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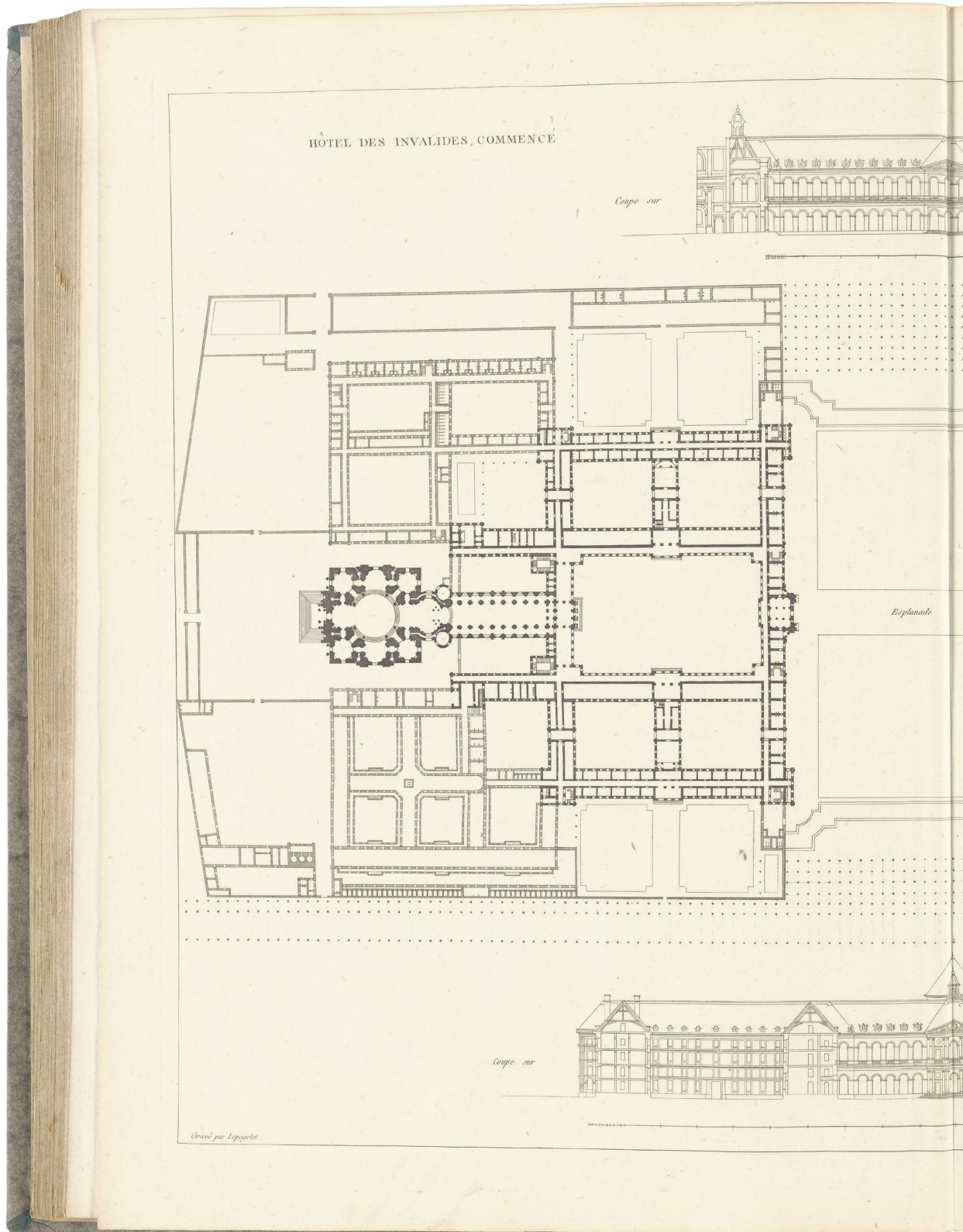
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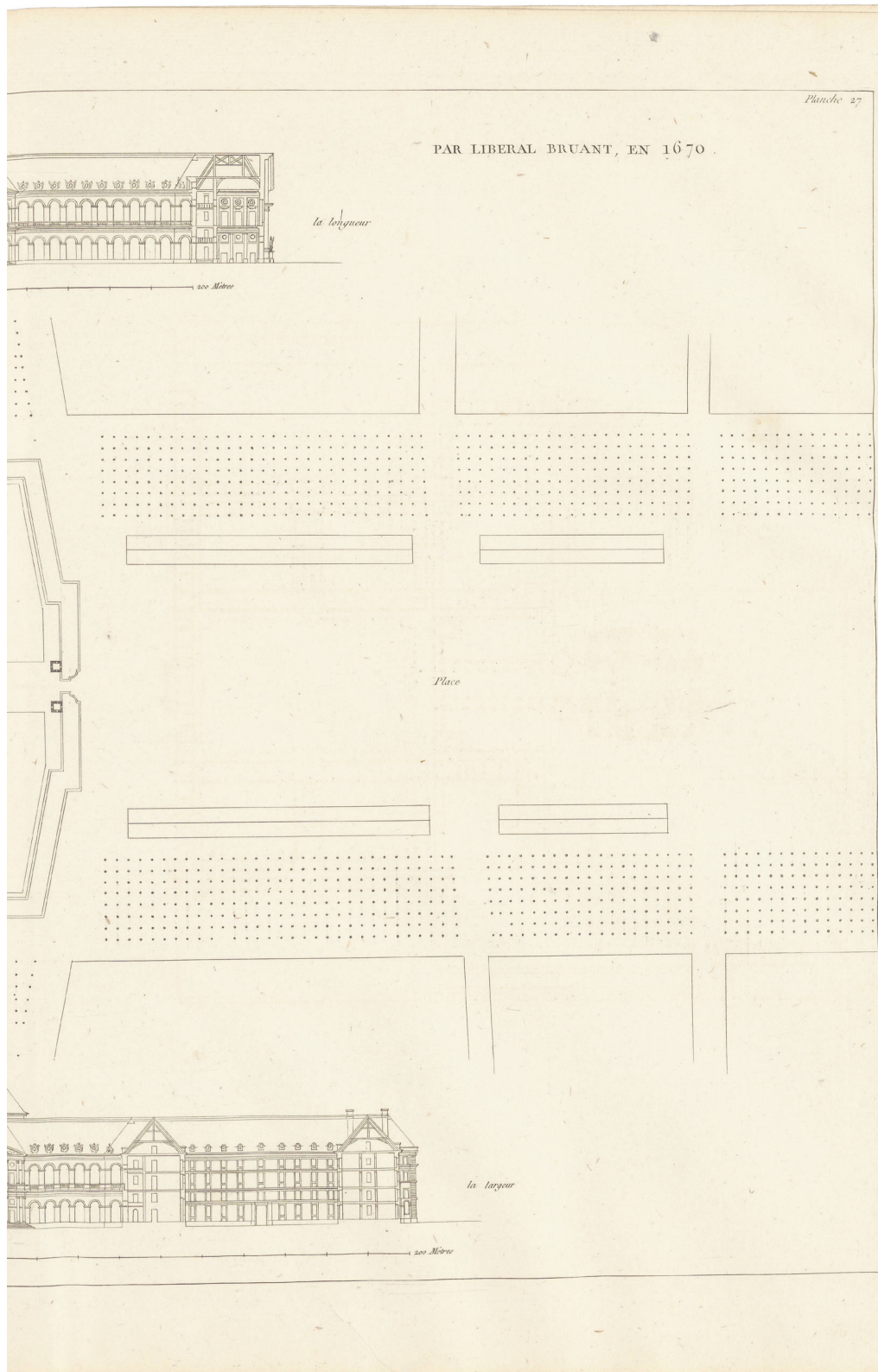
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From the gta Archives Selected by Daniel Weiss

1 Libéral Bruant and Jules Hardouin-Mansart, Hôtel des Invalides in Paris, 1670–1671; plate 27 from Jean-Nicolas-Louis Durand, *Recueil et parallèle des édifices de tout genre anciens et modernes, remarquables par leur beauté, par leur grandeur, ou par leur singularité*, Paris 1800; Bequest of Dolf Schnebli, gta Archives, ETH Zurich.





Durand's encyclopedic standard work included, among studies of numerous other building types, an entire section on hospital buildings and homes from various eras. The Hôtel des Invalides in Paris, commissioned by Louis XIV, is described in detail on a double page spread. The monumental complex, typologically a mixture of palace and monastery, was intended as a home for war-disabled, old, impoverished, or homeless soldiers. In this building project, the absolutist ruler was not only concerned with solving a social problem but also with demonstrating munificence and magnificence. In return for shelter, the inmates were to follow a regular daily routine of religious services and manual labor behind the walls of their magnificent asylum.

2 Folder on the topic of sanatoriums, nursing homes, and prisons with a perspective drawing of the County Devon Lunatic Asylum (opened 1845); Bequest Bauschule, gfa Archives, ETH Zurich.

Heil- u. Pflegeanstalten
Gefängnisse



Elgar, Pennington 1845

IRRENHAUS DER

Bl 216



GRAFSCHAFT DEVON IN ENGLAND.

2/6-221

2/6

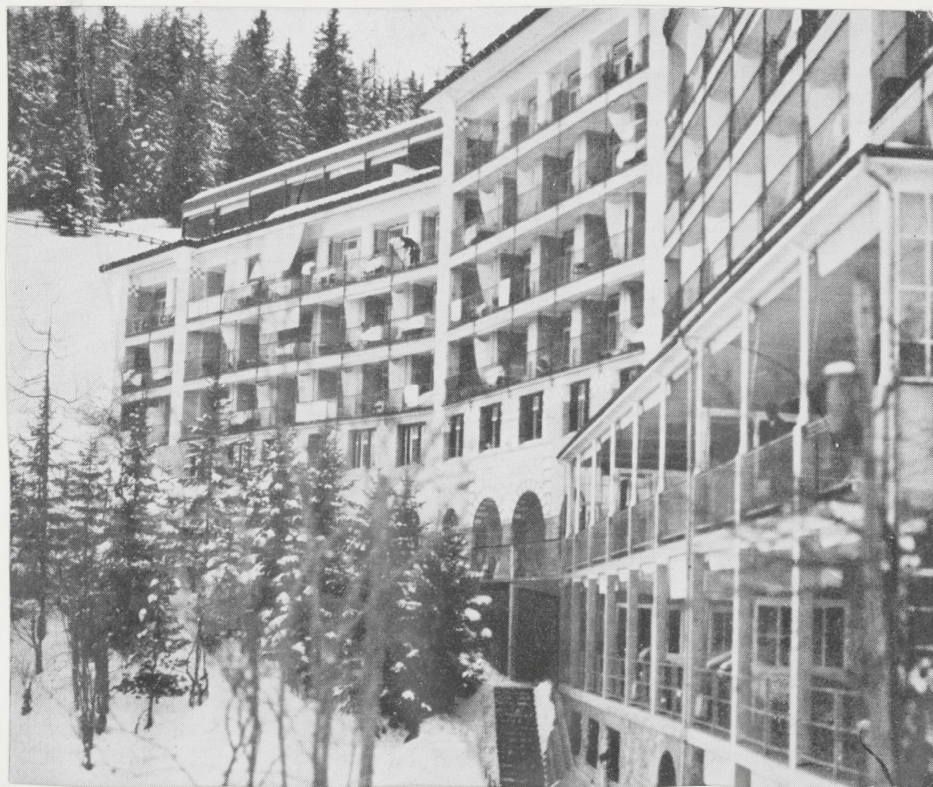
In his now-classic *Discipline and Punish* (New York: Pantheon Books, 1977), Michael Foucault examined how purely repressive techniques of power were gradually replaced during the modern era by a comprehensive disciplining of society in which the education and the social and health care of the population played an essential role. In his view, this process found its structural expression in the panoptic prison but also in the form of citizens' asylums, hospitals, insane asylums, or schools. In this context, one of the folders from the template collection of the building school of the Swiss Federal Polytechnic (today ETH Zurich), with journal clippings on sanatoriums, asylums, and prisons, appears like physical evidence for Foucault's future theses. As the folder demonstrates, at the end of the nineteenth century, these building types already belonged together as a matter of course.

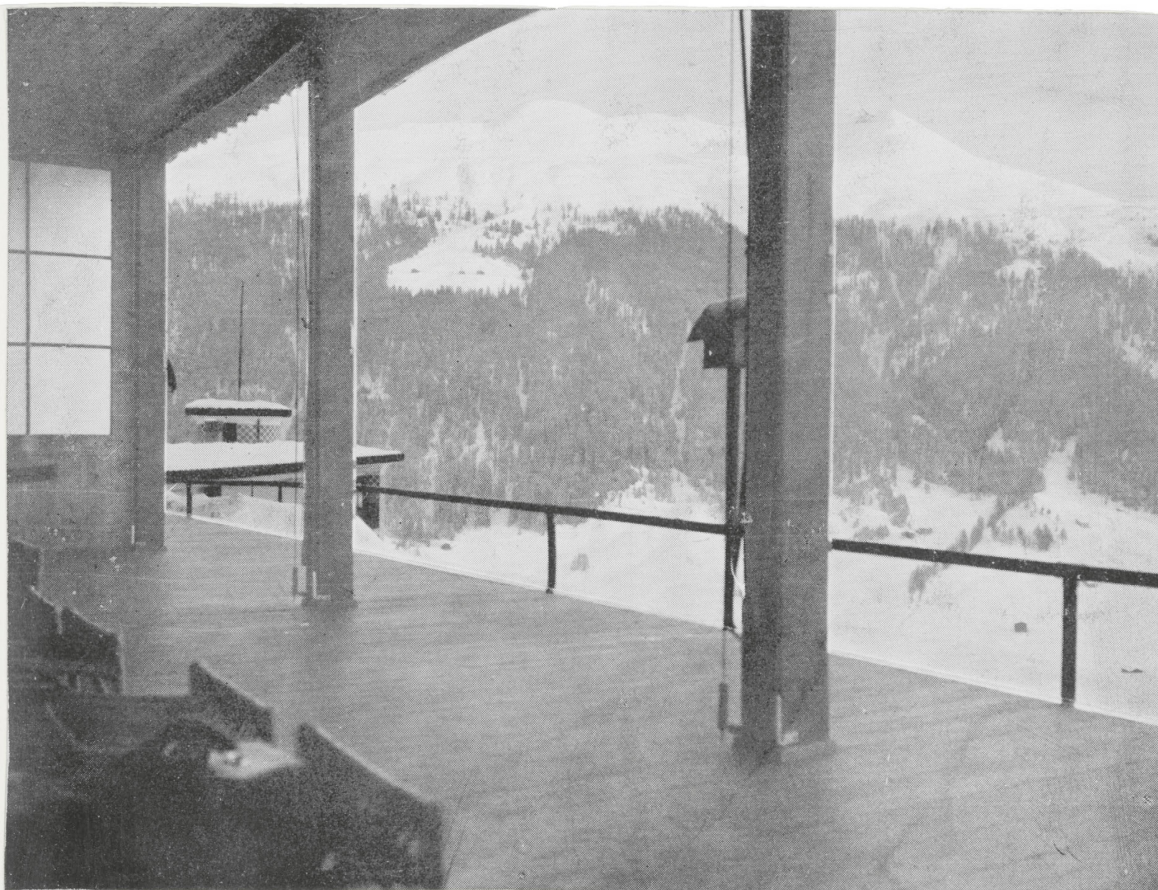
3 Pfighard & Haefeli,
Queen Alexandra
Sanatorium, Davos,
1906–1909; layout
design for Sigfried
Giedion: *Befreites
Wohnen*, Zurich 1929;
Bequest of Sigfried
Giedion, gta Archives,
ETH Zurich.



63. Davoser Kurbade

64. Davoser Kurbade.



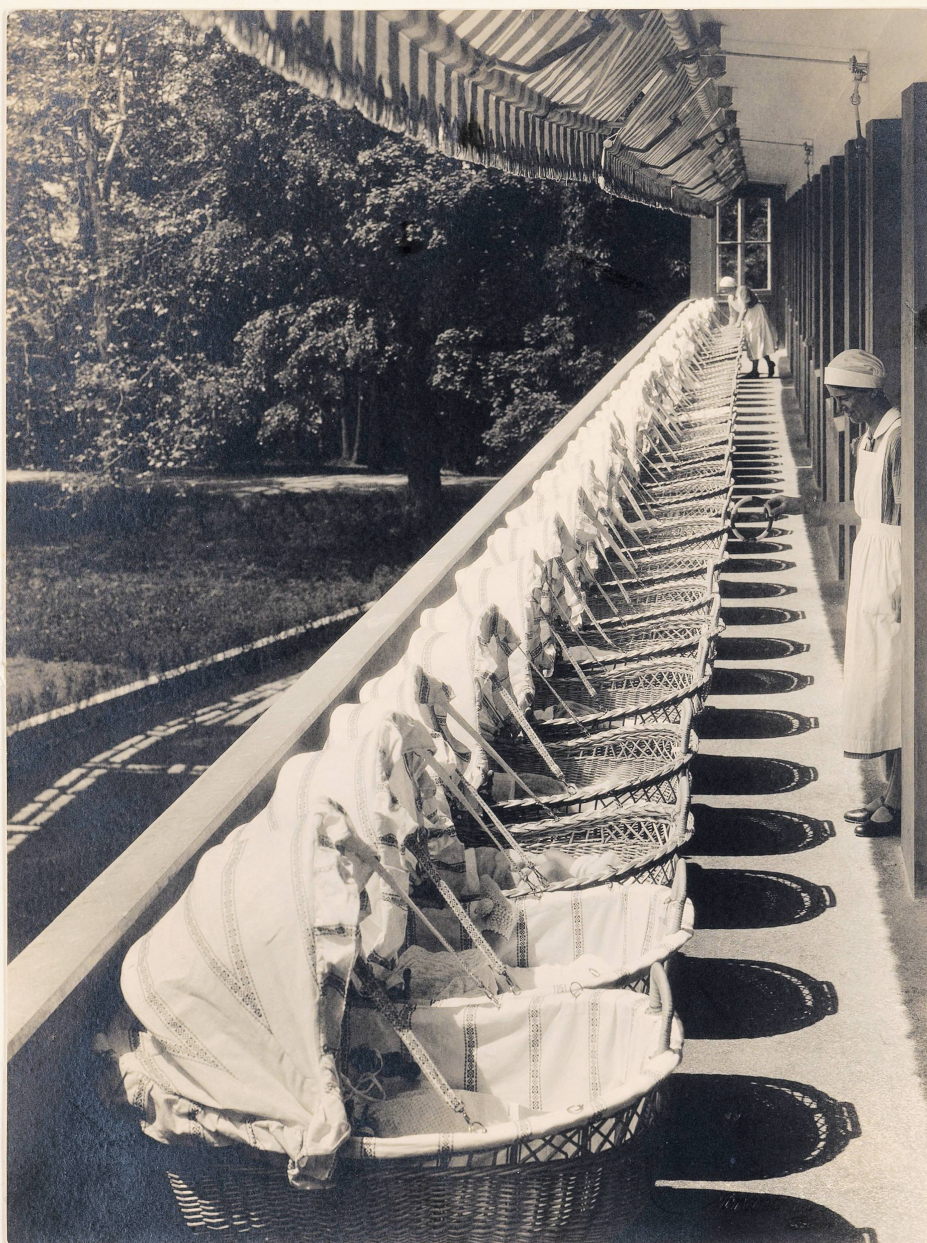


No. 65. Davos.

Until well into the twentieth century, the lung disease tuberculosis had one of the highest mortality rates among epidemics. Before the discovery of the *tubercle* bacillus and the development of a vaccine, doctors hoped that rest, healthy mountain air, and sunshine would cure the disease. High-altitude spas were developed all over the Alps in the second half of the nineteenth century, and the new type of sanatorium developed in close cooperation between physicians and architects. One of the pioneers was the Zurich office of Pflughard & Haefeli. The Queen Alexandra Sanatorium in Davos, built between 1906 and 1909, features rooms with generous windows facing south and loggias in front, where patients were to lie in the open air for several hours a day as a therapy. Sigfried Giedion celebrated the building in his booklet *Befreites Wohnen* as an "anticipatory solution" with a view to "liberated living" in general.

4 Otto Rudolf Salvisberg and Otto Brechbühl: a home for babies and mothers at Elfenau in Berne, 1928–1930; Bequest of Otto Rudolf Salvisberg, gta Archives, ETH Zurich.

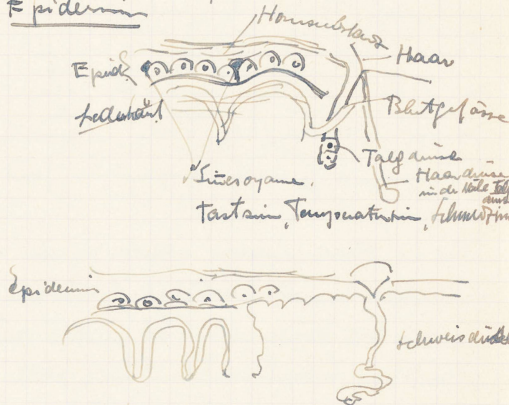
Otto Rudolf Salvisberg was one of the leading hospital construction specialists in Switzerland around 1930. On the basis of his successes in competitions, he was able to execute a series of hospitals in a short time. As a professor at the architecture department of ETH Zurich, he lectured on hospital construction and repeatedly gave his students the topic of hospitals as a design task. His own hospital buildings each followed a similar basic scheme: elongated structures accessed by a central corridor with south-facing patient rooms opening onto ribbon-shaped balconies that ran along the building's length.



KÖRBCHEN

Falten klappen & Schlotter ist
wicht. anderes als Muskel-tätigkeit,
um die nicht vorhandene Wärme
nicht zu verlieren.

Epidermis



Schweißdrüse am stärksten von den
die Tiere mit feinen Schuppen
besonders benutzt sind.

Schwitzen ist auch ein Entfeuchtungs-
prozedur.

Auscheidungsorgane sind sonst

die Nieren. Sind Schwitzen kann
man offenbar Krankheiten heilen.

So bei Krüppeln abgesehen von am
10 Tag der Patient radikal schwächer
sach Fieber rapid ab mind!

Wärme isoliert.

Wärme fühlbar von außen zurück halten
mit Stoffen, die die Strahlung zurück-
schlagen; Nachschäuber. die Entwärmung
des Körpers darf trotzdem nicht geleitet
sein. (Weite Kleider, damit die Luft
recht gut zum Körper gelangen kann)
die Kleidung soll eine Isolierende
schicht sein, im Winter.

Wolle } beste Isolator

Seide } tierisch

Baumwolle } pflanzlich

Leinwand } pflanzlich

In Hygienekopie ist die Kalte die
glaube

5 Hannibal Naef,
lecture notes on the
subject of building
hygiene, ca. 1922;
Bequest of Hannibal
Naef, gta Archives, ETH
Zurich.

Around 1900, the
subject of building
hygiene appeared
for the first time in
the curriculum of
the building school
of the Swiss Federal
Polytechnic in Zurich
(now ETH Zurich),
and in 1903 it even
became part of the
final diploma. The
lectures were given
by the physician
Otto Roth, who from
1894 held the newly
created professorship
for hygiene and
bacteriology and
advocated a broad
concept of preventive
health care, including
accident prevention
at work, sensible
nutrition and sport,
and the right to decent
housing. Under his
successor, Wilhelm
von Gonzenbach,
future Swiss modernist
architects also came
into contact with the
ideas of the hygiene
movement. Hannibal
Naef's lecture notes
on the subject of
building hygiene have
been preserved. The
topics ranged from the
structure and function
of the human skin to
personal hygiene and
adequate clothing for
different climates.