

# Cassina

## LC35 MAISON DU BRÉSIL

Family LC

Year of design **1959**

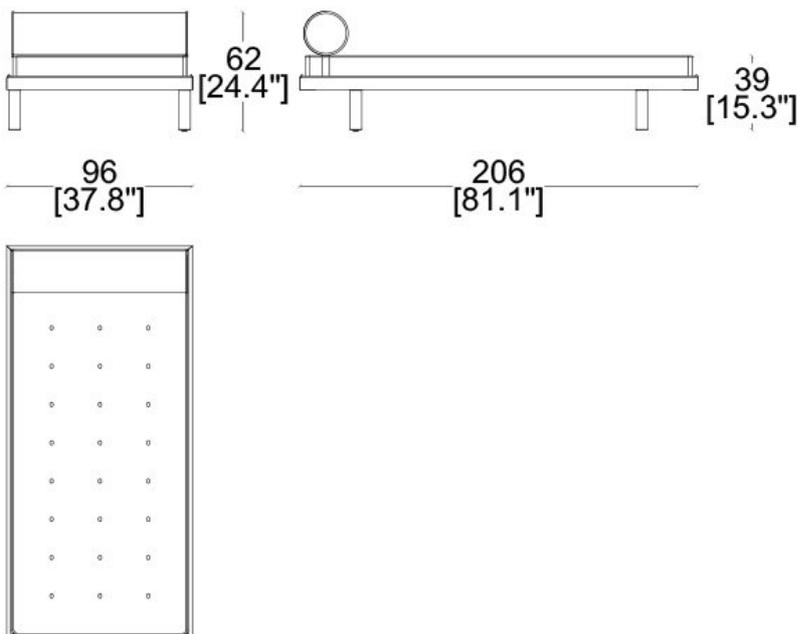
Year of production **2018**

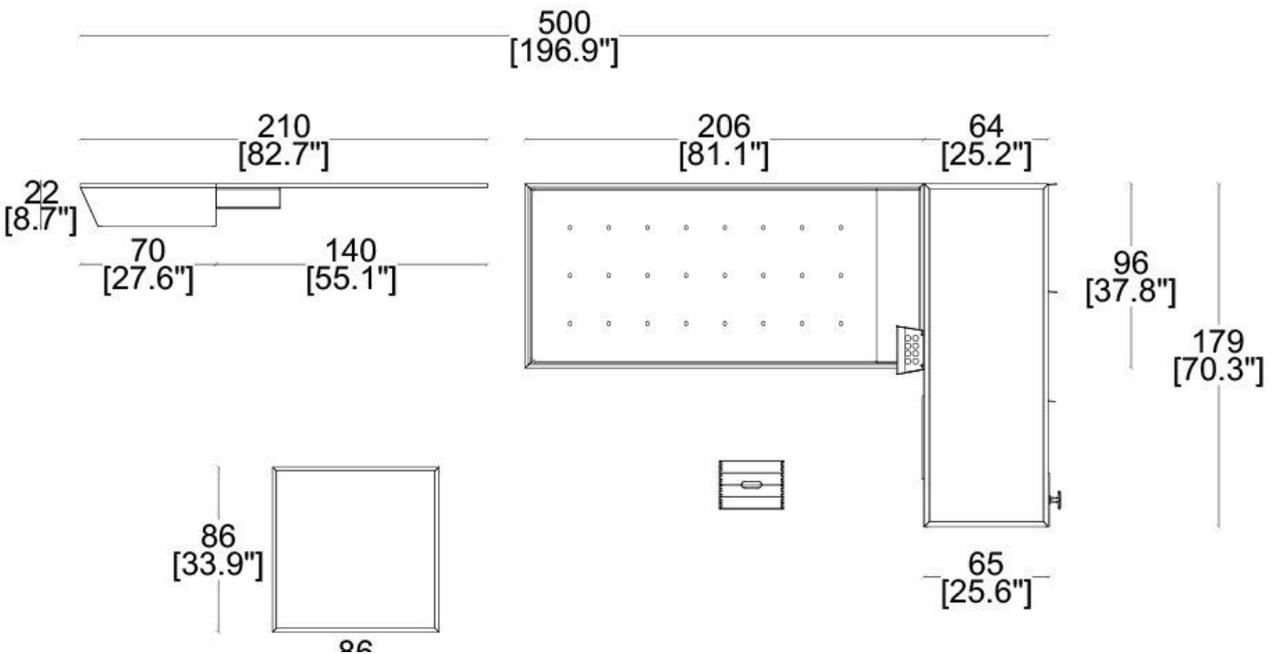
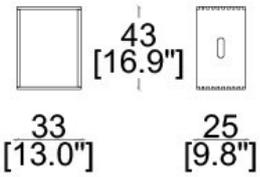
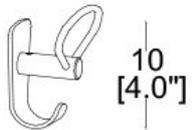
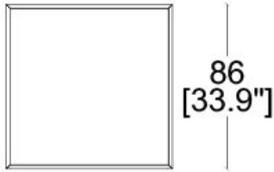
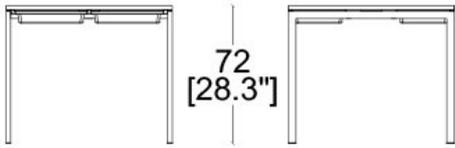
A faithful reproduction of a student room in the Maison du Brésil, inaugurated in 1959 at the Cité Internationale of the University of Paris. In the early 1950s, the Brazilian government commissioned the design from the architect Lucio Costa, who in turn brought Le Corbusier on board, over time handing over more responsibility, to the point that the latter eventually signed off the building design. Le Corbusier's office revised a number of key elements, and then brought in Charlotte Perriand to help with the interiors. The way Le Corbusier saw it, the wardrobe would separate the entrance hall and the bathroom block from the bedroom and study areas. Charlotte Perriand, on the other hand, took a more rationalist view, favouring the idea of having the wardrobe accessible from more than one side. For the bed frame, solid wood was preferred to metal, with a mattress and bolster. The apartment also included a wall-hung bookcase and blackboard, as well as the Tabouret Maison du Bresil, already available in Cassina Collection.

### Gallery

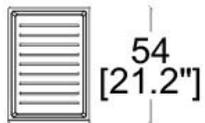
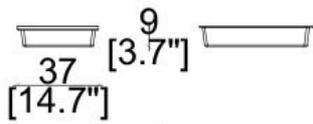
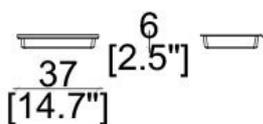
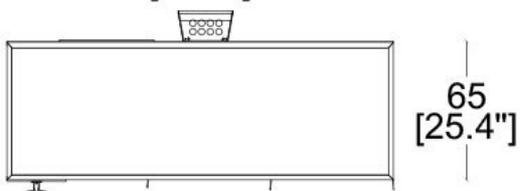
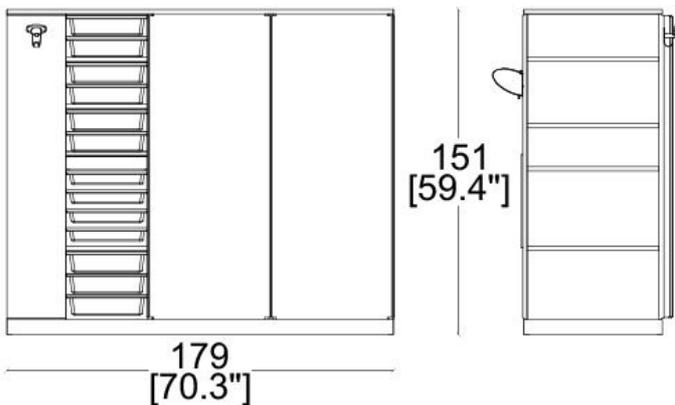
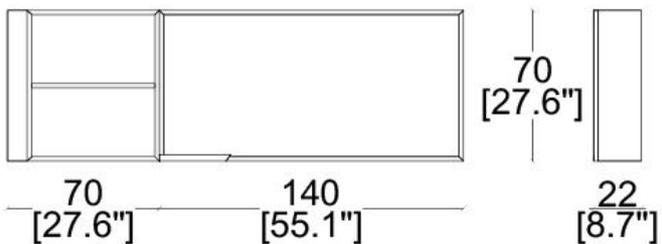


### Dimensions

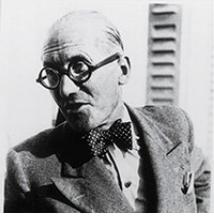




33.9"



## Designer



**Le Corbusier**

Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, known as Le Corbusier, was born at La Chaux-de-Fonds, in the Swiss Jura, in 1887; he died in France, at Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, on the French Côte d'Azur, in 1965.

Early in his career his work met with some resistance owing to its alleged «revolutionary» nature and the radical look it acquired from its «purist» experiments; in time, however, it won the recognition it deserved and it is still widely admired. His message is still being assimilated by an ever increasing number of people in the profession, but his far-out avant-garde attitudes should be interpreted with due consideration for the use of rational systems in his planning method, evidenced by extremely simple modules and formes based on the functional logic.

«Functionalism tending not so much to an exaltation of the mechanical function at the expense of the symbolic, as to the rejection of symbol that he now considers outmoded and insignificant and the restoration of the practical function as a symbol of new values»<sup>(1)</sup>

In his activities as town-planner, architect and designer, his method of research continued to develop, at times going to the opposite extremes of a rich plastic idiom.

Instances of this are:

Unité d'Habitation, Marseille (1946-52);

the Chapel at Ronchamp (1950-55);

the Dominican Monastery «La Tourette» (1951-56);

the Centre of Zurich (1964-65)

the Hospital in Venice (1965).

Much the same commitment will be found in the furniture of the Equipement intérieur de l'habitation (tables, chairs, armchairs, sofas) designed for the Salon d'Automne, 1928, with Pierre Jeanneret and Charlotte Perriand and "Casiers Standard", system of container units designed for the Pavillon of the Esprit Nouveau, 1925, with Pierre Jeanneret.

Cassina repropose this furniture considered "up-to-date"; its clear and essential "form" is highly adaptable to change in time and in environment, constantly providing new significance.

<sup>(1)</sup> G.C.Argan, *Arte Figurativa* in the *Enciclopedia Universale dell'arte*, vol. 1, col. 760

<http://www.fondationlecorbusier.fr/>