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TSENTROSOYUZ MOSCOW 1933
BUILDINGS BY COUNTRY (with page numbers)

Belgium 13, 23
Brazil 21
France 1, 6-17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 38, 42
Germany 15, 31
India 27, 28, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 41
Japan 35
Russia 2
Switzerland 3, 18, 39
United States 26

Le Corbusier Art Work 5, 43, 44
Charles-Edouard Jeanneret-Gris, known by the name Le Corbusier, was an architect, artist and writer born in Switzerland. He grew up in La Chaux-de-Fonds, a small industrial town, just three miles from border with France. In 1907, he moved to Paris. He travelled around Europe, learned to speak German, and worked with a number of well-known architects.

During the First World War, he returned to Switzerland where he became a teacher, before setting up an architectural business with his cousin. In 1918, with a friend, they combined ideas to create a new type of art called Purism. Le Corbusier concentrated on his art until 1922. He then began designing apartments, intended to deal with the problems of over-crowding in Paris. He created a revolutionary plan, with skyscrapers, for an ideal city, that was never built.

In the 1930s, he became a French citizen. He said that people's house size should depend on the size of their family and not by how rich they were. He also said that buildings should be built with the car in mind, and that "a house is a machine to live in."

Corbusier went on to design a wide variety of buildings: for multi-storey housing, chapels and churches, museums, and government in France, Switzerland, Germany and notably in India. A selection of these are included in the following pages.
VILLA JEANNERET-PERRET 1912

Located in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.
VILLA SCHOB 1916

Also, in La Chaux-de-Fonds.
VILLLA LE LAC 1923

Overlooking the lake in Corseaux, Switzerland. A World Heritage Site.
VILLA LA ROCHE 1925

A World Heritage Site in Paris.
A World Heritage Site in Paris.
CITE FRUGES 1926

A World Heritage Site in Pessac, France.
Located in Boulogne-sur-Seine, France. Called "The true cubic house."
MAISON GUIETTE/LES PAUPLIERS 1926

House and Studio for Rene Guilette in Antwerp, Belgium. A World Heritage Site.
WEISSENHOF ESTATE 1927

Two villas at Weissenhof Estate, Stuttgart, Germany. A World Heritage Site.
VILLA SAVOYE 1931

One of Le Corbusier's most recognisable buildings. Located at Poissy-sur-Seine in France. A World Heritage Site.
At the Cite Universitaire in Paris.
IMMEUBLE CLARTE GENEVA 1932

A students hostel in Geneva, Switzerland.
Cite du Refuge of the Armee du Salut (Salvation Army), Paris.
IMMEUBLE MOLITOR PARIS 1934

Apartment Building, a World Heritage Site.
Le Corbusier acted as a consultant to the architects Lucio Costa, Oscar Niemeyer and others.
UNITE D’HABITATION MARSEILLE 1952

One of Le Courbusier's best-known buildings. A World Heritage Site.
UNITE D’HABITATION MARSEILLE 1952
Le Corbusier acted as consultant.
A World Heritage Site in India.
SECRETARIAT CHANDIGARH 1953
At a World Heritage Site in France.
Another of Le Courbusier's most recognisable buildings.
Located in the District of Charlottenburg, Flatowallee 16.
PHILIP'S PAVILION BRUSSELS 1958

Pavilion at the 1958 World Exposition.
Near Lyon in France. A World Heritage Site.
A World Heritage Site in India.
MUSEUM OF WESTERN ART TOKYO 1959

A World Heritage Site in India.
MAISON DE LA CULTURE FRANCE 1965
CENTRE LE CORBUSIER ZURICH 1966

In Switzerland. Also, the Heidi Weber Museum
Located in India.
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MUSEUM/ART GALLERY CHANDIGARH 1968
CHURCH ST PIERRE FRANCE 2006

At Firminy. Designed 1960 but constructed posthumously.
ART: GUITAIRE-VERTICALE 1920
ART: NATURE-MORTE 1921

THE ARCHITECTURE OF LE CORBUSIER

NOTES AND FURTHER READING

Photographs & information on Le Corbusier and his buildings taken from the internet including:
Le Corbusier- Simple English Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia.
List of Le Corbusier buildings- Wikipedia.
The architecture of Le Corbusier (World Heritage Sites)- Wikipedia.

BRIAN ROBERTS, Budleigh Salterton, 2022