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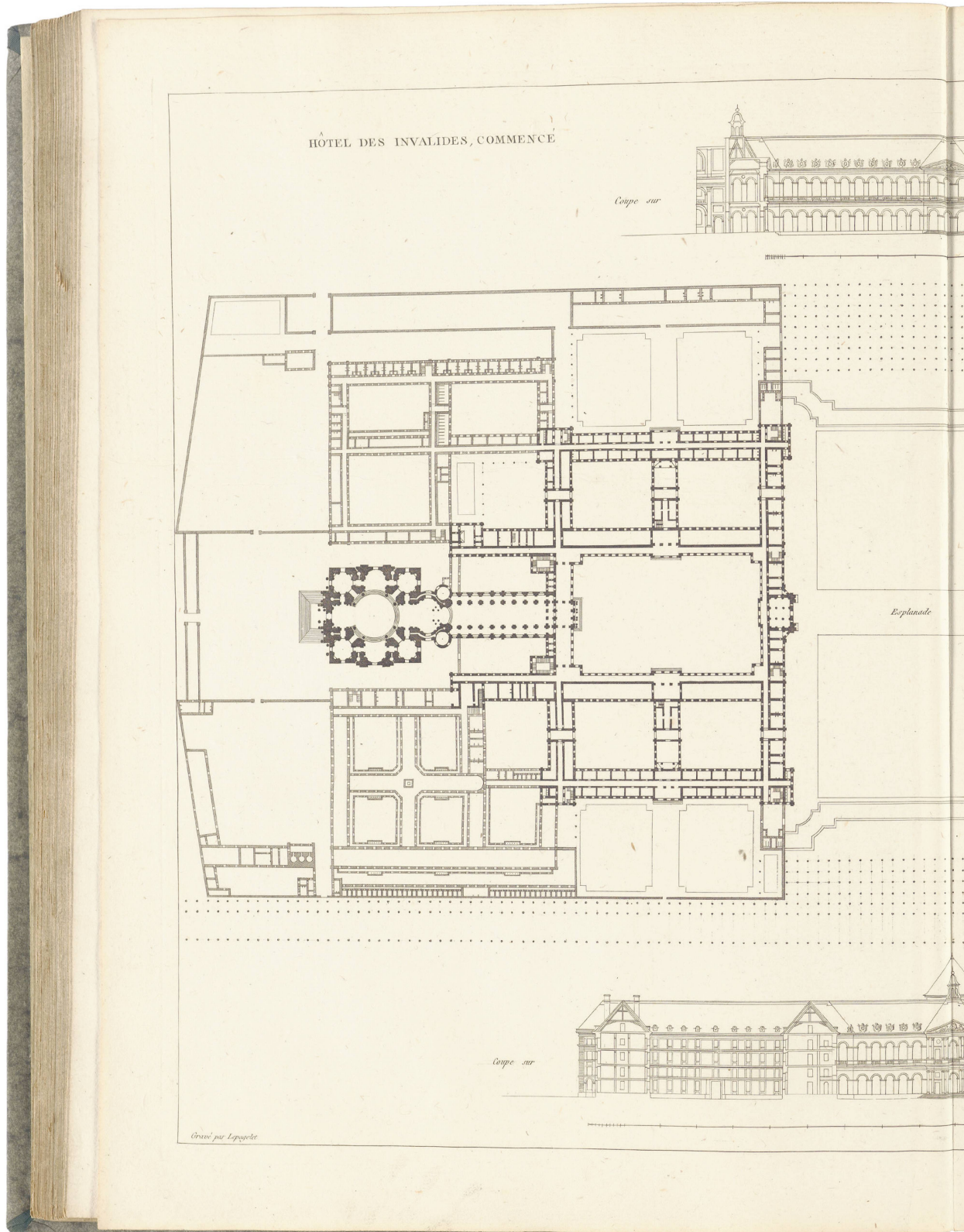
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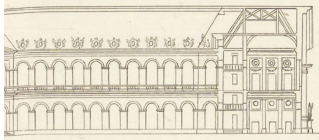
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From the gta Archives Selected by Daniel Weiss

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.

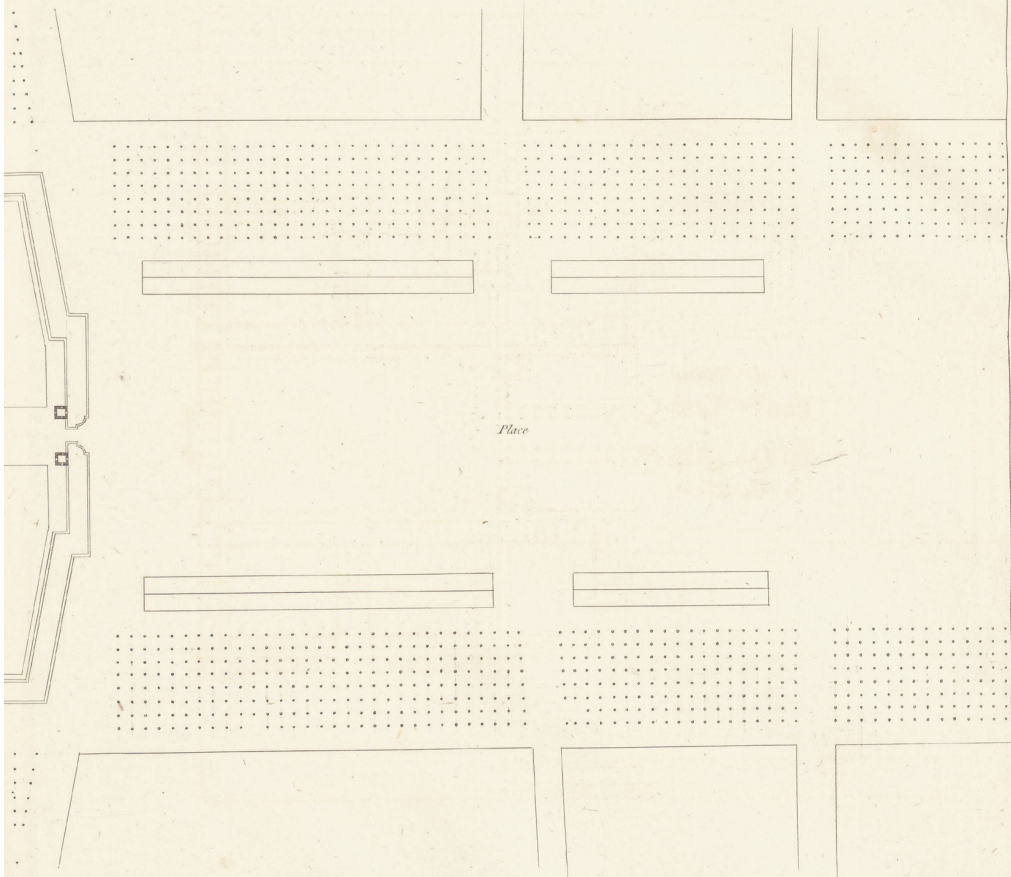


PAR LIBERAL BRUANT, EN 1670

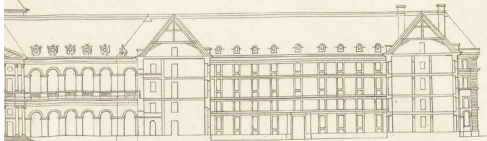


la largeur

200 Mètres



Place



la largeur

200 Mètres

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. Pflegeanstalt
Irrenhaus*



Fig. 1. Asylum 1845

IRRENHAUS DER



GRAFSCHAFT DEVON IN ENGLAND.

216-221

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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 Kurstätte

64. Davoser Kurstätte



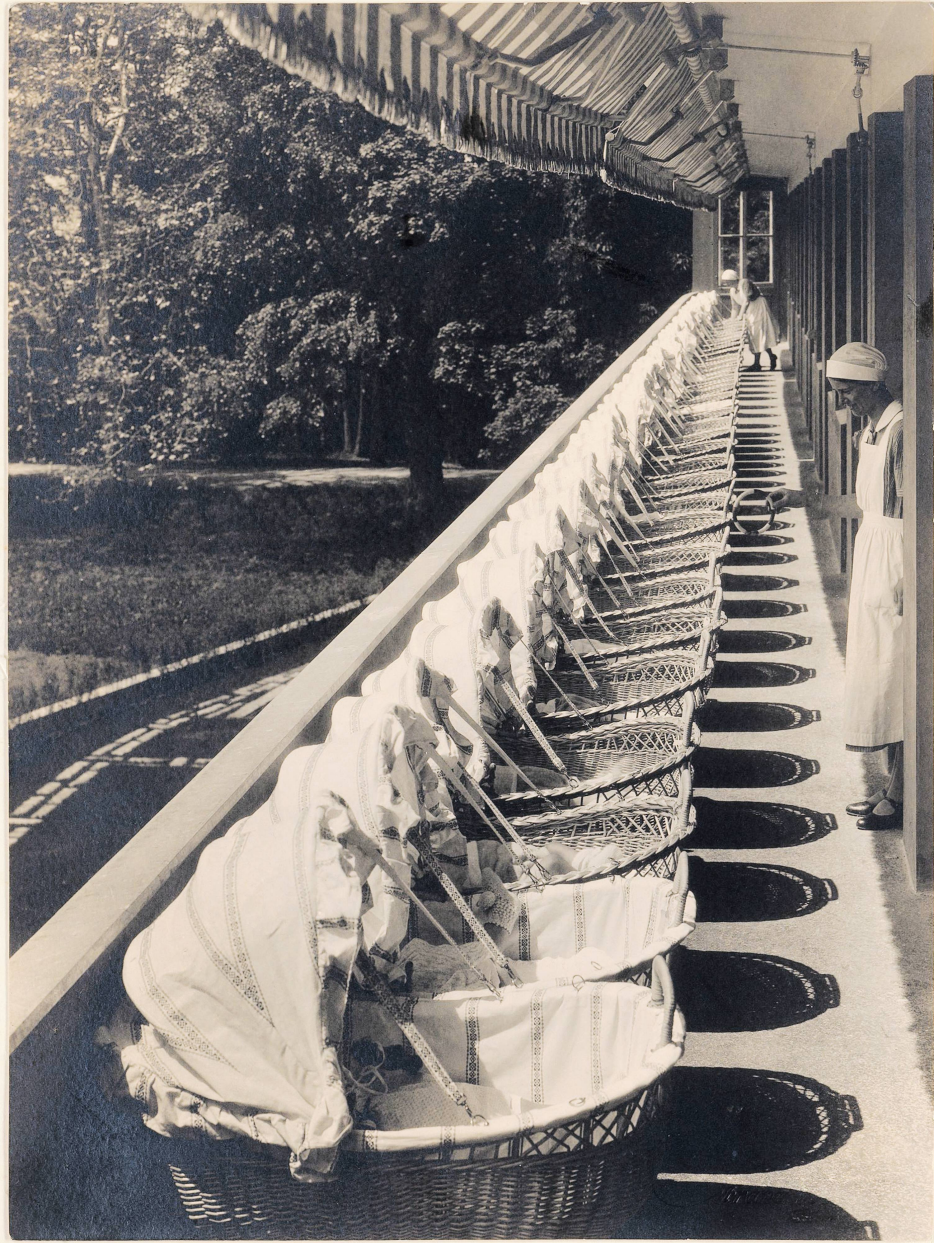


No. 65. Davos.

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.

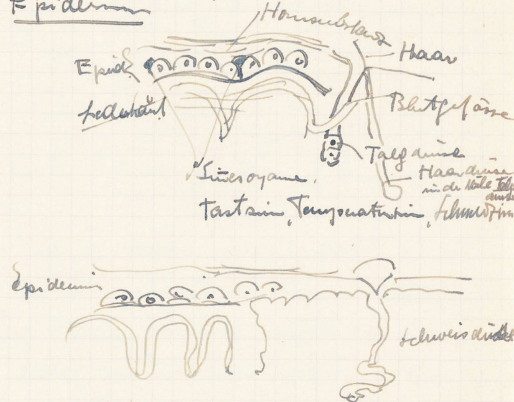
Otto Rudolf Salvisberg was one of the leading hospital construction specialists in Switzerland around 1930. On the basis of his successes in competitions, he was able to execute a series of hospitals in a short time. As a professor at the architecture department of ETH Zurich, he lectured on hospital 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

Zahme Klappen & Schlotter ist
 nichts anderes als Leuchtbarkeit,
 um die nicht vorhandene Wärme
 nicht zu verlieren.

Epidermis



Schweißdrüse am stärksten von den
 die Tiere mit feinem Besonderen
 besonders benutzt sind.

Schwitzen ist ein Kälteempfindungs
 prozedur.

Auscheidungsorgan sind sonst

die Nieren. Sind Schwestern kann
 man offenbar Krankheiten heilen.
 So bei Krüppeln abgesehen von am
 10 Tag die Patient radikal schwächt
 rasen Fieber rapid ab mind!

Wärme schütz.

Wärme fühlbar von Körper zurück halten
 mit Stoffen die die Wärme zurück-
 halten; Mäntel, etc. die Betreuung
 des Körpers darf trotzdem nicht geleistet
 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 } Wärme
 Baumwolle } Wärme
 Leinwand } Wärme

In Hygienekopie ist die Kälte die
 Gefahr

5 Hannibal Naef,
 lecture notes on the
 subject of building
 hygiene, ca. 1922;
 Bequest of Hannibal
 Naef, gfa 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.