

Architecture in a changing world:

Paris 1789-1914

Linnéa Rollenhagen Tilly

Grading:

- Grade 1 : in-class written papers (20% and 20%)
- Grade 2 : presentations (20%)
- Grade 3 : field studies log (20%)
- Grade 4 : participation : Assiduité, initiative, réactivité, pertinence des interventions (20%)

Assigned weekly field studies for personal working sessions

- February 25 : the building of musée Marmottan and the permanent neo-classical collection (2, rue Louis-Boilly, Paris 16^e, M9 La Muette /RER C Boulainvilliers) or the castle of Malmaison (outside Paris, in Rueil-Malmaison).
- March 4 : the sewers, the catacombs, the cemetery of Montmartre or the cemetery of Montparnasse.
- March 11 : Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève (M 10 Maubert-Mutualité) or the Sainte-Chapelle (M4 Cité).
- March 18 : Musée Jaquemart-André (M 9 Miromesnil)
- March 25 : Palais Garnier (M Opéra)
- April 1 : Parc Montsouris (RER B/Tram 3a, Cité universitaire).
- April 8 : a Town hall of your choice
- April 15 : Musée d'Orsay (RER C Musée d'Orsay or M12 Solférino)
- May 6 : Notre-Dame du travail (59 rue Vercingétorix, M 13 Pernety).

For each of these working sessions you'll hand in a one page analysis, based upon your personal observations (critical and constructive) and readings.

Why? When? Who? Where?

The context of the construction: Who's constructing and for whom?

- The social conditions and origins of a building or an urban program, based upon:
 - the person or institution that commissioned the construction
 - the culture of the building contractors
 - original function of the building.
 - was the building constructed during an unique construction campaign or did several architects shape it?
- **The volumetric analysis:** description of the structure: plan and elevations ; outside and inside.
- **The ornamental analysis:** description of : sculpted decorations, paintings, colors, stained glasses ...

Presentations

Each student will choose a topic connected to the parisian architecture and/or urbanism in between 1789 ad 1914, for a 15 min. oral presentation in class (at the Catholic institute or during a field study).

A monument or an urban program:

- Chronology and history of the construction: why? when? who?
- Analyze: detailed description, comparing this work with what existed before, what is new?
- Conclude by setting down the characteristics in a broader context, influences for coming generations.

An architect:

- Origins, education, professional history, social life and contacts. Why is this architect famous?
- Analyze of three selected works: characteristics and development of the architects influences, style and technical inventions.
- Conclude by setting the architect in a broader context, did the architect influence following generations?

A style or a building program :

- Explain the name? Since when is and why ? Determinate the origins of the style/building program.
- Analyze/description of three selected example illustrating the characteristics and development.
- Conclude by putting this style/building program in a broader context.

Architecture as Art: a question of « Fashion » and Context



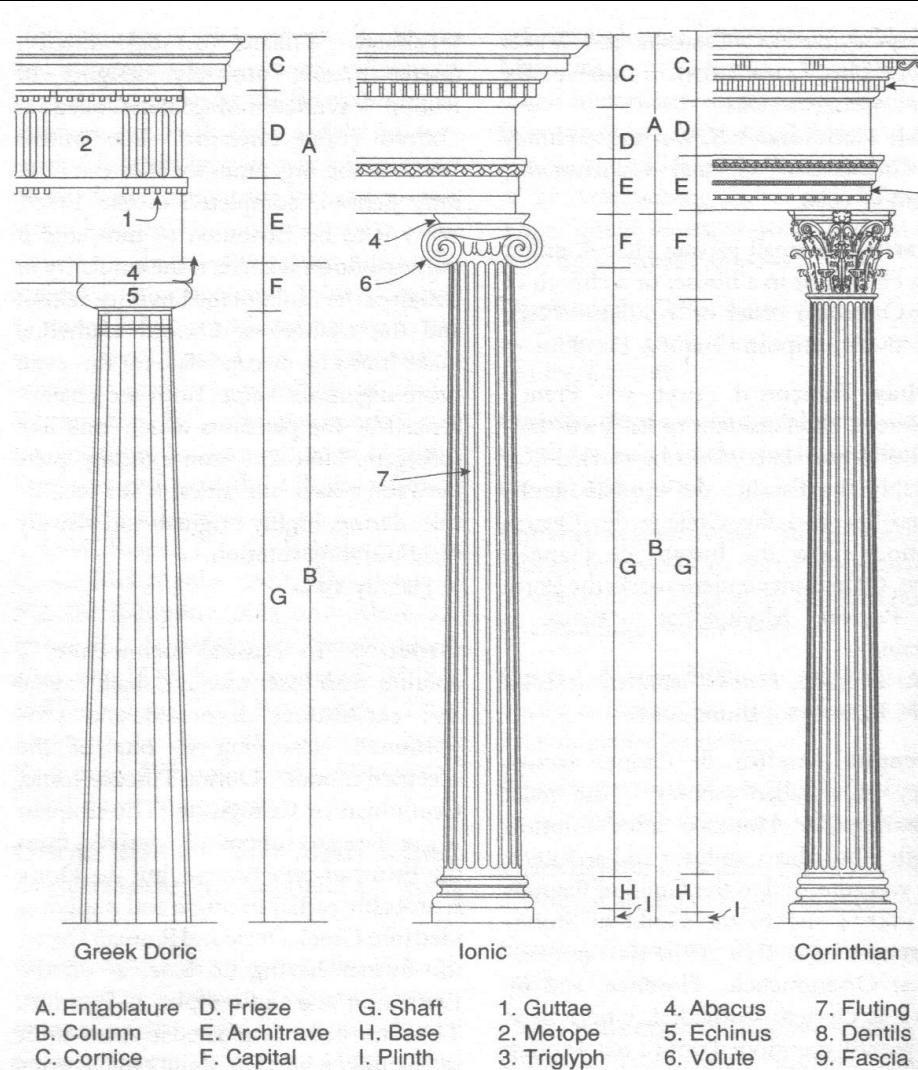
The art and science of designing structures and their surroundings in keeping with aesthetic, functional or other criteria. The distinction made between architecture and building [...] is no longer accepted. [...] The aesthetics of architecture cannot be readily distinguished from those of the other arts (poetry, music, sculpture, painting), and many questions remain to preoccupy architects: what does architecture express? What does it represent? And with what means (symbolic or otherwise) can it do this?

(“Architecture”, *Dictionary of architecture & landscape architecture*, J. Fleming, H. Honour, N. Pevsner, Penguin books, England 1999, p. 21-22)

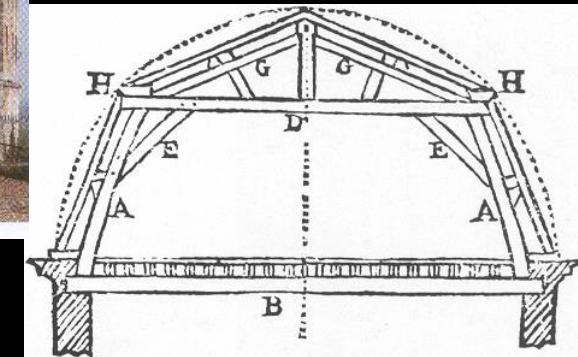
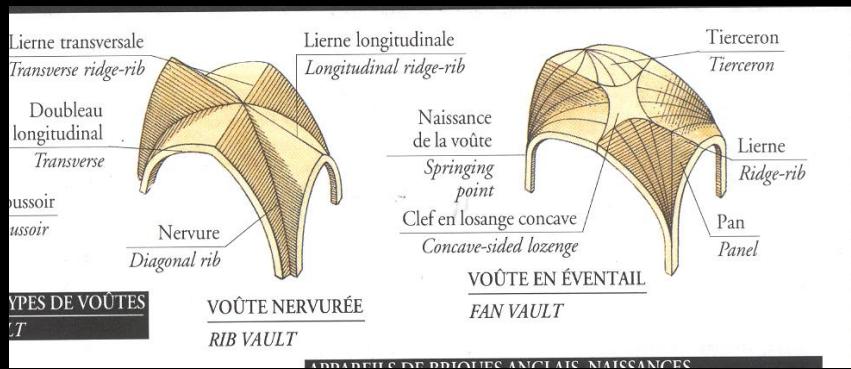
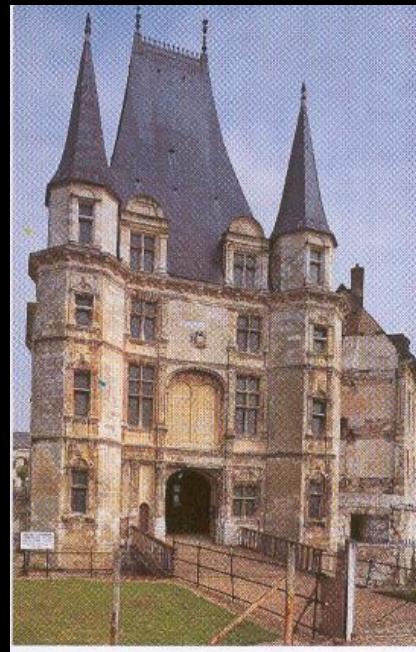
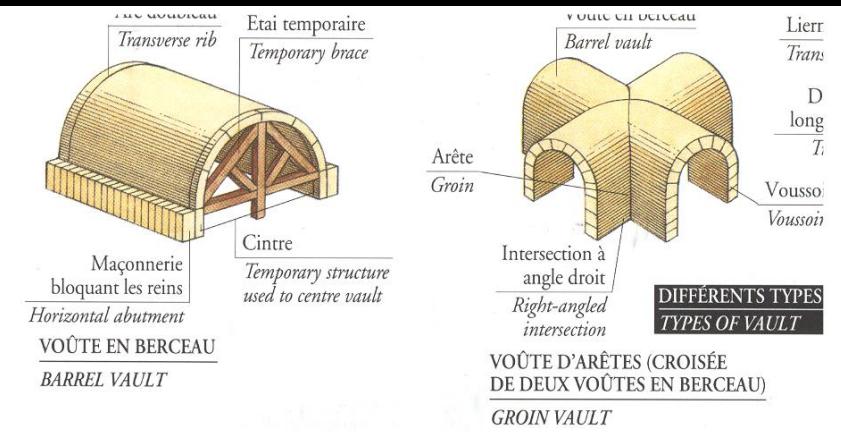
Architecture:

- **Comfort:** all that is useful as dwelling, protection against bad weather, animals, enemies and thieves.
- **Solidity:** materials and/or layout that make a structure that will last.
- **Beauty:** splendor, grace, suitability and balance.

Support Systems: Columns & Walls



Roofs and vaults



The use & quality of the Parisian stone



Regular cut (freestone) lime-stone



Brick & Stone



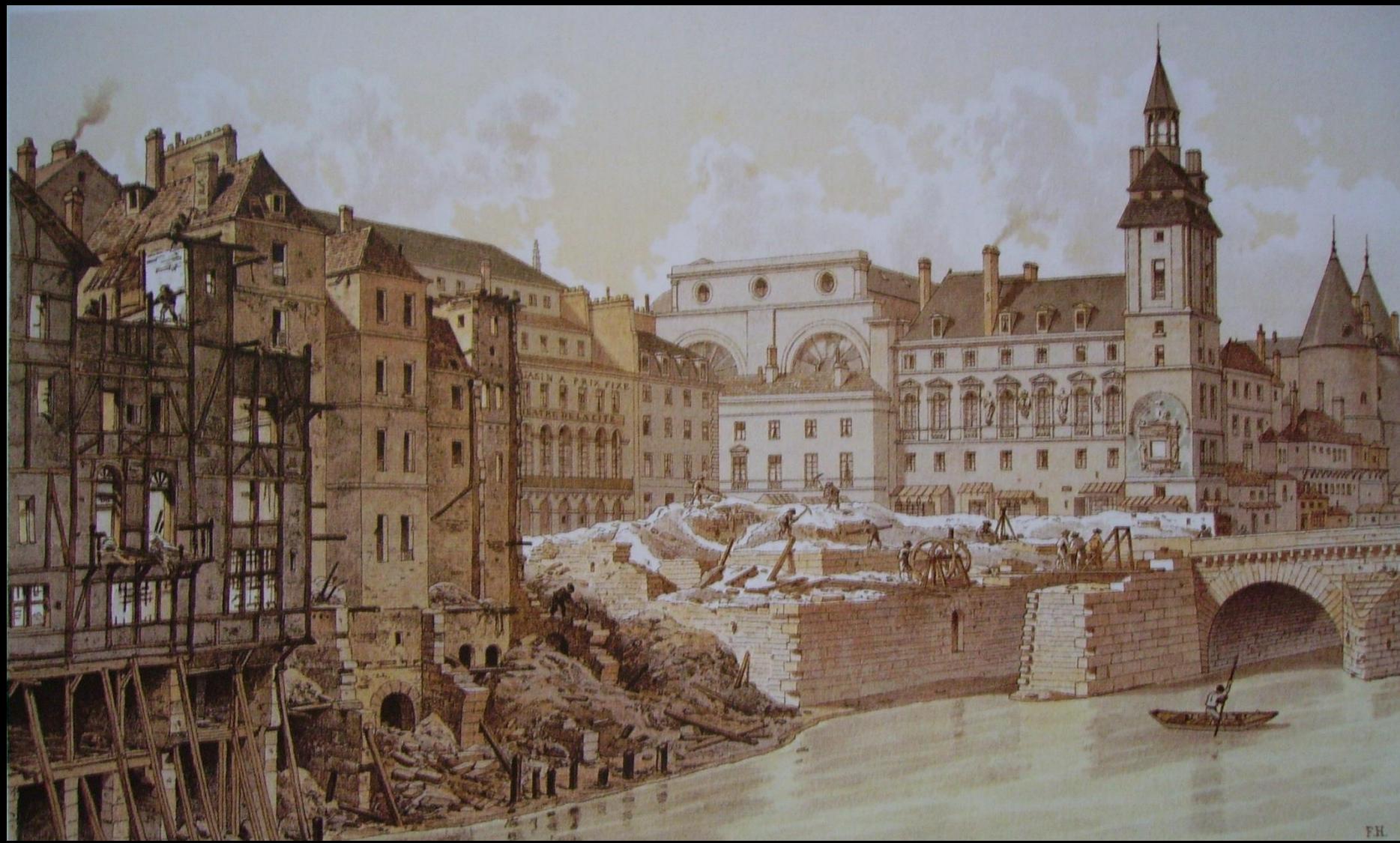
Fake stone/brick – plaster
covers on timber-frames



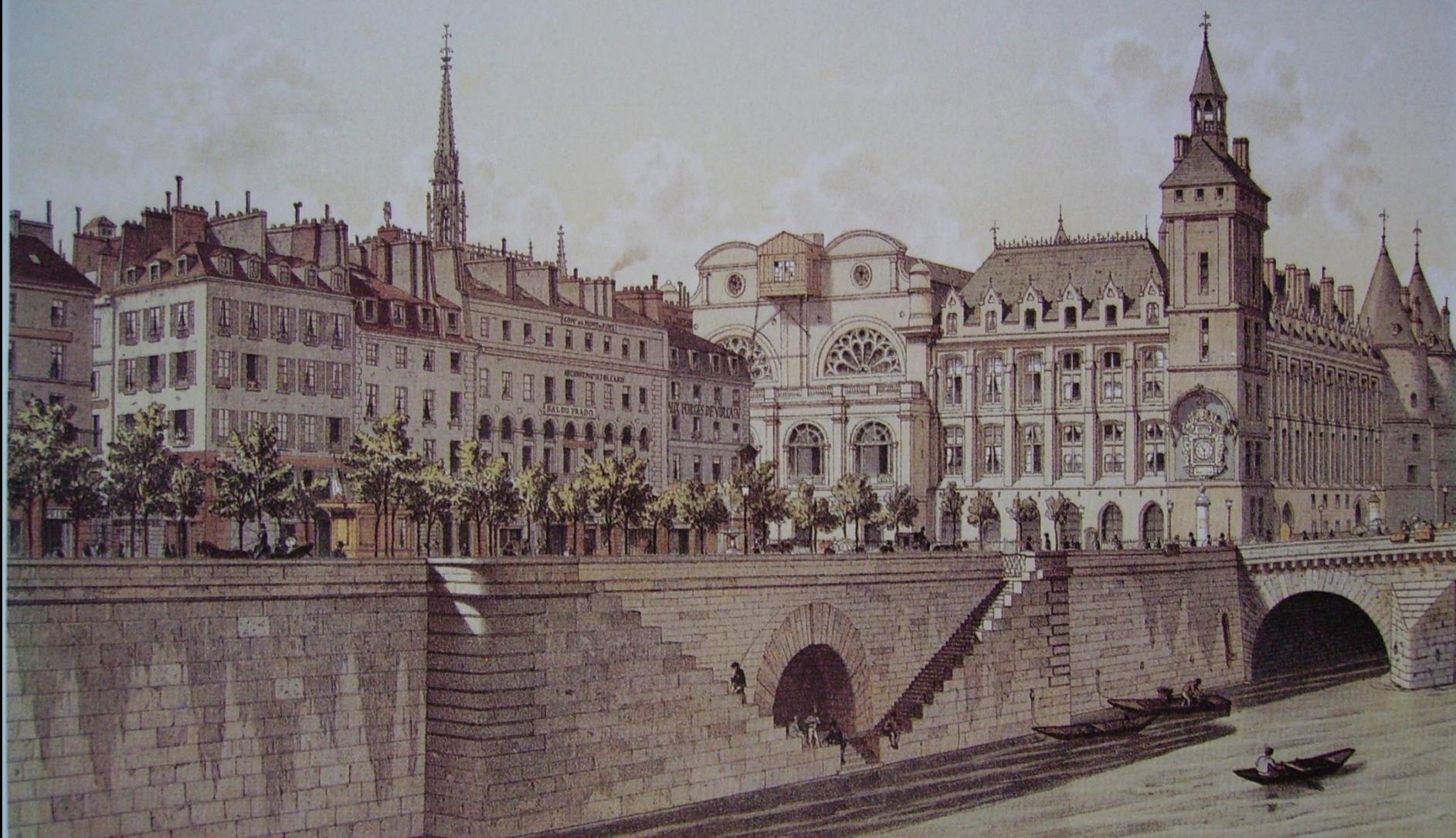
La Cité 1650



La Cité 1800



La Cité 1855

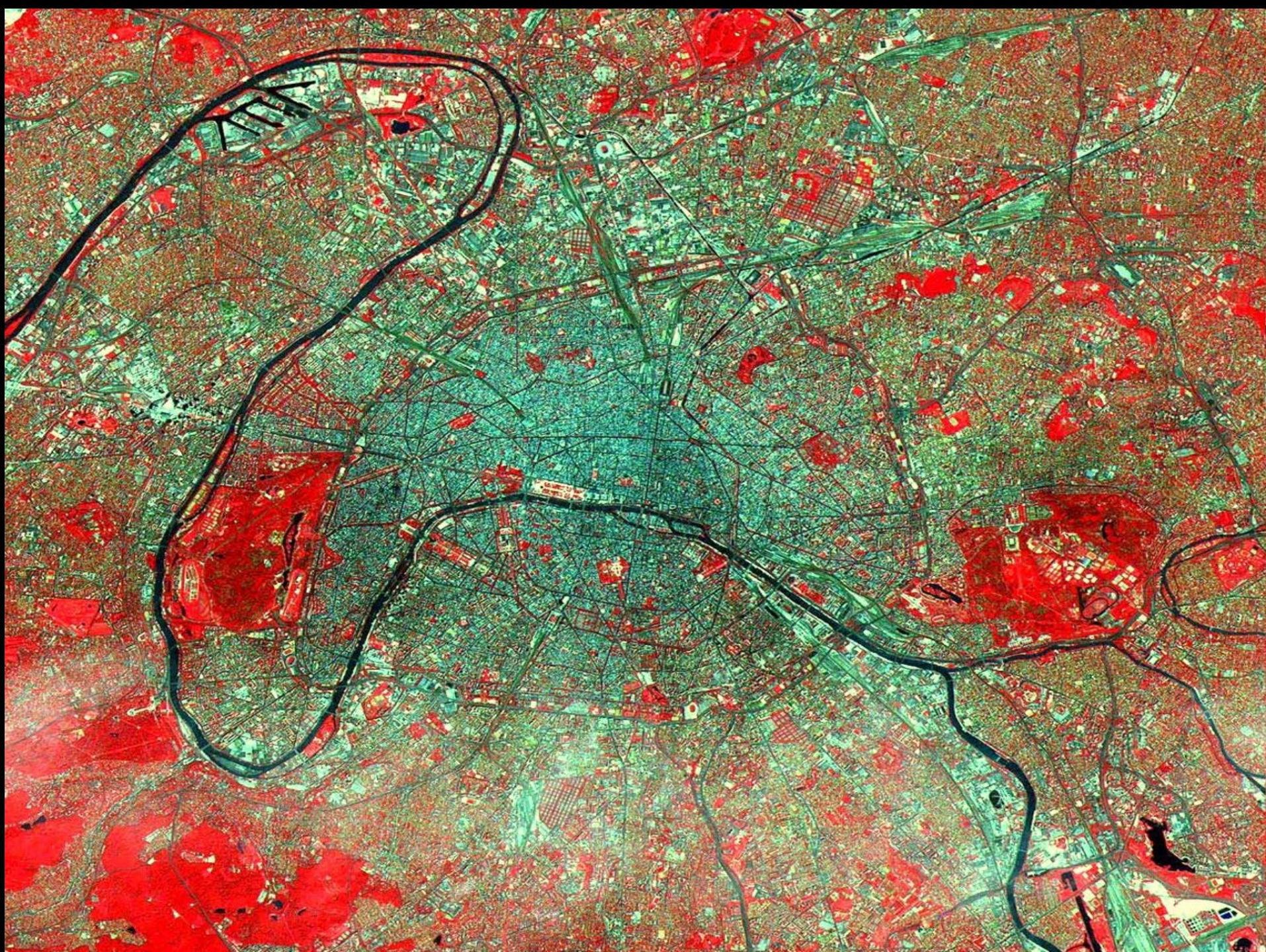


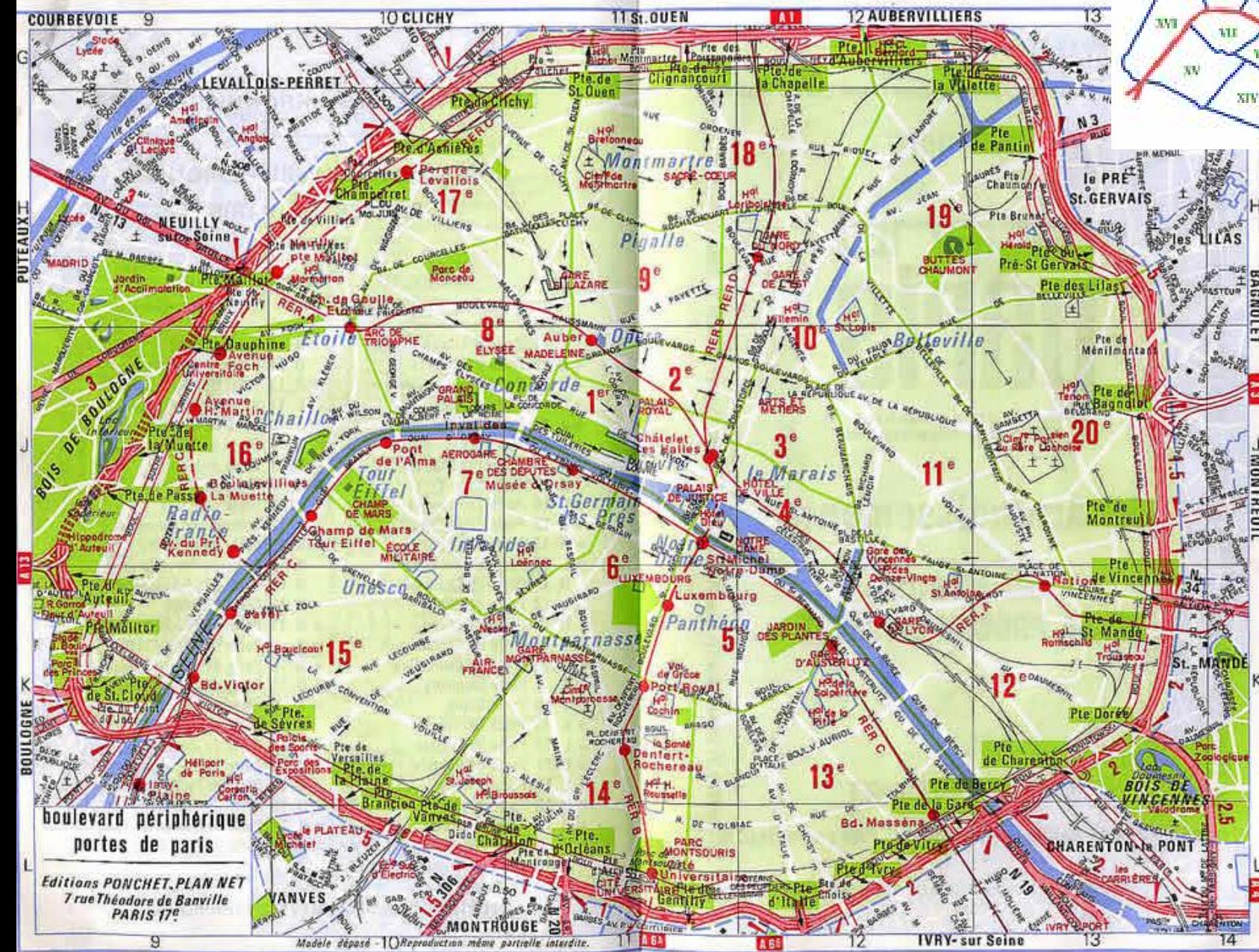
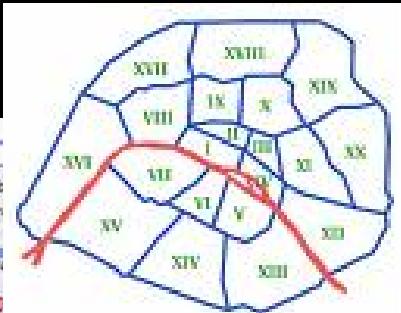
La Cité 1876

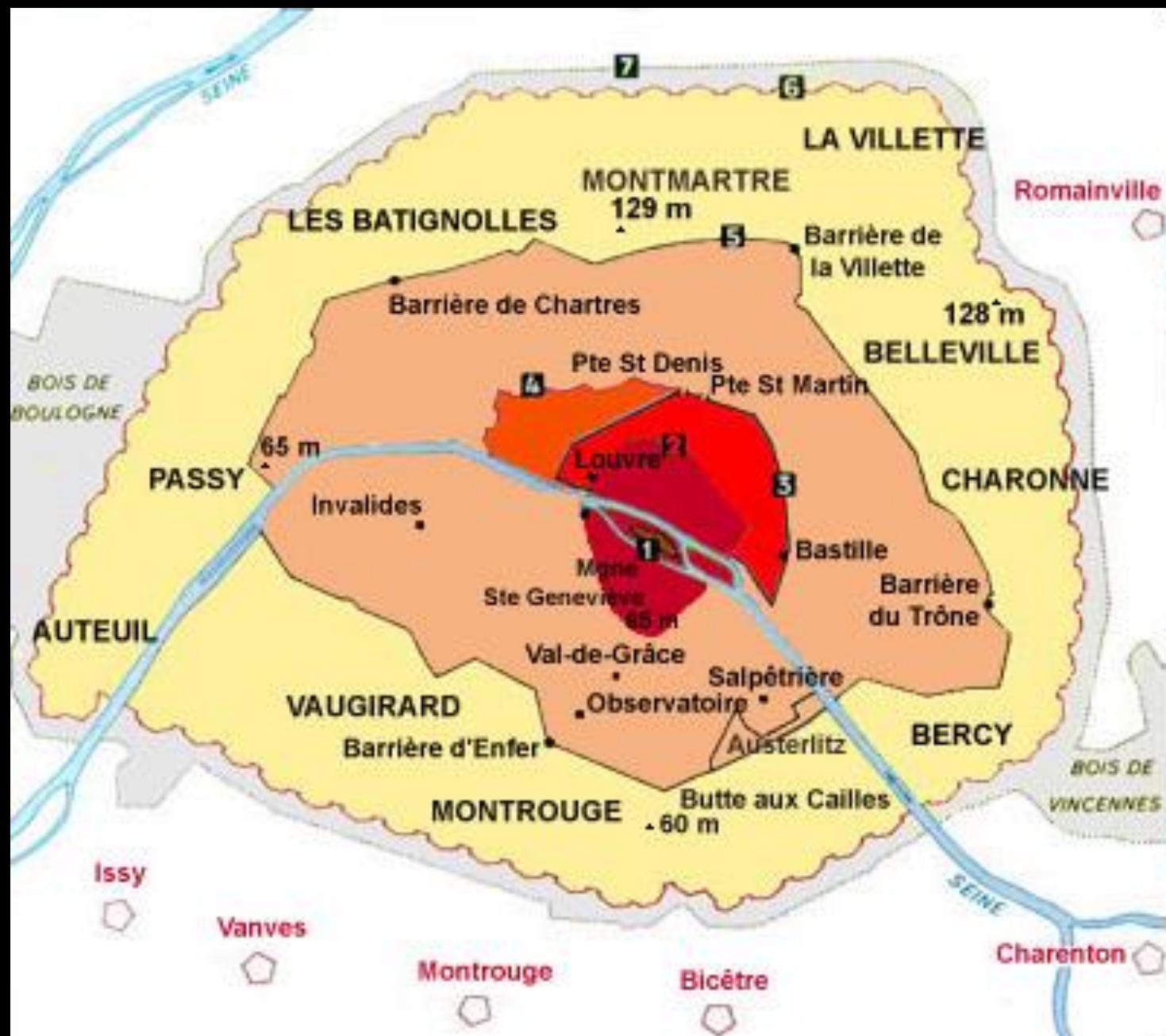


La Cité Today









Pont Notre-Dame, 1786-88



Farmer Generals wall, 1780's



More than 50 neoclassical
gateways designed by Ledoux

Le Petit Trianon



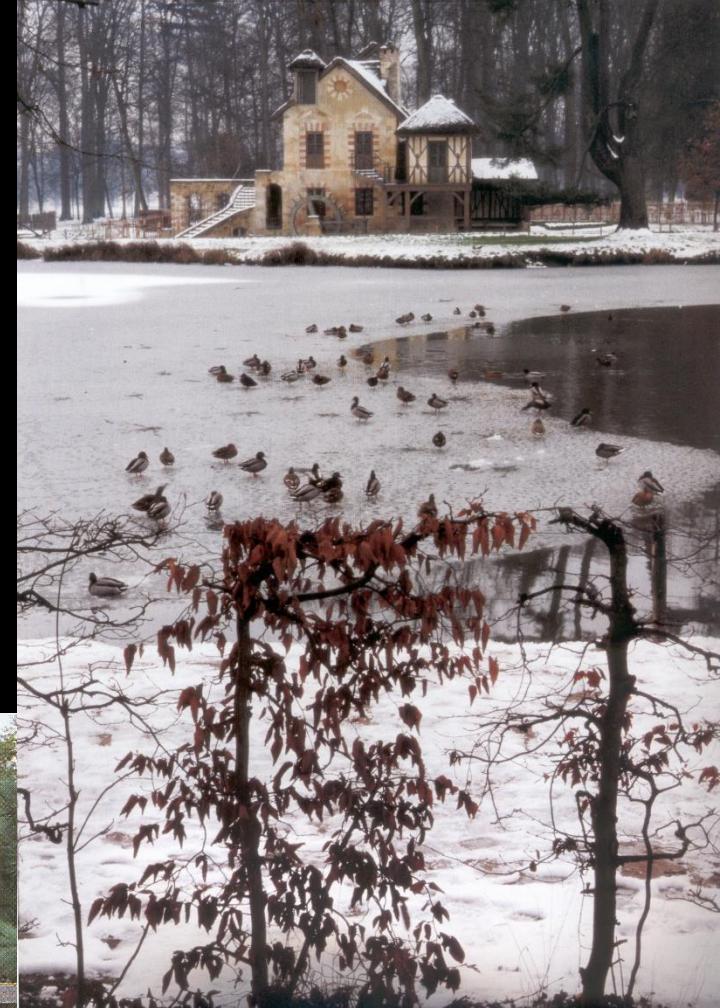
Architect: Ange-Jacques GABRIEL, 1762-68



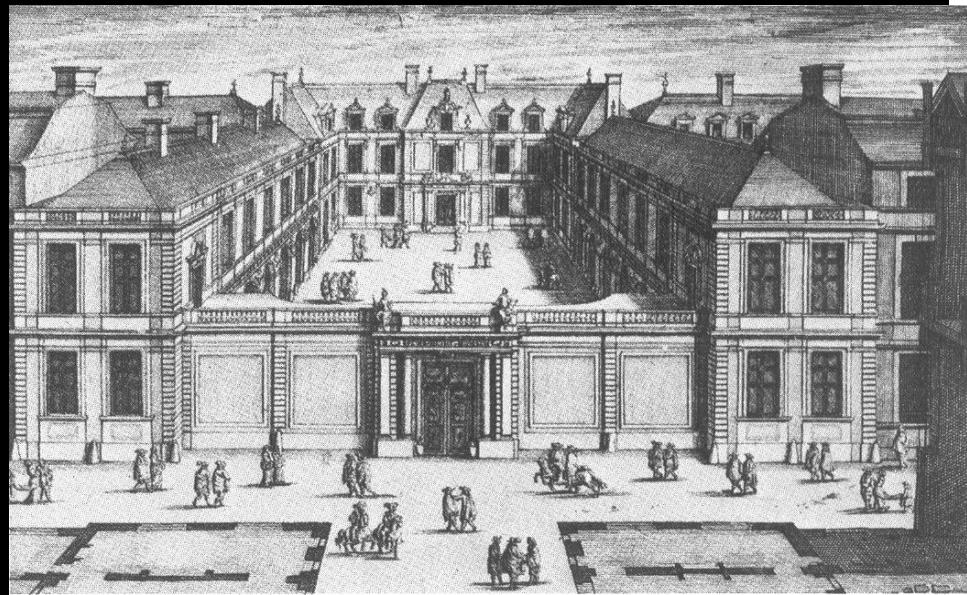
The Hamlet of Versailles
constructed for
Marie-Antoinette

1775-1785

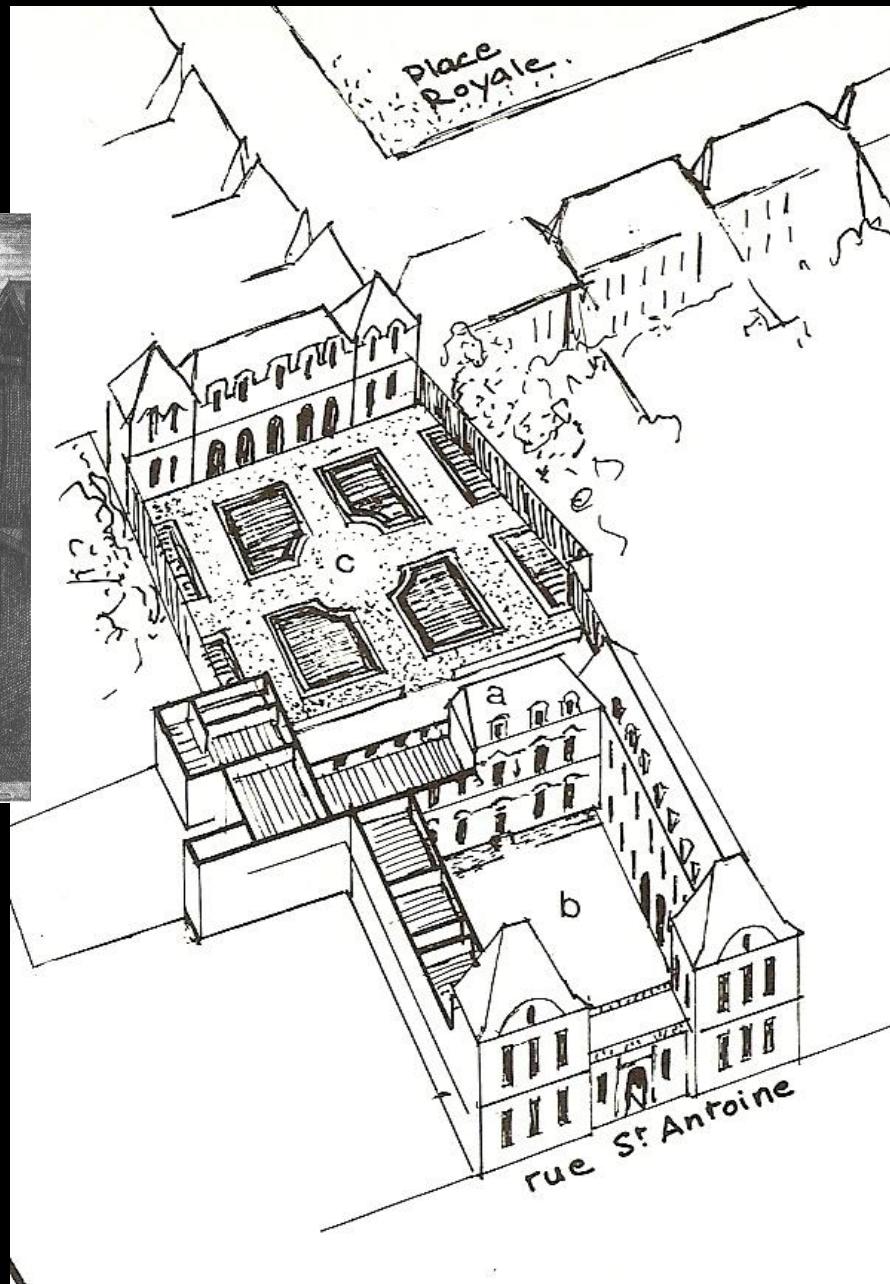
Architect: Richard Mique
with the Count de Caraman
and Hubert Robert.



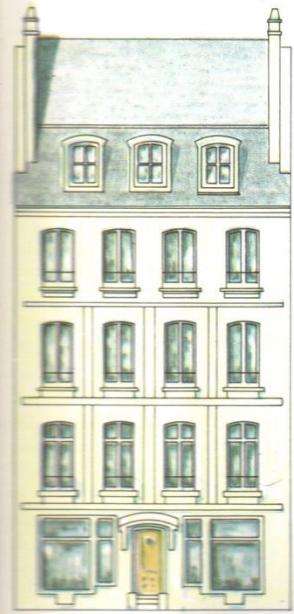
Mansion houses / hôtel particulier



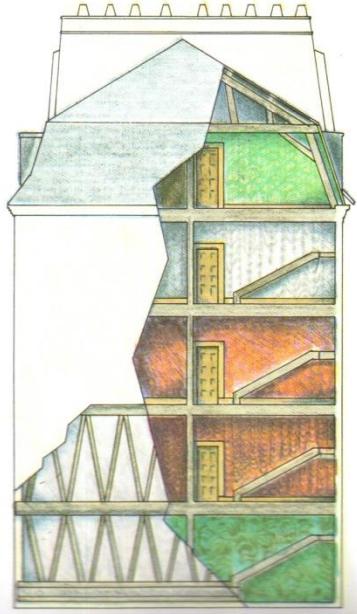
Hôtel de la Vrillière



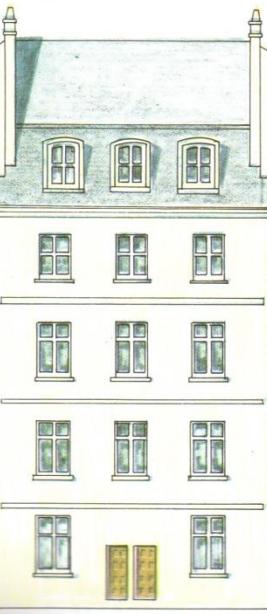
CÔTE RUE



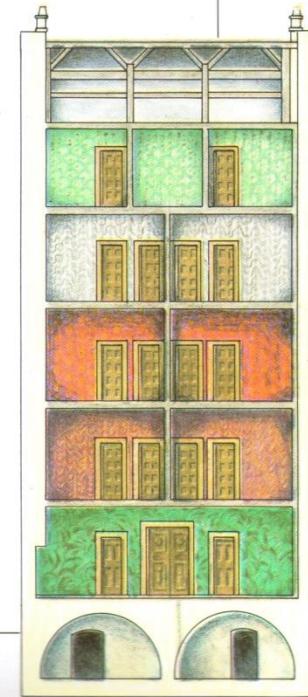
MUR-PIGNON



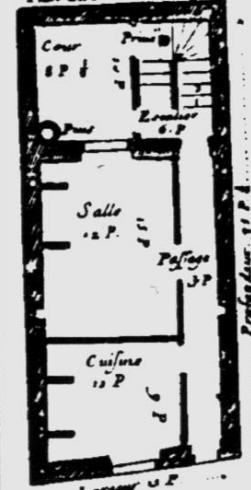
CÔTE JARDIN



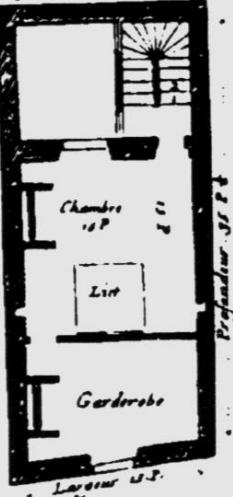
COUPE



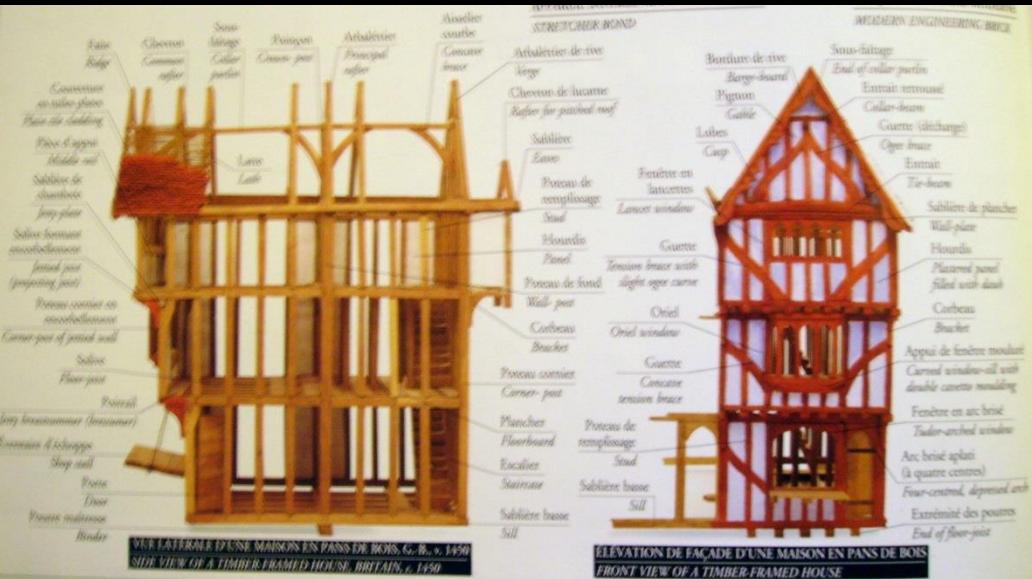
Plan du Premier Etage



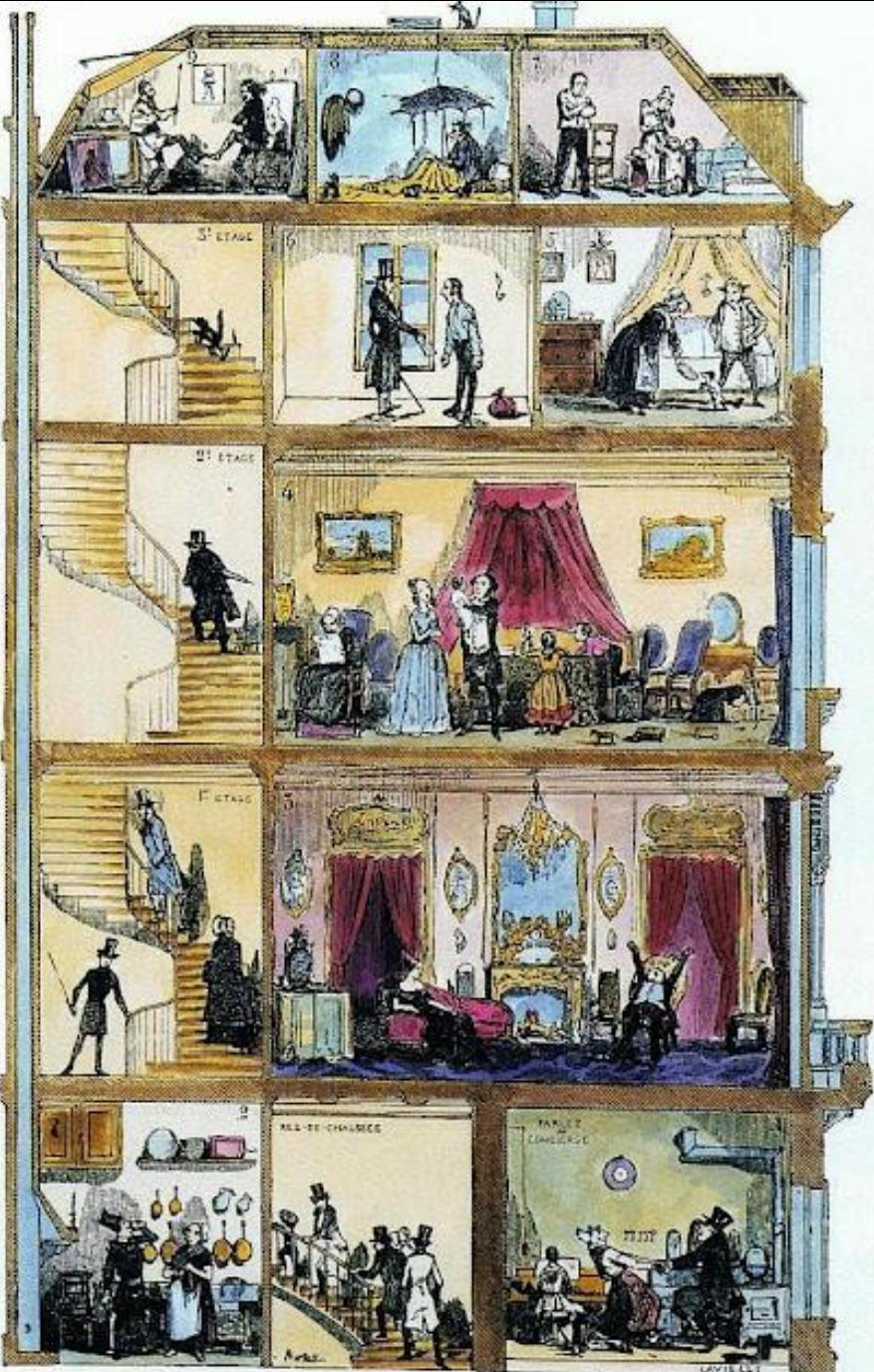
Plan du Second Etage



Rue de la Chaufferie de la rue



Etages du monde parisien



Les cinq étages

Paroles : Pierre-Jean de Béranger
(1830)

Dans la soupente du portier,
Je naquis au rez-de-chaussée.
Par tous les laquais du quartier,
A quinze ans, je fus pourchassée ;
Mais bientôt un jeune seigneur
M'enlève à leurs doux caquetages :
Ma vertu me vaut cet honneur,
Ma vertu me vaut cet honneur,
Et je monte au premier étage,

Là, dans un riche appartement,
Mes mains deviennent des plus
blanches.
Grâce à l'or de mon jeune amant,
Là, tous mes jours sont des
dimanches.
Mais, par trop d'amour emporté,
Il meurt. Ah ! Pour moi, quel veuvage
!

Mes pleurs respectent ma beauté,
Mes pleurs respectent ma beauté,
Et je monte au deuxième étage,

Là, je trompe un vieux duc et pair,
Dont le neveu touche mon âme.
Ils ont d'un feu payé bien cher,
L'un la cendre et l'autre la flamme,
Vient un danseur nouveaux amours ;
La noblesse alors déménage.
Mon miroir me sourit toujours,
Mon miroir me sourit toujours,
Et je monte au troisième étage,

Là, je plume un bon gros Anglais,
Qui me croit veuve et baronne,
Puis deux financier vieux et laids,
Même un prélat : Dieu me pardonne !
Mais un escroc, que je chéris,
Me vole en parlant mariage...
Je perds tout, j'ai des cheveux gris,
Je perds tout, j'ai des cheveux gris,
Et je monte encore un étage.

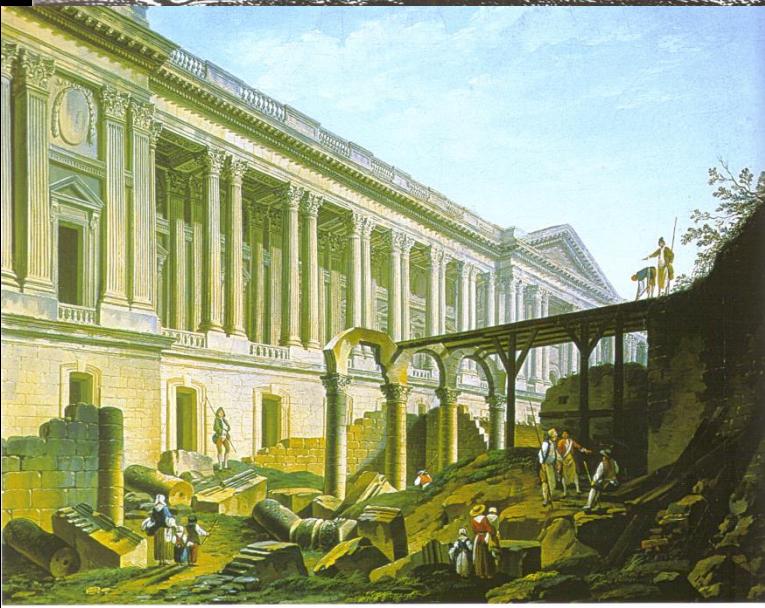
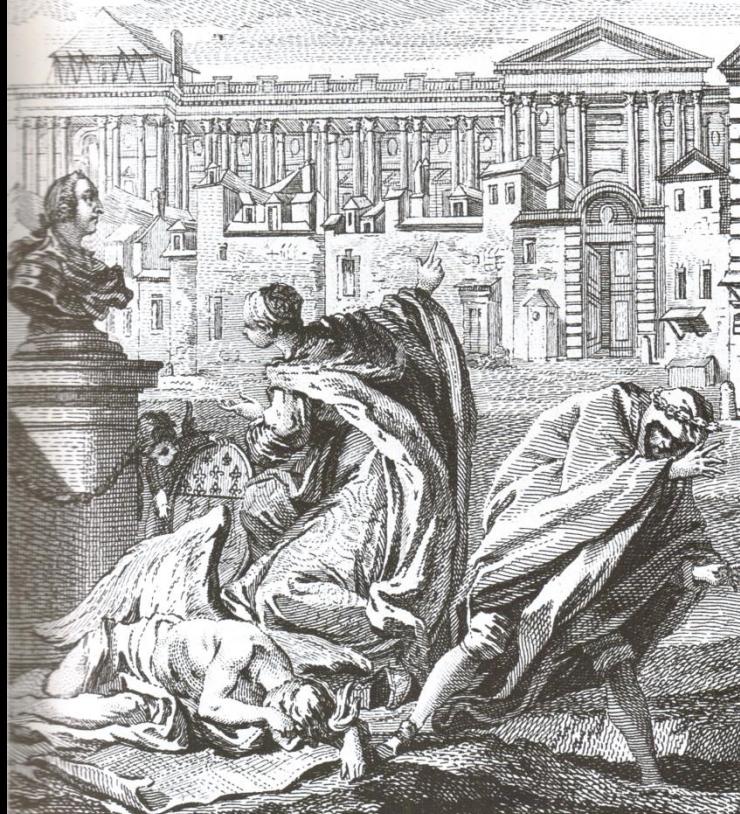
Au quatrième, autre métier :
Des nièces me sont nécessaires !
Nous scandalisons le quartier,
Nous nous moquons des commissaires
Mangeant mon pain à la vapeur,
Des plaisirs je fais le ménage.
Trop vieille, enfin, je leur fais peur,
Trop vieille, enfin, je leur fais peur,
Et je monte au cinquième étage.

Dans la mansarde, me voilà :
Me voilà pauvre balayeuse !
Seule et sans feu, je finis là
Ma vie au printemps si joyeuse.
Je conte à mes voisins surpris
Ma fortune à différents âges ;
Et j'en trouve encore des débris,
Et j'en trouve encore des débris,
En balayant les cinq étages.

Dans l'ombre du grand Colbert

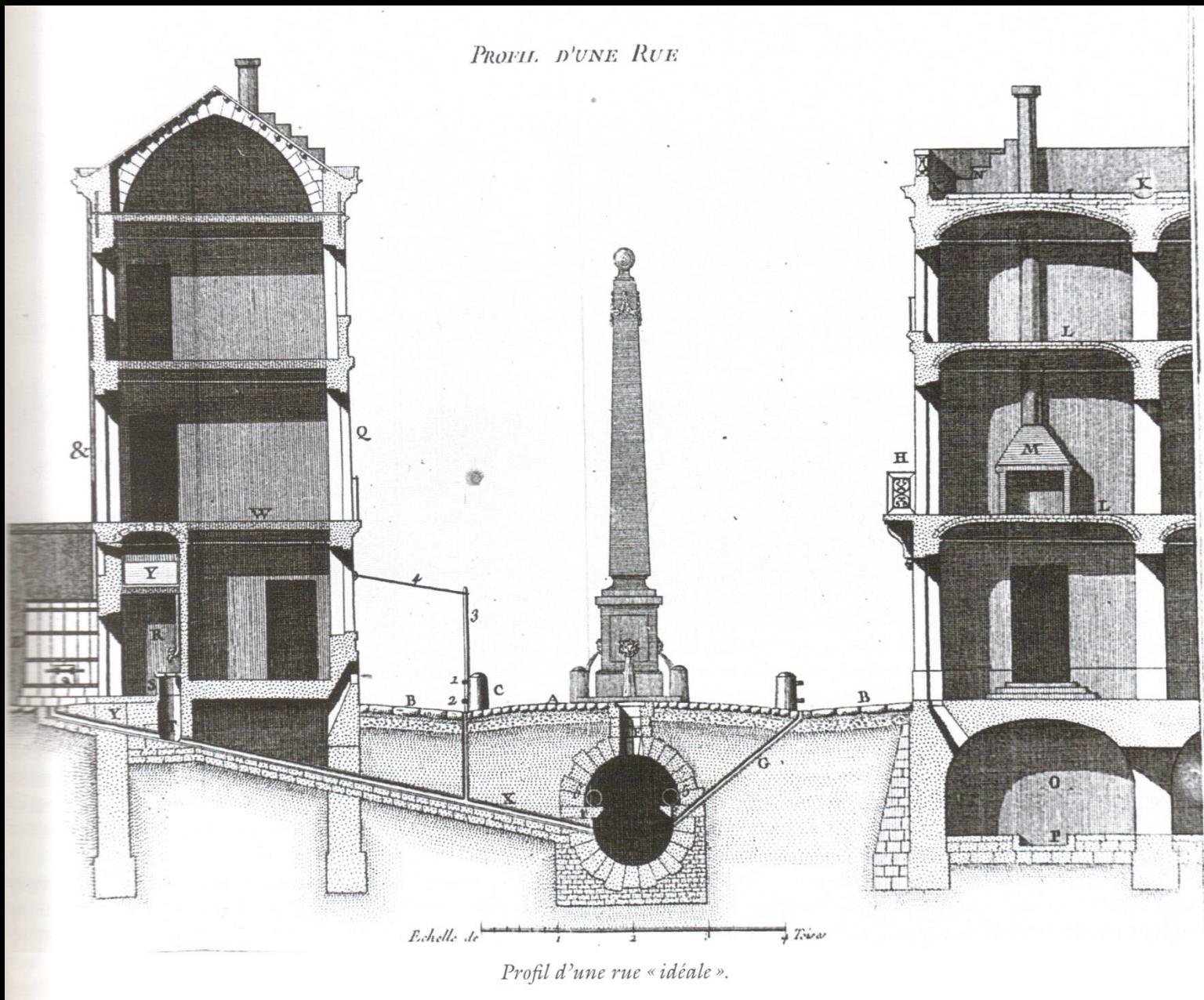
« ...there must be public markets, fountains which actually provide water and regular pavements; the narrow infected streets must be widened, monuments that can not be seen must be revealed and new ones built for all to see ...»

Voltaire 1749



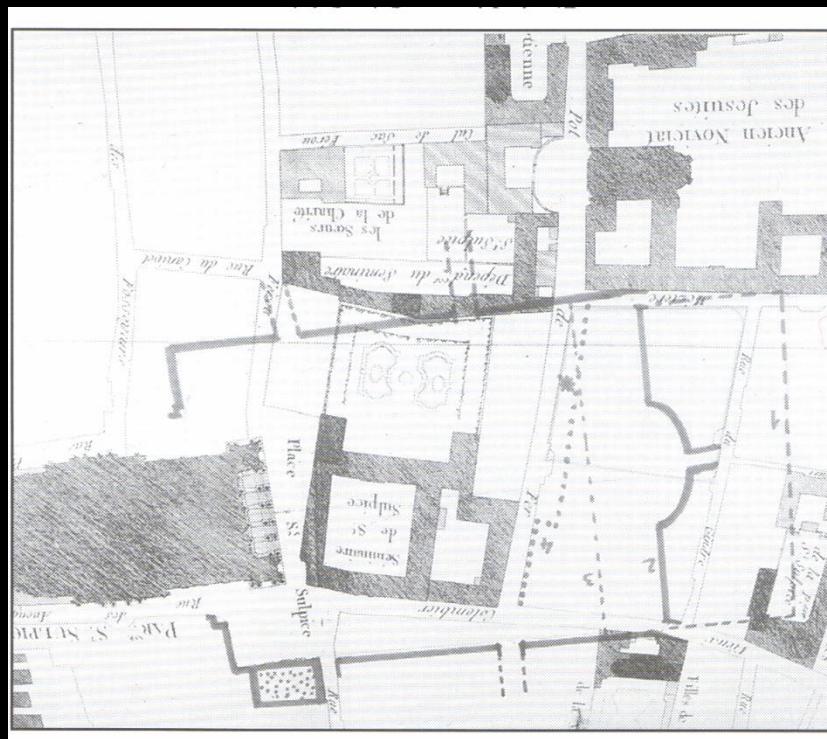
Pierre Patte, 1769

PROFIL D'UNE RUE



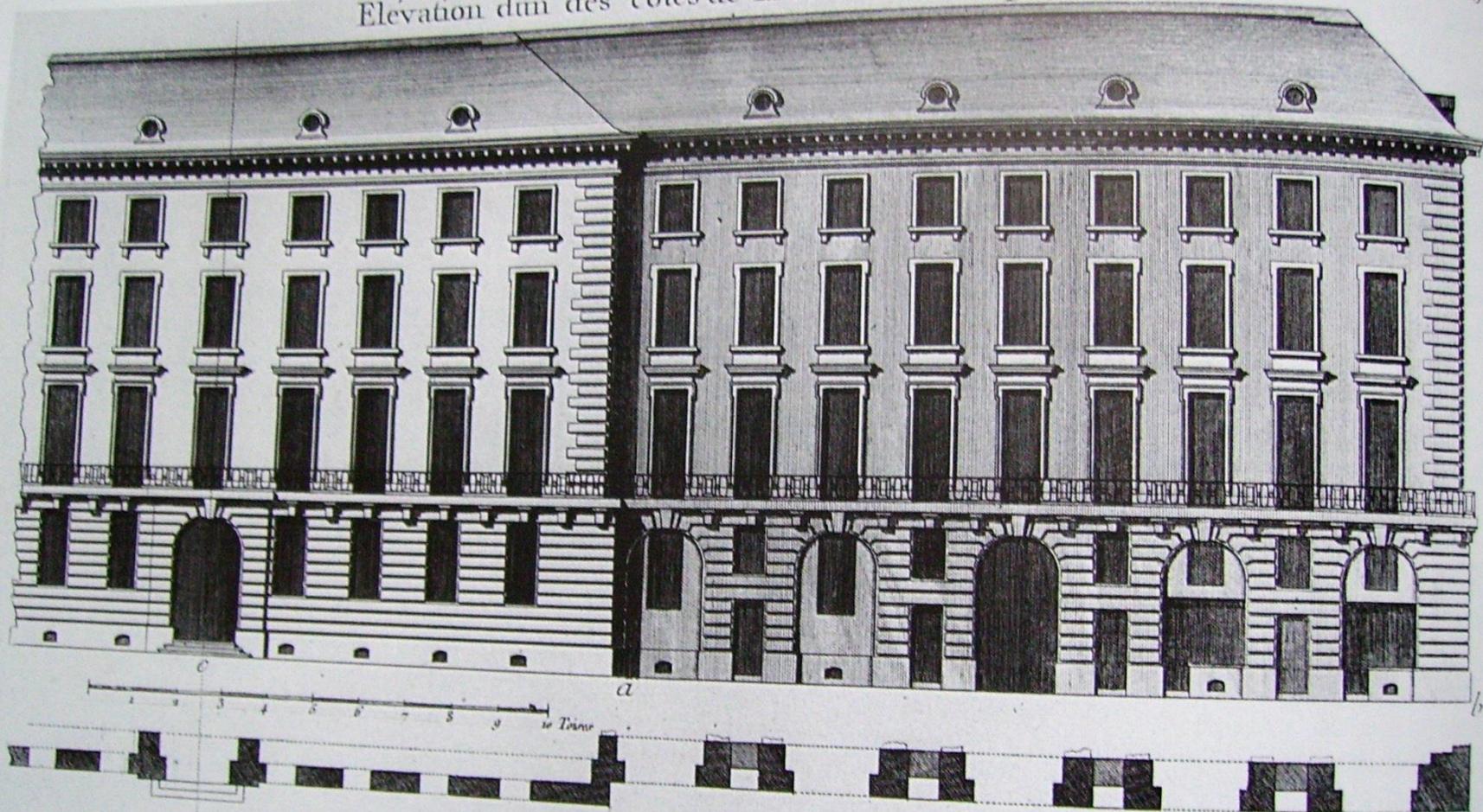
Saint-Sulpice

1643-1790's



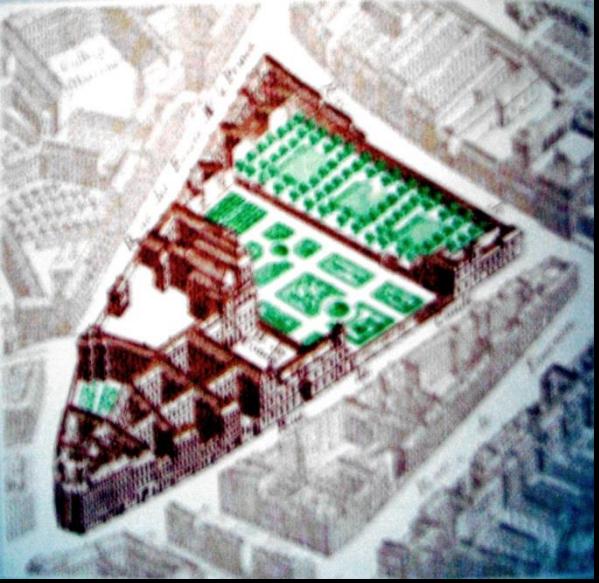
Servandoni, architect of the façade

Elevation d'un des cotés de la Place de S^t.Sulpice.

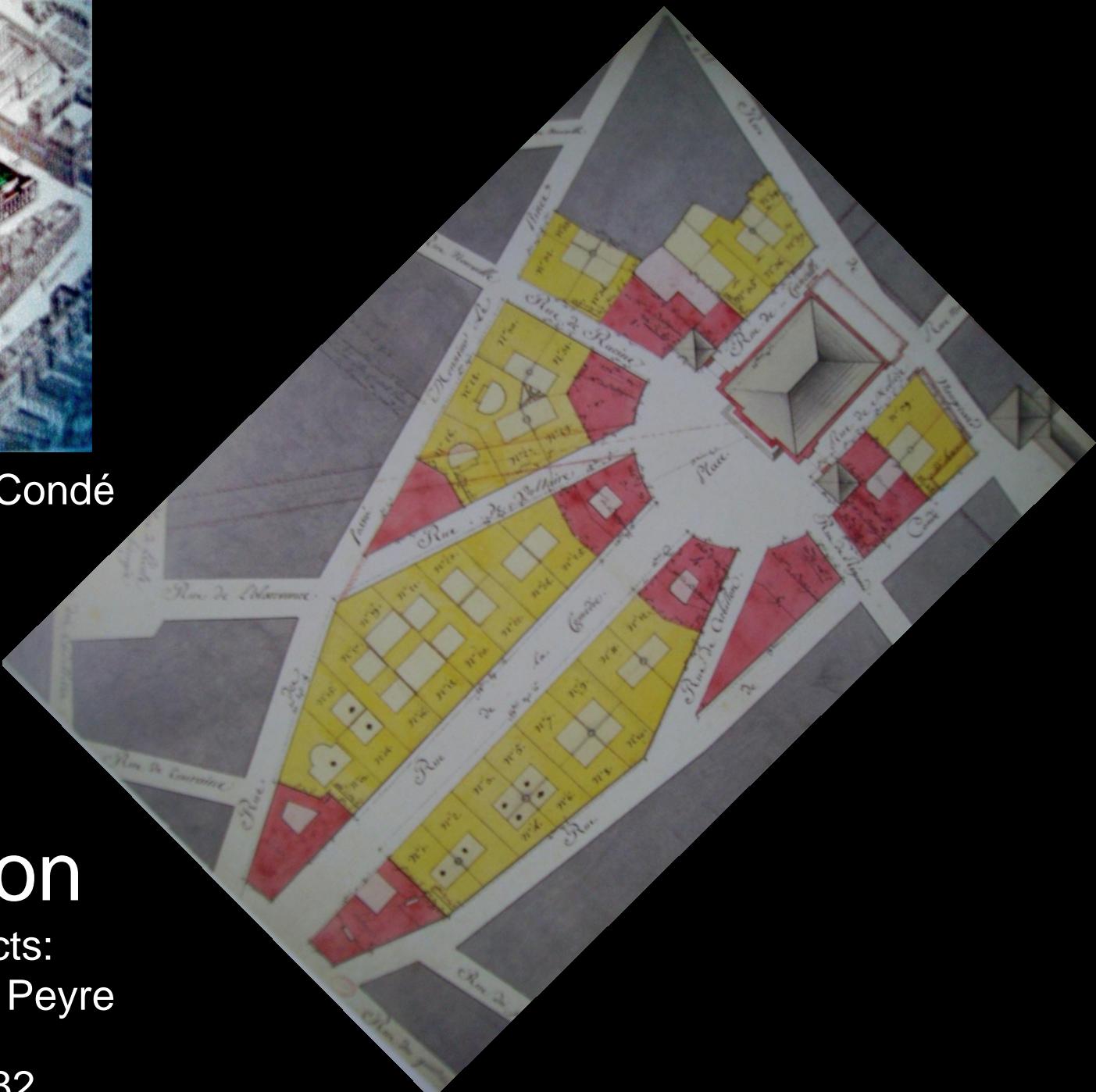


4^e et dernier Projet de Servandoni Juin 1754.

Le Bâtiment achevé au coin de la rue des Canettes est égal à la partie a.b.
La partie a.c. se rapporte avec la même coté marquée sur le Plan de
la deuxième Planchette.



Hôtel du prince de Condé



Odéon

architects:
Wailly and Peyre

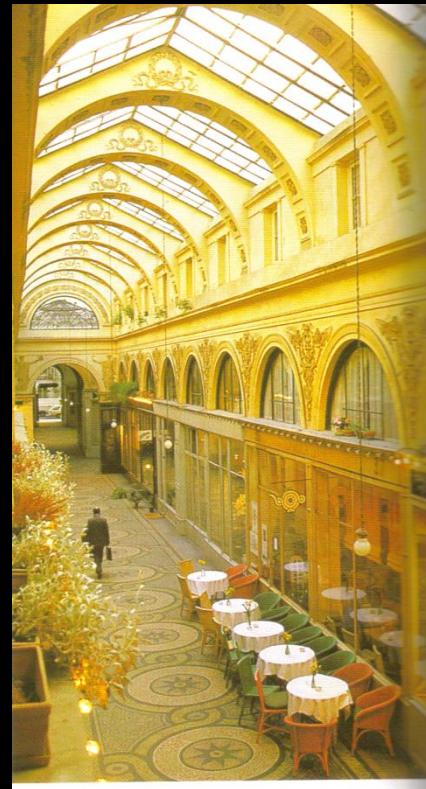
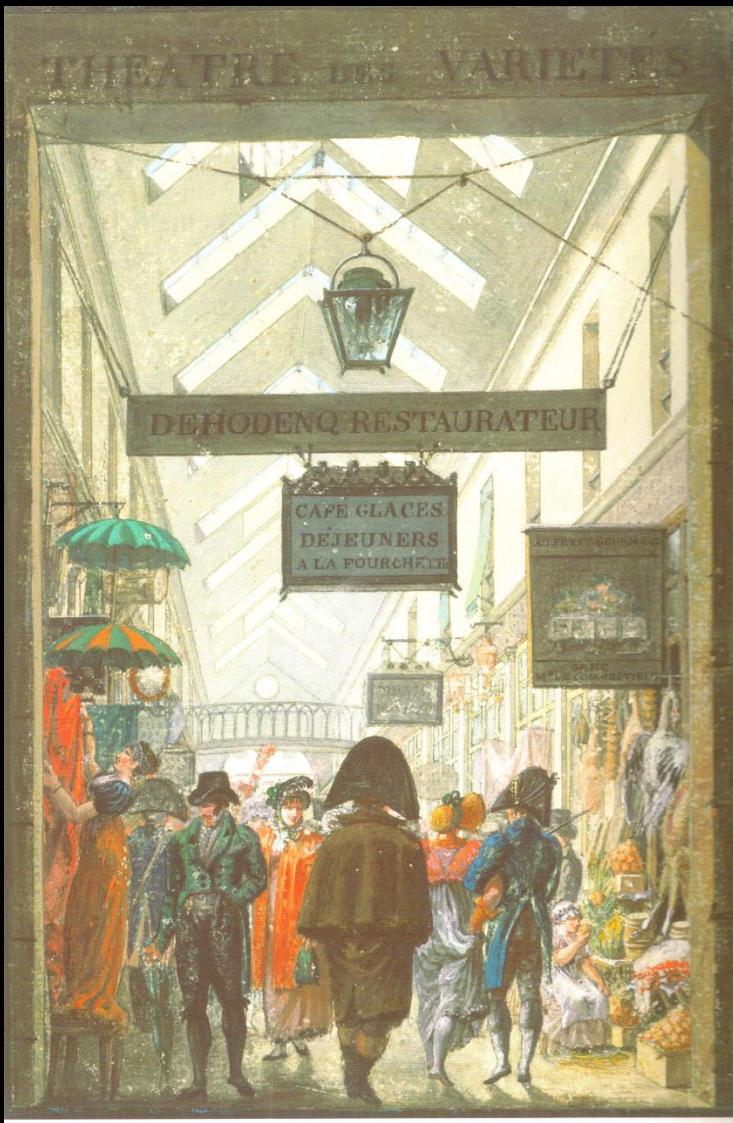
Architects:

Wailly and Peyre

1767-82

- 1799-1804 « le Consulat »
- 1804-1814 « First Empire », Napoléon I emperor
- 1814-1830 « la Restauration », two brothers of Louis XVI rules the country :
 - Louis XVIII 1814-1824
 - Charles X 1824-1830
- July 29, 1830 « July Revolution », the king ran to England ten days later Louis-Philippe crowned as a « bourgeois » king
- February 24 1848: fall of the « July monarchy » – end of the French monarchy
- 1848: Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, first elected President of the French Republic
- 1852-70: Louis Napoléon Bonaparte: Napoleon III – Second Empire

Passages couverts



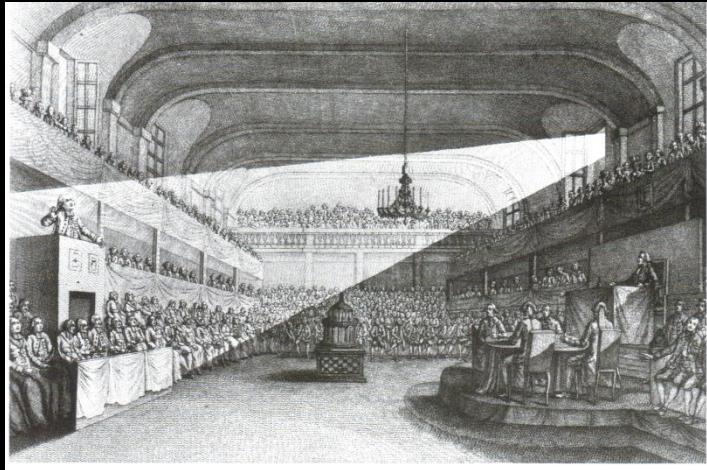
Beginning of the industrialisation

- 1800 Paris 550 000 inhabitants
- 1851 Paris 1 million inhabitants
- Urgent need of a big number of new structures: lodgments, markets, town-halls, hospitals, prisons.
- Influence on quality and nature of the architectural production: standardisation of building types

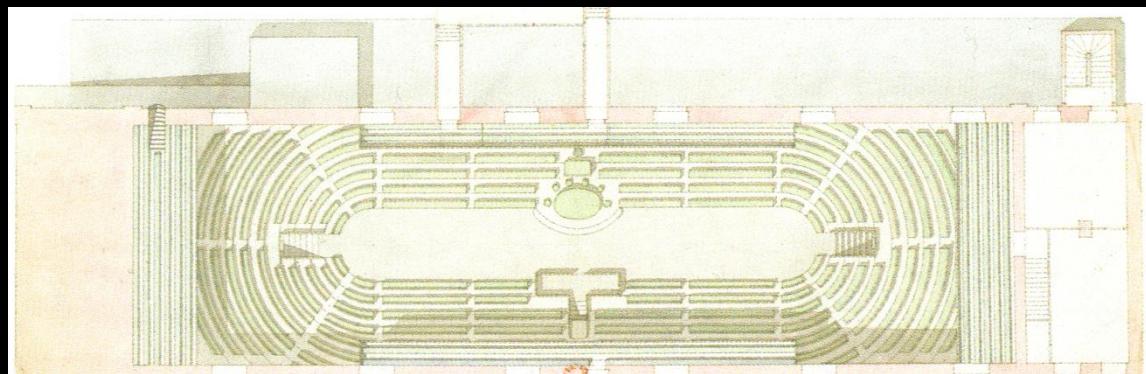
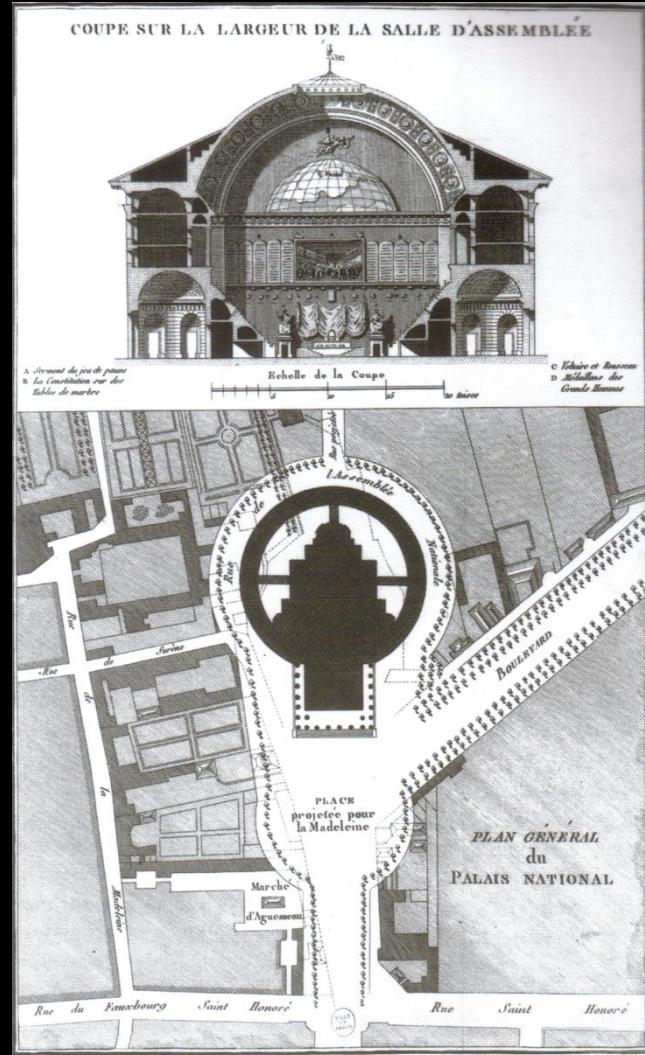
A « new » society: an urgent need of new institutions

National Assembly

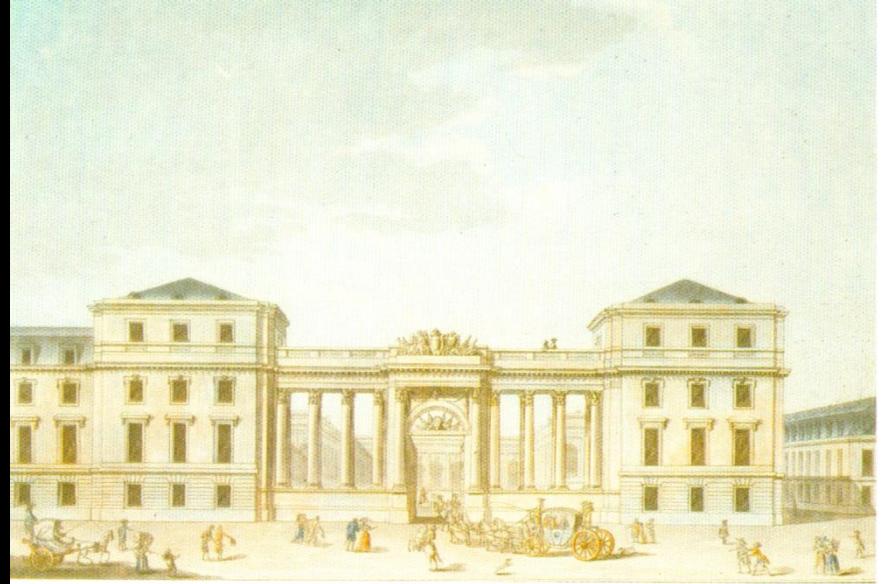
In the Tuilleries



on the site
of the Madeleine church
?



Palais Bourbon – Assemblée Nationale



1722-29

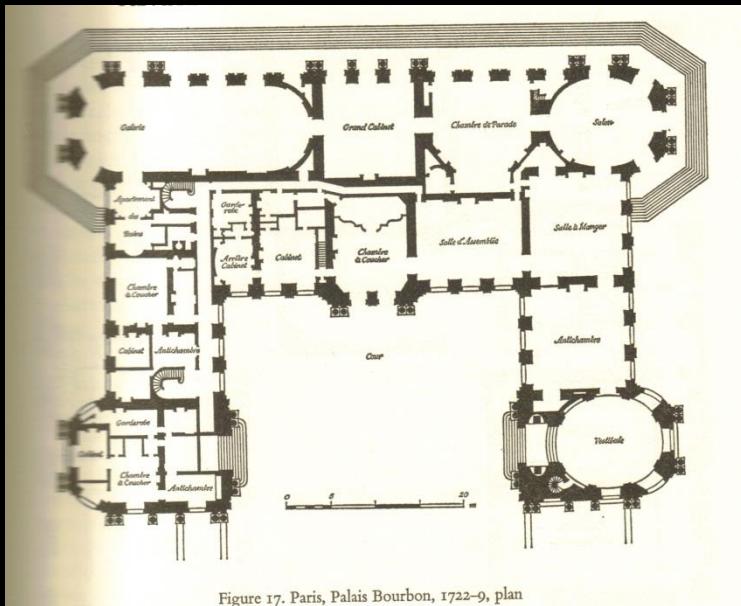
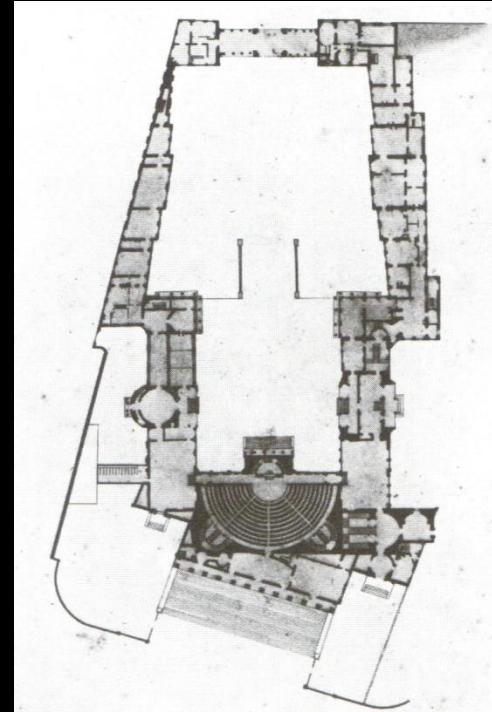


Figure 17. Paris, Palais Bourbon, 1722-9, plan



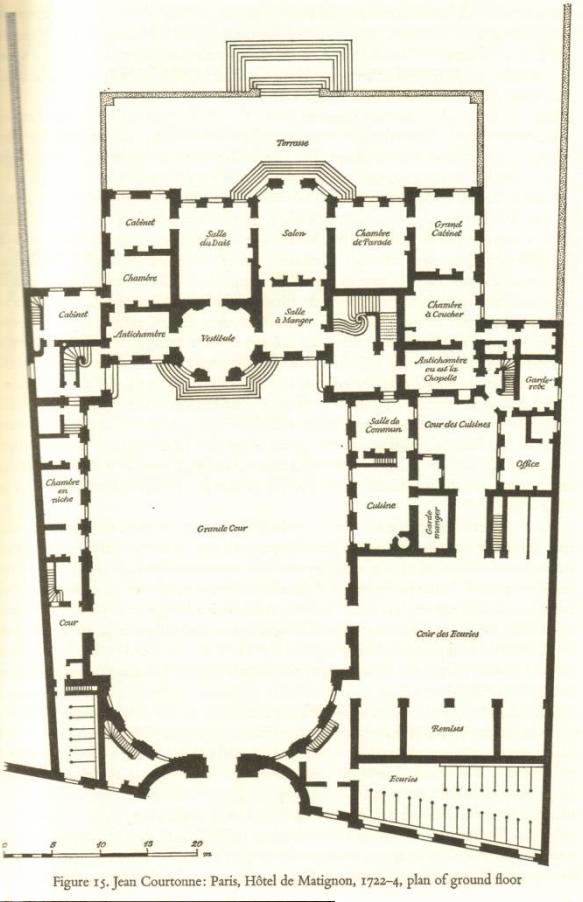


Figure 15. Jean Courtonne: Paris, Hôtel de Matignon, 1722–4, plan of ground floor

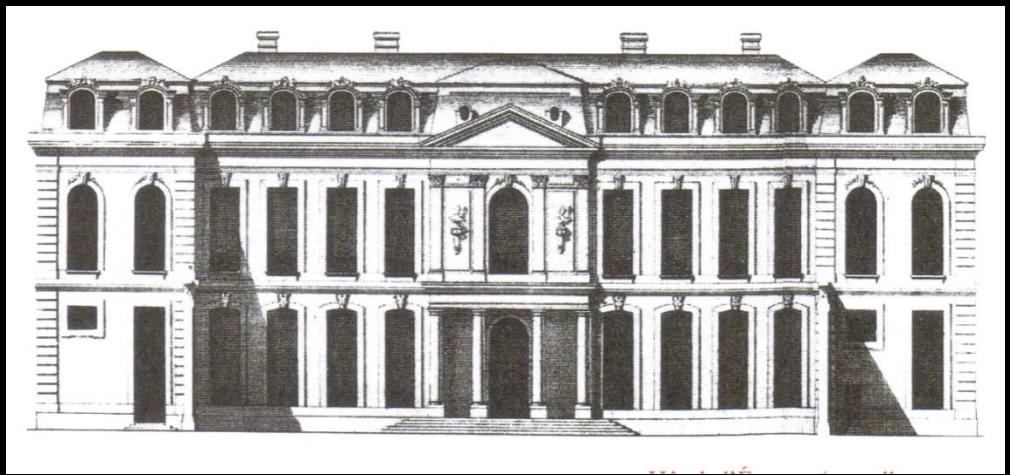
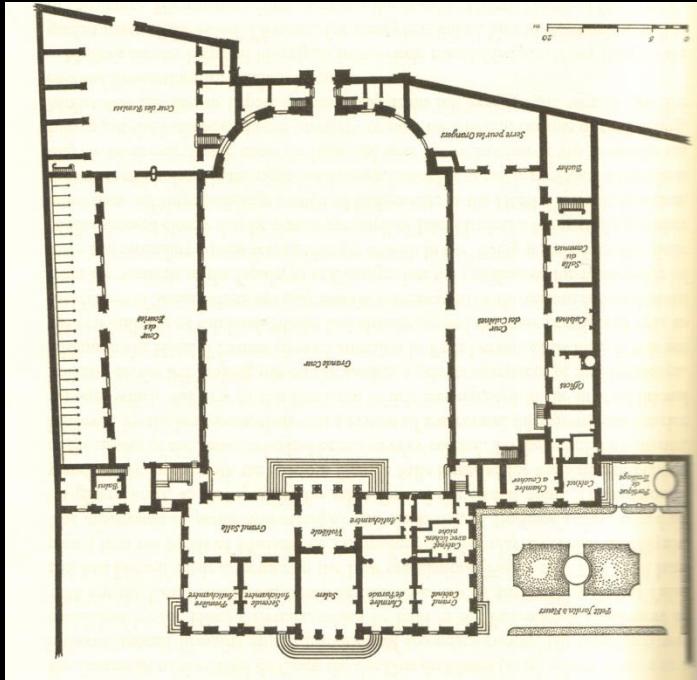
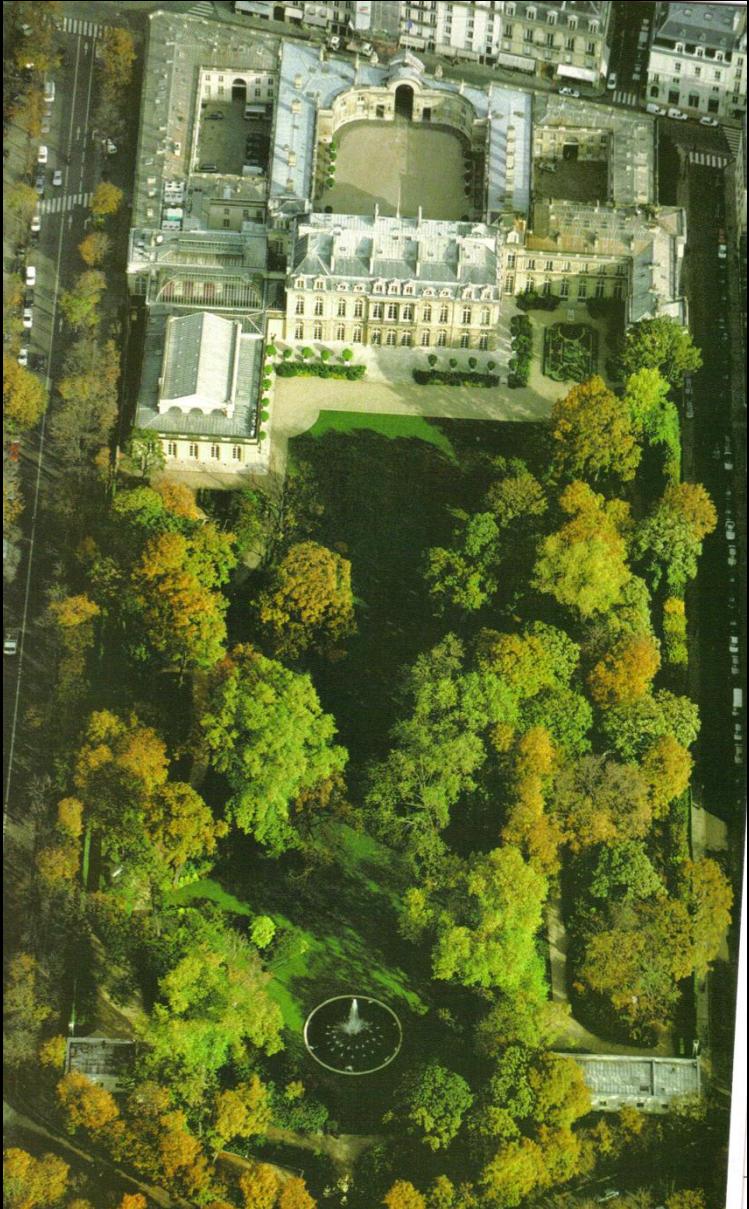


Hôtel Matignon, 1722-24,
57, rue de Varenne
Architect: Jean de Courtonne

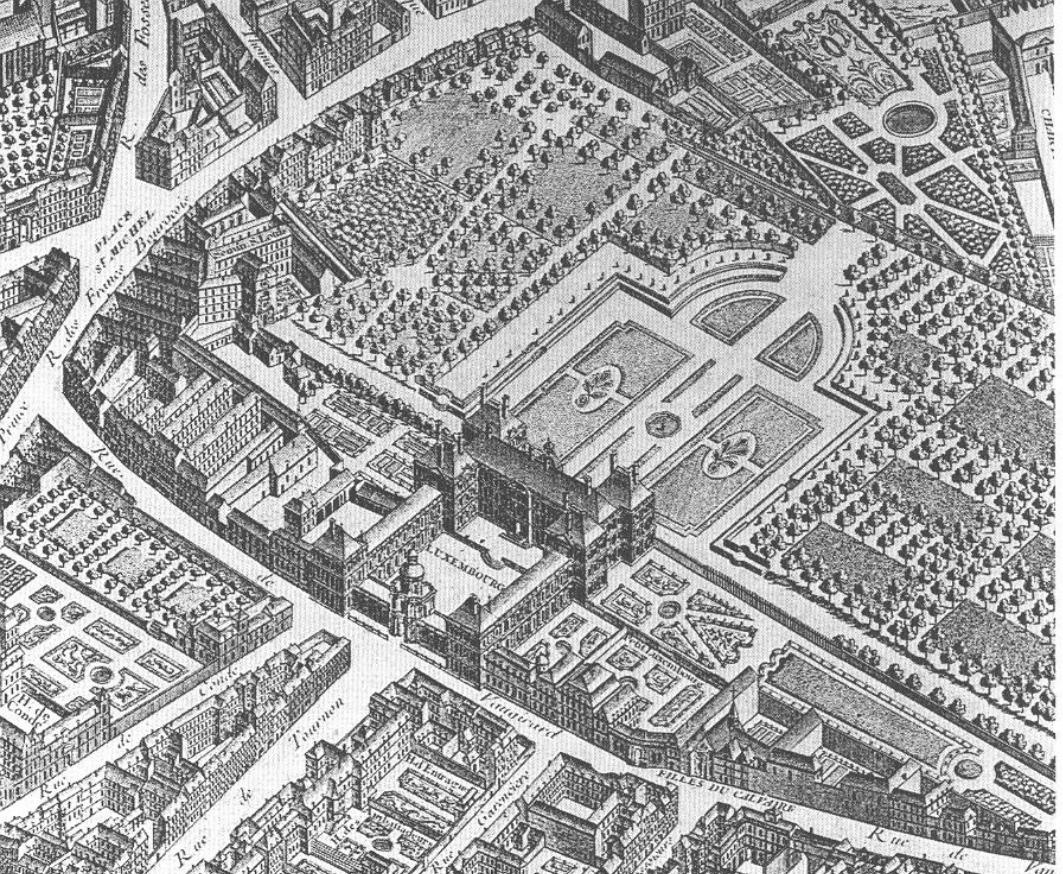


Hôtel d'Evreux – l'Elysée, 1718-20

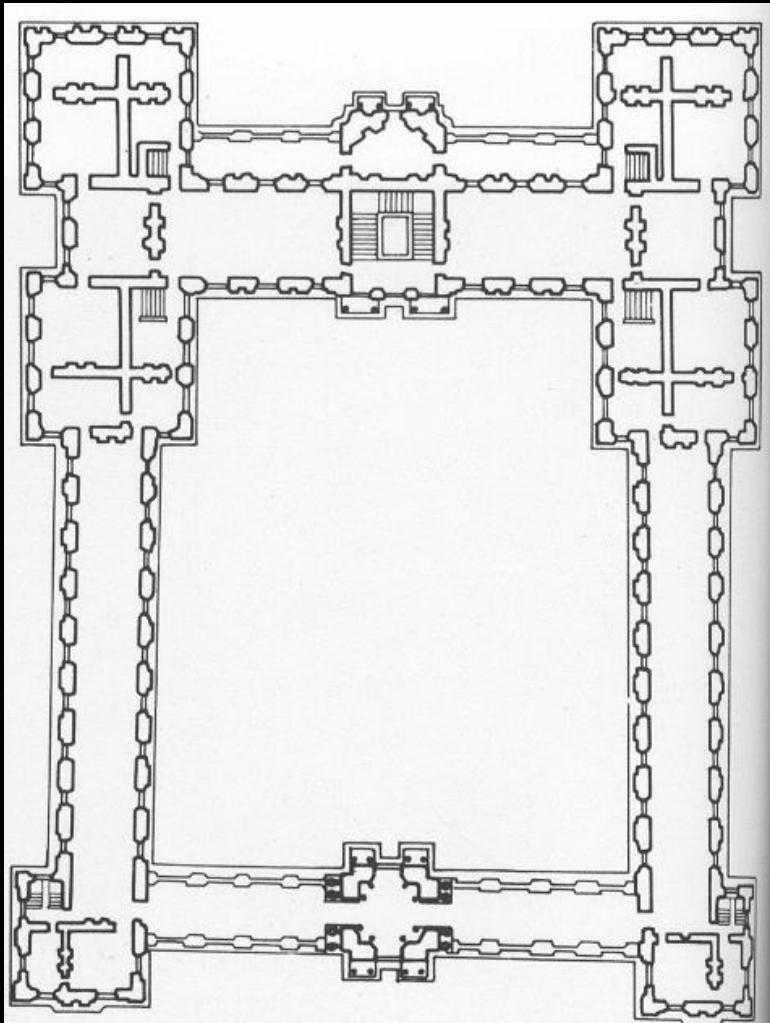
55 rue fbg St-Honore, architect C.A. Mollet

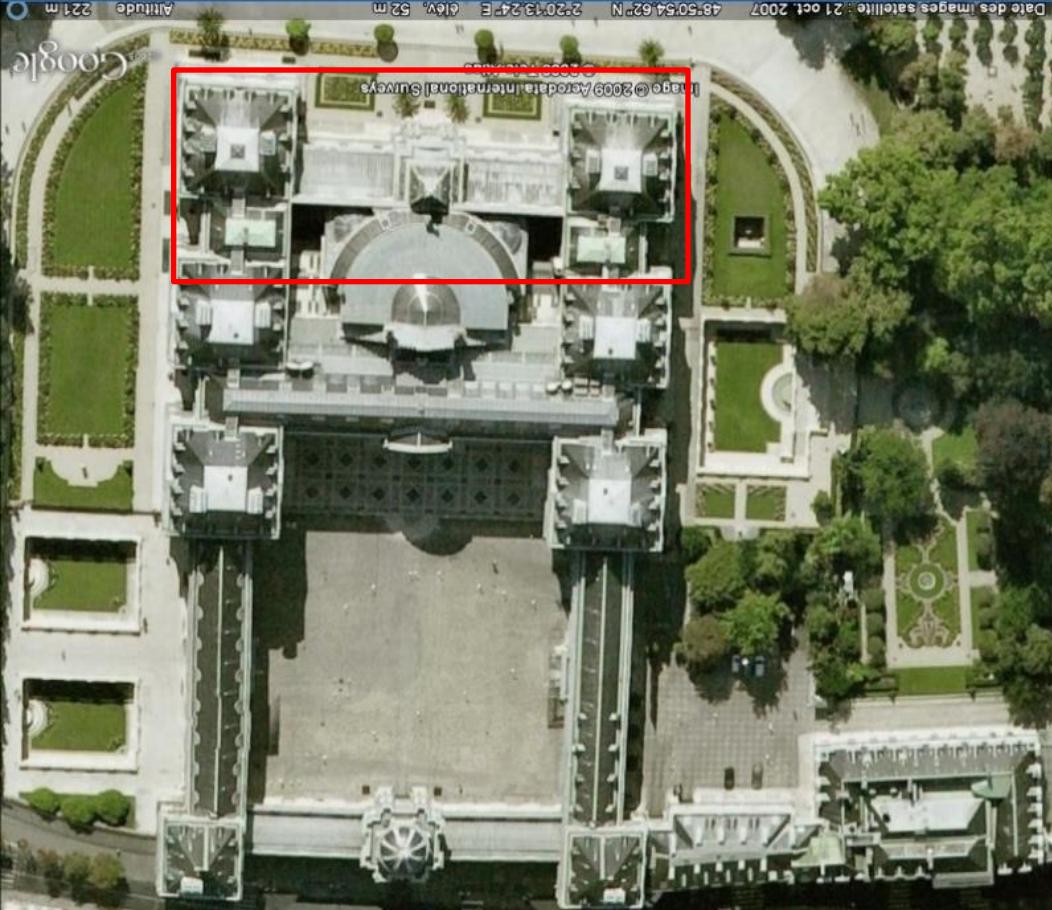


Palais de Luxembourg 1615-30



Architect: Salomon de Brosse
for the queen Marie de Medicis





1791 prison
1799, Senat.

The architecte Chalgrin transform
the palace for its new function

In 1835 Alphonse de Gisors
constructed a new auditorium on the
garden side of the palace.





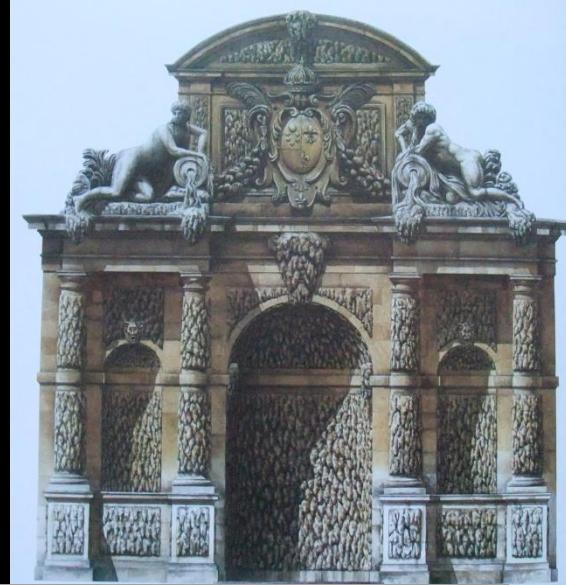
Fontaine de Médicis

1630, an Italian grotto
inspired from the gardens
of Boboli in Florens;
constructed for the queen
by the florentine engineer
Thomas Francine,





Alexandre Francini,
maître des fontaines royales. Gravure
d'Abraham Bosse, 1631. B.N.F, Paris.



Reconstruction of the church of Sainte-Geneviève from 1754-1789

architect: Soufflot then Rondelet

