of his design philosophy. This is to give an equal proportion to the building as well as to blend in the nature into the building.

On the hand, Frank Gehry's approached to the design differed from Le Corbusier in which his design of the façade is always standing out. According to Hadley (1998), "The Gehry Residence is an example of deconstructivist architecture that was drastically divorced from its original context and in such a manner as to subvert its original spatial intention". The blend of classic and distorted figures in Gehry's work fragments buildings into elements visually at odds with one another and with their respective environments. Moreover, the facade was also designed to be distorted and traditionally unique to represent different angle of the building which can be seen in the tilted glass cubes placed to the other sides of the house In the Gehry Residence. Not only that, Gehry's work is recognizable through his use of asymmetry, exaggerated proportions and unconventional materials that can clearly be seen in the apex of the old house that peeks out from within this mix of materials, giving the impression that the house is consistently under construction.



The raw material that was used for the house (Gehry Residence) that gives a unique look of the building. (Source: Gehry Residence, 2010)

Next, as for the material of the façade, Le Corbusier designed the Curutchet House with minimal pure concrete to give the building a pure and natural look to the façade. Moreover, it was to show the contrast between the building and the neighbours. With an addition to that, Le Corbusier's love for concrete evoke both a primitive purity, and enable buildings to be built on a much grander scale than before (Sadia Quddus, 2014). The building also seemed to blend in with the nature with the white coloured paint used on the façade that creates a serene view to the building. Aside from creating the feeling of purity, it also allows Le Corbusier's building to embrace the changing patterns of light and wind. As he once quoted, "Architecture is the learned game, correct and magnificent, of forms assembled in the light" (Le Corbusier, 1923) . To him, it was a sign of peace and reconciliation. It is open to give and open to receive.

In comparison, Frank Gehry designed the building in a way that it creates unexpected, twisted forms that break conventions of building design. Hence, adding and using unorthodox materials like corrugated metal and chain link to his building to create playful, organic, and sensual sense when looking at the building. For example, Frank uses raw material such as plywood and corrugated steel for the unique texture and natural colour to the building. In his own words, “The fact is I'm an opportunist. I'll take materials around me, materials on my table, and work with them as I'm searching for an idea that works.” (Gehry, 2010).



The Curutchet House that creates a serene view to the building and contrast from the other houses because of the pure colour and material used on the façade.

(Source: The Curutchet House)

In conclusion, a façade can give a significant look and meaning to the building with the site of where the building is located, the material used and the style of the building that was designed that way. Not only that, both designs are timeless and authentic of its original form and design. It can be argued that both buildings were designed for functional properties. For example, the Curutchet House that was surrounded by the green area gives a natural and simple feeling when looking at the house while the Gehry Residence gives a much more playful and sensual feeling because of the unique designed of the house. In addition to that, Le Corbusier and Frank Gehry both valued the concept of modernism in their designs, but for seemingly very different reasons. While Le Corbusier was very scientifically minded, his approach to design was much more regimented than that of Frank Gehry, and the freedom of his free plans largely related to his freedom in design as opposed to Frank Gehry's freedom of radical design and use of material.

Therefore, the philosophy of both architects are interesting in which Le Corbusier always used the manner of proportion in his design while Frank Gehry's free style of designing a building always make his façade stands out regardless of the material used. Hence, architecture speaks its own language in silence and touches the mind and senses on many levels. Both different approaches, however allowed the architects to design buildings to the best of their ability that they believed would support the needs of occupants in a unique way.

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SPATIAL ORGANIZATION
BY
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Different architects have different ways of approaching their building which mostly can be seen from their concept or design. The two architects that can be seen the obvious in their differences of concept and design are none other than the famous architect of Modernism, Le Corbusier and the architect who loves to explore new things and do something different in his designs which is Frank Gehry. Even though Gehry never stated what kind of concept he used for his architecture, people considered his concept to be deconstructivism whereas Le Corbusier's concept is to place systems of harmony and proportion at the centre of his design. Le Corbusier is known to come up with the famous five architecture principles that is still being used until this day. It would be interesting to be comparing the way they create their spatial organization. Spatial organization can be divided into three which are the circulation, private and public area and spaces in the house. The comparison will be between their two famous buildings which is Curutchet house and Gehry's Residence.

In Curutchet house, the circulation can be seen from the clear separation between the vehicular and pedestrians. The ground floor of the house is completely dedicated to circulation, an area for walking, moving and parking. The separated routes between vehicular and pedestrians can be seen clearly; the car enters from one side while the pedestrian route is from the other, its entrance properly emphasized by the frame doorway (Gardinetti, 2012). Le Corbusier wanted to differentiate the routes clearly so that the paths between vehicular and pedestrians will not cross each other and making the journey at the ground floor feel more open. This is one of the reasons the pilotis is used to rise up the mass off the ground and give more space at the ground floor. (Arsenault, 2014) Le Corbusier has incorporated the use of pilotis not only in Curutchet house but also in his other buildings such as

Villa Savoye where the pilotis served as the same purpose to allow the client's car enter into his garage. (Kroll, 2010)



Figure 1: The pilotis on the house and entrance for vehicle and pedestrian

source: (Curutchet House Le Corbusier)



Figure 2: The pilotis used on Curutchet House act as a driveway as well

source: (Villa Savoye, 2014)

As for Frank Gehry's, Gehry's residence he stated that uses routes that circulate through the space to create areas within or rest and motion through space. (Perez, 2010) The circulation can be experienced from the ground floor to the second floor using stairs. Since the new house is built around the old house the different environment and circulation can be feel as one walk through the rooms of the house and go through the new doors placed by Gehry. (Perez, 2010) On the ground floor the circulation path can be seen as one enters from the main entrance through the dining room or living room which will lead to the back door that leads to the courtyard. As one enters the second floor they can easily access to the master bedroom, second room and outdoor deck. Furthermore, vertical circulation can be seen in this house as there are a few stairs that connects one area to another.

The Curutchet house is built around the presence of a tree in which also functions as a virtual boundary between public and private area of the house. (Lapunzina, 1997) The client has requested Corbusier to combine both working area and residential area for him and his family. The house was divided into two blocks, working place and residential area. On the first floor is where the office located and at the rear end of the plot is where the house is located. The office is more open to the public whereas the residential area is more private as it is only for the client and his family but the living room in the house opens to the terrace that had been formed by the roof of the working area. (Holanda, 2012) The transitions between the public and private area of the house is really fascinating. Eventhough there are two different building that serves different purposes were required to build by Corbusier, he makes sure that both places will receive a proper amount of views around the site context. As for example, in his Villa Savoye house some of the public areas on the South East side is faced in which it will experience the inhabitants from the open

living area and courtyard whereas to access private areas one must do a one-hundred-and-eighty degree turn and walk down the horizontal circulation zone going through the same experience. (Kroll, 2010)



Figure 3: Open terrace on Curutchet house

source: (Curutchet House)



Figure 4: Roof garden on Villa Savoye

source: (Villa Savoye)

As for the Gehry's residence, the house is mostly emphasized on its private area. It is known that the new house is built around the old house. (Perez, 2010) This gives Gehry more opportunity to build his own private and public areas to his own liking. From the outside of the house, one can only see the corrugated metal sheets making and a small window that leads into the private courtyard. (Perez, 2010) The house is surrounded by trees, with complete privacy, as they close all the gaps above eye level. The house barely has any public spaces that can be seen by outsiders. This is because, since it is a house where he and his family were living in, he feels the need to keep the place as private as possible for the comfort of his family. It is quite different from the Norton house that he built for artist Lynn Norton and writer William Norton. In Norton house there is an obvious box in front of the house which is the studio and it looks as if it is floating on a pillar towards the front of the main terrace and accessible only by an exterior stairway (Molloy, 2013) .The studio can be seen by public whereas the living spaces is located at the back to maintain privacy.



Figure 5: The studio in Norton House

source: (Norton House)

Le Corbusier has properly designed and takes into account the spaces that he is going to place in the Curutchet house, making it easy for the user to access and move around the house. From the street that leads to the office and residential area is connected by a ramp which is inspired by the Greeks. The Greeks used to draw inclined paths leading to their buildings, breaking them in a zigzag manner to provide different angles to the eye of the beholder (Gardinetti, 2012). For Le Corbusier, the movement organizes the order of architecture. The ramp in the house gives a dynamic difference of the angle of vision and breaks the traditional perspective image. Since there are two different blocks which are the office and residential area, Le Corbusier have to consider a lot of spaces. As for the office, there is a waiting area for the patience to wait for their turn, consultation office is where the client meets his patience and an independent toilet. As for the residential area, it is divided into two floors. The first floor is where the social area of the house is located such as the wide terrace, living room, dining room and kitchen (Holanda, 2012). Using one of his five architectural principles, Corbusier has incorporated the use of roof garden in this house which is at the wide terrace (Arsenault, 2014). From the wide open terrace one can enjoy a magnificent view of the park. As for the second floor is where the bedrooms and studio located. The use of the roof garden and the ramp can also be seen in his other buildings such as again, the Villa Savoye. In Villa Savoye, the ramps are moving from the lower level all the way to the rooftop garden, which requires the users to slow down and experience the movement between spaces (Kroll, 2010).



Figure 6: The ramp that leads to the office and residential area

source: (Le Corbusier Curutchet House, 2011)



Figure 7: The ramp that leads to the roof

source: (Villa Savoye)

As for Gehry's residence the spaces of the house has already been placed by the architect that built the bungalow house since Gehry bought it from someone else but it does not stop Gehry from doing his own improvisation. For the original spaces, there are bedrooms, living area, kitchen and dining room on the ground floor and a garage located outside (Perez, 2010). Frank Gehry have added corrugated layers of

metal boxes Cubist skylights and windows was used to create a larger sense of space and movement in the kitchen and dining room. The cube light flooded kitchen space while maintaining privacy. The kitchen floor is also covered with asphalt, suggesting a path to the outside of the original bungalow (Perez, 2010). On the second floor is where the master bedroom, second bedroom and outdoor deck located. As the year passed, Gehry's family started to expand, his children were growing up and he feels the need to make another renovation to his house (Minner, 2011). To make sure to be able to make his family live under one roof, he changed the garage to a guest room and game room and added pool.



Figure 8: The Cubist skylights and windows in the kitchen

source: (Gehry's Residence)

In conclusion, the way Le Corbusier explained or generates his idea on the circulation, private and public areas and spaces is different with Frank Gehry. Both of the architects have their own way of showing their own style in their designs. The way Le Corbusier designed his buildings is simple compared to Frank Gehry who prefers to use loud or abstracts to represent his buildings. Le Corbusier have also introduced the five architectural principles that is still being use until today and Frank Gehry's building never fail to give an amazing impression towards the users. Nevertheless, both of the architects are great architects and their buildings are still being use until today for the younger generation to refer to. Hence, they are called the masters of architects.

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CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE

BY

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In this essay there is going to be a thorough comparison between two great architects, namely, Le Corbusier whom is a Swiss-French architect and Frank Gehry of Canadian origin. The comparison will be done via two of their famous creations which are the Curutchet house designed by Le Corbusier in the year 1949 in La Plata, Argentina and Gehry's Residence built by Frank Gehry in the year 1977 located in Santa Monica, California. Both of their buildings had been constructed in different time frames but they have carried their ideas throughout in their timeline of designing structures. This essay will further discuss on the differences in their concept and a comparison of the structures of the respective buildings.

The concept of the Curutchet House by Le Corbusier was to integrate the building into its natural surroundings. (Lapunzina, 1997) Corbusier had a very formal respect for the environment and took into account the nature available on the site before designing the building. This is fairly evident in the front of the terrace which functions like a screen, continuing the front line, truly blending in with the existing site. The Curutchet house is visually integrated into the context of the tree through the courtyard, transparencies of the house and the fragmented spaces available throughout. (Lapunzina, 1997) Speaking of spaces, he took them into account and had neatly divided it into two which were the public and private spaces. Both of the volumes were differentiated, allowing each of its function to be distributed clearly, organized under special characteristics respectively. Though both of these spaces were separate, the area is articulated by ramps and a courtyard that brought the entire structure together rather intelligently. The presence of the tree in the centre of the structure was to highlight its presence and was to be treated as a virtual boundary to distinguish the private and public space of the house. Corbusier's aim was to produce a unique and unprecedented structure with the Curutchet house. He

had wanted to design a delicate fabric between the old and new where there is continuity and a smooth blend between the two, the wise use of space through careful planning, and the creation of new spaces like the terrace and the patio.

On the other hand, Frank Gehry's concept in Gehry's Residence is a stark difference when compared to Le Corbusier's concept. He had boldly showcased his house in a complete stand-out from its surroundings without the slightest hint of wanting to conform or to blend in. Gehry was a pioneer standing behind the symbol of Deconstructivism and having said that, it was rather difficult to understand the deconstructivist aspect of the house.

The structure screams full on contemporary in comparison to the rest of the houses in the neighbourhood which, of course, led to many disapprovals in the vicinity. He believed in balancing fragments and whole, raw and refined, the new and old, (Forster 1998) though the balancing aspect of it was not really seen or felt in this particular design. There is no order or planning in the structure of this house, neither is there spatial organization as each addition to the house over the years is done based on the current needs of the family.

The tilted glass cube in Gehry's Residence (Gehry, 2010)

The ghosts of cubism is often spoken of, where he voices his fondness for the tilted glass cube which plays a trick on the mind. When light falls through the tilted glass cube in the evenings, it reflects the moon in the wrong place causing confusion in the inhabitant of his actual position in the house. (Fransesco, 1998) From this, it is evident that he favours illusionary aspects that add on to the confusion of the entire structure. Many critics from that particular era later on believed that Gehry's residence is a work of art intertwined with architecture.

Next, is the comparison of structures of both houses beginning with the Curutchet house. The Curutchet house simply follows the five architectural principles invented by le Corbusier himself which are, the pilotis, the free plan, free façade, ribbon windows and the terrace garden.

Example of the five architectural principle used in the Villa Savoye (Nick Ehert 2001)

Though all five of these principles are prominently seen in the Villa Savoye, only three stand out more whereas the other two are subtler in the Curutchet house. According to his first principle, the pilotis, the house is arranged in a grid of columns irrelevant to the location of the walls, raising the building from ground. (Lapunzina, 1997)

This leads to the second and third principle, the free facade and free plan, which frees the walls from structure, providing flexibility in the layout and connection spaces, and as a consequence the facade becomes transparent. Lastly, the fourth

and fifth principles which are the ribbon windows that are large in size and provides ventilation and natural light to the space, as well as the terrace garden that is used for domestic purposes. Overall, the structure is harmonious where each aspect of the house compliments the other giving off a calming effect. There is a fine use of light throughout the building and clever spatial arrangement, for example, the ramp that acts as an element that elevates the internal spacing of the house. As quoted by Dr. Claudia Conenna, "with these elements, Le Corbusier creates dynamic spatial situations, varied perceptions of visuals and perspectives, aside of a consistent transition of scale and lighting in the whole space, with the intention to move (both kinetic and emotionally) to the man who lives the building."

Natural lighting via the Ribbon windows in The Curutchet House (Azparren, 2010)

In comparison to the Curutchet house, the structure of Gehry's residence is a jarring difference in terms of aesthetics, space and planning. It is well known that the couple had bought a Dutch house and reformed it maintaining the original house in the middle, yet Gehry had managed to make it look nothing like the original house.

The interior finishes of the original house had been stripped to reveal the support of structure which was a part of the deconstructivist idea in relevance with his concept. (Heyer, 2011). The original house was painstakingly embedded with multiple additions and conflicting structures thrown in randomly as a work of art without any further reasoning. Despite all the additions made, the end product of the house did not reveal that it had been worked on. It had a look that suggested the twisted forms

from within had always been there from the time it had been built. A second “skin” wraps around the front of the house and the site of the additional volume. The space between the original wall and the new wall is displaced and is barely cohesive. There seems to be a gap in between the interior and exterior areas, the original and the added, and the structure and facade causing a visual and spatial conflict. The forms are placed under tension and there is a sense of complication moving on from one form to another. Overall, the house seems like a strange artifact placed in an unrelated site that gives off a trapped and distorted vibe.

In a nutshell, it can be deduced from this essay that Le Corbusier and Frank Gehry has vast difference in terms of concept and structure which then leads to obvious differences in all aspects. It can be seen in the Curutchet house that Le Corbusier values nature and gives utmost importance to blend his design with it as opposed to Frank Gehry whom wanted his house to be a huge contrast to everything else on site. Structure wise, the Curutchet house played with natural lightings and had a proper journey through the spaces of the house whereas Gehry’s residence has an inconsistent form and a variety of spaces at random locations. Therefore, it can be concluded that these two great architects have very different ideas in design and construction which appeals to different people. There are many lessons and inspirations to be taken from the two architects based on the houses that they have constructed.

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MATERIALS AND STRUCTURE

by

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Frank Gehry and Le Corbusier are two of the greatest modern masters in architecture. Their styles have influenced many architects and contributed to the creation of some of the remarkable architecture we see today. However both their styles have been distinct and in a way they contrast each other. Le Corbusier designs have always emphasized simplicity and clarity of forms and structure, while on the other hand Frank Gehry constructed designs of playful and irregular forms giving his buildings a whimsical touch. This paper will compare both their architectural styles through their buildings, the Curutchet house and Gehry's residence. Although both buildings serve the same purpose they yet follow different design philosophies and approaches. This paper will highlight the setting, the materials and the overall structure of the two buildings.

The Curutchet house was completed on 1953. It was designed for a surgeon and his family of four. The house comprised of a working area and a family dwelling. The design followed his style of flowing geometry and free plans. His concept was emphasized on the relationship between human and nature. According to Carlos (2011), the closeness to nature and the adjacent building proportions is what influenced le Corbusier to integrate the house to its surroundings. Similar to his other buildings, a roof garden and other open spaces occupied the dwelling. He designed the house around a central space that highlighted the presence of a tree. Where the tree acts as a connection between the private and public space of the house, differentiating the two volumes. This allowed the spaces to be distributed and organized according to their special characteristics.

Gehry's residence on the other hand follows a different approach. While the Curutchet house integrates with its context, Gehry's residence controverts with its surrounding of the quiet suburban lot. Although the main building is not originally his, the various changes he added later on, are what made the building widely controversial. He bought the house in 1977, a pink Dutch Colonial, two storey, gambrel-roofed bungalow on a corner lot set in Santa Monica. (Hoyt, 2012). A year later, Gehry re-designed the house as a work of deconstructionist architecture. He kept the existing house but wrapped the façade from three different sides leaving the rear façade intact. He stripped the walls, torn some down and added some, and the old modest house became a loud screech of contemporary style among the neighbouring houses.

As for the materials, le Corbusier choice for the Curutchet house followed his other buildings such as villa Savoye and villa La Rocha. As seen on (figure1), (figure2) and (figure3) the materials used for the three buildings are very limited and monochromatic compared to these in Gehry's residence. Construction of his buildings always required heavy usage of steel and concrete tinted with glazing. The curutchet house was no exception. He believed that concrete presents purity and enables building to be built on a larger scale. The curutchet house was also painted white Inside out. Surfaces painted white, express clarity and indicate purity through out the building, in addition to that they make the surrounding look more spacious.

However, in Gehry's residence, a number of materials were used for the wrapping around the old building. Frank Gehry's wanted to experiment with different raw materials. He infolded the house with corrugated aluminium, plywood, corrugated metal and chain link fencing, as seen on (figure 4) this fragmentation of unconventional materials made the house look like it belonged to a different background and period. This made the building stand out among its neighbouring houses, particularly because the neighbouring houses were typical suburban dwellings of a monotonous design. Moreover the random collage of these industrial materials and the unpolished finish of the structure gives the impression that the house is being continuously under construction. The overall finish of the building does not display a welcoming or a warm imprint but rather a rough feeling and continuous distraction due to the inconsistency of patterns and variety of elements.

However as you go inside the house, the use of material becomes more constant and harmonized, the interior is mainly constructed of timber wood which along with the excessive exposure of light it imitates an intimate and a homier environment compared to the exterior.

Lastly, for the structure and overall form, both buildings differ drastically from one another. For one, the Curutchet house is elevated from the ground while Gehry's residence is set on the ground. Le Corbusier's five principles of architecture are used on the Curutchet house. The house is made up of 5 concrete slabs and 15 columns, these slabs are supported by the columns which are arranged in a grid manner. They are built all the way from the ground to all the floors above. This usage of pilotis free the floor from the grip of the ground as well as excludes the framework of the

load bearing walls. (Garkavenko, 2013). Thus allowing the building to gain its free façade and open floor plan. Where the façade and plan are not constrained by carrying the walls any more, this independence of walls provide wide flexibility in arranging the layout and spaces as well as allowing direct exposure of light. Apart from that the use of pilotis leave adequate free space beneath the building. While le Corbusier had a plan ahead of the construction that would take part in building, Gehry started restructuring the building without a previous coherent plan. The original structure is the conventional two-storey bungalow. Gehry stripped down some interior finishes from inside the residence, he wanted to expose the structural details like frames wooden support beams, girders and joists. His intention was to expose both the new and old elements of the house.

Some of the structures that he added is a 6 feet tilted glass at the centre of the living room. According to Lubowicki "The living room wasn't comfortable, but it was a really interesting space to be in." This shows that when Gehry first started restructuring the building, he had no intention of enhancing the building's functionality but merely changing it physically.

To Conclude, Frank Gehry and le Corbusier architectural style have been quite different, While Le Corbusier focused on establishing ideal forms of geometry that emphasized on the human relationship with nature and the harmonization of architecture with the landscape, Gehry preferred the use of unconventional materials that gave an unpolished finish and established ununiformed, distorted forms of buildings that usually contrasts its background. Despite the differences in their work, through out their whole career, they both have stood with their philosophies and own perspective of architecture through out their whole career. Which resulted in leaving a huge impact and imprint in the architecture today.

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ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

BY

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Le Corbusier and Frank Gehry both are greatest and master architects . both have their own way and inspiration of getting their ideas on making one great master piece. Le Corbusier, worked in Switzerland during the world war 1 and did not return to paris until the war ended. During that period of time, he studies on theoretical architectural studies using modern techniques. One of his early projects are dom-ino house this model was consisting of concrete slabs supported by a minimal number of thin reinforced concrete columns around the edges ,with stairways access to each level on one side of the floor plan. His buildings are villa savoye, villa la roche , unite d'habitation , notre dame du haut, ronchamp and buildings in chandigarh, india. On the other hand Frank Gehry established his practice in 1960s. Gehry's earliest commission were all in Southern California , where he design relatively small scale yet innovative commercial structures such as, Santa monica place. And residential buildings such as eccentric Norton house. The most notable design is his own santa monica residence which is his very own house frank gehry residence. Later on he designed the guggenheim museum bilbao, walt Disney concert hall, Louis Vuitton foundation , weisman art museum , dancing house, art gallery of Ontario, emp museum, cinemathèque française, biomuseo, ohlert-keefe museum of art. Frank gehry and Le Corbusier both have different way of expressing the architectural style. The architectural style of both architects are very different.

Both have their very own philosophy on designing a building. Mr Frank Gehry does not really associate with movement, his design philosophy is based on Deconstructivism. The approach is characterized by the distortion and fragmentation. It is a form of semiotic analysis. The visual and appearance of the building is characterized as unpredictable and controlled chaos. This philosophy of Mr. Gehry deconstructivism, came as a critical to modernism. Where the forms of a building is expected to follow from its function. His work is mainly through his use of asymmetry, exaggerated proportions and unconventional materials. His designs have influenced the 20th century where he was awarded Pritzker Prize. His work reflects contemporary philosophies regarding the social harmony and machinery like organization. For example, the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain and the Walt Disney Concert Hall. Both the work is very iconic, the features are asymmetrical and the features of the exterior are titanium glass where both are designed with the shape rectangular. He played with the shape rectangular and he dramatically curve and fold the shape to make it very irregular looking.

The building above shows that it is deconstructivism how distorted the building is with the irregular shapes of rectangular. the rigid geometric forms.

Le Corbusier's is known for his emblematic figure of urbanism and modern architecture. Le Corbusier is really an interesting architect where since in the 30s he has already thought of the ideal proportions of a person where. He defines a system based on the number of gold whose basic unit is in the human body. He even gave a name of his ideal standard of modern architecture "Le Modulor" means the modular.

His philosophy is more to a placed system of harmony and proportion which is very different from Frank Gehry's philosophy. His faith with the mathematical order of the universe is very close to the golden section where he describes as "Rhythms apparent to the eye and clear in their relations with one another". He measures the average American height of 180 cm and when he raised his hand to 230 cm tall so these proportions would be universal.

Figure 2: the picture above shows the studies of human proportions of Le Corbusier.

The architect loves to play with lighting and how it enters the building. He once wrote that "Architecture is the masterly, correct and magnificent play of masses brought together in light. Our eyes are made to see forms in light; light and shade reveal these forms..." . From these words he contributed that the work of an architectural lighting designer could bring to the project. Hence, it is a careful balancing act between science and art brought up together to be a master piece.

Frank Gehry's design principles where he explores light, sound, movement and materials. He studies and understands the psychology of human behavior, where it sets him apart in the fields of architecture and design. Frank Gehry to him, physical forms of architecture is not really about physical structure at all but rather expression of all disciplines or art, design and technology coming together to form a solution. Frank Gehry keeps to three of his principles, first, the Purpose before the presentation. For his work initially he would start his work from the inside and work

all the way outwards. A counterintuitive approach that at a building's purpose before presentation. He would study and think about how sound would impact the audience like the orchestra in a concert hall. How to make an art work and put it into a building and how it would interact with the people will weave their way through the experience in the building. His designs let us see things in a new way and a different way. For us designers, our goals are to fully understand the purpose that is spinning around the problem. An experience would connect the user visually, psychologically and emotionally. Something would be meaningful to them. His second principle is, to Explore and iterate. The tuning of a person's design until the purpose is clearly articulated through the visual presentation. Frank Gehry is the master of finding your way to success. He makes sure to study properly the material of the building. He would find a way to scratch a light into the building. He would never give up to perfect his masterpiece till he got the right and perfect fit for his building. He would never stop doing the impossible. You can see the persistent iterative discipline in his works. Exhaustive of exploring the new materials different material into one building. Different texture would give you different feeling towards a building. Lastly, shape and movement that are overarching themes where choreographically, overall design presentation that would give us a sense of movement with his use of organic forms. The flow where the movement of people in, out the through the experience and progress of a potential energy of a community or individual which his creations interacts. He expresses his designs through the rhythm where our eyes begin to flow the interwoven network. Movement gives you the delicate balance between motion and emotion where dynamic of shape, colour, texture, scale and touch

Figure 3: explore of different material , Frank Gehry's residence , Santa Monica

Frank Gehry's residence would give you an incomplete feeling. The house seems to be under construction.

Le Corbusier design principles that he kept was his five points of modern architecture. Firstly, a house was usually standing from the ground. Hence, Le Corbusier lifted the building over Pilotis. The ground floor of a house is lifted. This is where he invented the reinforced concrete frame to enable building in a simple method to support slabs. He had desired to organize pilotis in a grid. He was influenced by an impression of a classic architecture. The grid was a means to bring the classic qualities to his modern designs. He increased the surface area of a garden leaving a free roof space to make a terrace. Terraces were meant to bring nature to the house. Free facade was the consequence of concrete frame construction. It would give a free plan where the walls are no longer needed. The poles support the concrete and slabs of the upper floors. The free facades that carry nothing will allow the flow of light to flood the space within. The horizontal windows. It is being cut along the entire length to allow the room to be lit equally.

figure 4: Le Corbusiers 5 keys of elements in one building ,the curutchet

Both Frank Gehry and Le Corbusier has their own way to express their way of designing a building. Both buildings they design are beautiful and have their own purpose. Frank gehry lives a continuous state of curiosity when it comes to the psychology of a human being. Art is a free thing to do he would make the impossible possible. To understand how light could alter a person's impression. Other than that, he even could interpret different language as an art and he was not afraid to incorporate such and inspiration to his art work . Le Corbusier would always reminded us that lighting and the space are important for the movement of a person. Two different thing that are relatable and would give a sense of impact to the surrounding. We are sensible to the impact that lighting can have not only in the way we perceive our environment but also in the message that is able to transmit or reinforce. Main goal of achieving in our projects is the creation of the right luminous atmosphere for each activity space. Each space has its destined for different lighting and would give us a different feeling to that certain space. (archidaily, 2010)

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