

Critical Regionalism and Monumental Architecture

by Prof. Garcia

PHOTO CREDITS: [www](#) and as noted

CRITICAL REGIONALISM

Alvar Aalto

Oscar Niemeyer

Luis Barragan

Ricardo Legorreta

Josep Luis Sert

Louis Kahn



ALVAR AALTO

FINLAND (1898-1976)

ALVAR AALTO

- Called the father of Modernism in the Nordic countries
- Responsive to site, materials and form. Attuned to nature.
- He had a relaxed industrialization and a quest for authentic synthesis of the local and the international, the ancient and the modern.
- Retained abstract schemes adapted to the harsh Finnish climate.
- Also designed furniture and household items.



PAIMIO SANATORIUM



FINLAND 1928-1929



VILLA TAMMEKAN

ESTONIA

1932



ALVAR AND AINO HOUSE

HELSINKI 1934-1936



1937 WORLD' FAIR FINNISH PAVILLION
NEW YORK



VILLA MAIREA

FINLAND

1937-1939

Alvar Aalto



Villa Mairea, Finland

1938-41

Photo credit: (Prestel: Icons)



VILLA MAIREA ENTRANCE

FINLAND 1937-1939



VILLA MAIREA

FINLAND

1937-1939



VILLA MAIREA



FINLAND

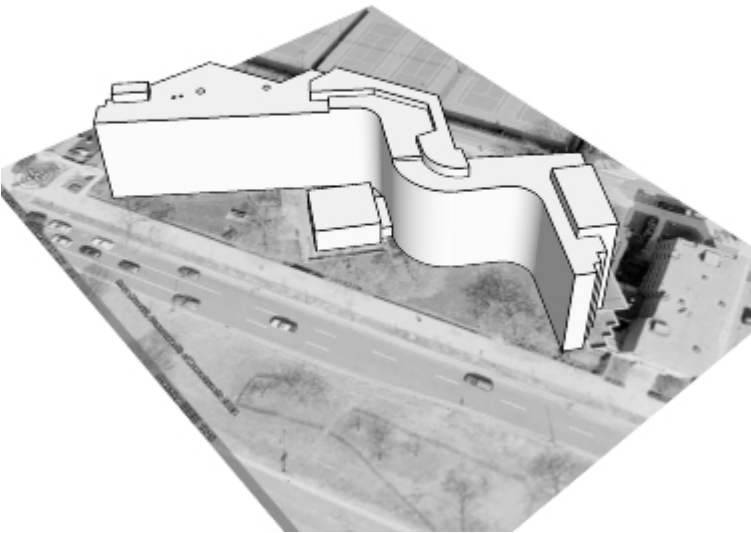
1937-1939



VILLA MAIREA

FINLAND

1937-1939



BAKER HOUSE, MIT CAMBRIDGE, MA
1947-1948



BAKER HOUSE, MIT CAMBRIDGE MA
1947-1948



UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AUDITORIUM

HELSINKI 1949-1966



HOUSE OF CULTURE

HELSINKI 1952-1958



NORTH JUTLAND ART MUSEUM

AALBORG, DK 1958-1972



NORTH JUTLAND ART MUSEUM

AALBORG

DENMARK

1958-1952



MAISON CARREE

FRANCE

1959



MAISON CARREE

FRANCE

1959



MAISON CARREE

FRANCE

1959



MAISON CARREE

FRANCE

1959



MAISON CARREE

FRANCE

1959



ESSEN OPERA HOUSE

GERMANY

1959-1988



FINLANDIA HALL

HELSINKI

1962-1971



MOUNT ABBEY LIBRARY

PORTLAND OREGON

1970



MOUNT ANGEL ABBEY LIBRARY

PORTLAND

OREGON

1970



MOUNT ANGEL ABBEY LIBRARY

PORTLAND

OREGON

1970



NORDIC HOUSE

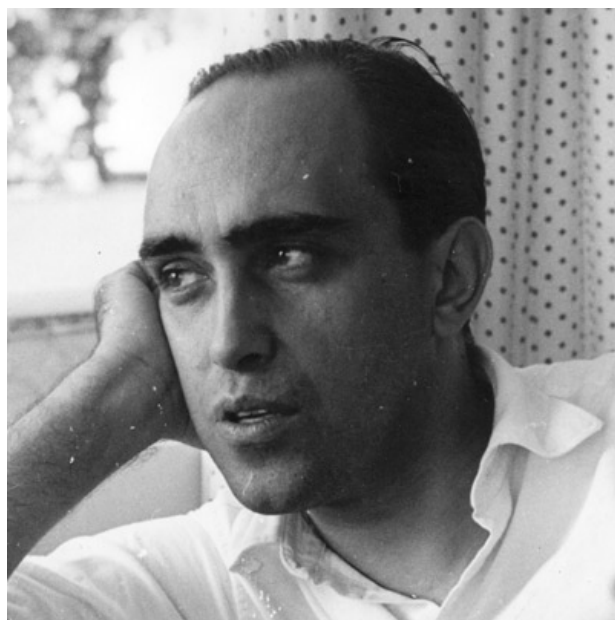
REYKJAVIK, ICELAND 1965-1968



ALVAR AALTO'S CHAIRS



THE SAVOY VASE AKA THE AALTO VASE
1936



OSCAR NIEMEYER

1907- 2012

OSCAR NIEMEYER

- Graduated as engineer-architect and experimented with reinforced concrete, taking it to its limits.
- In 1936 worked with Lucio Costa and Le Corbusier as a consultant for the first state-sponsored modernist skyscraper in the world finished in 1943.
- In 1939 with Lucio Costa designed the Brazilian Pavillion for the NY World's Fair. His projects continued country wide combining his designs with landscape architect Roberto Burle Marx, creating most interesting and integrated complexes.
- His works and political views and affiliation were always controversial, however, he has been one of the most important and influential architects of the 20th and 21st centuries.
- At 103 years of age, he is still involved with architecture and design.
- He has received many international recognitions and awards. Among them, the 1988 Pritzker Prize.



CENTRO CULTURAL OSCAR NIEMEYER

AVILES, SPAIN 2011



OSCAR NIEMEYER

MODERN ART MUSEUM

NITEROI

1996



OSCAR NIEMEYER

NEW MUSEUM

CURUTIBA

2002



OSCAR NIEMEYER

BRASILIA CATHEDRAL

1970



OSCAR NIEMEYER

BRASILIA CATHEDRAL

1970



OSCAR NIEMEYER

BRASILIA PALACE HOTEL

1970



OSCAR NIEMEYER

BRASILIA NATIONAL CONGRESS

1960



OSCAR NIEMEYER

PCF HEADQUARTERS

PARIS

1965



OSCAR NIEMEYER

UNIVERSITY OF CONSTANTINE

ALGERIA

1968



OSCAR NIEMEYER

ALVORADA PALACE AND CHAPEL

BRASILIA

1957



OSCAR NIEMEYER
DANCE HALL PAMPULHA



OSCAR NIEMEYER

BRASILIA



OSCAR NIEMEYER

BRASILIA

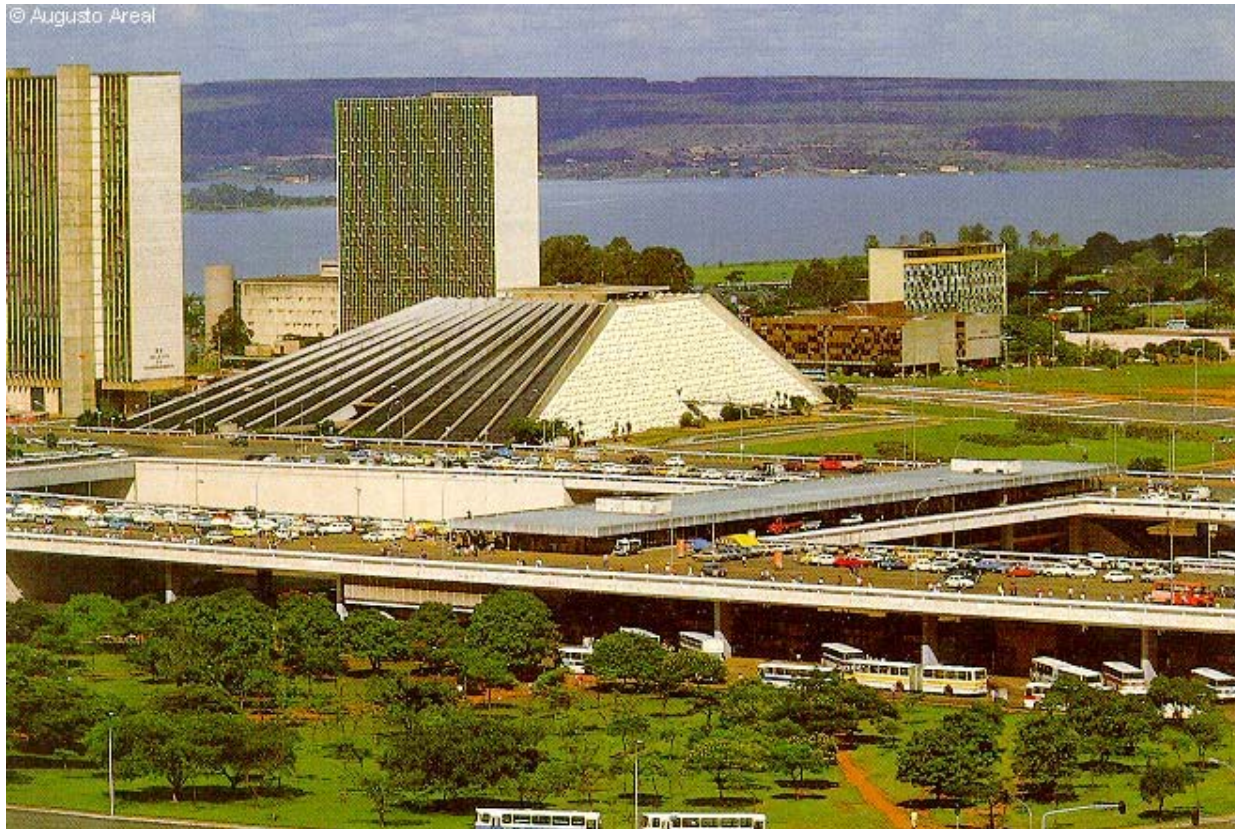


OSCAR NIEMEYER

ITAMARATY PALACE

BRASILIA

1967



OSCAR NIEMEYER

TEATRO NACIONAL CLAUDIO SANTORO

BRASILIA



OSCAR NIEMEYER
PALACE OF JUSTICE BRASILIA



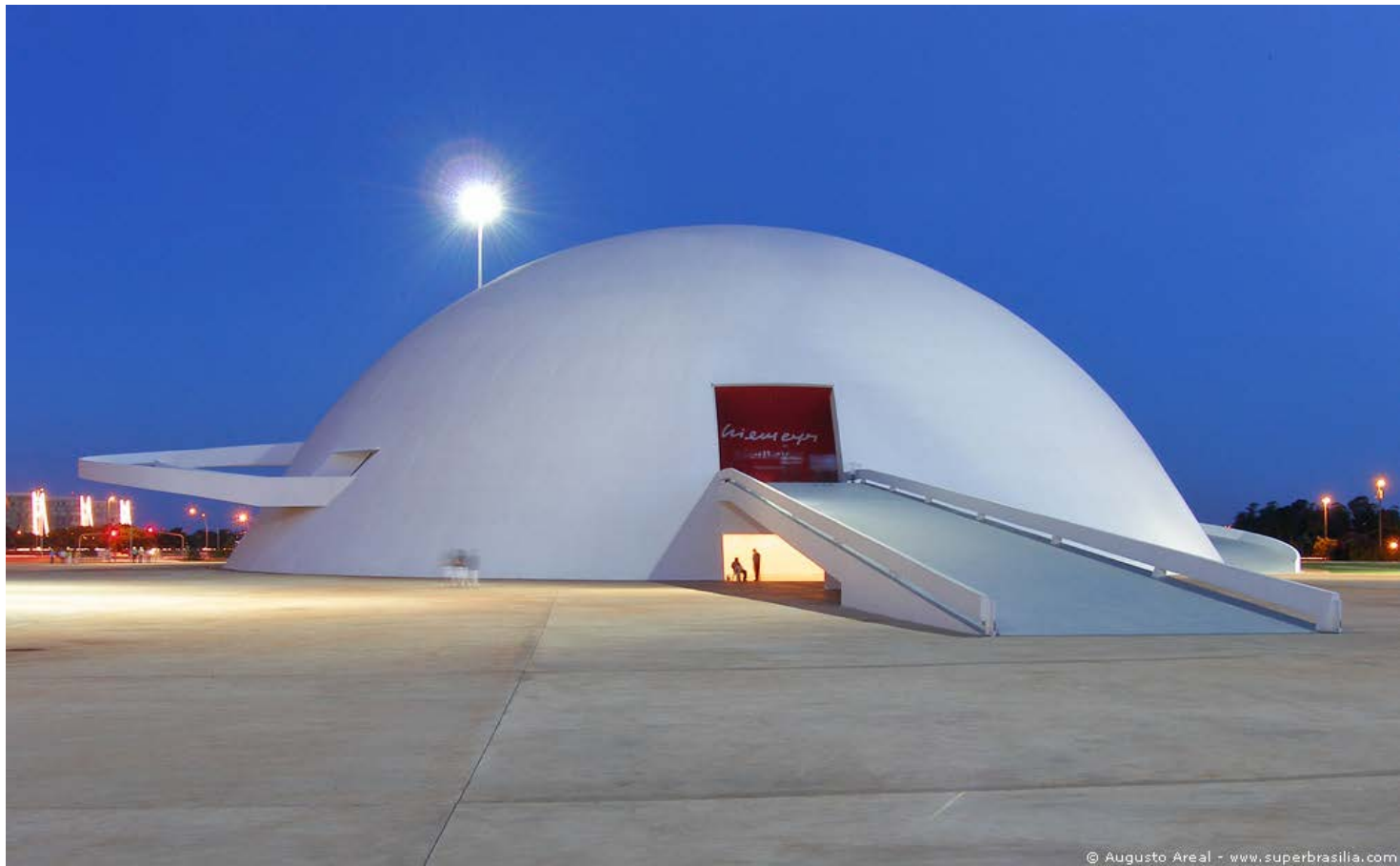
OSCAR NIEMEYER

NATIONAL CONGRESS BRASILIA 1960
PHOTO CREDIT: AUGUSTO AREAL



OSCAR NIEMEYER

BRASILIA UNIVERSITY



OSCAR NIEMEYER

MUSEUM OF THE REPUBLIC

BRASILIA

2006



© Augusto Areal

OSCAR NIEMEYER

ECUMENIC TEMPLE

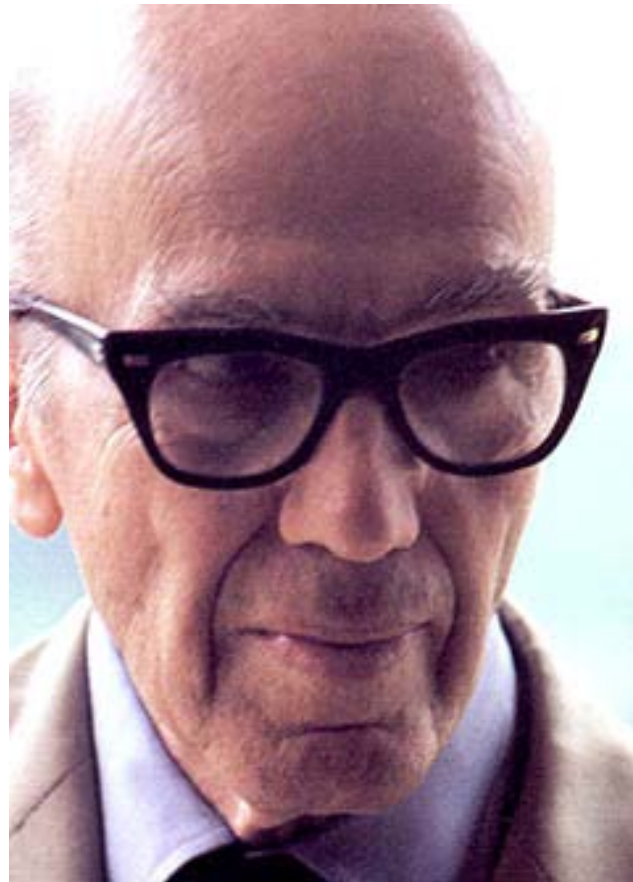
BRASILIA



OSCAR NIEMEYER

DON BOSCO SANCTUARY

BRASILIA



LUIS BARRAGAN

1902-1988

LUIS BARRAGAN

- Educated as an engineer and self-trained as an architect.
- Influential as an architect, landscape architect and urban planner.
- He transformed the International Style into a vibrant, sensuous Mexican aesthetic by adding vivid colors and textural contrasts and accentuating his buildings' natural surroundings.
- Light and water were his favorite themes.
- 1977 exhibition of Barragan's work at MOMA.
- 1980 Pritzker Prize recipient.



LUIS BARRAGAN

CASA GONZALEZ LUNA

1928



TORRI SATELITE

1957

DESIGNED TO BE VIEWED FROM A MOVING VEHICLE
MEXICO CITY



LUIS BARRAGAN'S HOUSE

1953-1960



LUIS BARRAGAN'S HOUSE

1953-1960



LUIS BARRAGAN'S HOUSE

1953-1960



LUIS BARRAGAN

CUADRA SAN CRISTOBAL (HORSE FARM)

1966-1968



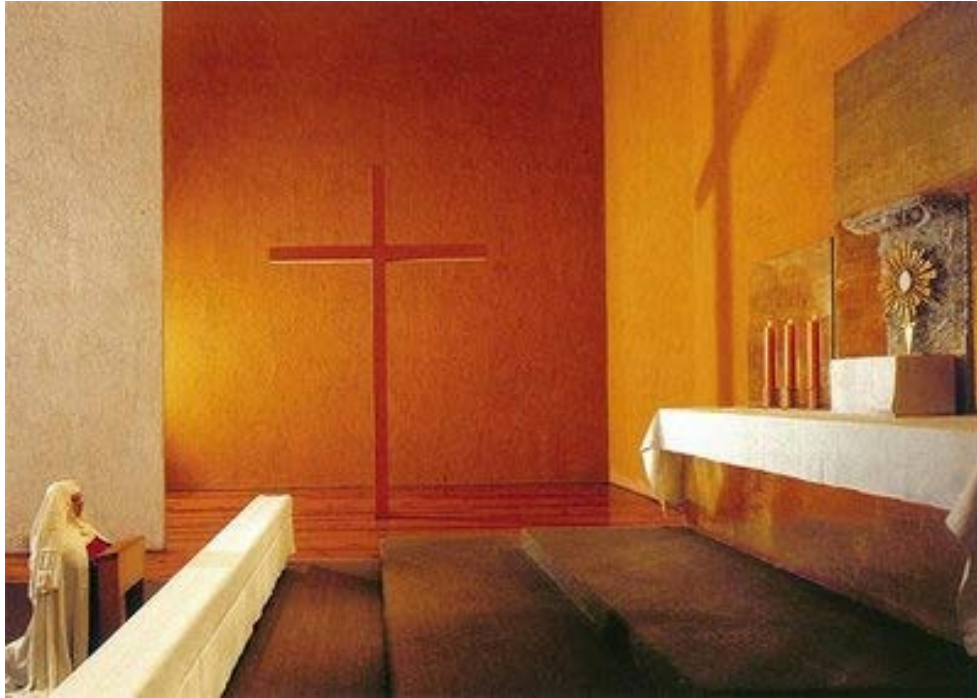
LUIS BARRAGAN

LOVER'S FOUNTAIN

CUADRA SAN CRISTOBAL

HORSE FARM

1966-1968



LUIS BARRAGAN

CAPILLA DE TLALPAN

1953-1960



LUIS BARRAGAN

CASA GIRALDI

1975-1977



LUIS BARRAGAN

CASA GIRALDI

1975-1977



LUIS BARRAGAN

CASA GIRALDI

1975-1977



LUIS BARRAGAN

CASA GIRALDI

1975-1977



LUIS BARRAGAN

CASA GIRALDI

1975-1977



LUIS BARRAGAN

CASA GILARDI
SWIMMING POOL

1975-1977



LUIS BARRAGAN

PATIO FOUNTAIN

CAMPBELL DIVERTIMENTO HOUSE

LOS ANGELES



LUIS BARRAGAN

ARANGO RESIDENCE

1971

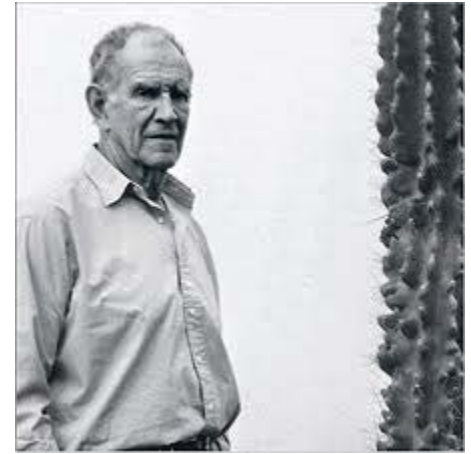
OVERLOOKING ACAPULCO BAY

RICARDO LEGORRETA

- Disciple of Luis Barragan. He carried his ideas to wider realm. He is known as the architectural son of Luis Barragan.
- One important contribution has been the use of these elements in other building types.
- In the late 1960's he embraced "the Emotional Architecture" following Barragan's influence and his own strong sense of Mexican identity.
- After the International Style, he brought back "the wall culture" of Mexico emphasizing the supremacy of solids over voids, the use of color to enclose wall space and the Latin American preference for privacy.



Ricardo Legorreta



RICARDO LEGORRETA

1931-



FASHION AND TEXTILE MUSEUM

LONDON UK



RICARDO LEGORRETA

SAN ANTONIO PUBLIC LIBRARY

TEXAS

1995



RICARDO LEGORRETA

METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION
MANAGUA, NICARAGUA 1994



RICARDO LEGORRETA

PERSHING SQUARE

LOS ANGELES

1994

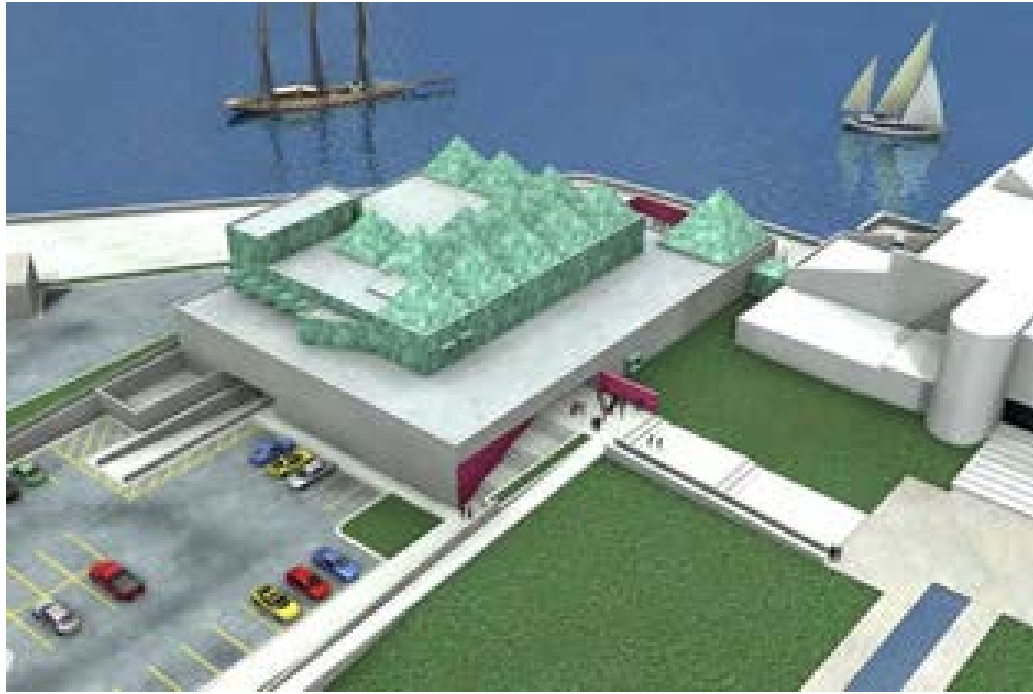


RICARDO LEGORRETA

CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY

QATAR

2008



RICARDO LEGORRETA

SOUTH TEXAS INSTITUTE FOR THE ARTS

1997



RICARDO LEGORRETA

SHERATON ABANDOIBARRA HOTEL

BILBAO SPAIN

2000



RICARDO LEGORRETA

SHERATON ABANDOIBARRA HOTEL

BILBAO SPAIN

2000



RICARDO LEGORRETA

VISUAL ARTS CENTER – COLLEGE OF SANTA FE
PHOTO CREDIT: LOURDES LEGORRETA

NM

1999



RICARDO LEGORRETA

MISSION BAY CAMPUS COMMUNITY CENTER

UCSF

2005



RICARDO LEGORRETA

TERRACOTTA CIEN OFFICE BUILDING (LEED GOLD)
MEXICO 2011



RICARDO LEGORRETA

TECH MUSEUM

SAN JOSE CA

1998



RICARDO LEGORRETA

TECH MUSEUM

SAN JOSE CA

1998



RICARDO LEGORRETA

**PASAJE SANTA FE RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX
MEXICO CITY 1994**



RICARDO LEGORRETA

MAX PALEVSKY RESIDENTIAL COMMONS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IL 2001



RICARDO LEGORRETA

EMERYVILLE CITY CA 1999



RICARDO LEGORRETA

EMERYVILLE CITY CA 1999

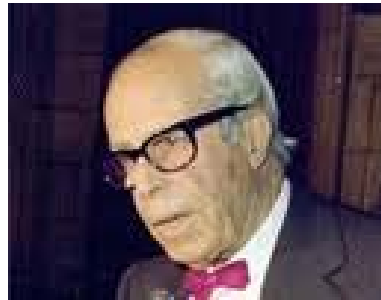


RICARDO LEGORRETA

EMERYVILLE CITY CA 1999

JOSEP LLUIS SERT

- Born in Barcelona, Spain. In 1929 set up his own office and went to Paris to work with Le Corbusier, returning a year later to continue his practice until 1937. Founded the Spanish group of CIAM (International Congress of Modern Architecture) and created outstanding work.
- In 1939 went into exile in New York city working with the Town Planning Associates for cities in South America.
- In 1952 became a visiting professor at Yale University. A year later became Dean of the Harvard School of Design, initiating the first course in urban planning.
- In 1955 he founded a studio (office) in Cambridge, designing well known projects.
- In 1961 he brought Le Corbusier to the US to design his first building here: the Carpenter Center for Visual Arts at Harvard.



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

1902-1983



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

CASA DUCLOS

BARCELONA

1930



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

DUPLEX DWELLINGS ON MUNTANER ST.
BARCELONA 1931



JOSEP LLUIS SERT'S

HOUSE CAMBRIDGE 1957



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE

1957



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

HARVARD SCIENCE CENTER

1973



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

HARVARD SCIENCE CENTER DETAIL

1973



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

FUNDACIO JOAN MIRO

BARCELONA

1975

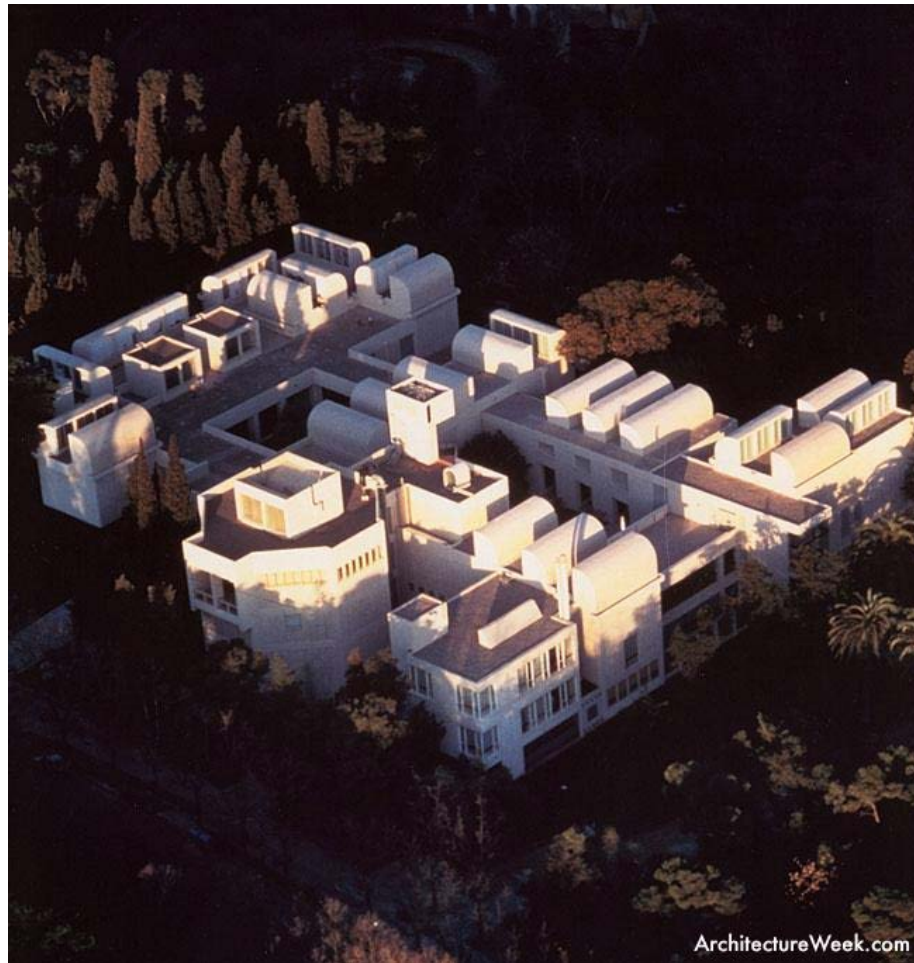


JOSEP LLUIS SERT

FUNDACIO JOAN MIRO

BARCELONA

1975



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

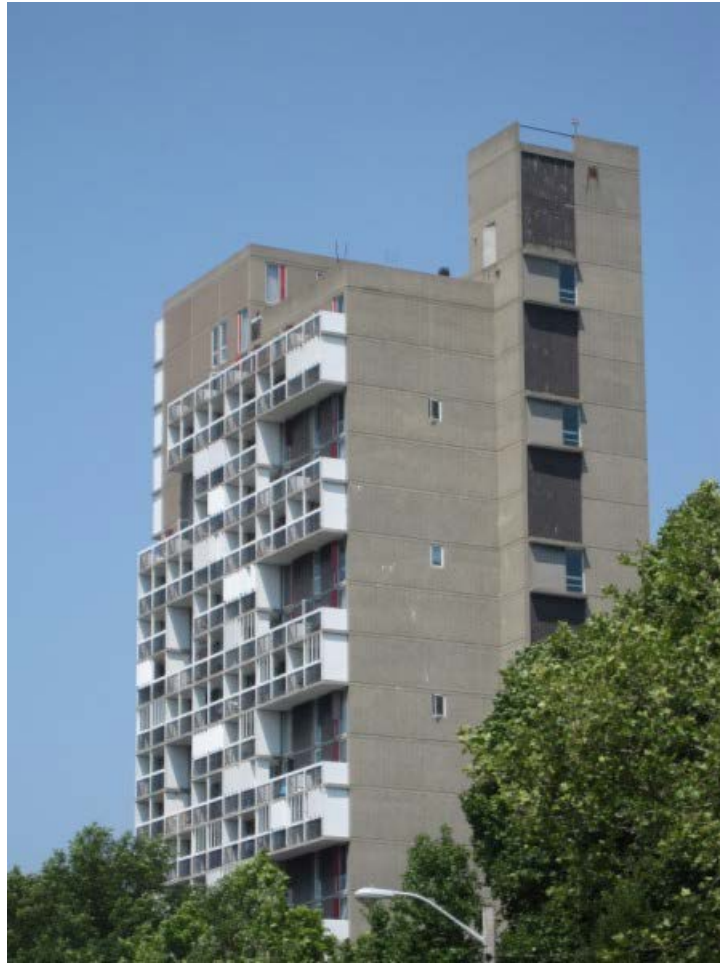
FUNDACIO JOAN MIRO

BARCELONA

1975



JOSEP LLUIS SERT
BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL AND LIBRARY



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

HARVARD PEABODY TERRACE

1965



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

FOUNDATION MAEGHT ST. PAUL DE VENCE
FRANCE 1959-1964



JOSEP LLUIS SERT

SCONCE FOR HIS HOME

CAMBRIDGE

1957

MONUMENTAL

ARCHITECTURE

LOUIS KAHN

- Trained in the Beaux Arts tradition in Philadelphia.
- Studied Le Corbusier, learned much from Sullivan and Wright and later from Mies van der Rohe.
- Found his distinctive architectural style when he was in his fifties. A stay at the American Academy of Rome in the early 1950's marked a turning point in his career.
- Yale University Art Gallery was his transitional work (1951-1953).
- He said that a good plan had to be one which found the central meaning of the institution it housed. A good design would be one where the form and the underlying meaning was coherently expressed through the parts.
- He was striving to express an order in which space, structure and light would be fused.
- Heavily textured brick and bare concrete and an ability to create monumental architecture that responded to human scale was his trade mark.
- His work was highly influential among “high-tech” architects of the late 20th century.



LOUIS KAHN



1901-1974



LOUIS KAHN

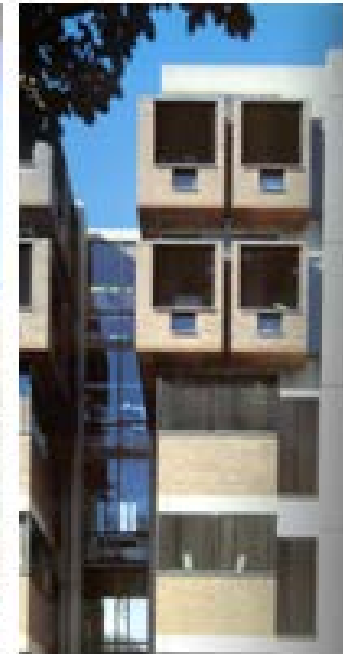
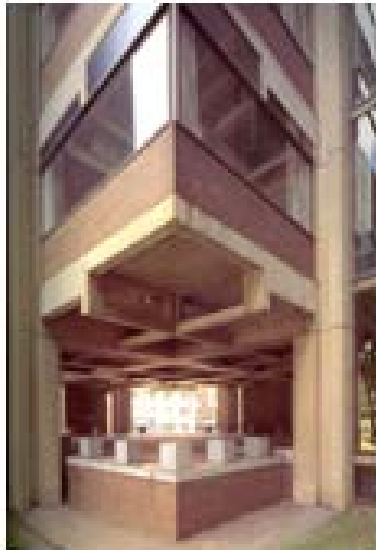
YALE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY
NEW HAVEN CT 1951-1953



LOUIS KAHN

RICHARDS MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
PHILADELPHIA PA 1957-1965

Louis Kahn



Richards Medical Research, U of P, Philadelphia 1962

Photo credit: Malcolm Smith



LOUIS KAHN

JONAS SALK INSTITUTE
LA JOLLA CA 1959-1965



Louis Kahn



National Assembly, Dhaka, Bangladesh

1962-1974

Photo credit: Trip, D. Saunders



LOUIS KAHN

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT
AHMEDABAD INDIA 1962



LOUIS KAHN
PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY LIBRARY

EXETER,

NH

1965-1972

PHOTO CREDIT: CHECKONSITE.COM



LOUIS KAHN

KIMBELL ART MUSEUM

FORT WORTH TX

1967-1972



LOUIS KAHN

YALE CENTER FOR BRITISH ART
NEW HAVEN CT 1969



LOUIS KAHN

YALE CENTER FOR BRITISH ART
NEW HAVEN CT 1969

LE CORBUSIER

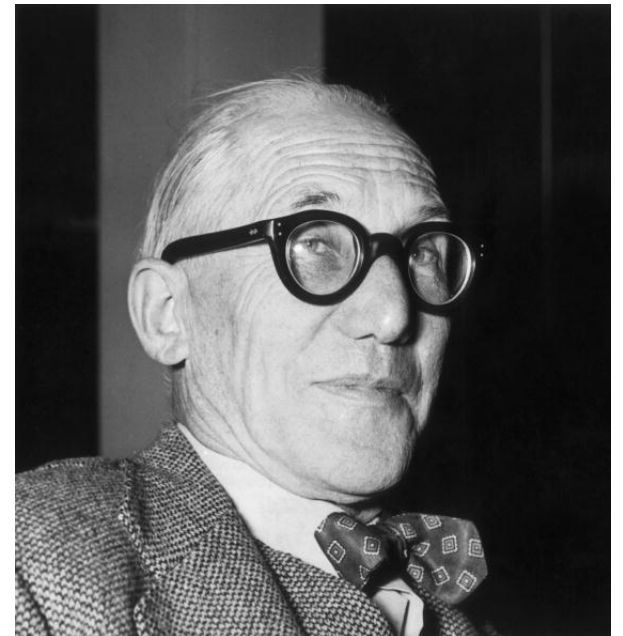
- He lived a long life, trained as an artist, travel extensively and developed a keen interest in the synthesis of various arts. He extracted abstract principles from tradition to distil this information into a formal system with his own rules.
- His early work was related to nature designing houses as machines for living, incorporating his five points of architecture. Did not fare well in international competitions.
- Did a lot of writings, inspiring several generations of architects. Also developed a proportional system called Modulor. Central to his thinking was movement. After WWII, he became more introspective. His architecture became more sculptural, more forceful, using brute concrete and articulated structures.
- Dominated the architectural world from 1929 to his death in 1965. He was “modern architecture’s conscience” and made the world aware that a new style had been born.

LE CORBUSIER



LE CORBUSIER

1887-1965





LE CORBUSIER

CHANDIGARDH PALACE OF ASSEMBLY INDIA 1953-1963



LE CORBUSIER

PLACE OF ASSEMBLY

CHANDIGARH

INDIA

1955

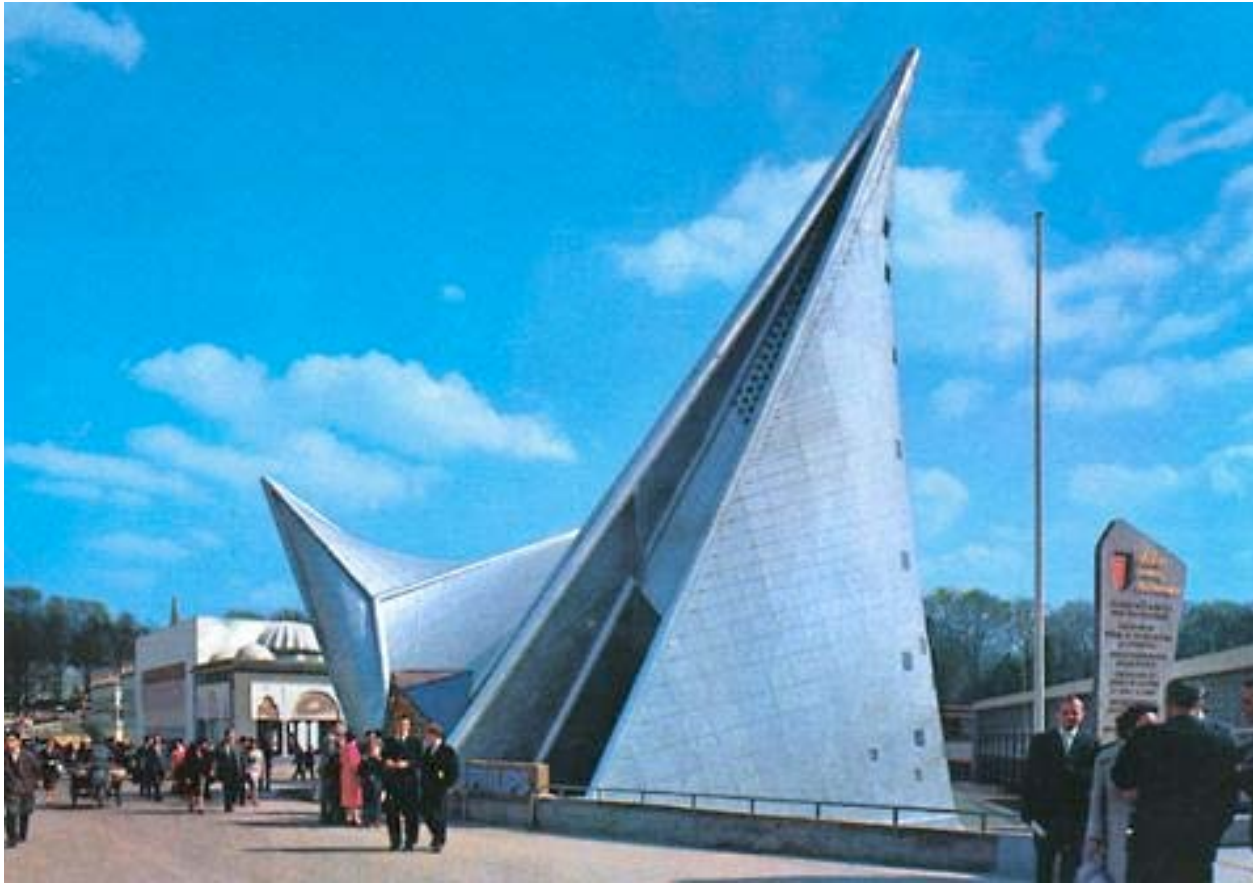


LE CORBUSIER

UNITE D'HABITACION

MARSEILLES

1947-1952



LE CORBUSIER

PHILLIPS PAVILION

BRUSSELS WORLD FAIR

1958



LE CORBUSIER

MAISON DE JEANUS

FR

1957-1965

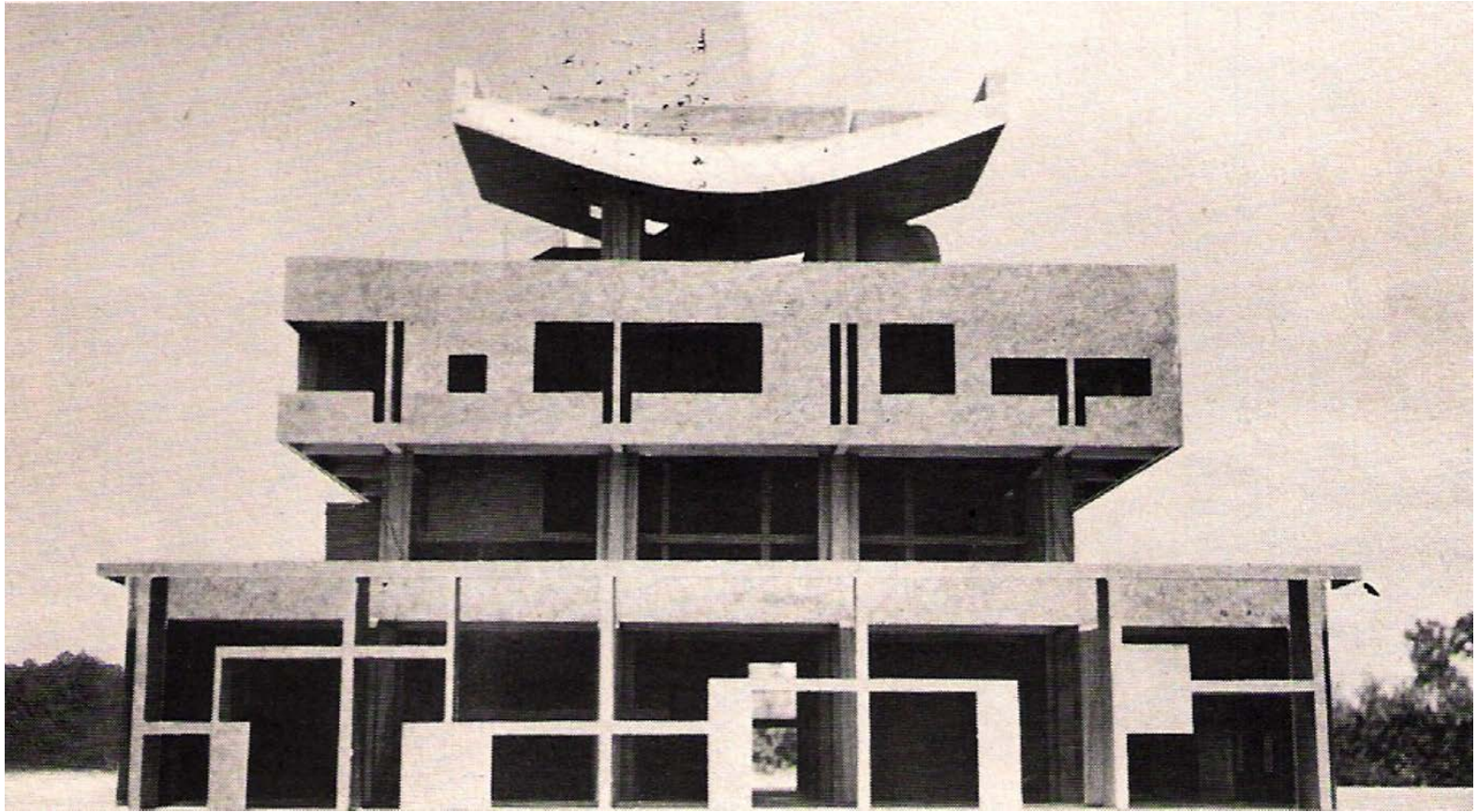


LE CORBUSIER

CHANDIGARH HIGH COURT

INDIA

1953



LE CORBUSIER

PALACE OF GOVERNMENT

CHANDIGARH

1953





LE CORBUSIER

ATAMA BUILDING

AHMEDABAD

1956



LE CORBUSIER

CHANDIGARH

INDIA

1955



LE CORBUSIER

LA TOURETTE MONASTERY

FRANCE

1957-1960