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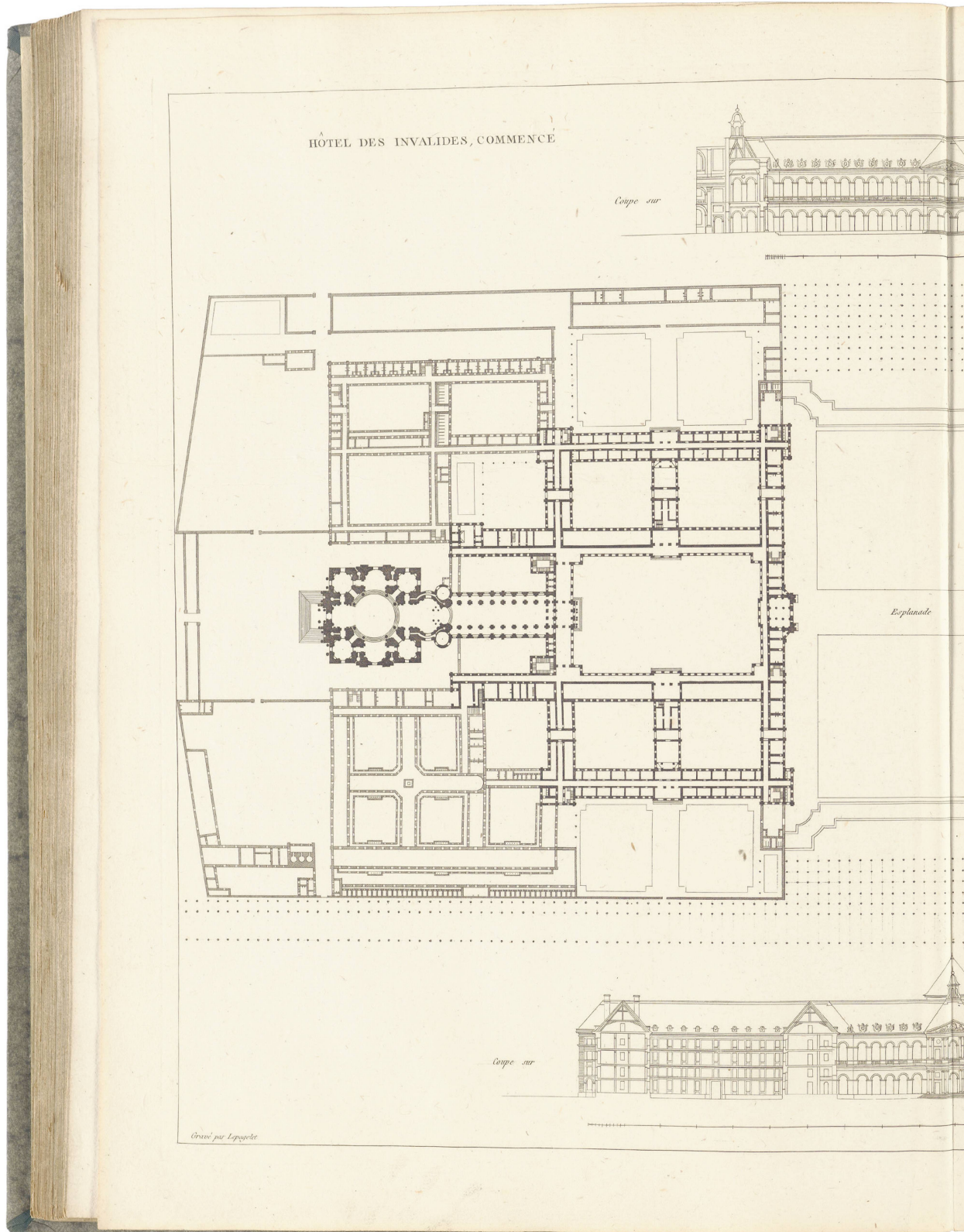
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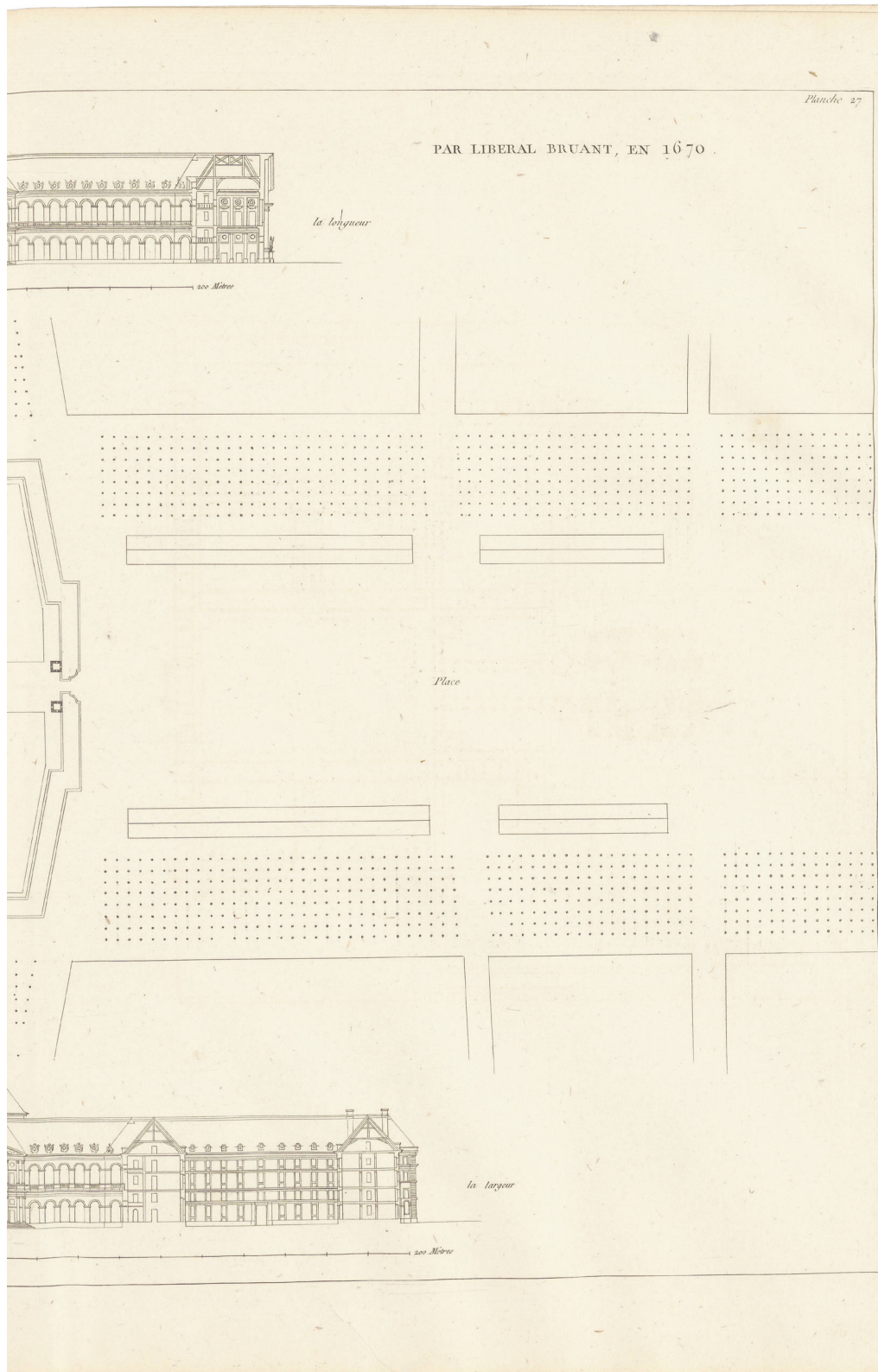
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# From the gta Archives Selected by Daniel Weiss

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



E. J. B. 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.

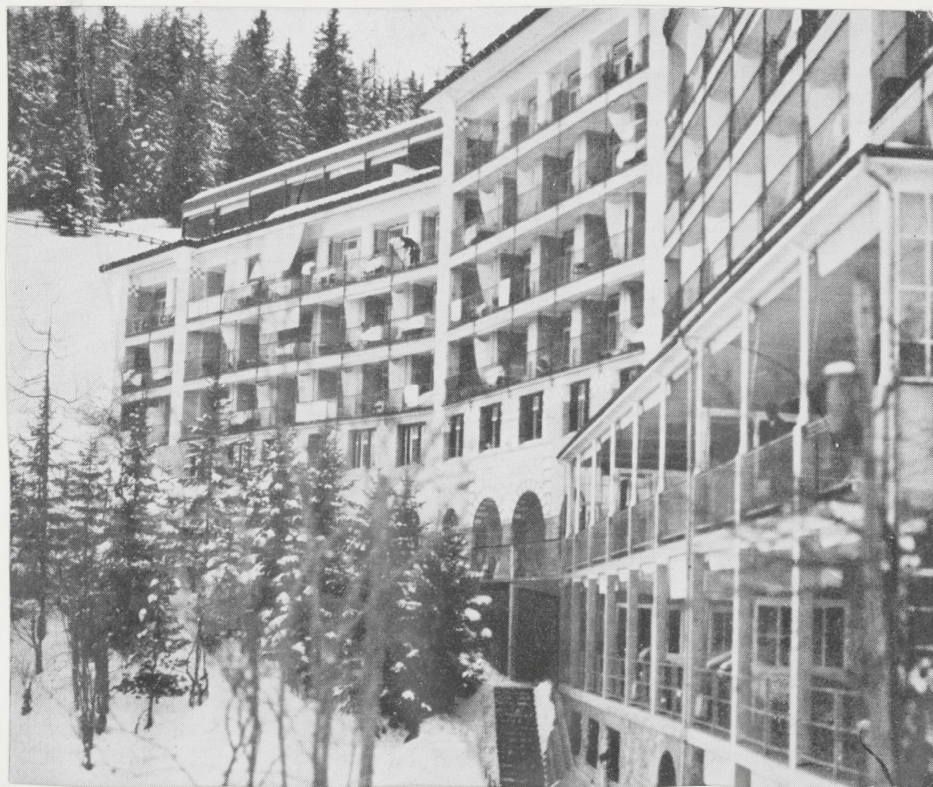


3 Pfighard & Haefeli,  
Queen Alexandra  
Sanatorium, Davos,  
1906–1909; layout  
design for Sigfried  
Giedion: *Befreites  
Wohnen*, Zurich 1929;  
Bequest of Sigfried  
Giedion, gta Archives,  
ETH Zurich.

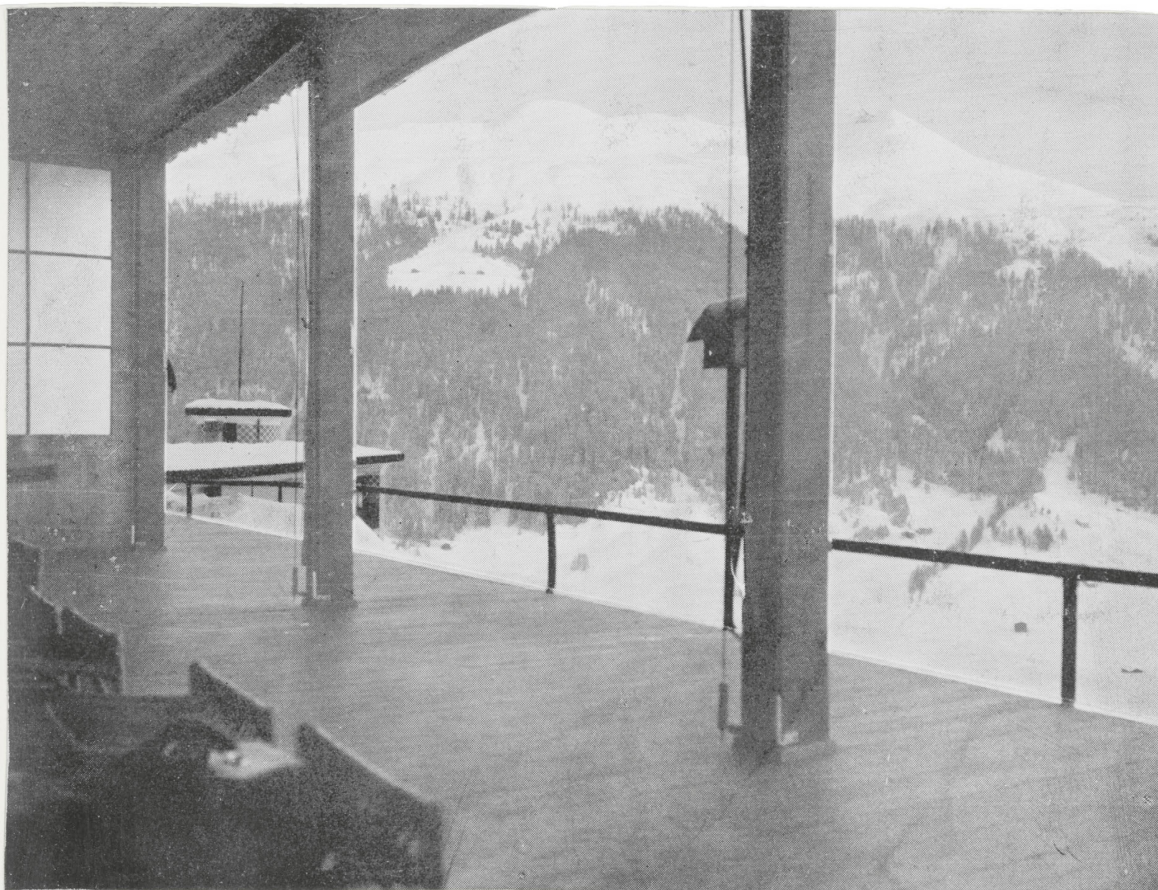


63. Davoser Kurbade

64. Davoser Kurbade.







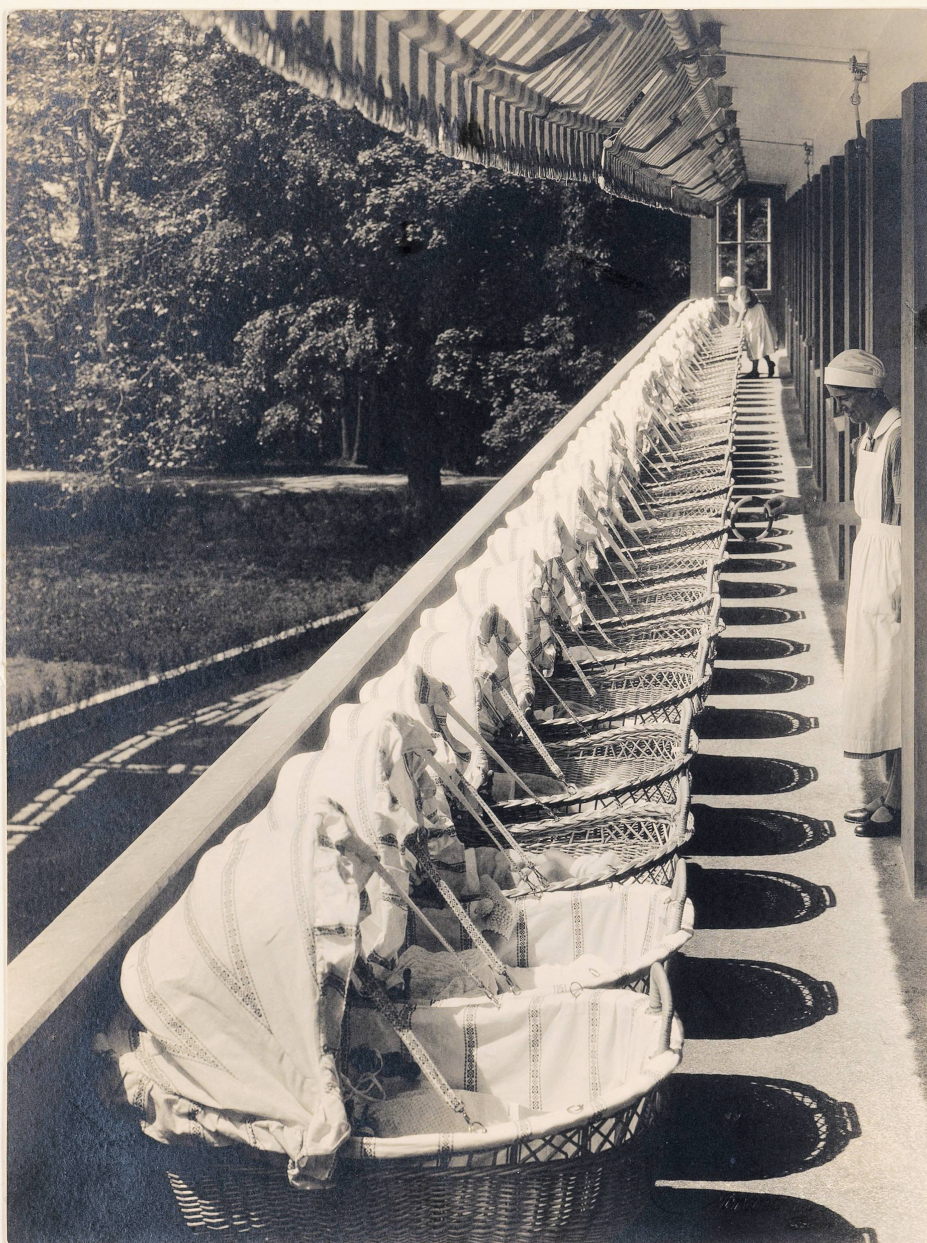
No. 65. Davos.

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.

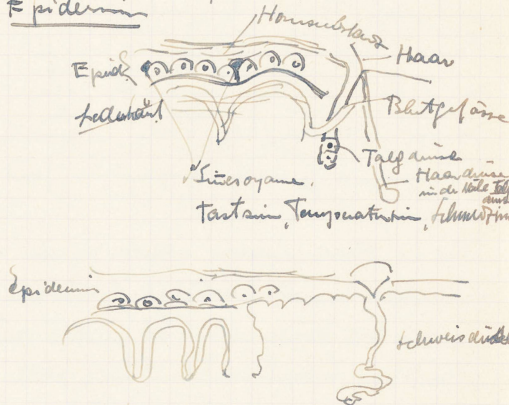


KÖRBCHEN



Falten klappen & Schlotten ist  
wicht. anders als Luftleitfähigkeit,  
um die nicht vorhandenen Wärme  
nicht zu verlieren.

Epidermis



Schweißdrüse am besten  
die Türe mit feinem Besen  
besonders benutzt wird.  
Schwitzdrüse ist ein Entfeuchtungs-  
prozedur.  
Auscheidungsorgane sind sonst

die Nieren. Sind Schwitzdrüsen  
man offenbar Krankheiten heilen.  
So bei Krüppeln abgesehen von am  
10 Tag der Patient radikal schwach  
sach Fieber rapid ab mind!

Wärme isoliert

Wärme isoliert von Körper zurück halten  
mit Stoffen, die die Wärme zurück-  
halten; Nachschädel. die Entwässerung  
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 } Kalle

In Hygienekopie ist die Kalle 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.