

● **ROBERT MALLET STEVENS (1886-1945)**

Mallet-Stevens was a French architect closed to the International vanguard and far from the Fine Art tradition. Architect, decorator, teacher, movie set and interior designer, he was a very important representative of Modern Architecture, but also a peacemaker between architecture and applied arts.

● **PIERRE PATOUT (1879-1965)**

French architect, closed to the International style during the interwar period, Pierre Patout conceded however a place to the Decorative Arts. He took inspiration for his constructions in the style of the steamers he had fitted, influencing the Streamline Modern Architectural style for a whole generation.

● **HECTOR GUIMARD (1867-1942)**

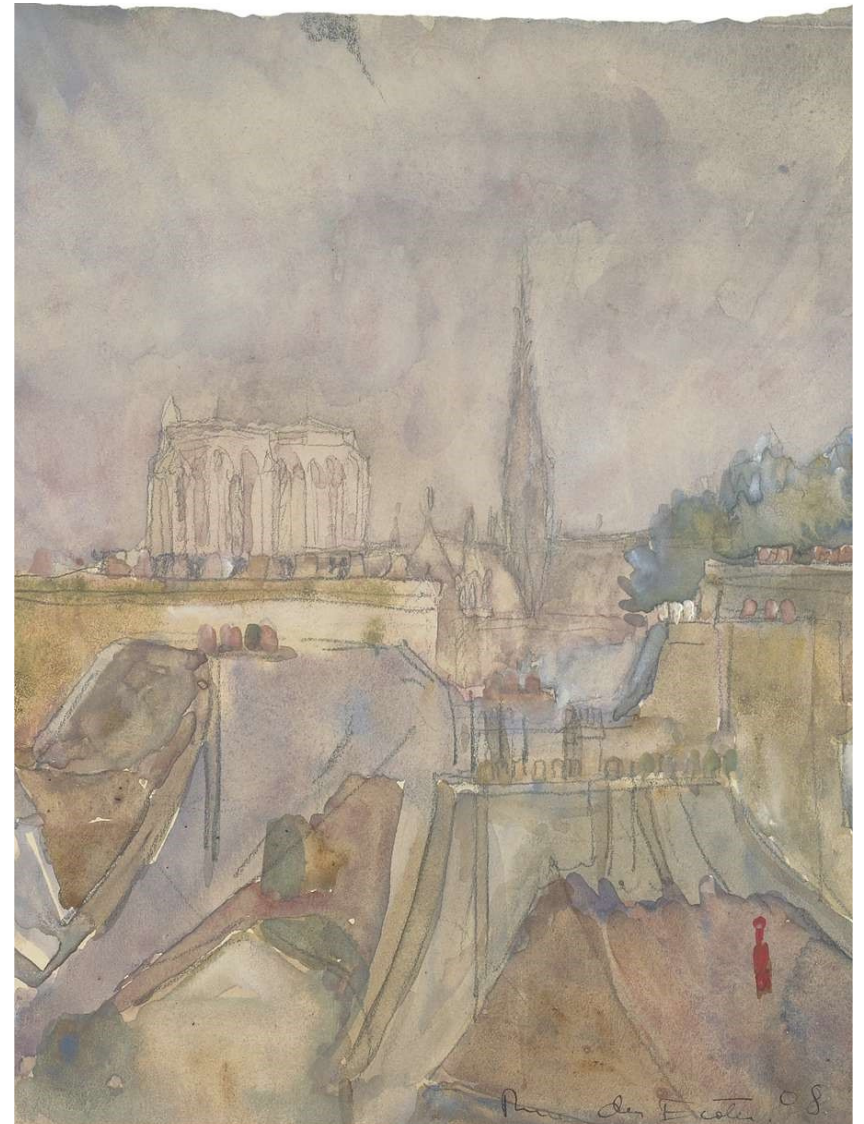
Representing Art Nouveau, Hector Guimard is best known for having drawn some of the most famous Metro entrances of the city of Paris.

This architect received many private commissions at the turn of the 19th century for the construction of buildings in Auteuil. The curved lines of floral inspiration characterize his achievements.

● **HIPPOLYTE (DIT POL) ABRAHAM (1891-1966)**

Graduated in 1920 from the Fine Arts School in Paris, Pol Abraham studied at the Ecole du Louvre from 1921 to 1924. In 1933, he defended his thesis entitled Viollet-le-Duc and medieval rationalism, published in 1934 at Vincent, Fréal et Cie. Member of the Society of Architects Graduated by the SADG Government, he is the editor-in-chief of the magazine L'Architecte from 1923 to 1924.

ARCHITECTURAL PROMENADE AUTEUIL



Le Corbusier. Vue des toits de Paris. 1908 © FLC / ADAGP

1 RUE MALLET-STEVENS, 1926-1927 | ROBERT MALLET STEVENS

Rue Mallet-Stevens, 75016, Paris

The complex includes five private mansions: the banker Daniel Dreyfus's house at number 7, who financed the project, Mallet-Stevens' workshop and house at number 12; the sculptor Joël and Jan Martel's workshop and residence at number 10; the couple of filmmakers Allatini's house at numbers 3 and 5; and the one for the pianist Mrs Reinfenberg at number 8. Thanks to his formal architecture, these different buildings are well-balanced.

2 BLOCK OF WORKSHOPS, 1923-1929 | PIERRE PATOUT

5, rue Docteur Blanche, 75016, Paris

This block of workshops was built in reinforced concrete and covered of stone. At the beginning, the project was conceived for few luxurious flats and some workshops. But during the construction, the project changed: the number of workshops was maintained, but the number of flats was multiplied to increase the final gain.

3 PRIVATE MANSION, 1922 | HECTOR GUIMARD

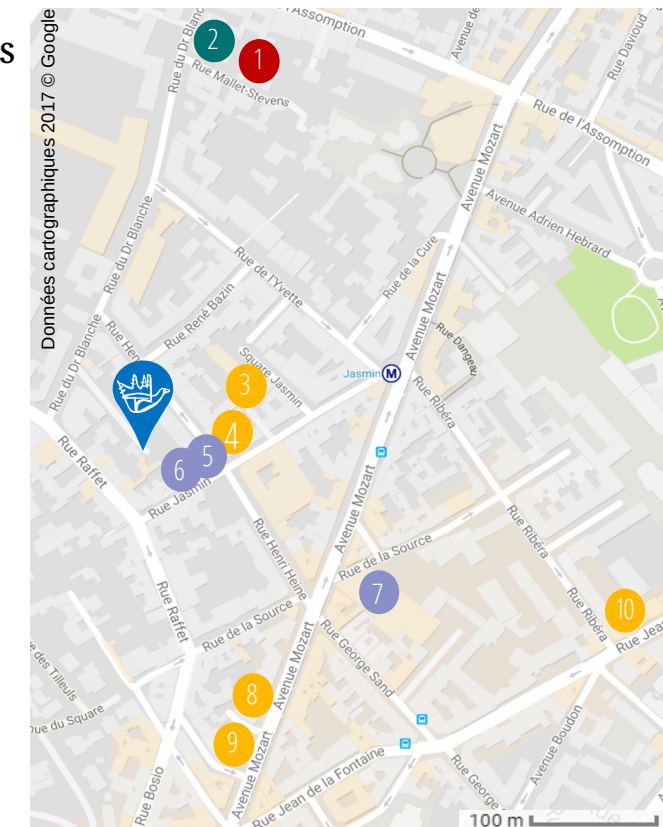
3, square Jasmin, 75016, Paris

This three-storey house is the witness of a subdivision that has never been constructed. Most of the architectural elements was industrially produced, then assembled here.

4 GUIMARD BLOCK OF FLATS, 1926 | HECTOR GUIMARD

18, rue Henri Heine, 75016, Paris

This building is situated at the number 18, built by Hector Guimard in 1926. Compared to his previous buildings, it is bare and close to Art Déco. This block won the Façade Contest organized by the city of Paris, and could be considered as the last masterpiece built by Guimard. Indeed, it marks a new turning point in his work: Art Nouveau is dead and the architect turns his gaze towards the Bauhaus.



5 MONTMORENCY HIGH SCHOOL, 1930-1932 | POL ABRAHAM

15, rue Henri Heine, 75016, Paris

At the corner of Jasmin street and Henri Heine street, this high school was built to host American students came to Paris for studying. Its name comes from the Montmorency villa where they stayed before. The building balances its stark architecture with the layout of many volumes.

6 CHAUVET BLOCK OF FLATS, 1923 | POL ABRAHAM

24, rue Jasmin, 75016, Paris

This building accommodates many flats built in the Art Décoratif style. It was both conceived and built by Pol Abraham and Paul Sinor.

**MAISON JEANNERET, 1923-1925 | LE CORBUSIER
FONDATION LE CORBUSIER**

8 square du Dr Blanche, 75016, Paris

7 CITRÖEN GARAGE, 1930 | POL ABRAHAM

13, rue de la Source, 75016, Paris

Citroën Garage, built in 1930, was demolished between 2012 and 2013 for a new modern project. Due to the Commission du Vieux Paris's wish, the façade on De la Source Street was maintained. So the new building was constructed behind the original front.

8 HOUYVET PRIVATE MANSION, 1924-1927 | HECTOR GUIMARD

120, avenue Mozart et 2, Villa Flore, 75016, Paris

Built for the industrialist Michel Houyvet, this private mansion testifies the end of Art Nouveau and the affirmation of Art Déco. However, the "Villa Flore" plate raises his past floral architectural style.

9 GUIMARD PRIVATE MANSION, 1909-1912 | HECTOR GUIMARD

122, avenue Mozart, 75016, Paris

After his marriage with the painter Adeline Oppenheim, daughter of a New York banker, Guimard built this hotel, 90 square meter high on six levels with an elevator and an internal staircase.

He established his residence there and his architect agency on the ground floor.

The monogram of Hector Guimard is carved onto the door.

10 MEZZARA PRIVATE MANSION, 1910-1911 | HECTOR GUIMARD

60-62, rue La-Fontaine, 75016, Paris

This private mansion was built for Paul Mezzara, textile industrialist and lance patterns designer. Some architectural elements, such as the bay window, or original furniture are still in the house.