

Theodor Fischer Architetto E Urbanista 1862 1938 Ediz Illustrata

Il testo rappresenta una novità editoriale assoluta nel panorama della letteratura artistica di inizio Novecento in quanto costituisce la prima monografia che viene dedicata al pittore svizzero Ludwig Kirchner, il fondatore del gruppo artistico originali dell'Espressionismo tedesco. Scritto nel 1916 dal filosofo Eberhard Grisebach, suo amico e sodale durante gli anni passati a Davos e promotore delle prime mostre pubbliche del gruppo in Germania, ma mai dato alle stampe, presenta uno sguardo contemporaneo carico di entusiasmo e capacità analitica la complessità dell'opera di Kirchner, dal disegno alla scultura, dalla pittura alla litografia, dalla xilografia all'incisione, presentandone in sintesi gli esiti più affascinanti e il contesto della cultura estetica nel periodo fra le due guerre mondiali.

Architectural poetry in the machine age
Born Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, Le Corbusier (1887-1965) adopted his famous pseudonym after publishing his ideas in the review L'Esprit Nouveau in 1920. The few buildings he was able to design in his much of his time painting and writing, brought him to the forefront of modern architecture, though it wasn't until after World War II that his epoch-making buildings were constructed, such as the Uniti d'Habitation in Marseilles and the Cité radieuse in Algiers.
Basic Architecture features: Each title contains approximately 120 images, including photographs, sketches, drawings, and floor plans
Introductory essays explore the architect's life and work, touching on family and background as well as the cultural and political context in which his body presents the most important works in chronological order, with descriptions of client and/or architect wishes, construction problems, and resolutions.

An extensively revised and updated edition of a bestselling classic on modern architecture and its origins by Kenneth Frampton. Kenneth Frampton's highly acclaimed survey of modern architecture and its origins has been a classic since it first appeared in 1969. The book traces the cultural developments since 1750 that drove the modern movement, moving through the creation of modern architecture, and exploring the effects of globalization and the phenomenon of international celebrity architects, this book is the most authoritative and this extensively revised and updated fifth edition of Modern Architecture, Frampton added new chapters exploring the ongoing modernist tradition in architecture while also examining the varied responses to the urgent need to build more housing that can withstand changing climates. This new edition features completely redesigned interiors and an updated and expanded bibliography, making this volume more indispensable than ever.

Six Major Prophets

Modern Architecture: A Critical History (World of Art)

Planning and Citizenship

Casabella

The Oxford Dictionary of Architecture

The 1920s, '30s, and '40s witnessed the construction of modern cities and districts in which architects and builders reconciled the spaces of the traditional Western city with modern typologies and International Style architecture and icons. In Modern Cities, the latest issue of The New City journal, Jean-Louis Cohen, Monique Eleb, Robert Davis, Alberto Ferlença, Jean-Francois Lejeune, Neil Payton, and Alan Shulman analyze such cities as Casablanca, Algiers, Miami Beach, Guidonia, Villeurbanne, and Tel Aviv as unrecognized laboratories of the modern city. Of critical relevance to both proponents and critics of "The New Urbanism," Modern Cities also features illustrations and critiques of contemporary projects that focus on the definition of public spaces in today's cities. Discussed by Alberto Ustarroz, Maurice Culot, and the architects themselves, these projects include works such as Giorgio Grassi's reconstruction of the Roman theater in Sagunto, a new urban block in Brussels by Liliam O'Connors, Javier Cenicacelaya, Jean-Philippe Garric & Co, Machado and Silvetti's Seaside town center, and projects in Miami Beach, Canada, Berlin, and Holland. The New City is published by the University of Miami School of Architecture. The journal is dedicated to the history, theory, and practice of urbanism, with a general emphasis on the 20th century. Founded by Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, it aims to be an instrument in the revival of town design.

By tracing Rothenburg's historical development as a place of national importance, this book examines the cultural politics of historical preservation and tourism in general. It shows how Germany, as well as the rest of Europe and North America, used roman

This book vividly illustrates the ways in which buildings designed by many of Germany's most celebrated twentieth century architects were embedded in widely held beliefs about the power of architecture to influence society. German Architecture for a Mass Audience also demonstrates the way in which these modernist ideas have been challenged and transformed, most recently in the rebuilding of central Berlin.

Workshops for Modernity

Theodor Fischer

Rudofsky, Lewerentz, Zanuso, Sert, Rainer

Preservation, Tourism and Nationalism

The Lyricism of Architecture in the Machine Age

A Guide to Buildings Since the Industrial Revolution

Este libro trata de los lugares de los doméstico en la modernidad; va dirigido a lectores interesados en la arquitectura de la casa, y en él se van a encontrar respuestas a la cuestión de si la vivienda moderna llegó a existir o no. Tras un breve recorrido por ciertos antecedentes decimonónicos, se enuncian las tareas a las que se enfrentó la nueva arquitectura de la vivienda. A partir de ahí se hace una descripción de los tipos y mecanismos de referencia para la definición de la casa moderna y algunas de las más conocidas casas experimentales de las primeras décadas del siglo XX, lo que permite documentar sus verdaderas posibilidades. Se muestra luego que donde la investigación arquitectónica resultó ser más rica fue en la búsqueda de modelos de agregación de unidades de vivienda, con todo el aparato experimental y político que permitió su época. Un recorrido por los nuevos equipamientos, acompañado por una mirada a la cultura japonesa, permite descubrir algunos mecanismos aplicados a la variabilidad del espacio y el tiempo domésticos. Finalmente se demostrará que la pregunta por la casa moderna tuvo efectivamente respuestas.

The travel notebooks of the brilliant twentieth century architect.

Of the many arguments for proportion systems in architecture the most ancient and compelling is that the natural world is an intelligible, mathematically ordered whole, and the artifacts we place in it, as extensions of nature, should obey the same laws. Although this was still the argument of Le Corbusier - as earlier of Alberti - it was profoundly shaken by post-Renaissance science and the empiricist philosophy which flowed from it. In Proportion, Richard Padovan looks at the problem from a new angle, taking empiricism as a starting-point. In order to know anything about the world, we have to discover regularities in it. These regularities can be explained, not by assuming that they are inherrent in nature and that nature impresses them on the mind but they are inherent in the mind and the mind impresses them on nature. Our perception of the world, our scientific hypotheses, are therefore artifacts, no less than our buildings and other works of art. Both science and art are ways of making the world intelligible; that is to say, of making in intelligible world. And in art as in science the key to intelligibility is mathematical order.

Bibliographie D'histoire de L'art

architetto e urbanista, 1862-1938

Architettura e macchina di progetto

Le Corbusier

House and Site

Le Corbusier, 1887-1965

Il legame tra forme di cittadinanza e ordinamento territoriale risale all’origine della nostra civiltà, a quella fase in cui le società antiche si stabilizzarono, dando vita alla necessità di organizzarsi nello spazio. Già allora la divisione del territorio in aree specifiche, destinate a gruppi sociali diversi (militari, religiosi, guerrieri, artigiani, agricoltori) e organizzati gerarchicamente, mostrava la complessa relazione tra lo spazio e il potere, una relazione destinata a complicarsi ulteriormente nel tempo. Pur non presentandosi come un racconto storico, il libro ripercorre le tappe del legame tra ordinamenti territoriali e cittadinanza, muovendosi tra archetipi, riferimenti concreti ed episodi significativi nel campo del governo del territorio, dove l’organizzazione dello spazio diventa il centro dei programmi politici di riforma. Ciò che emerge con forza è dunque la natura politica del governo del territorio, concetto piuttosto recente, preferibile a quello di urbanistica, poiché presenta caratteri più netti e definiti. Con questa espressione, pertanto, è possibile identificare i processi politici che sviluppano e legittimano le trasformazioni urbane e territoriali. Il volume segue l’evolversi e il trasformarsi dell’idea di cittadinanza nel tempo, in particolar modo tra Otto e Novecento, e ne coglie le articolazioni nel suo intrecciarsi alla cultura della pianificazione contemporanea, che si vedrà rappresentata da Geddes, Cerdà, Howard e Abercrombie, sino a Henri Lefebvre e il suo «diritto alla città».

"Bauhaus 1919-1933," The Museum of Modern Art's first comprehensive treatment of the subject since its famous Bauhaus exhibition of 1938, offers a new generational perspective on the 20th century's most influential experiment in artistic education.

"Six Major Prophets" by Edwin E. Slosson. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Bauhaus 1919–1933

German Architecture for a Mass Audience

Modern Cities

Ernst Ludwig Kirchner

Supplement

The Jewel of the German Past

Ernst L. Freud (1892–1970) was a son of Sigmund Freud and the father of painter Lucian Freud and the late Sir Clement Freud, politician and broadcaster. After his studies in Munich and Vienna, where he and his friend Richard Neutra attended the private Bauhschule, Freud practiced in Berlin and, after 1933, in London. Even though his work focused on domestic architecture and interiors, Freud was possibly the first architect to design psychoanalytical consulting rooms—including the subject dealt with here for the first time. By interweaving an account of Freud's professional and personal life in Vienna, Berlin, and London with a critical discussion of selected examples of his domestic architecture, interior designs, and paintings, the author offers a rich tapestry of Ernst L. Freud's world. His clients constituted a "Who's Who" of the Jewish and non-Jewish bourgeoisie in 1920s Berlin and later in London, among them the S. Fischer publisher family, Melanie Klein, Sponders, and Julian Huxley. While moving within a social class known for its cultural and avant-garde activities, Freud refrained from spatial, formal, or technological experiments. Instead, he focused on creating modern homes for his bourgeoisie clients. Raccolta dei numeri di 'La Rivista di Engramma' (www.egramma.it) 113-115 dell'anno 2014. Raccolta della rivista di engramma del Centro studi classica | luav, laboratorio di ricerche costituito da studiosi di diversa formazione e da giovani ricercatori. da Monica Centanni. Al centro delle ricerche della rivista è la tradizione classica nella cultura occidentale: persistenze, riprese, nuove interpretazioni di forme, temi e motivi dell'arte, dell'architettura e della letteratura antica, nell'età medievale e contemporanea.

Erich Mendelsohn was considered one of the most successful modern architects in Germany during the 1920s. This volume contains a catalogue of his early sketches. It establishes a chronological sequence of the sketches, and furnishes a detailed creative background. A detailed evaluation of his relationship to the Blue Rider group supplies a source for his Expressionist intentions and design theory. Mendelsohn’s own statements, from papers and letters are also examined.

Paestum. I suoni nascosti nei tre templi greci di Paestum

L'architettura della nuova epoca

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Urbanistica e architettura moderne alla prova della contemporaneità

Ernst L. Freud, Architect

The American Architect and Building News

Over the course of the twentieth century, Germans have venerated and maintained a variety of historical buildings--from medieval fortresses and cathedrals to urban districts and nineteenth-century working-class housing. But the practice of historic preservation has sometimes proven controversial, as different groups of Germans have sought to use historical architecture to represent competing versions of their nation's history. Transient Pasts is the first book to examine the role that the historic preservation movement has played in German cultural history and memory from the end of the nineteenth century to the early 1970s. Focusing on key public debates over historic preservation, Rudy Koshar charts a trajectory of cultural politics in which historical architecture both facilitated and limited Germans' efforts to identify as a nation. He demonstrates that historical buildings and monuments have served as enduring symbols of national history in a country scarred by the traumas of two world wars, Nazism, the Holocaust, and political division. His findings challenge both the widely accepted argument that Germans have constantly repressed their past and the contention that Germany's intense public engagement with history since reunification is unprecedented.

Nel secolo scorso le città coloniali e di fondazione furono luoghi di sperimentazione della modernità architettonica e urbanistica occidentali, ambiti in cui differenti culture trovarono un non sempre felice momento di sintesi. Molti protagonisti dell’architettura e dell’urbanistica dell’epoca, infatti, si impegnarono nel progetto architettonico e nella pianificazione di luoghi spesso estranei alle loro tradizioni culturali, ma soprattutto lontani da quelle eterogenee idee di modernità che stavano maturando nel Vecchio continente. Oggi appare sempre più necessario gettare lo sguardo sui modi con cui quei progetti sono stati nel tempo interpretati e trasformati e sono tuttora percepiti e utilizzati. Questo da un lato come utile bilancio di una stagione progettuale, dall’altro per immaginarne un possibile futuro.

80.51

Germany's Transient Pasts

The Early Sketches of German Architect Erich Mendelsohn (1887-1953)

Le Corbusier - English Edition

Les Voyages D'Allemagne

architetto e urbanista : 1862-1938

Science, Philosophy, Architecture

From acclaimed biographer and cultural historian, author of Balthus and Patron Saints—the first full-scale life of le Corbusier, one of the most influential, admired, and maligned architects of the twentieth century, heralded is a prophet in his lifetime, revered as a god after his death. He was a leader of the modernist movement that sought to create better living conditions and a better society through housing concepts. He predicted the city of the future with its large, white apartment buildings in parklike settings—a move away from the turn-of-the-century industrial city, which he saw as too fussy and suffocating and believed should be torn down, including most of Paris. Irascible and caustic, tender and enthusiastic, more than a mercurial innovator, Le Corbusier was considered to be the very conscience of modern architecture. In this first biography of the man, Nicholas Fox Weber writes about Le Corbusier the precise, mathematical, practical-minded artist whose idealism—vibrant, poetic, imaginative; discipline; and sensualism were reflected in his iconic designs and pioneering theories of architecture and urban planning. Weber writes about Le Corbusier's training; his coming to live and work in Paris; the ties he formed with Nehru . . . Brassai . . . Malraux (he championed Le Corbusier's work and commissioned a major new museum for art to be built on the outskirts of Paris) . . . Einstein . . . Matisse . . . the Steins . . . Picasso . . . Walter Gropius, and others. We see how Le Corbusier, who appreciated governments only for the possibility of obtaining architectural commissions, was drawn to the new Soviet Union and extolled the merits of communism (he never joined the party); and in 1928, as the possible architect of a major new building, went to Moscow, where he was hailed by Trotsky and was received at the Kremlin. Le Corbusier praised the ideas of Mussolini and worked for two years under the Vichy government, hoping to oversee new construction and urbanism throughout France. Le Corbusier believed that Hitler and Vichy rule would bring about “a marvelous transformation of society,” then renounced the doomed regime and went to work for Charles de Gaulle and his provisional government. Weber writes about Le Corbusier's fraught relationships with women (he remained celibate until the age of twenty-four and then often went to prostitutes); about his twenty-seven-year-long marriage to a woman who had no interest in architecture and forbade it being discussed at the dinner table; about his numerous love affairs during his marriage, including his shipboard romance with the twenty-three-year-old Josephine Baker, already a legend in Paris, whom he saw as a “pure and guileless soul.” She saw him as “irresistibly funny.” “What a shame you’re an architect!” she wrote. “You’d have made such a good partner!” A brilliant revelation of this single-minded, elusive genius, of his extraordinary achievements and the age in which he lived.

Theodor Fischerarchitetto e urbanista : 1862-1938Theodor Fischerarchitetto e urbanista, 1862-1938Mondadori ElectaPlanning and CitizenshipRoutledge

Containing over 6,000 entries from Aalto to Zwinger and written in a clear and concise style, this authoritative dictionary covers architectural history in detail, from ancient times to the present day. It also includes concise biographies of hundreds of architects from history (excluding living persons), from Sir Francis Bacon and Imhotep to Liang Suu-ch'eng and Francis Inigo Thomas. The text is complemented by over 260 beautiful and meticulous line drawings, labelled cross-sections, and diagrams. These include precise drawings of typical building features, making it easy for readers to identify particular period styles. This third edition of The Oxford Dictionary of Architecture has been extensively revised and expanded, with over 900 new entries including hundreds of definitions of garden and landscape terms such as Baroque garden, floral clock, hortus conclusus, and Zen garden-design. Each entry is followed by a mini-bibliography, with suggestions for further reading. The full bibliography to the first edition (previously only available online) has also been fully updated and expanded, and incorporated into this new edition. This is an essential work of reference for anyone with an interest in architectural and garden history. With clear descriptions providing in-depth analysis, it is invaluable for students, professional architects, art historians, and anyone interested in architecture and garden design, and provides a fascinating wealth of information for the general reader.

Architettura del XX secolo

Spazio e cittadinanza

architetti, opere, teorie

L'Architettura dell'altra" modernità

Le Corbusier's Practical Aesthetic of the City

Architecture

This book examines a period which is far more than a prelude to the age of steel and concrete. The first half-century culminated in the bold iron and glass of the Crystal Palace. There follows the creation of the modern styles of the era based on traditions of the past, and finally, in the 20th century, Art Nouveau and the modern architects in their generations - Perret, Wright, Gropius, Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe and others in many parts of the world.

Set within an insightful analysis, this book describes the genesis, ideas and ideologies which influenced La Construction des Villes by Le Corbusier. This volume makes the important theoretical work available for the first time in English, offering an interpretation as to how much and in what way his 'essai' may have influenced his later work. Dealing with questions of aesthetic urbanism, La Construction des Villes shows Le Corbusier’s intellectual influences in the field of urbanism. Discontent that the script was not sufficiently avant-garde, he abandoned it soon after it was written in the early 20th century. It was only in the late 1970s that American historian H. Allen Brooks discovered 250 pages of the forgotten manuscript in Switzerland. The author of this book, Christoph Schnoor, later discovered another 350 handwritten pages of the original manuscript, consisting of extracts, chapters, and bibliographic notes. This splendid find enabled the re-establishment of the manuscript as Le Corbusier had abandoned it, unfinished, in the spring of 1911. This volume offers an unbiased extension of our knowledge of Le Corbusier and his work. In addition, it reminds us of the urban design innovations of the very early 20th century which can still serve as valuable lessons for a new understanding of contemporary

urban design.

In *Le Corbusier's Formative Years* we learn what made Le Corbusier the person, and the designer that he was. Using twenty years of research, H. Allen Brooks has unearthed an incredible wealth of documents that show every facet of the formative years of this influential architect. "There is much in this fine volume for anyone interested not just in architecture, but in the roots of human creativity and in the origins of the most powerful artistic current of our century. . . . This book is a life's work of scholarship. It has been well spent."—*Toronto Globe and Mail*

Proportion

Architettura tradizionalista

Sguardi sulle città coloniali e di fondazione

La Nuova Griglia Politecnica. Architettura e macchina di progetto

The Case of the Modern Bourgeois Home

Modern Architecture in Europe

Some nos. include a section of translations in French and English.

La storiografia ha guardato alla produzione architettonica del Novecento con differenti apporti critici, ma denominatore comune è stato il perenne riferimento al Movimento Moderno, ritenuto il parametro unico e il termine di paragone per qualunque "giudizio di valore". Ne è conseguito che, superficialmente etichettata quale manifestazione accademica o tardo Eclettica, gran parte dell'operosità degli architetti della prima metà del Novecento è stata a lungo emarginata dalle trattazioni di Storia dell'architettura contemporanea. È il ripetersi di giudizi categorici e condizionanti l'ambiente culturale non nuovi nella Storia, spesso riferibili ad un'impostazione accademica che meraviglia trovare ancora influente nella critica del secondo Novecento. Modernità, Accademismo, tardo Eclettismo, "Altra" Modernità nella prima metà del XX secolo: è quanto emerge dalle relazioni al XXVI Congresso di Storia dell'Architettura, a testimoniare la varietà di un ambito culturale che attende ancora dei chiarimenti. Testi di: Domenica Maria Teresa Abbate, Fabio Armillotta, Paolo Belardi, Sandro Benedetti, Simona Benedetti, Giovanni Bianchi, Fabio Bianconi, Fedora Boco, Alessia Bonci, Simone Bori, Paolo Bossi, Andrea Bruno Jr., Alfredo Buccaro, Piergiacomo Bucciarelli, Ferruccio Canali, Gaetana Cantone, Alessandro Castagnaro, Giancarlo Cataldi, Gian Paolo Consoli, Maria Antonietta Crippa, Francesco Delizia, Ilia Delizia, Elena Dellapiana, Luciana Di Lernia, Andrea Di Sena, Francesco Divenuto, Gerardo Doti, Maria Grazia Ercolino, Italo Ferraro, Vincenzo Fontana, Caterina Franchini, Massimo Gasperini, Raffaele Giannantonio, Rosa Maria Giusto, Ezio Godoli, Damiano Iacobone, Santino Langé, Cettina Lenza, Antonietta Iolanda Lima, Giovanni Maria Lupo, Tommaso Manfredi, Laura Marcucci, Alessandro Mazza, Valeria Menchetelli, Paolo Micalizzi, Maria Concetta Migliaccio, Guido Montanari, Elisabetta Pagello, Andrea Pane, Giulio Pane, Maria Perone, Aldo Giorgio Pezzi, Mario Pisani, Sandra Poletto, Franco Purini, Maria Grazia Sandri, Paolo Sanjust, Massimiliano Savorra, Tommaso Scalesse, Ornella Selvafolta, Lucia Serafini, Gianfranco Spagnesi, Piero Spagnesi, Marco Spesso, Maria Grazia Turco, Micaela Viglino Davico, Marcello Villani, Stefano Zagnoni, Ferdinando Zanzottera.

Planning is undergoing a period of profound change and risks losing meaning and authority by becoming merely a tool for financial speculation and generating capital. *Planning and Citizenship* seeks to rediscover planning's technical and theoretical roots by reconstructing the memory of planning through the lens of the changing relationship between planning and citizenship. Tracing the historical relationship between planning and citizenship through a single thread, Luigi Mazza employs three ancient models – those of Hippodamus, Romulus, and Ancient China – to understand the foundations of spatial governance and citizenship. Paying particular attention to classic case studies of American cities, this book moves through the development of central planning theories by key thinkers like Geddes, Cerdà, Howard, Abercrombie and Lefebvre. Analysing the role of government in promoting social citizenship and symbolic values through planning, Mazza takes into account the changing role of government in planning, including concepts of neoliberalism and the minimal State. Providing critical debate over the current role of spatial governance in planning and citizenship, *Planning and Citizenship* offers a unique historical analysis of a crucial topic in planning.

Le Corbusier's Formative Years

la rivista di engramma 2014 113-115

Charles-Edouard Jeanneret at La Chaux-de-Fonds

No Compromise with Reality

The treatise 'La Construction des villes' of 1910/11

La casa en la arquitectura moderna