

Brutalism/The New York
Five/Tectonics1/
Early Environmentalism

Corbusier

Paul Rudolph

Kallman, McKinnell and Knowles

Denys Lasdun

Moshe Safdie

Marcel Breuer

Kenzo Tange

Edward Larrabee Barnes

Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano

Norman Foster

Charles Gwathmey

Richard Meier

Peter Eisenman

John Hejduk

Graves (see Po Mo)

Brutalism

An exploration of concrete

- *Comes from French term, “beton brut”, meaning raw concrete.*
- *Often reveals the texture of the material of rough, poured concrete.*

Le Corbusier



Unite d'Habitation, Marseilles

1946-1952

Photo credit: Trewin/Cobblestone

Le Corbusier



Chandigarh, Punjab, India

1951-1965

Photo credit:

Le Corbusier



Monastery of La Tourette, (near Lyon) France 1953-60

Photo credit: www.greatbuildings.com

Paul Rudolph (1918-1997)



Yale Architecture School, New Haven, Conn

1966

Photo credit: www.bluffton.edu

Paul Rudolph

- Known for his cubist building designs and highly complex floor plans.
- Master of Arch. from Harvard under Gropius.
- His Florida houses catapulted him into larger commissions. One of major architects in what is known as Sarasota School.
- Dean of Yale School of Architecture (for 6 years) after designing the Yale Architecture School building.
- After the Brutalist style, he fell out of favor in the USA and continued to work on projects in Singapore and other Asian countries through the last years of his life.

Paul Rudolph



Yale Architecture School, New Haven, Conn.

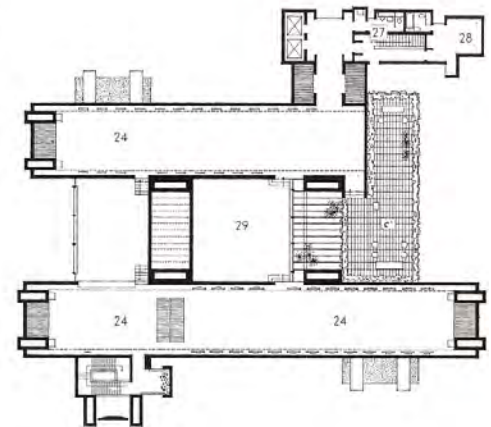
1966

Photo credit: (Bullfinch) and www.bluffton.edu

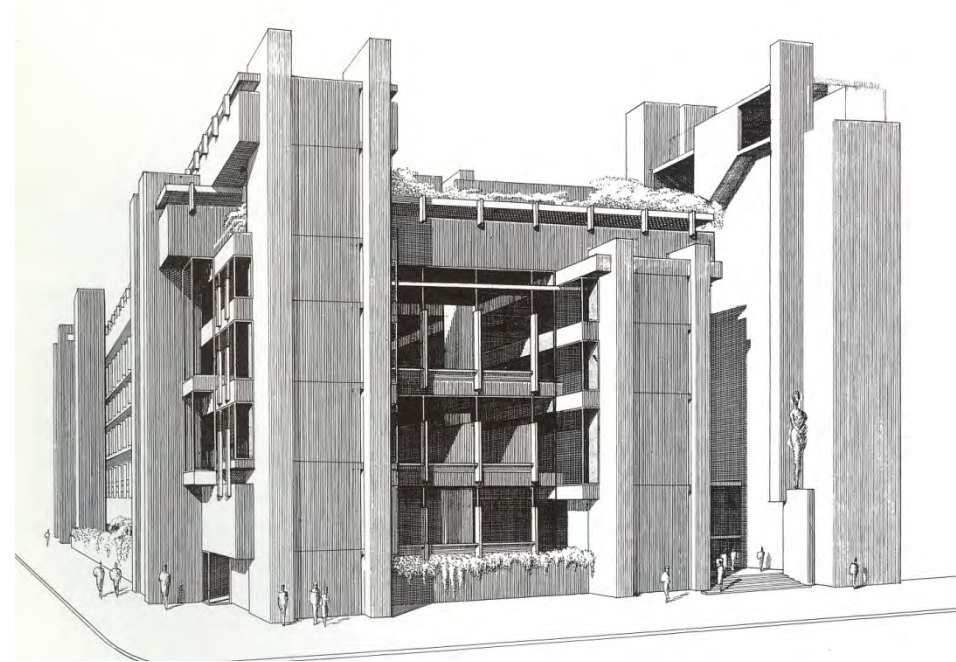
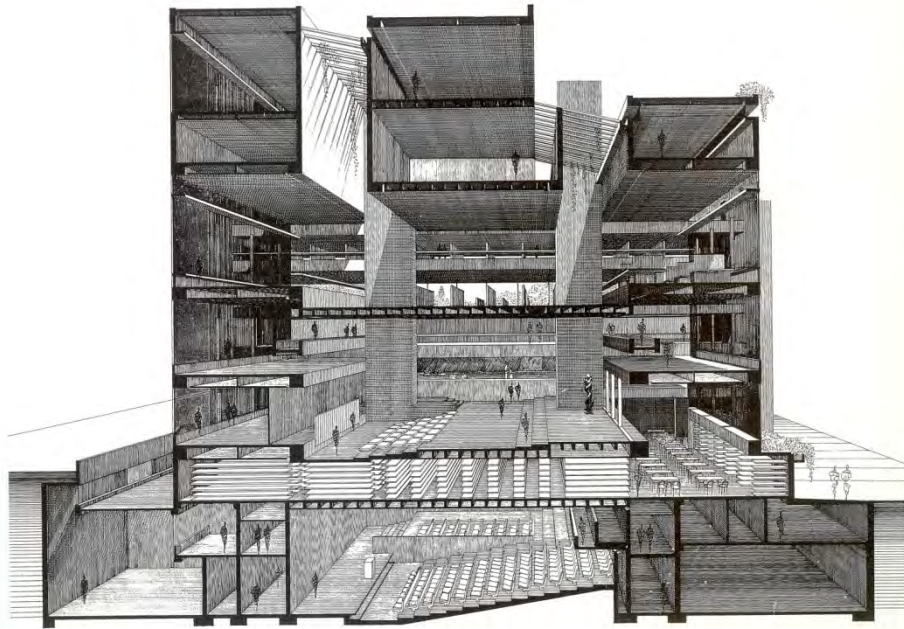
Paul Rudolph



Sixth floor



Seventh floor

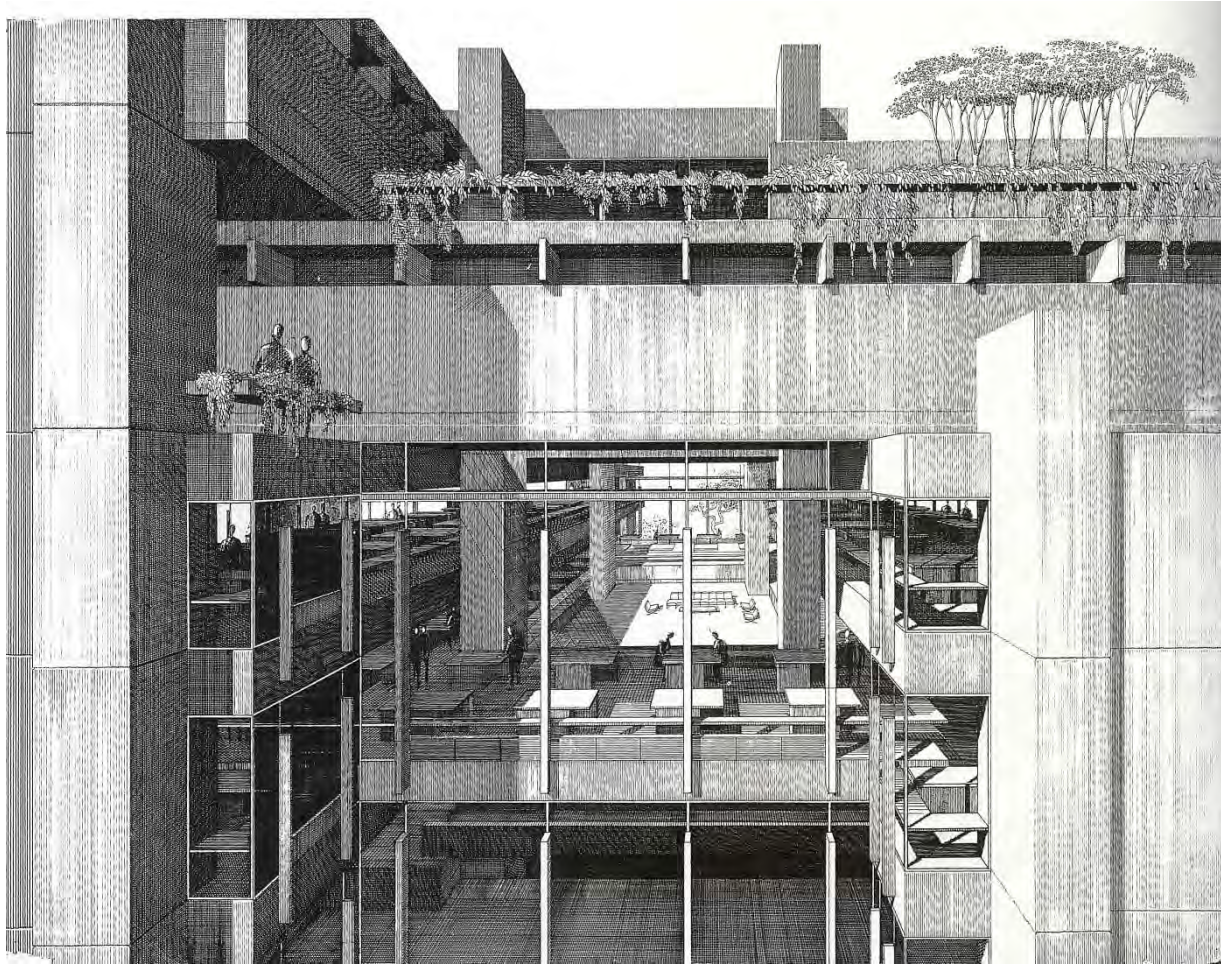


Yale Architecture School, New Haven, Conn.

1966

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)

Paul Rudolph

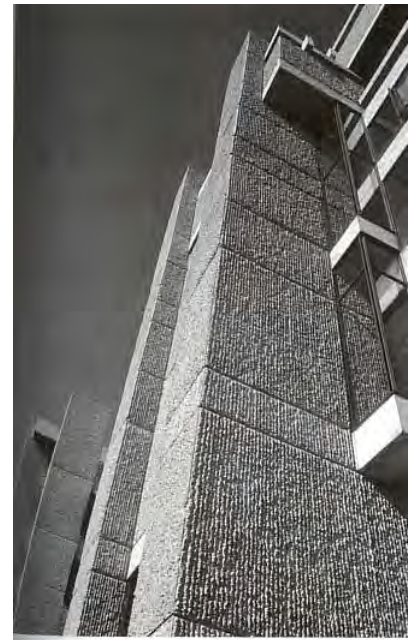


Yale Architecture School, New Haven, Conn.

1966

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)

Paul Rudolph



Yale Architecture School, New Haven, Conn

1966

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)

Paul Rudolph



State Health Headquarters, Boston, Mass

1970

Photo credit: www.bluffton.edu

Paul Rudolph



State Health Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

1970

Photo credit: www.bluffton.edu

Kallmann, McKinnell and Knowles



Boston City Hall, Boston, Mass.

1962-1967

Photo: H. Sands

Kallmann, McKinnell and Knowles



Boston City Hall, Boston, Mass

1962-1967

Photo: H. Sands

Denys Lasdun (1914-2001)



University of East Anglia, Norwich, England ?

Architecture as urban landscape

Photo credit: Edifice/Darley

Moshe Safdie (1938-)



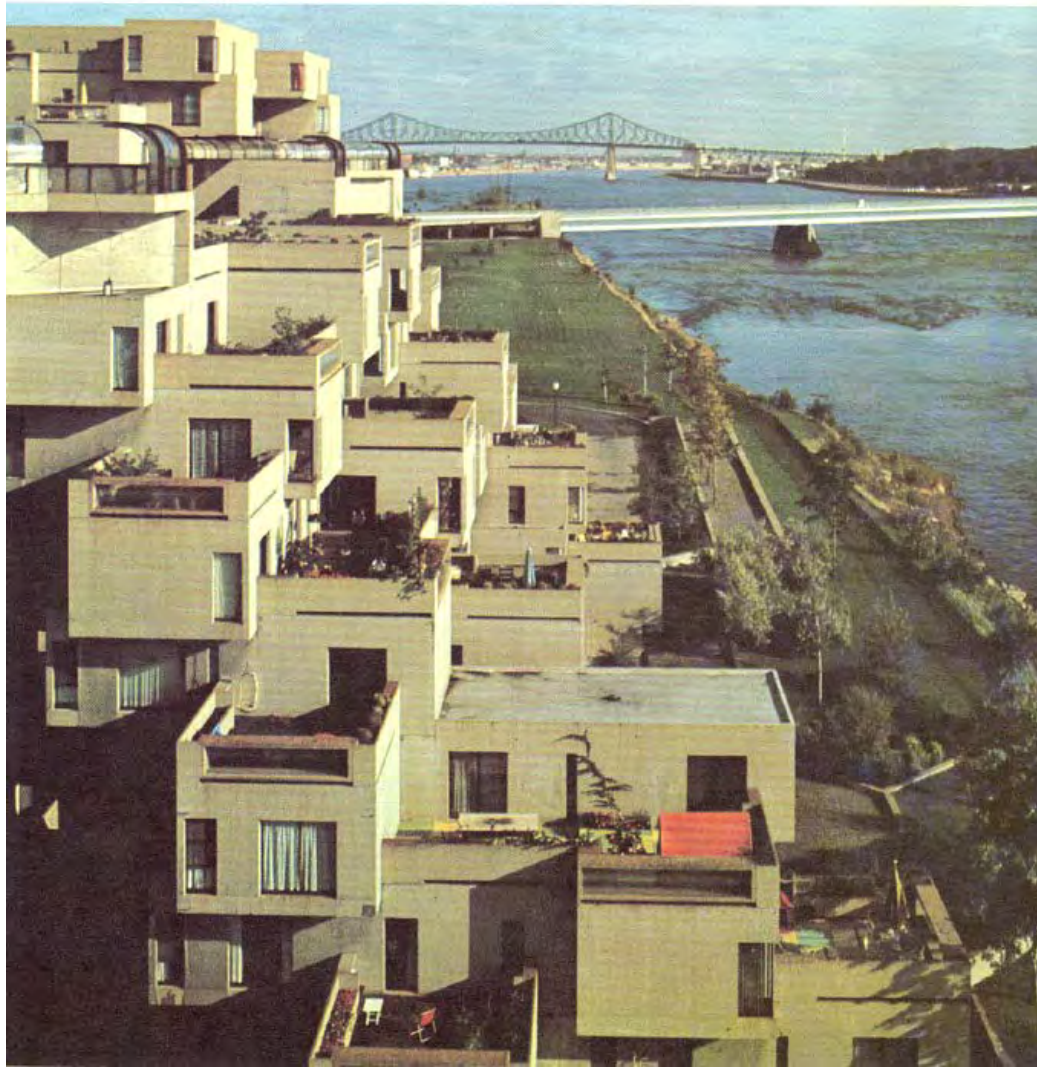
Habitat, Montreal, Canada

(His Master's thesis)

1964-1967

Photo credit: (Web)

Moshe Safdie



Habitat, Montreal, Canada

Photo credit: (Web)



1964-1967

Moshe Safdie



Habitat 67, Montreal, Canada

1967

Marcel Breuer (1902-1981)



Hôtel Le Flaine



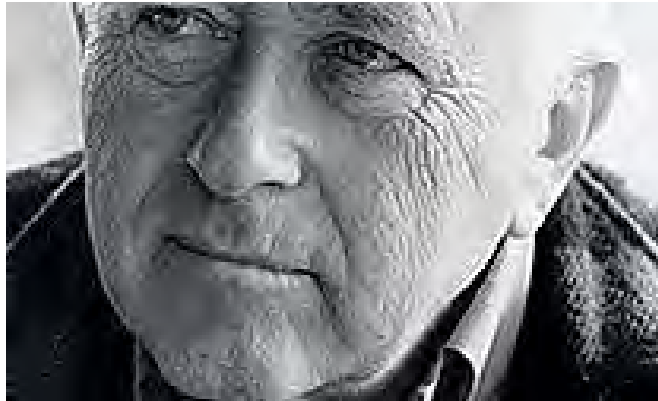
Wassily chair (1925) and Hotel le Flaine

Photo credit: (Web)

Marcel Breuer

- Studied and taught in the Bauhaus in 1920 stressing the combination of art and technology.
- In 1930 went to London and then the USA.
- Showed great interest in modular construction and simple forms in architecture and furniture design.
- One of the fathers of Modernism.
- In 1941 established practice in New York city.
- Preferred for houses separate wings for bedrooms and living.
- After the 1953 commission for UNESCO headquarters in Paris, started using concrete as his primary material with a curvy, sculptural and personal idiom (Brutalism). He often set the windows in soft, pillowy depressions that made concrete appear soft.

Marcel Breuer



Whitney Museum, NYC

Photo credit: (Web)

1963

Marcel Breuer



Whitney Museum, NYC

1963

Photo credit: (Web)

Marcel Breuer



New York University (now Bronx Community) 1957

Photo credit: (Web)

Marcel Breuer



Koeffler House, Switzerland

1967

Photo credit: (Web)

Marcel Breuer

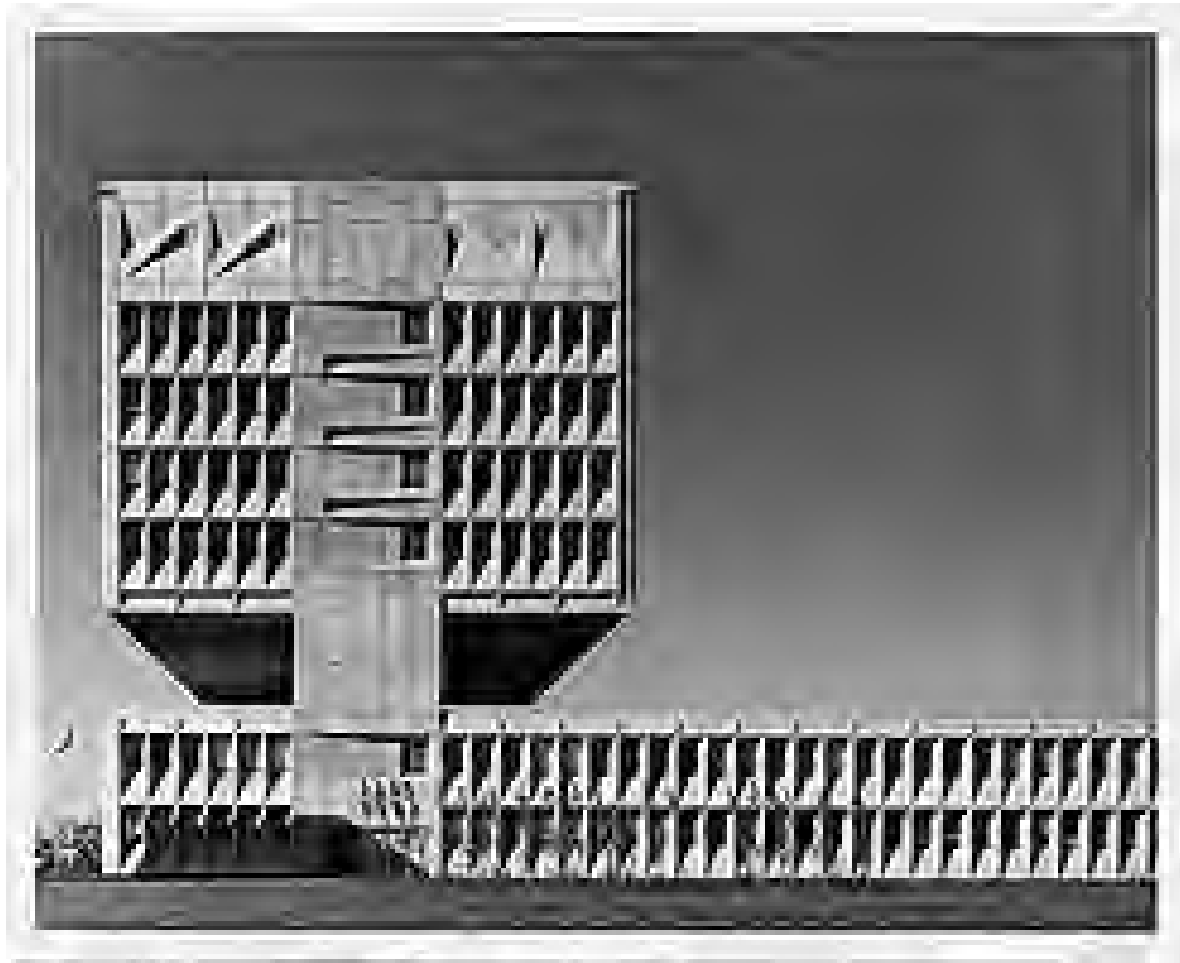


St. Francis de Sales church

1967

Photo credit: (Web)

Marcel Breuer



Armstrong Rubber (New Haven, CT)

1970

Photo credit: (Web)

Marcel Breuer



Atlanta (Georgia) library

Photo credit: (Web)

1977

Kenzo Tange (1913-2005)

Centro Della Pace - Hiroshima
Museo e Memorial



Centro Della Pace - Hiroshima
Centro Comunitario e Museo



Hiroshima Memorial, Hiroshima, Japan

1963

Kenzo Tange

- Combined traditional styles with modernism.
- Was influenced by LeCorbusier and designed major buildings in five continents.
- Assistant professor in Tokyo
- Created in 1960 a plan for Tokyo with a radical redesign of the city. It was not fully implemented.
- The 1964 Tokyo olympic gym is among the most beautiful buildings of the 20th century.

Kenzo Tange



Shizoka Press, Tokyo, Japan

1967

Kenzo Tange



St. Mary's Church, Tokyo, Japan

1963

The New York Five

(The white houses)

The New York Five

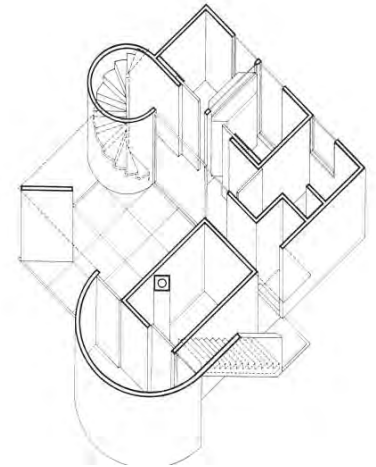
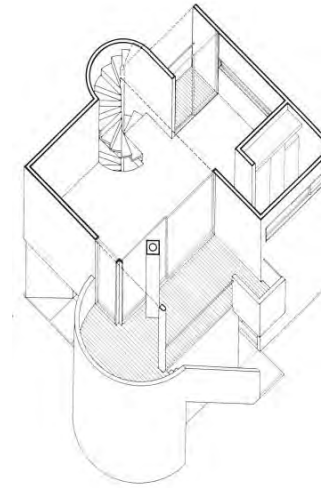
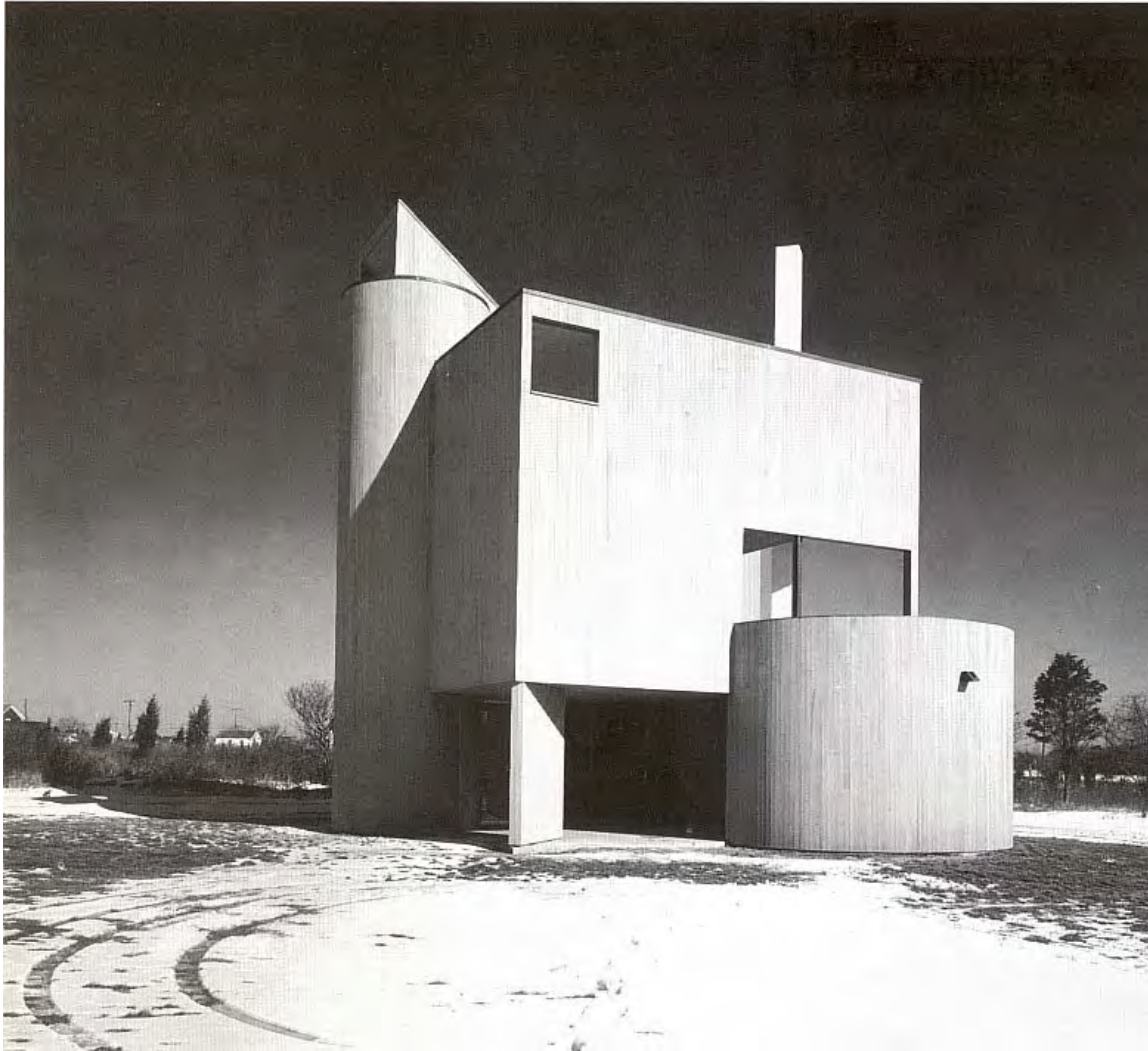
Five New York Architects:

Peter Eisenman; Michael Graves; Charles Gwathmey;
John Hejduk; Richard Meier.

From MoMa's Philip Johnson's exhibit in 1967 and subsequent book in 1972.

- Common allegiance to a pure form of architecture modernism. based on 1920-30 LeCorbusier although more individual.
- Social and academic allegiance mentored by P. Johnson.
- They were attacked on the grounds that their work was mostly buildings indifferent to site and users and divorced from daily life (unworkable buildings)

Charles Gwathmey (1938-2009)

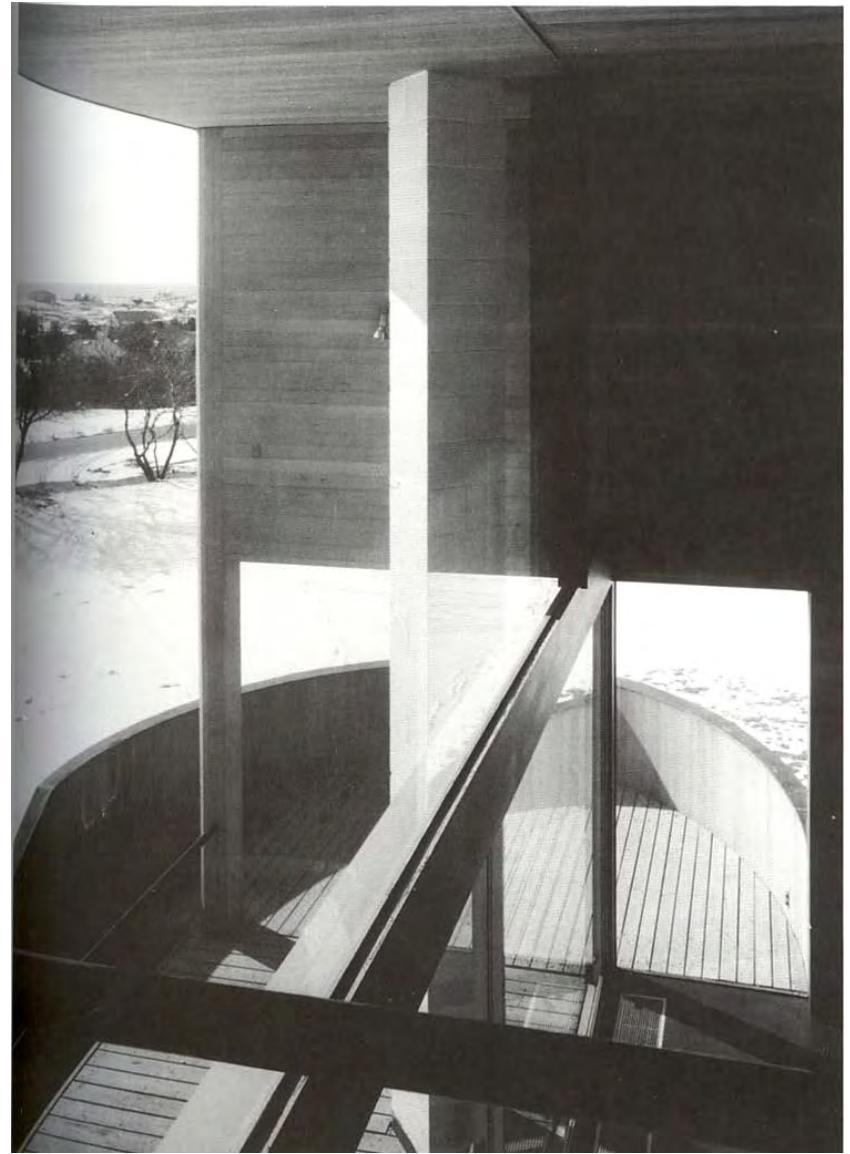
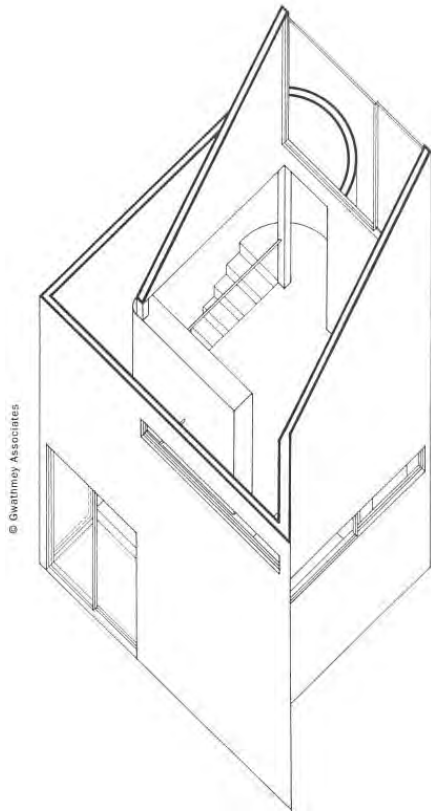


Gwathmey Residence, Amagansett, NY

1963

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)

Charles Gwathmey



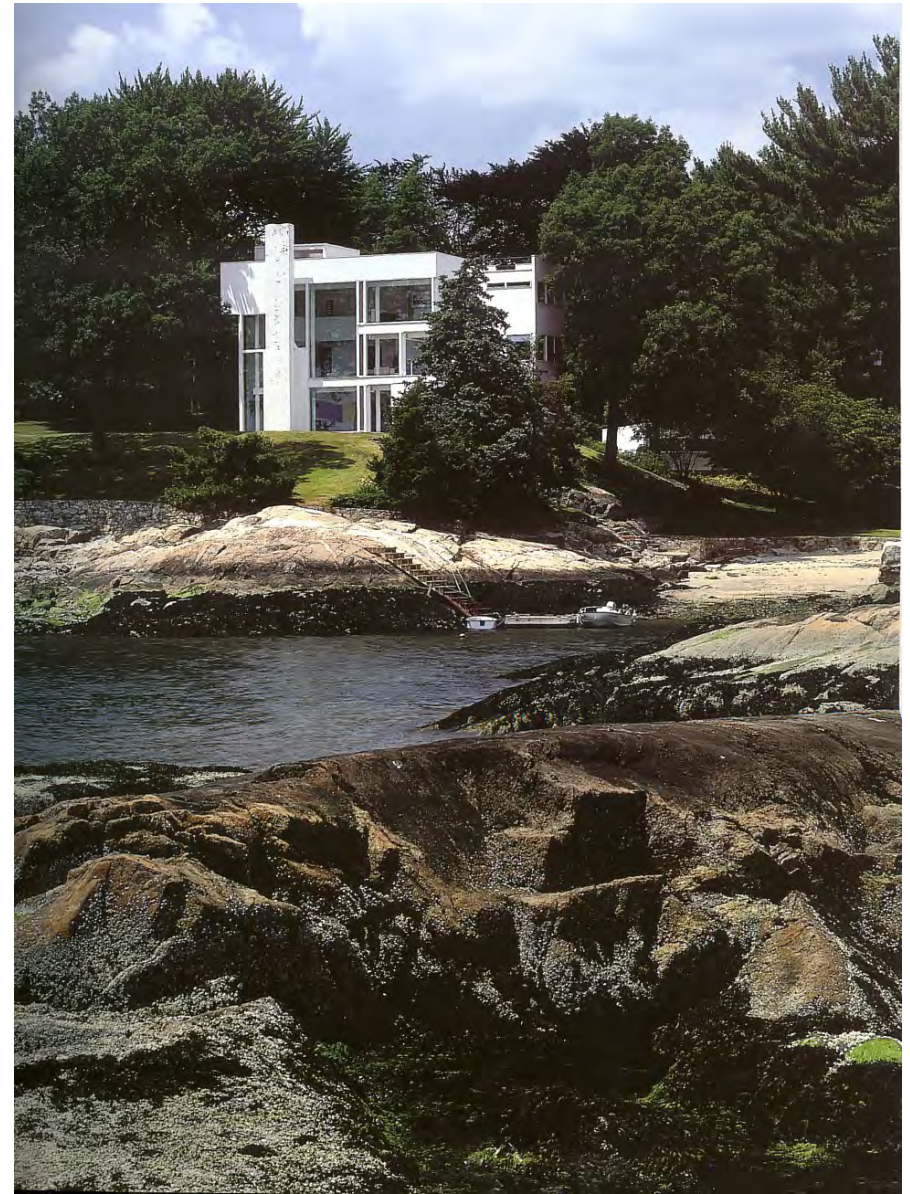
Gwathmey Residence, Amagansett, NY

1963

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)

Richard Meier

(1934-)



Smith House, Darien, Connecticut

1967

Photo: A. Minchin

Richard Meier

- Rationalist designs and the use of white
- Heir to Gropius and early LeCorbusier.
- He has built more than any other architect using LeCorbusier ideas, particularly Ville Savoye and the Swiss Pavillion.
- Other influences: Mies van der Rohe, F. Ll.Wright and Barragan (without the color).
- First architect ever commissioned to participate in building design for a computer game.

*A new respect for the environment
and a return to vernacular materials*

Edward Larrabee Barnes

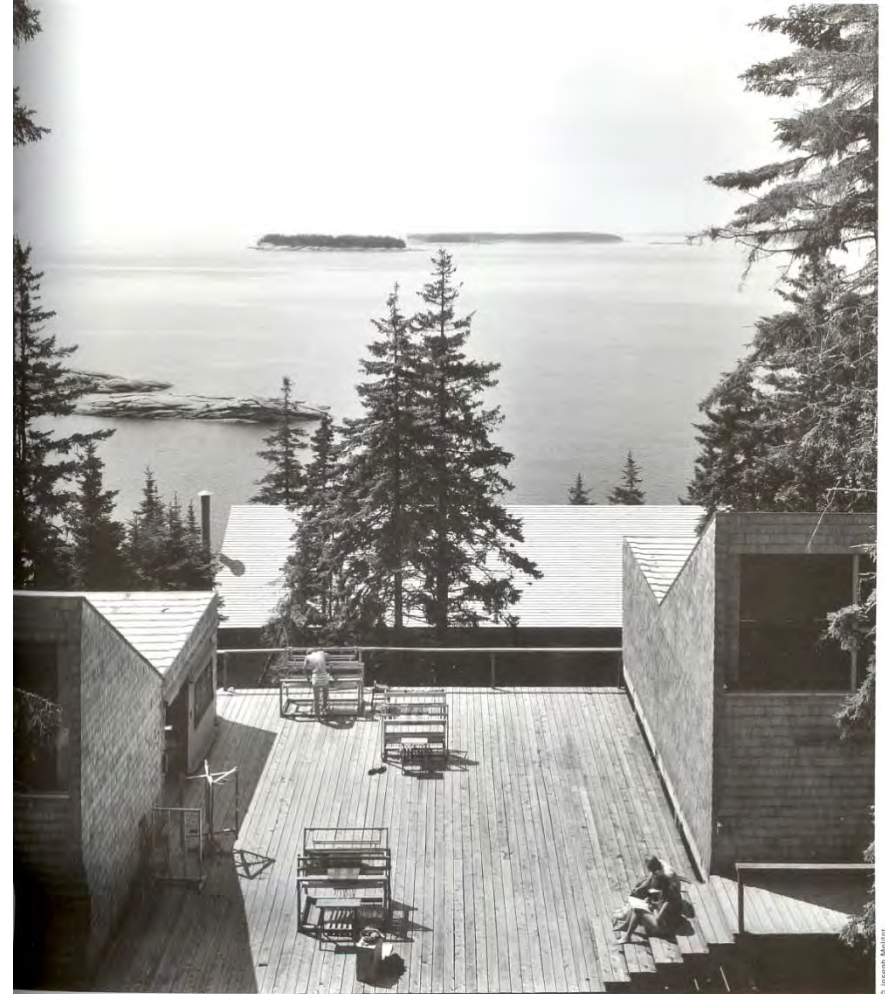
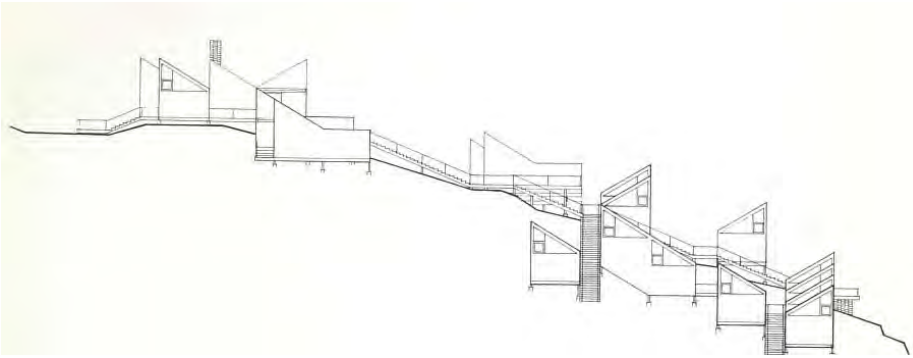
(1915-2004)



Haystack Mountain School, Deer Island, Maine 1960

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)

Edward Larrabee Barnes



Haystack Mountain School, Deer Island, Maine 1960

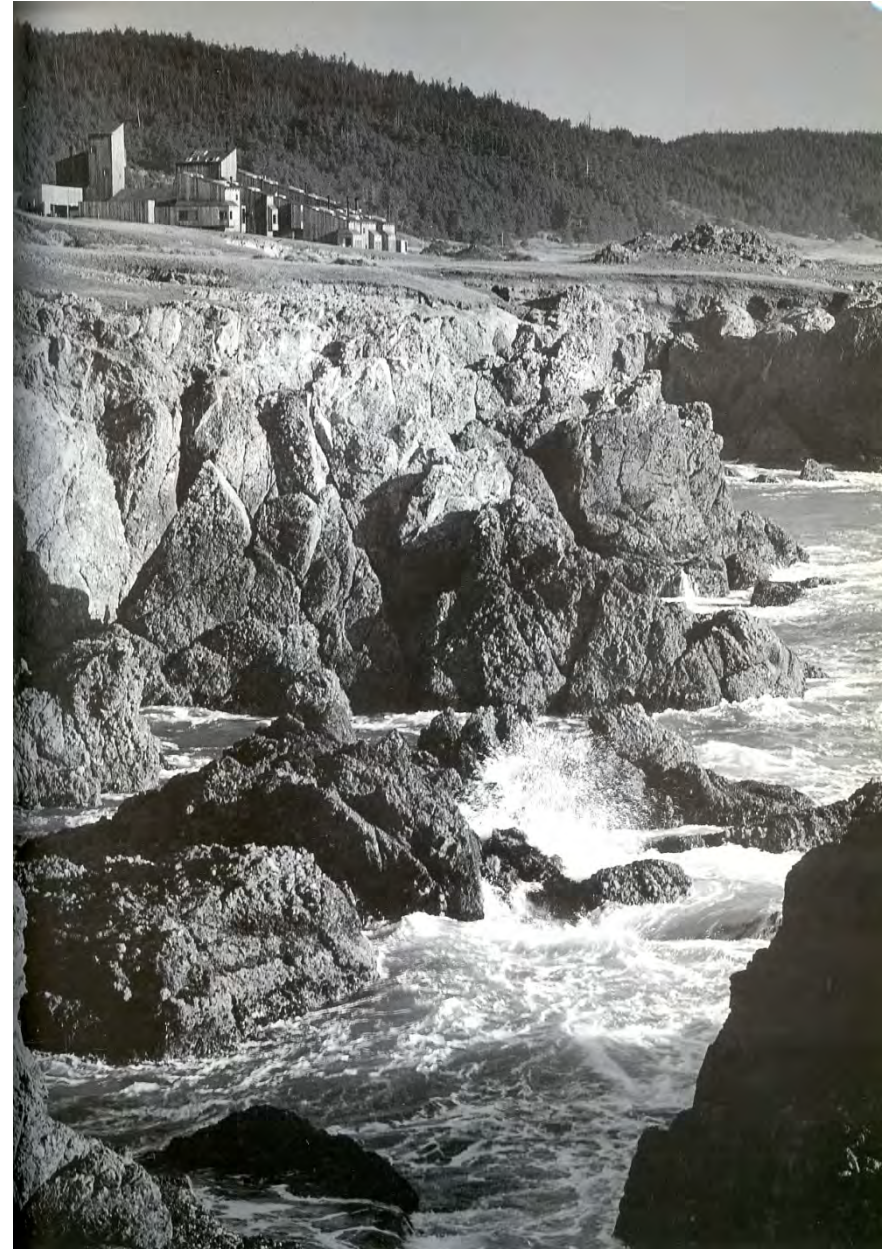
Photo credit: Joseph Moiter

Moore Lyndon Turnbull Whitaker



Sea Ranch, California 1963

Photo credit: Morley Baer



Richard Meier

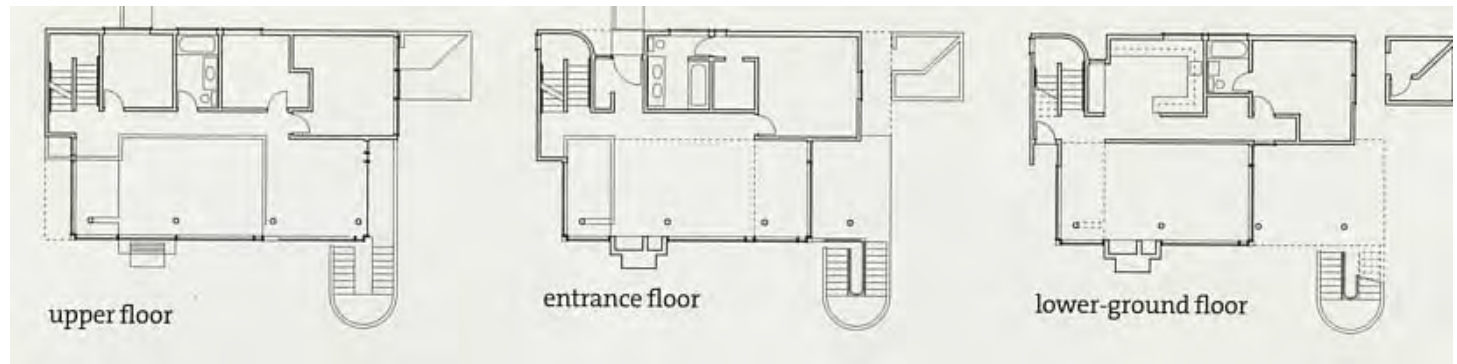


Smith House, Darien, Connecticut

Photo: A. Minchin

1967

Richard Meier



Smith House, Darien, Connecticut

1967

Photo: A. Minchin

Richard Meier



Weinstein House, Old Westbury, NY

1969

Photo: Ezra Stoller

Richard Meier



Douglas House, Harbor Springs, Michigan

Photo: (Pearman)

1973

Richard Meier

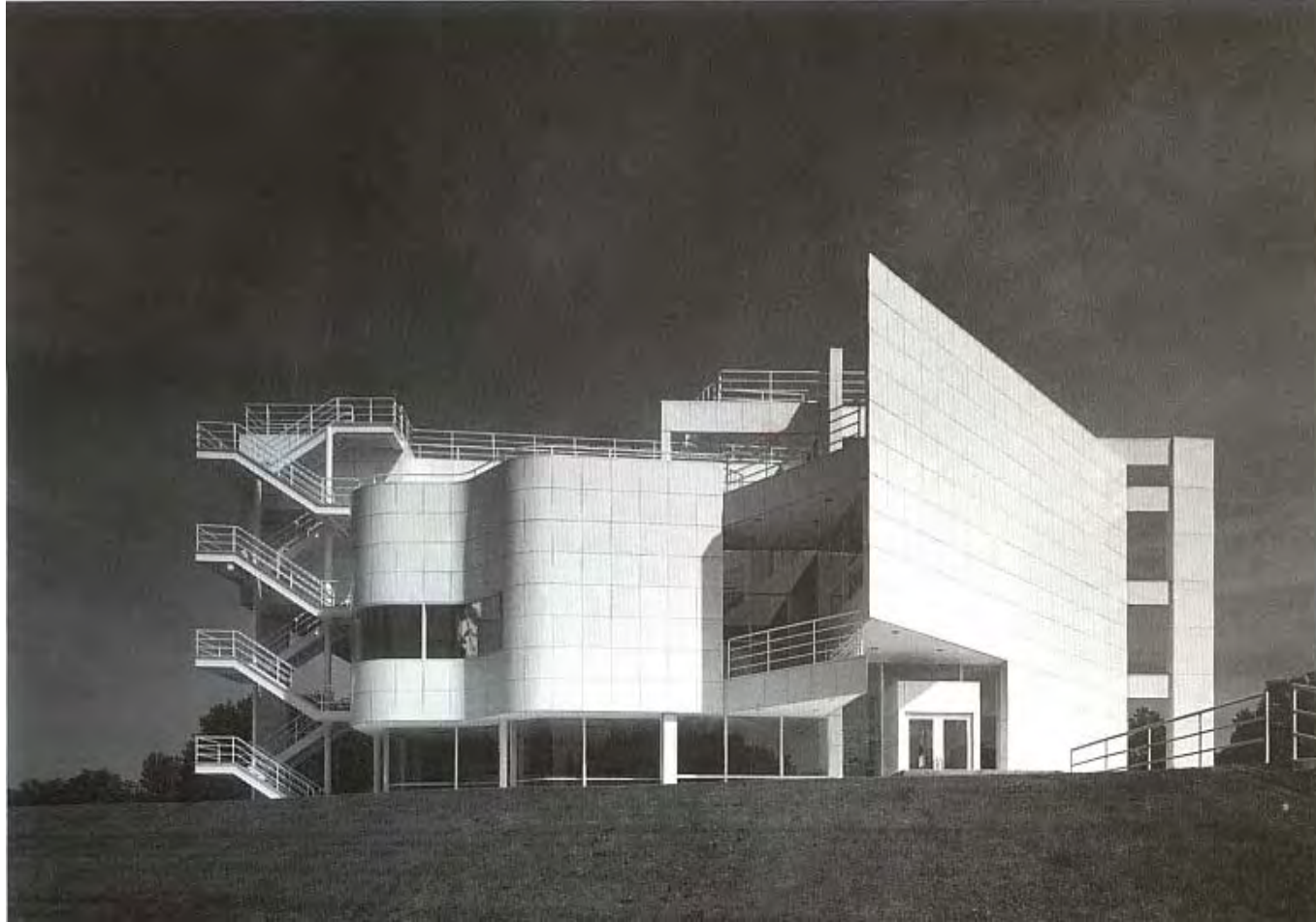


Douglas House, Harbor Springs, Michigan

1973

Photo: (Pearman)

Richard Meier

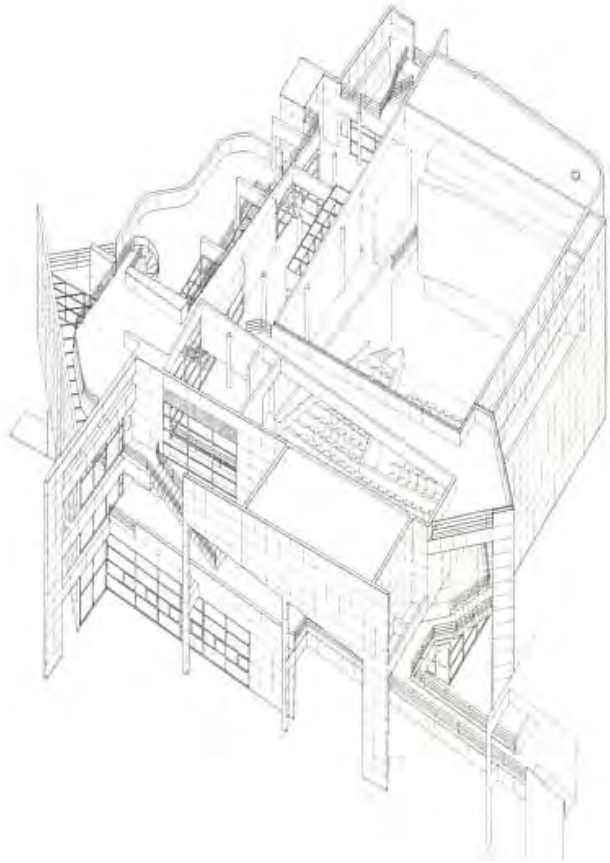


Athenaeum, New Harmony, Indiana

Photo: Ezra Stoller

1975

Richard Meier

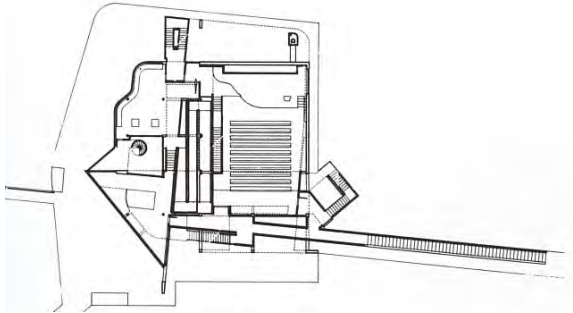


Athenaeum, New Harmony, Indiana

Photo: Ezra Stoller

1975

Richard Meier



Athenaeum, New Harmony, Indiana

Photo: Ezra Stoller

1975

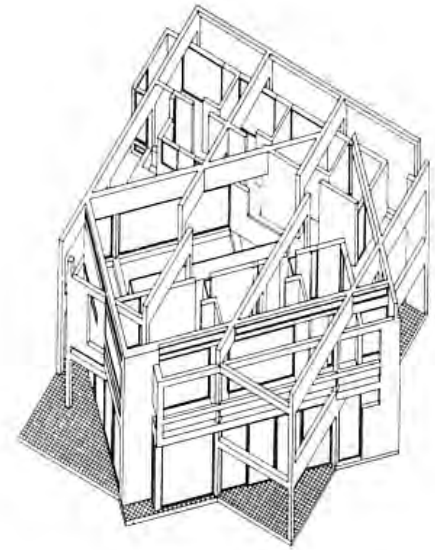
Richard Meier



Museum for Kunsthandwerk, Frankfurt, Germany 1979

Photo: (Phaidon/Pearman)

Peter Eisenman (1932 -)



House III (Miller House), Lakeville, Conn. 1970

Photo: (Gossel)

Peter Eisenman

- He continually attempts to liberate form from all its meaning, which is difficult to understand.
- His focus in “liberating” architecture was successful from an academic and theoretical standpoint.
- Strong cultural relationships with European intellectuals.
- BA from Cornell; MA from Columbia; PhD from Cambridge.
- Practitioner of Deconstructivism (he shuns this label).

Peter Eisenman



House, West Cornwall,

1970-1980

Photo: The Design Council

John Hejduk



Wall House 2, designed 1973, built in Groningen 2001

Photo: Christian Richters (AR 11 2001)

John Hejduk

(1929-2000)

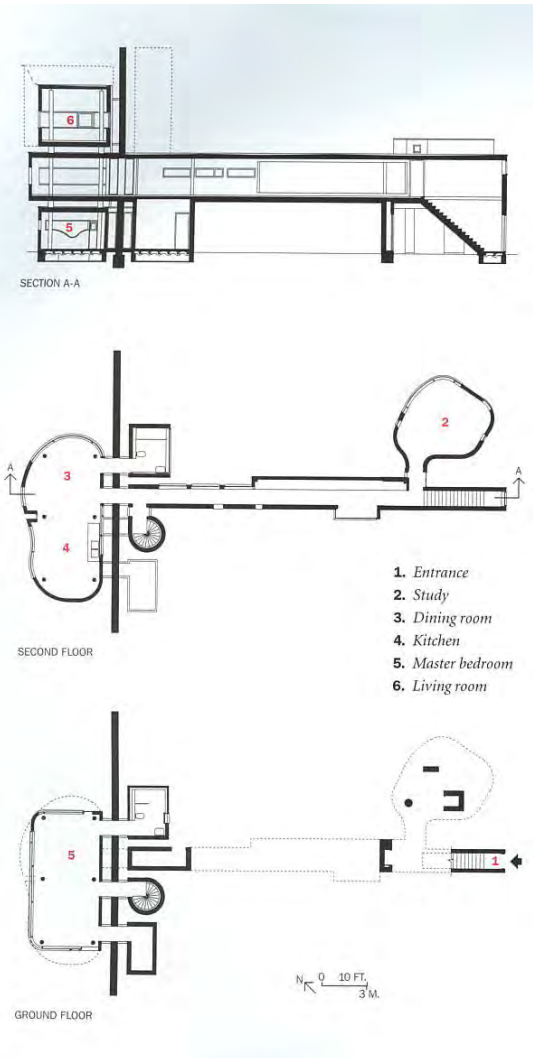


Wall House 2, designed 1973, built in Groningen 2001

Photo: Christian Richters (AR 11 2001)

after his death

John Hejduk



Wall House 2, designed 1973, built in Groningen 2001

Photo: Christian Richters (AR 11 2001)

John Hejduk



Wall House 2, designed 1973, built in Groningen 2001

Photo: Christian Richters (AR 11 2001)

John Hejduk



Wall House 2, designed 1973, built in Groningen 2001

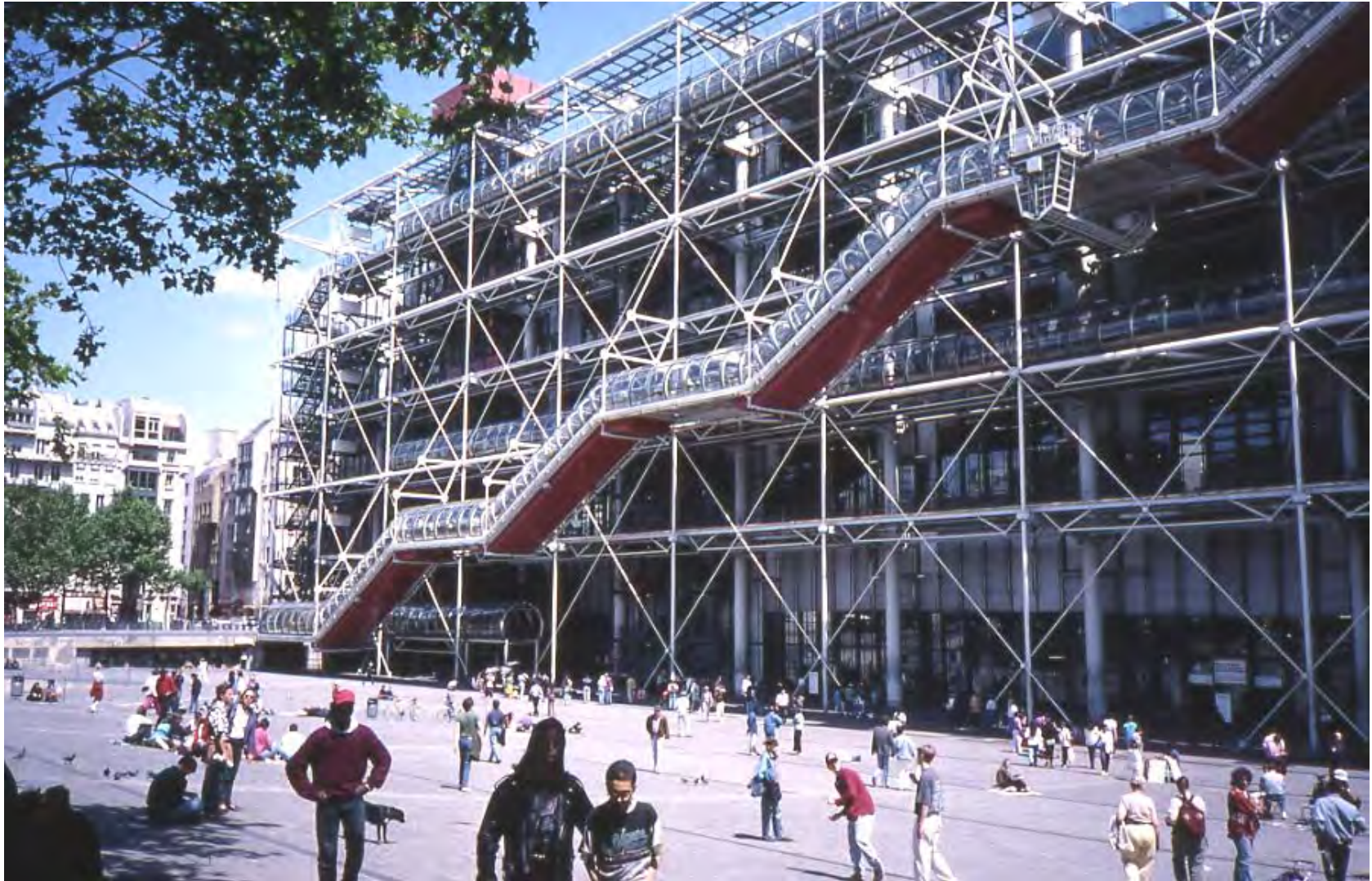
Photo: Christian Richters (AR 11 2001)

Tectonics 1

Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano

(1933-)

(1937-)



Pompidou Center, (a museum) Paris, France

1974-76

Photo credit:

Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano



Pompidou Center, Paris, France

1974-76

Photo credit:

Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano



Pompidou Center, Paris, France

1974-76

Photo credit:

Foster





Cesar Pelli (1926-)

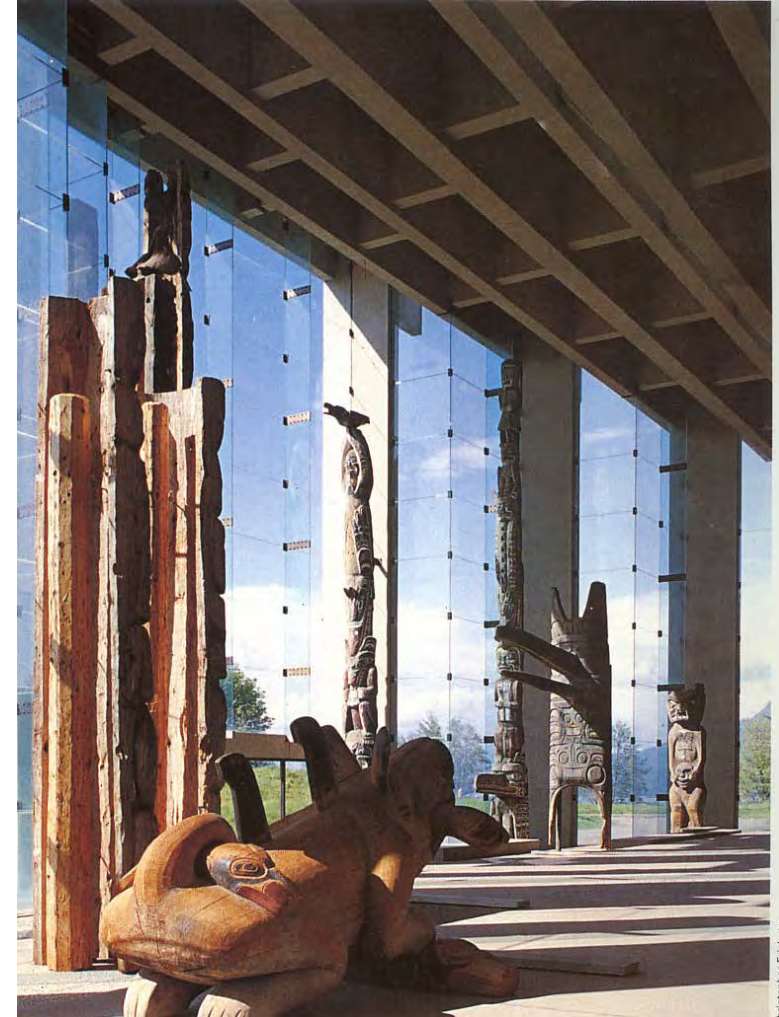


Pacific Design Center, LA

1971

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)

Arthur Erickson (1924-2009)



Museum of Anthropology, Vancouver, Canada 1971

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)

Arthur Erickson

Design inspired by the post and beam architecture of the coastal First Nations.

His modernist concrete structures were designed to respond to the natural conditions of its location and climate.

“Concrete is the marvel of the 20th century”

Museum of Anthropology, Vancouver, Canada

1971

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)



Bertrand Goldberg

(1913-1997)



Marina City, Chicago, Ill

1967

Photo credit: Thomas Heinz

SOM



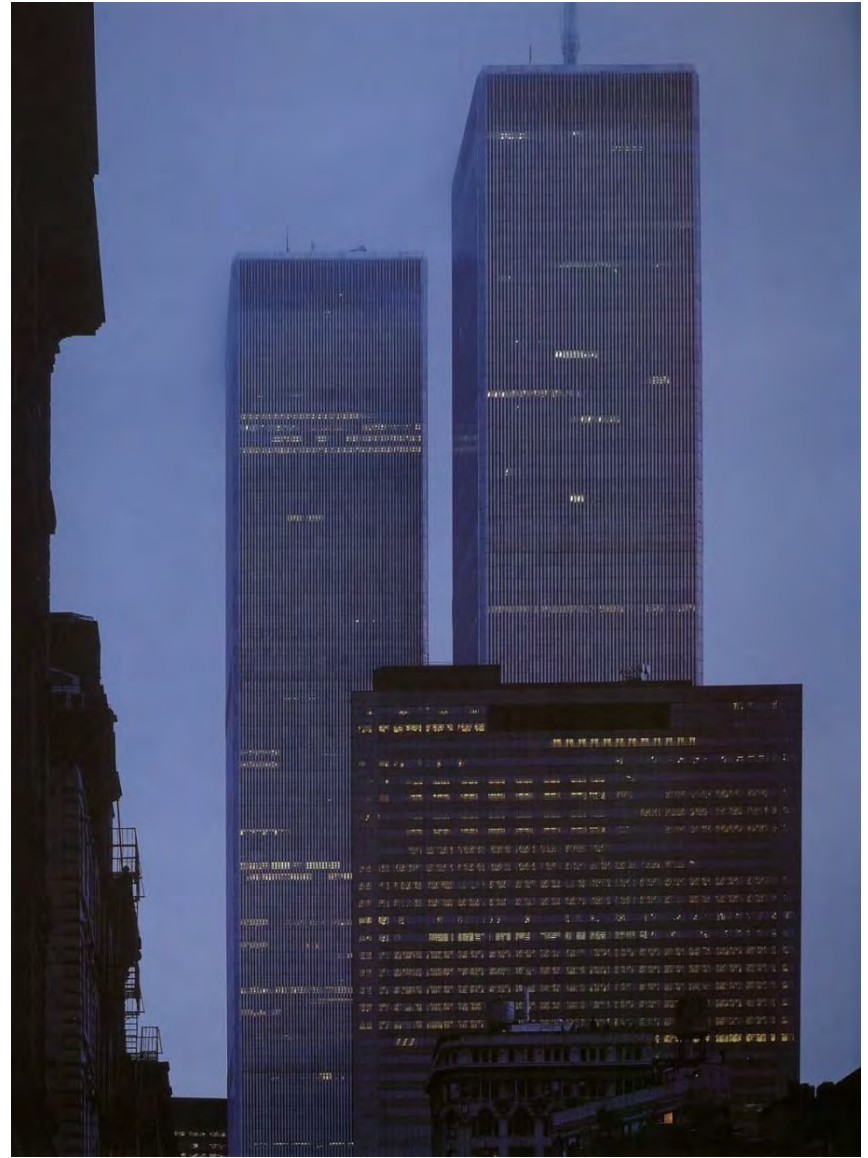
Hancock Tower, Chicago, Ill

Photo: (James Steele)

1965-1970

Minoru Yamasaki

(1912-1986)



World Trade Center

1972

Photo Credit: (James Steele)

I. M. Pei

(1917-)



Hancock Tower, Boston, Mass

1972

Photo Credit: (James Steele)

Hugh Stubbins

(1912-2006)

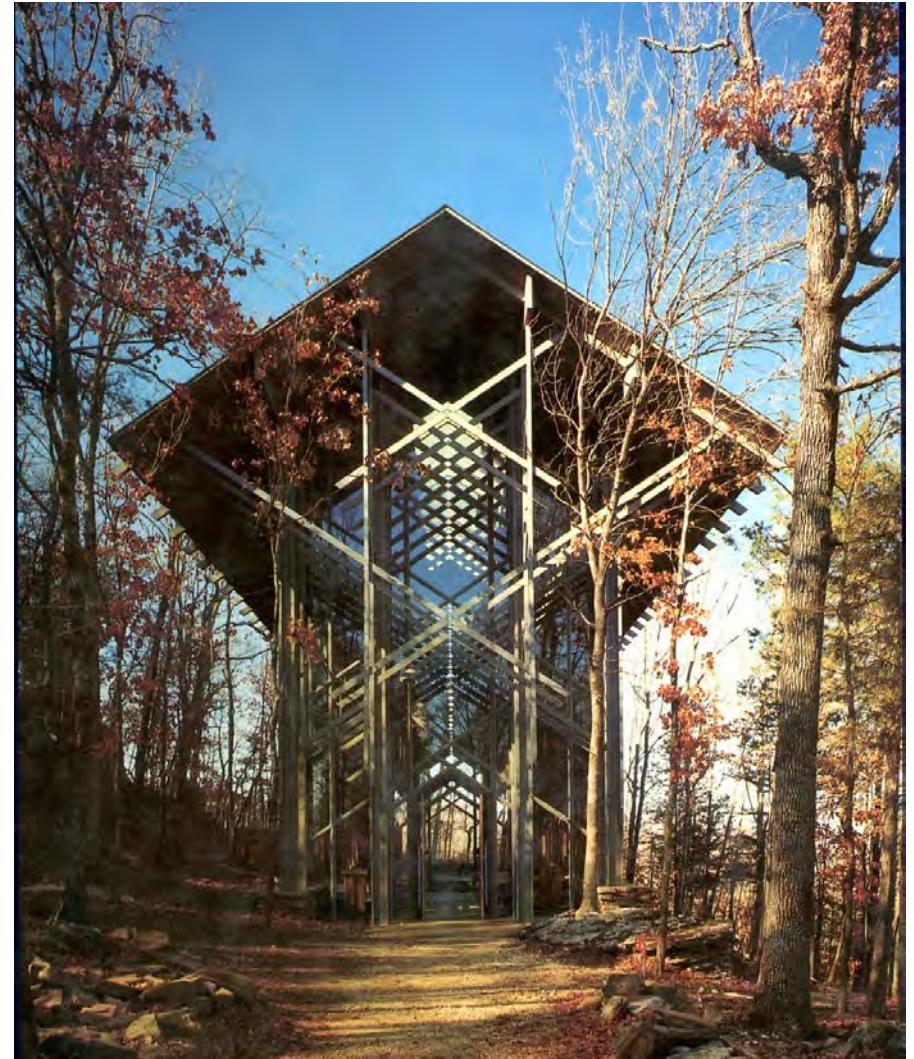


Citicorp Center, New York City

1976

Photo Credit: (James Steele)

Fay Jones and Maurice Jennings



Thorncrown Chapel, Eureka Springs, Arkansas 1979

Photo credit: (Bullfinch)