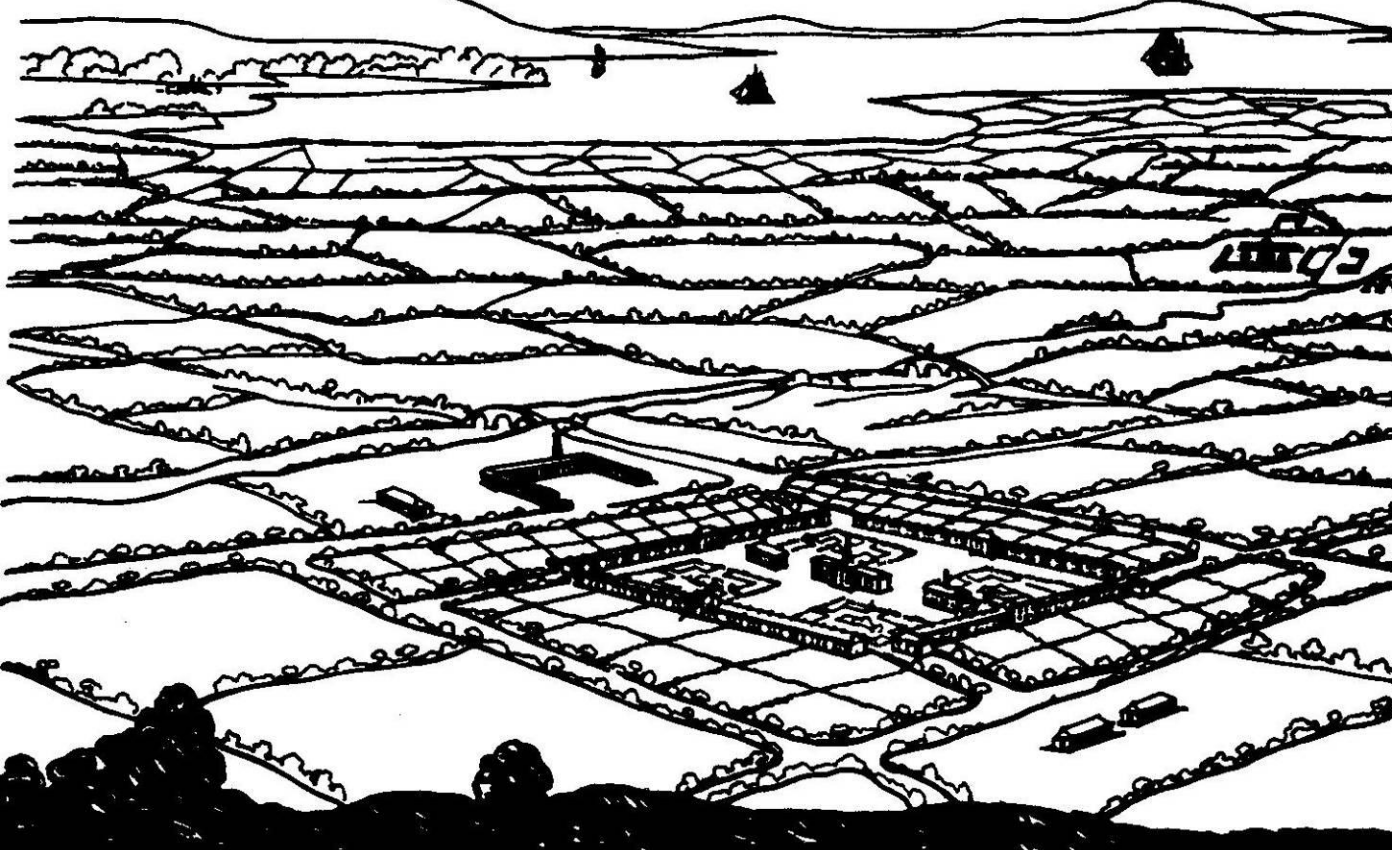
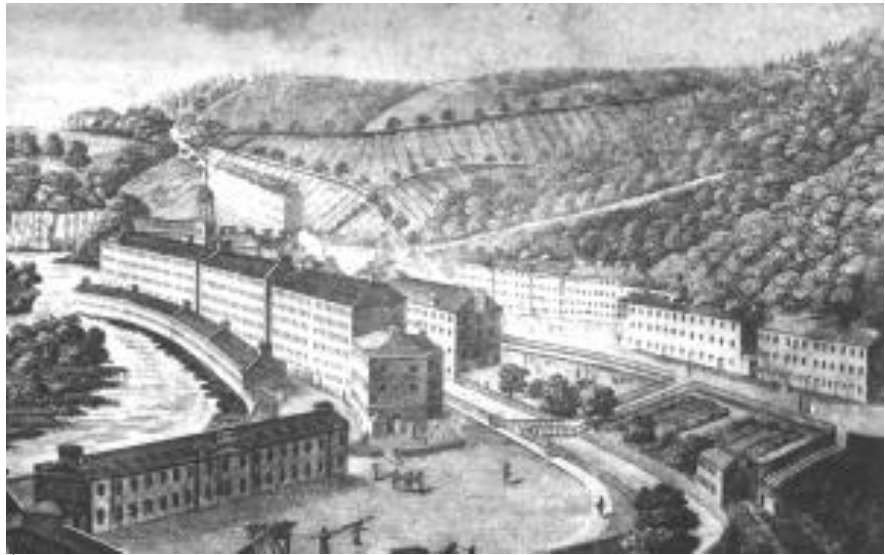
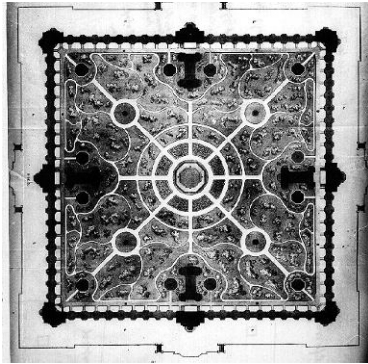
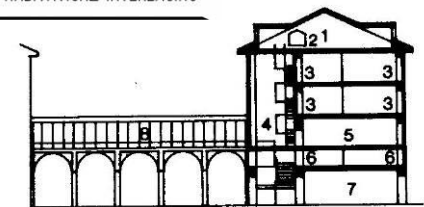
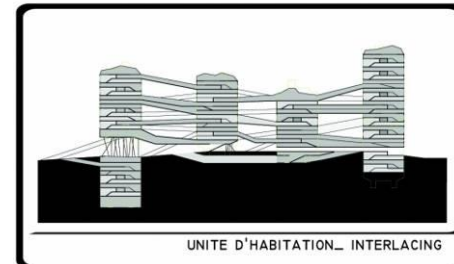
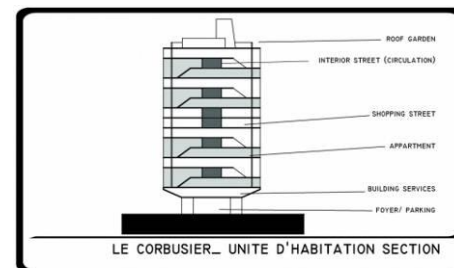


szociál-utópiák: falu – palota - középkori kisváros
Robert Owen (1771-1858) - ipari falu - New Lanark nevelés és környezet, globális hálózat, new harmony
1200 fő > szomszédság



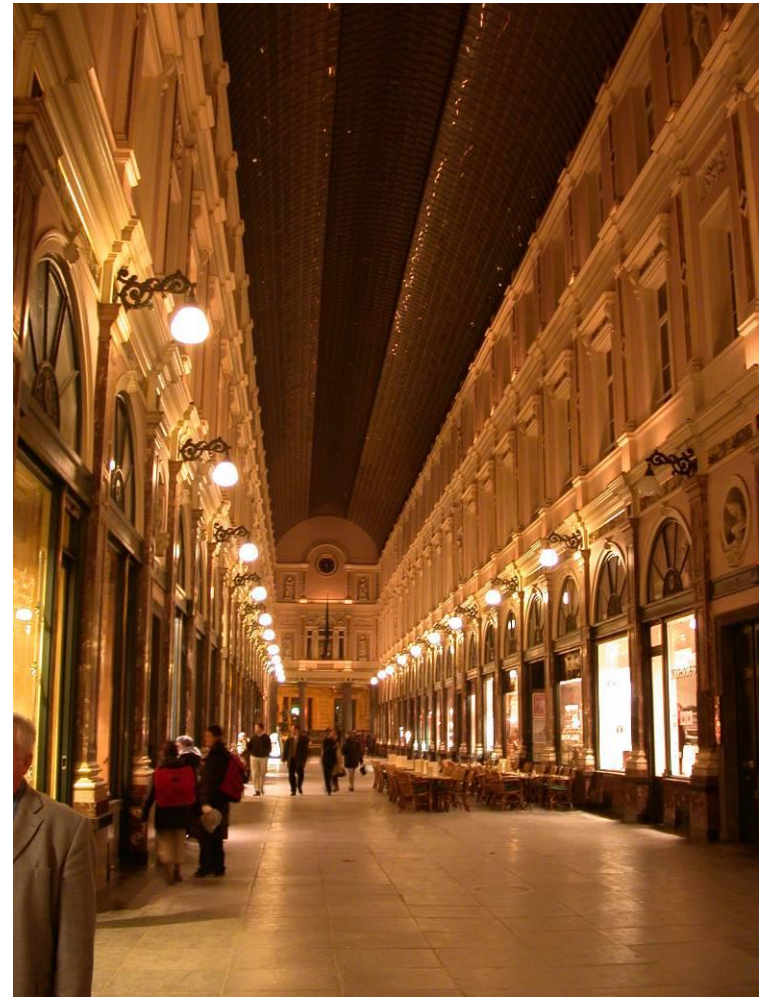


3. ábra

Fourier falanszterének metszete
 1 tetőtér cellákkal; 2 víztartó; 3 lakások;
 4 galéria; 5 közösségi helyiségek;
 6 mezzanin gyermekek részére;
 7 raktár és kocsitároló;
 8 a két épületszárnyat összekötő híd



Charles Fourier (1772-1837) falanszter, család, nemzők és szeretők, közös gyermeknevelés, változó munka, **galéria**



galéria: Palais Royal, Orangerie, **Galerie d'Orleans** 1786>1829 Párizs; **Galleries St. Hubert** 1847, Bruxelles 1820-1880 7 galéria



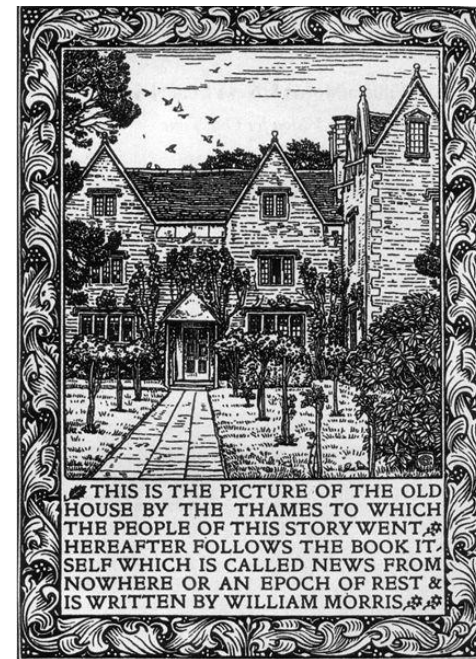
The Red House, Bexleyheath (újra nyerstégla homlokzat)

John Ruskin (1819-1900), William **Morris** (1834-1896) Nowhere, > E. Howard, Krier testvérek

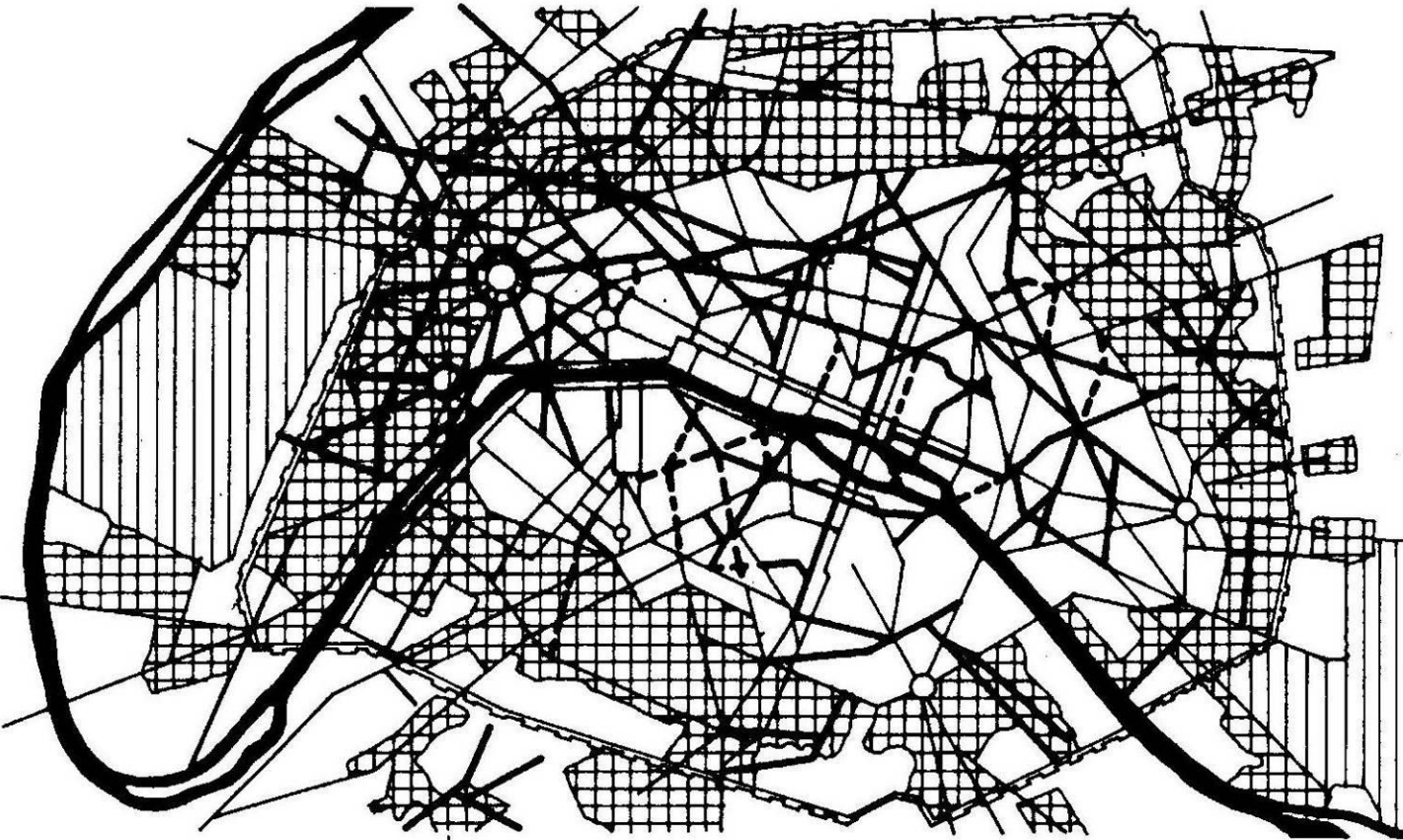
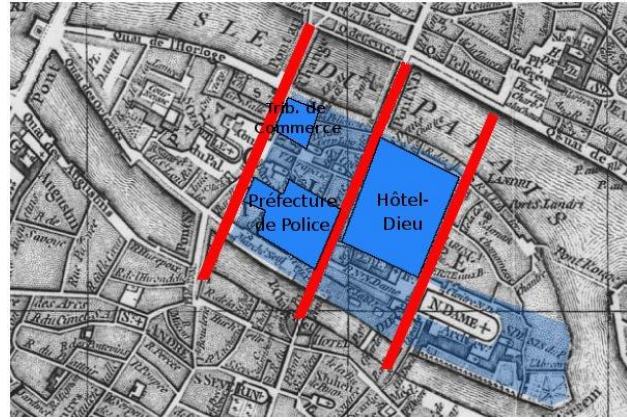
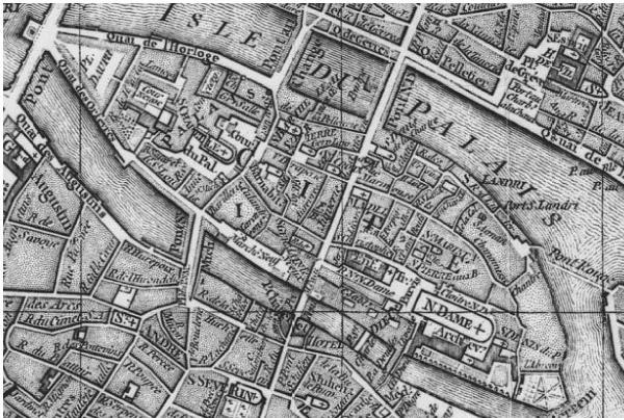
Arts and Crafts, kultúra folyamatossága,



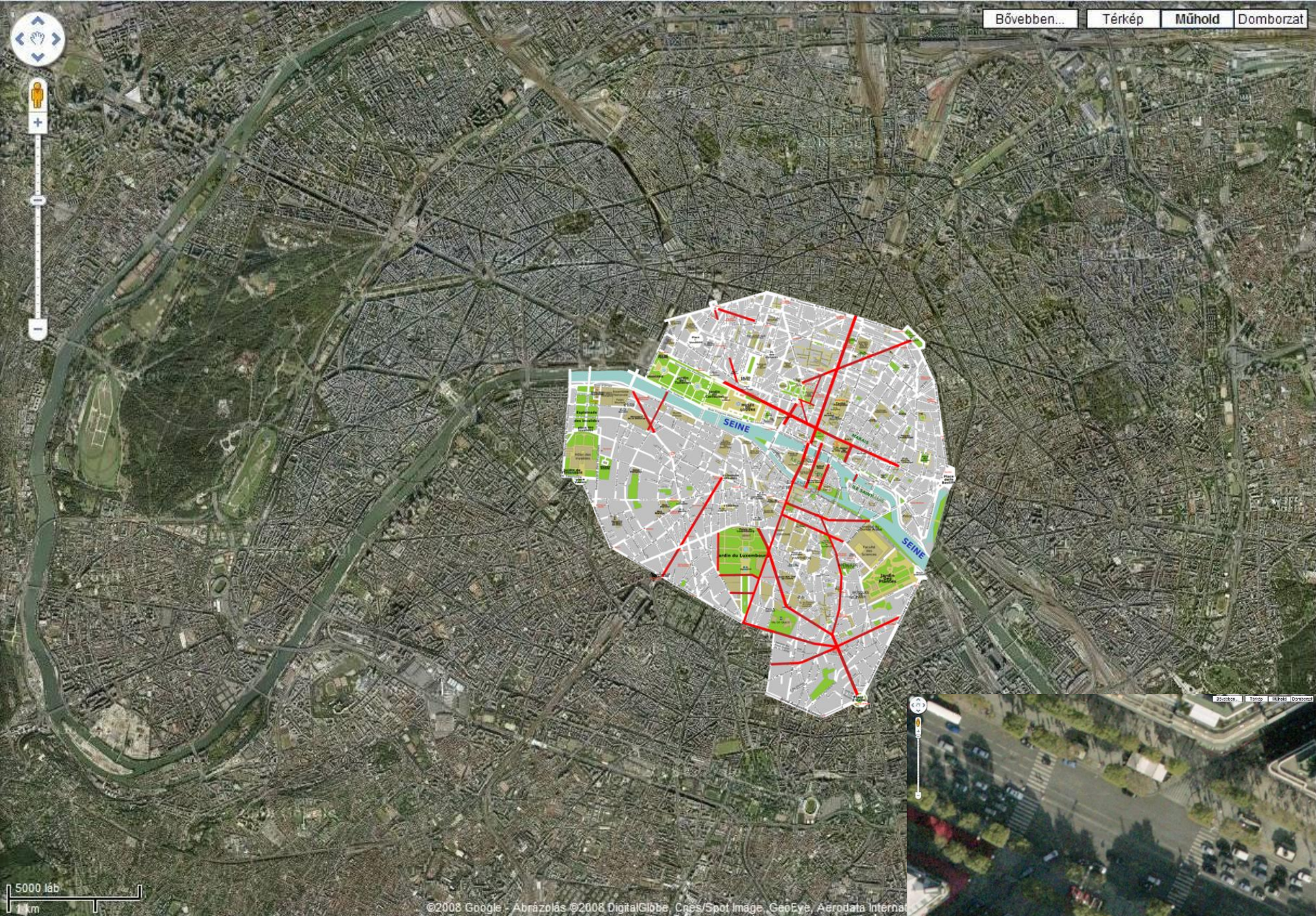
Kelmescott Manor



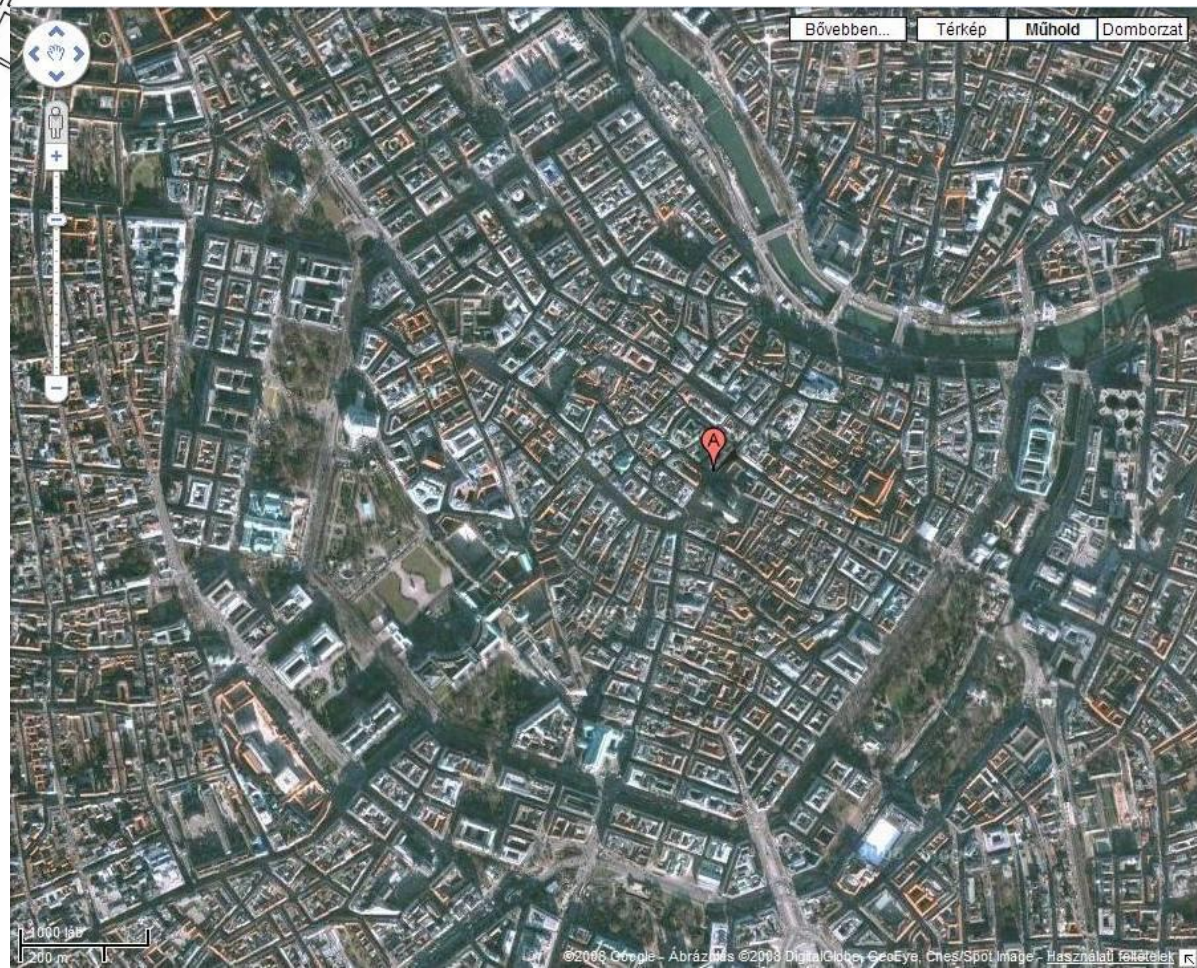
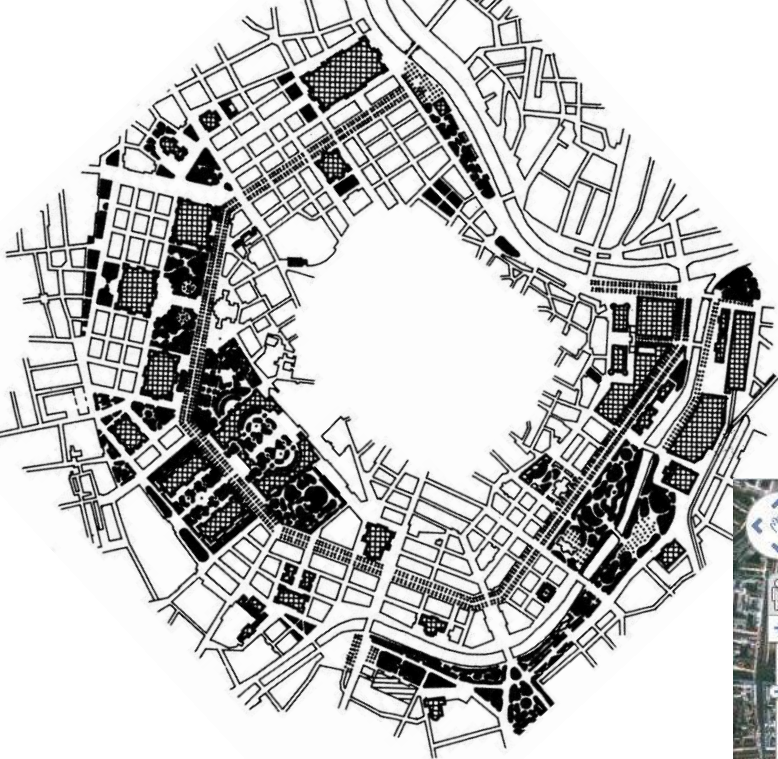
THIS IS THE PICTURE OF THE OLD HOUSE BY THE THAMES TO WHICH THE PEOPLE OF THIS STORY WENT. HEREAFTER FOLLOWS THE BOOK ITSELF WHICH IS CALLED NEWS FROM NOWHERE OR AN EPOCH OF REST & IS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM MORRIS.



Párizs átépítése 1853-, G-E. Haussmann (1809-1891)



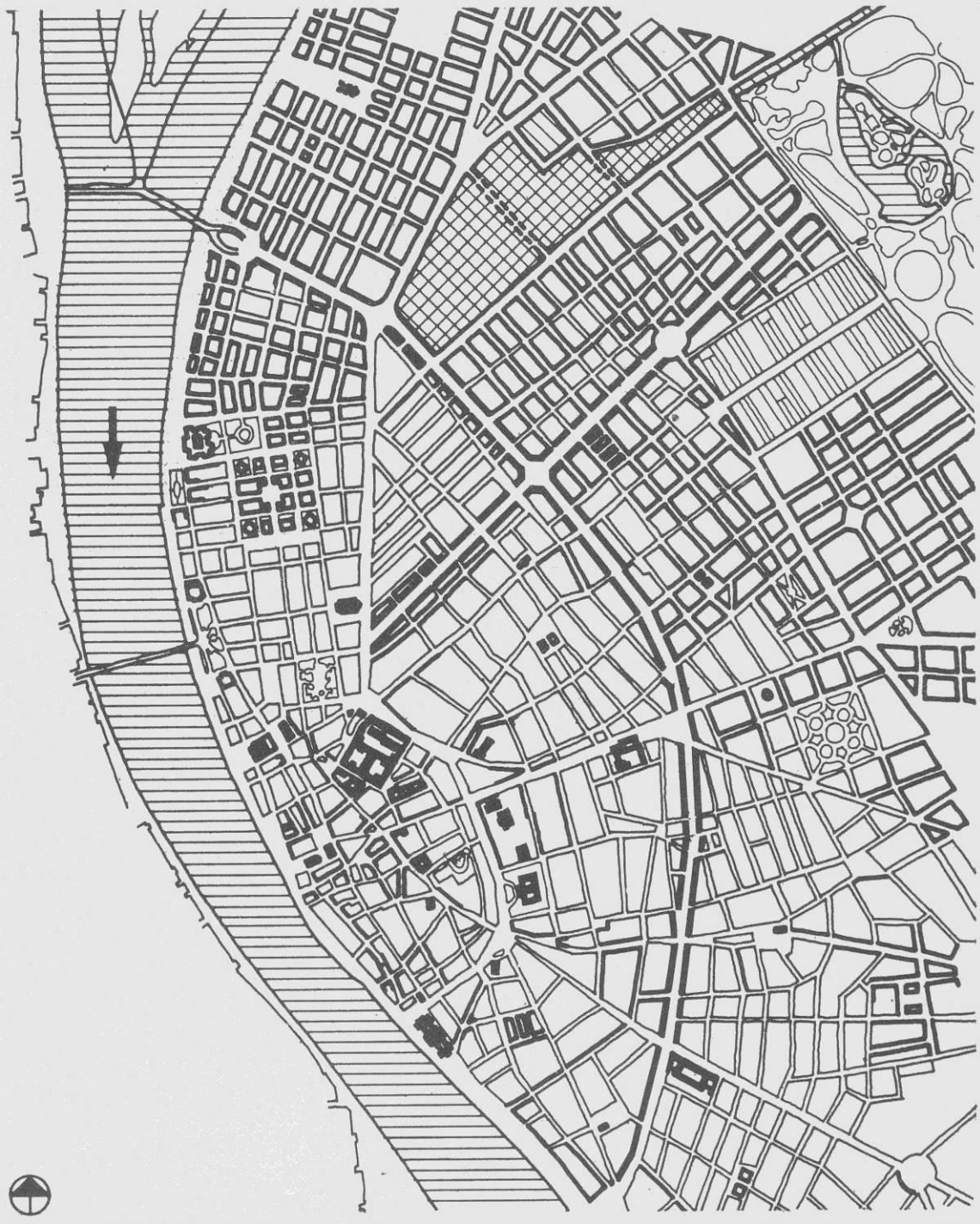
boulevard, Avenue Champs-Elysees ~70 m



Bécs, Ring, 1857-, gyűrű alakú új központ



Barcelona
1859-
Cerdà,
100*100
m-es
tömbök



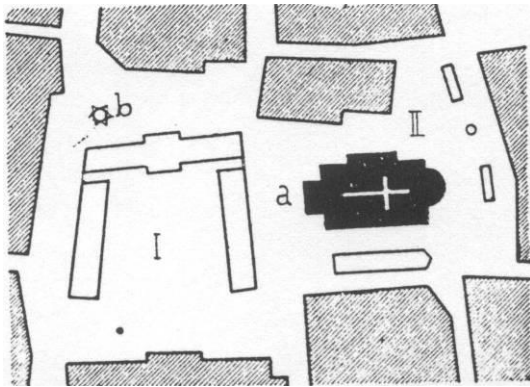
Budapest

1805-ös Hild József féle rendezési
terv után

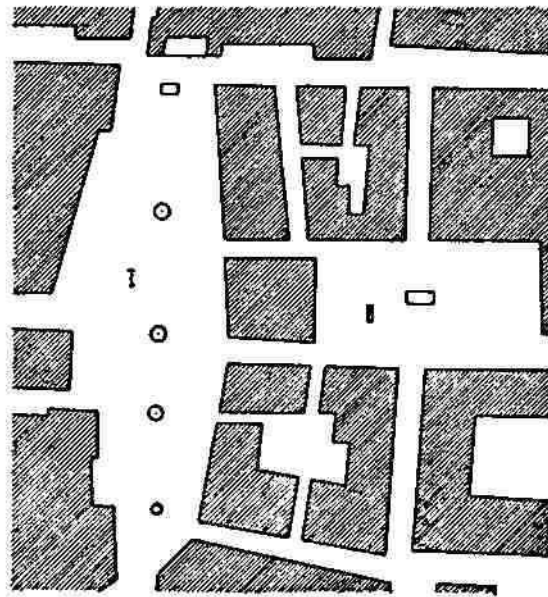
1870- Közmunkatanács,

Lechner Lajos (1833-1897)

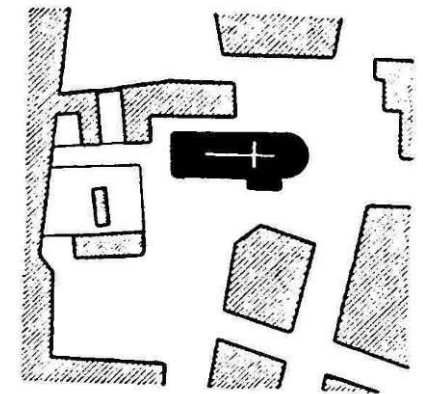
Kiskörút, Nagykörút, Andrásy út



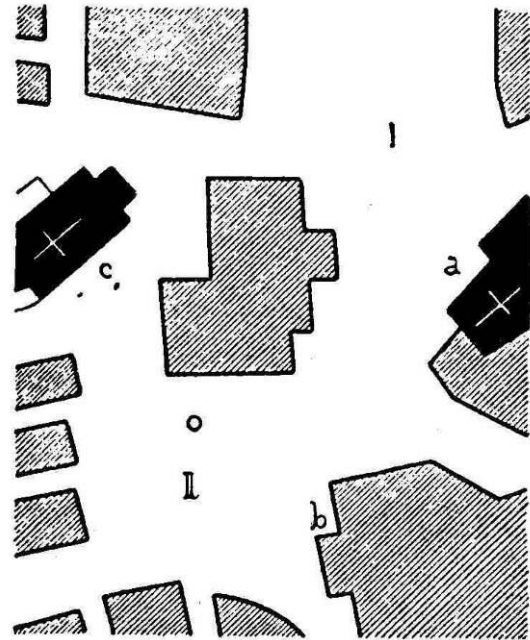
Marktplatz, Frauenplatz, Nürnberg



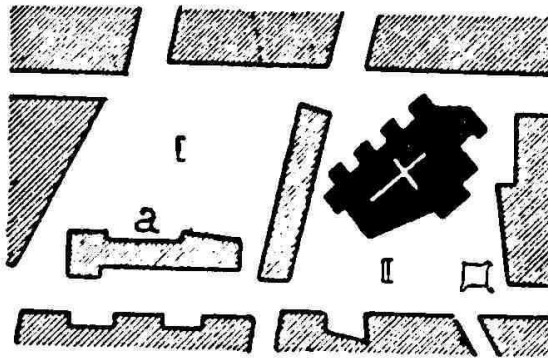
Piazza d. Erbe, Piazza dei Signori, Verona



Stefansplatz, Constanz

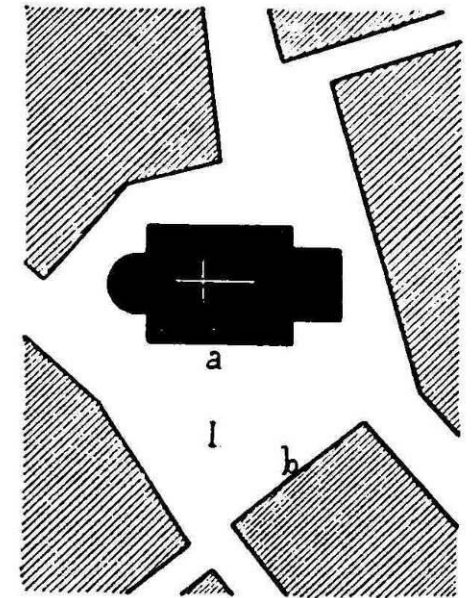


Domhof, Marktplatz, Bremen

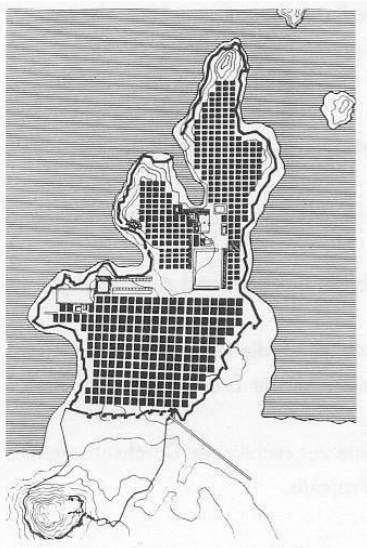


Nicolaikirche, Kiel

Fig. 64.

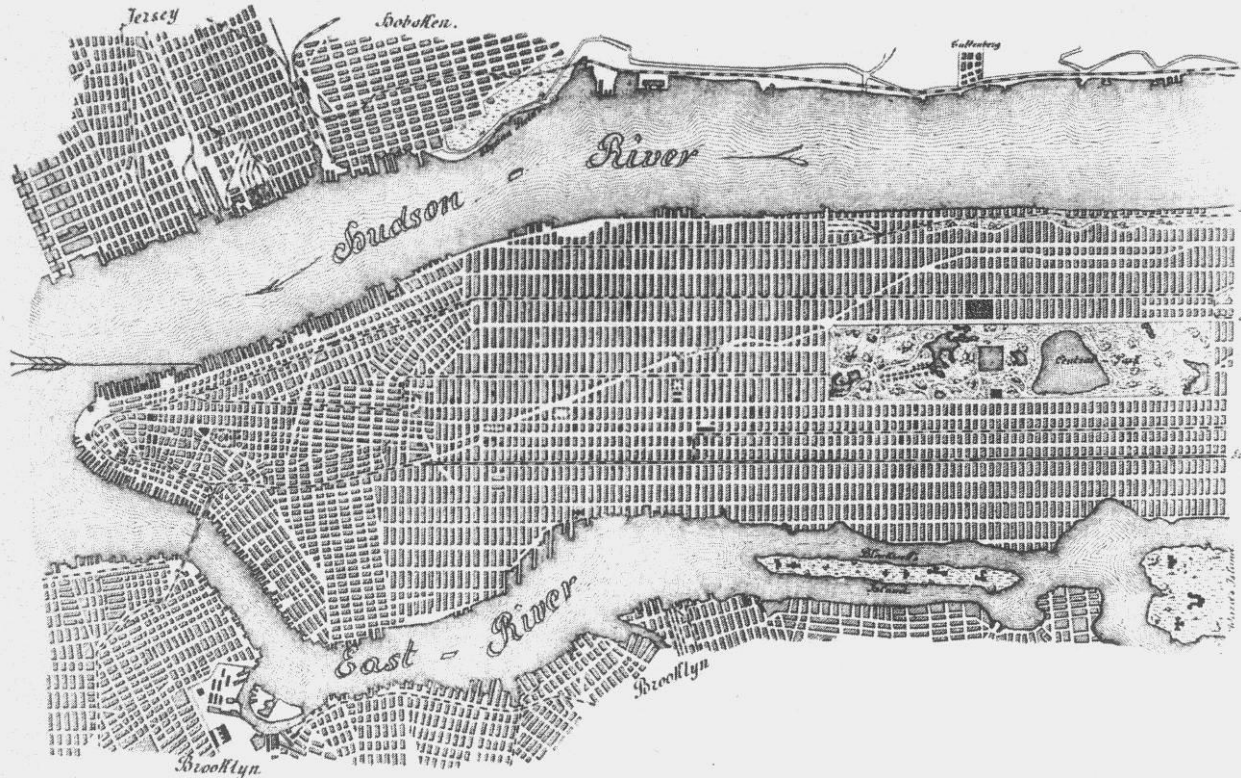
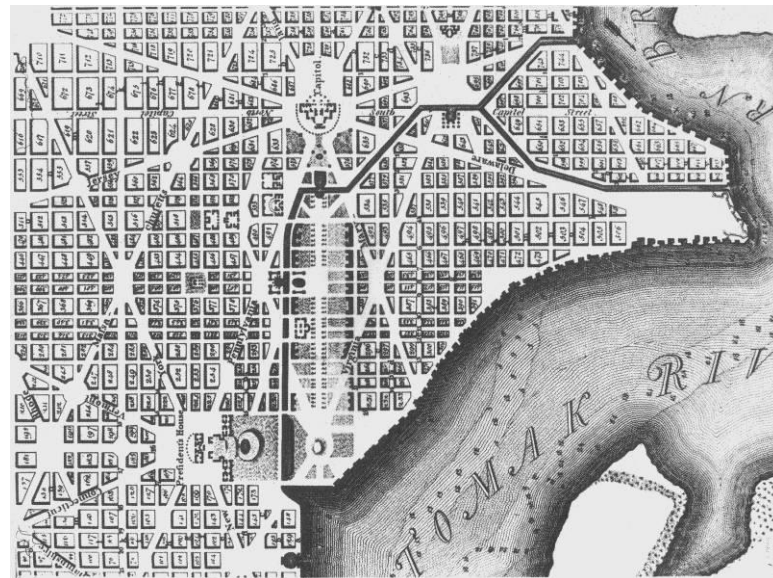


Marktplatz, Hannover

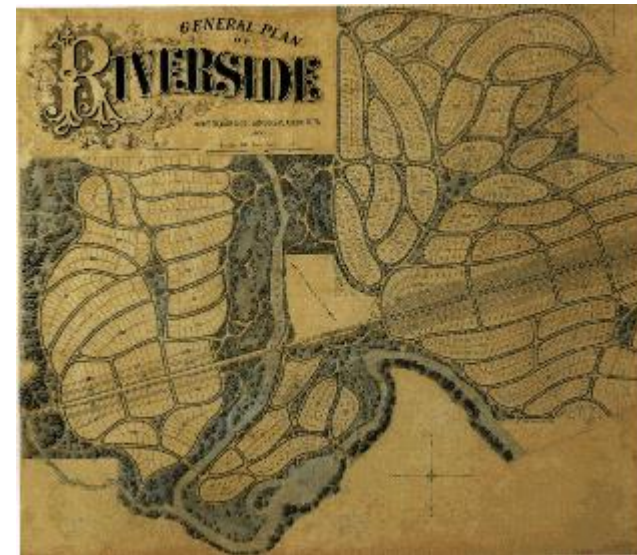
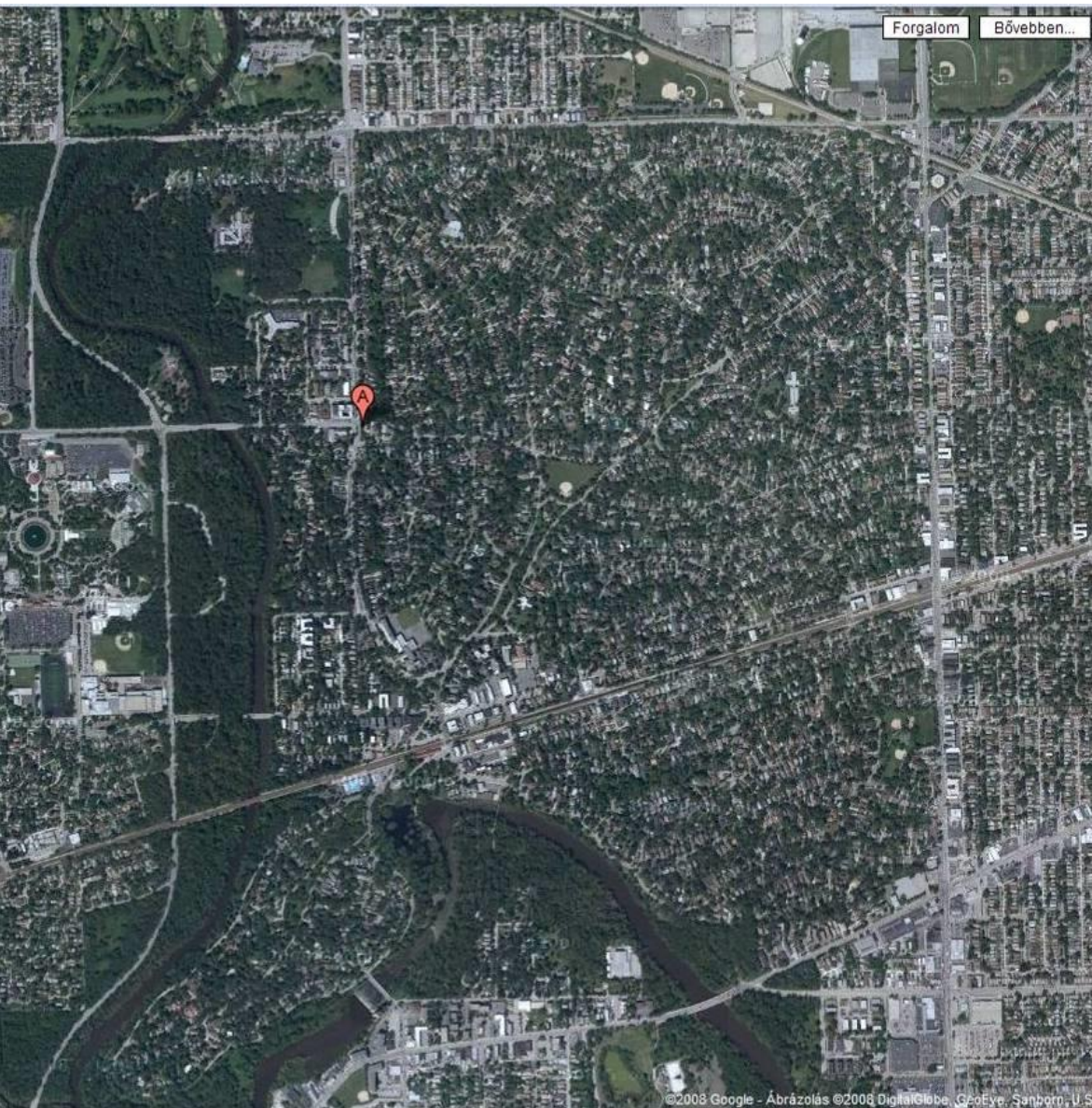


Miletos, ie 5.sz. Hippodamos

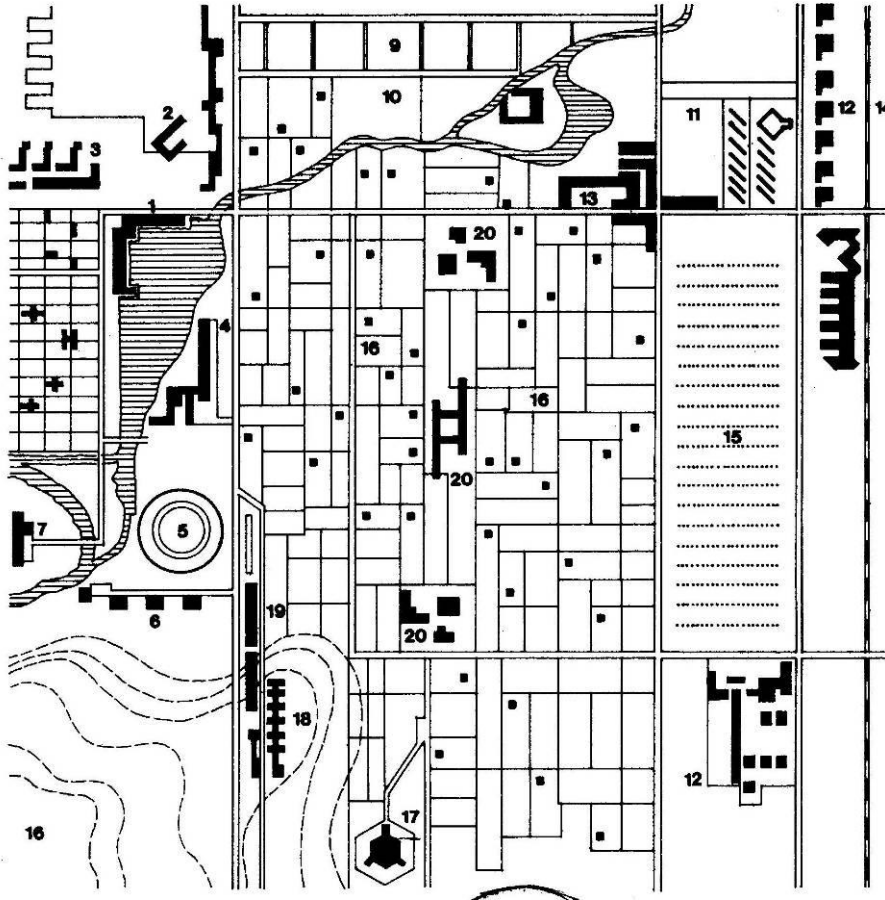
Washington, 1792, L'Enfant



New York 1811



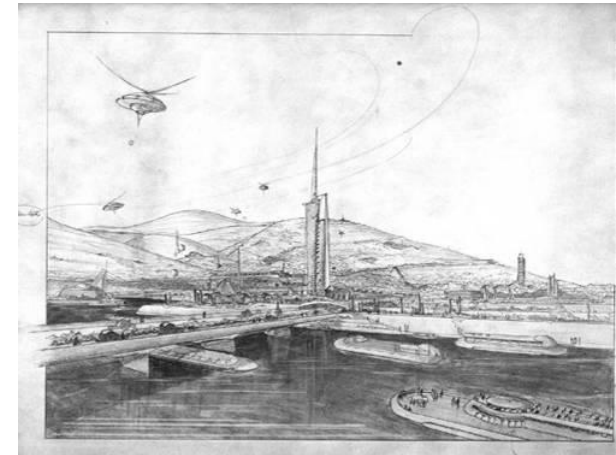
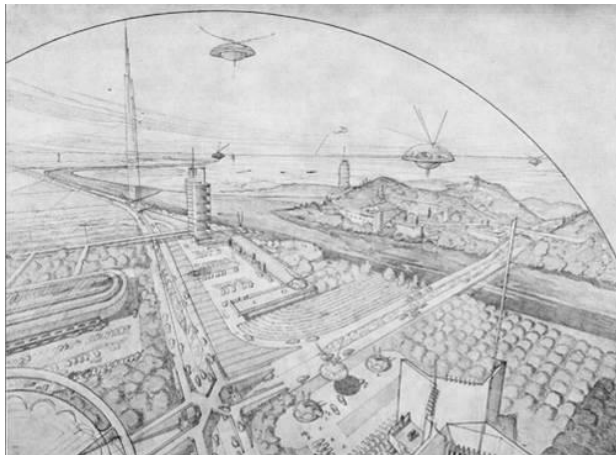
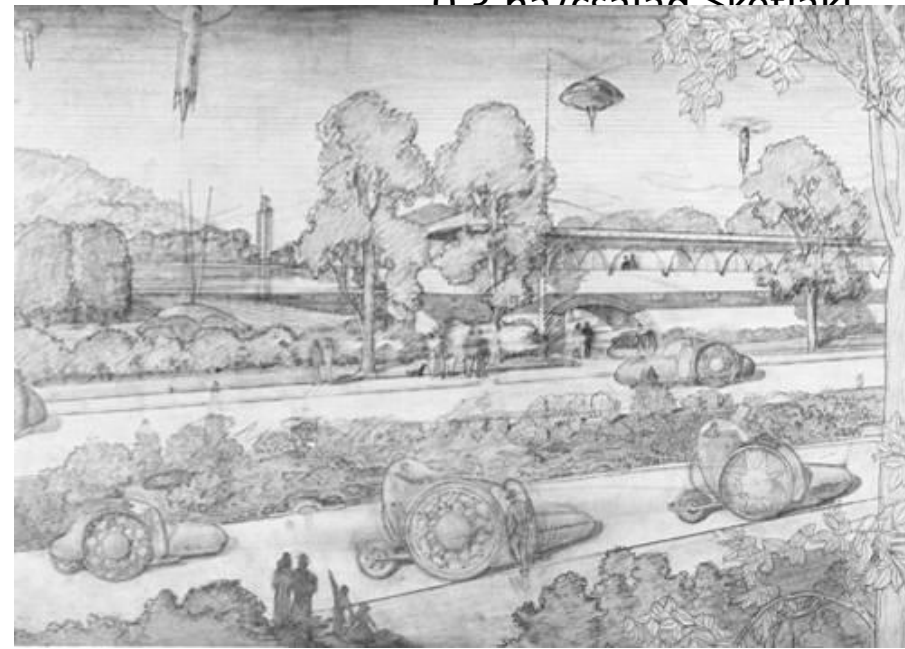
Riverside, Illinois, 1869, falevél szerű utcavezetés, Olmstead, Vaux



Taliesin West, Scottsdale, Arizona

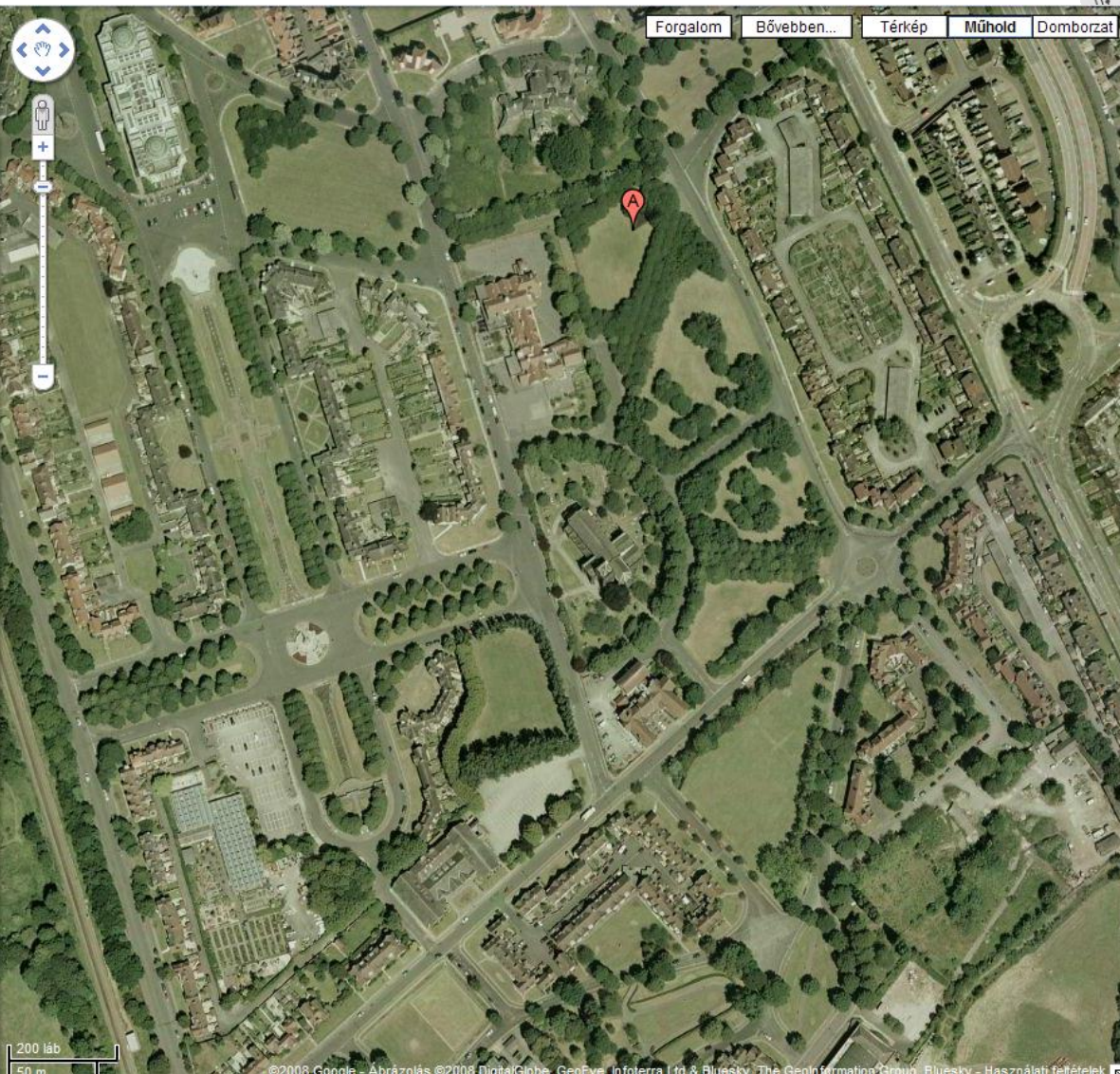
F.L. Wright (1867-1959): Broadacre City
~1920

0.2 ha/család, >kótlaki

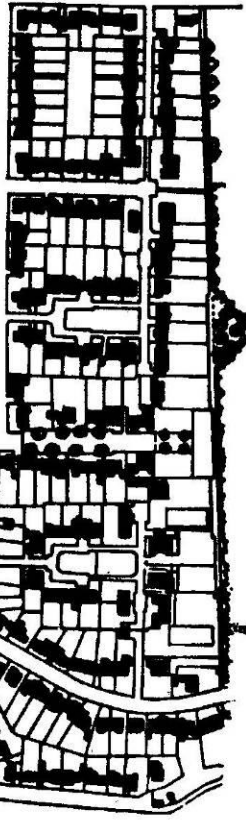
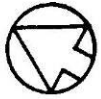




F.L. Wright: Vízesés ház

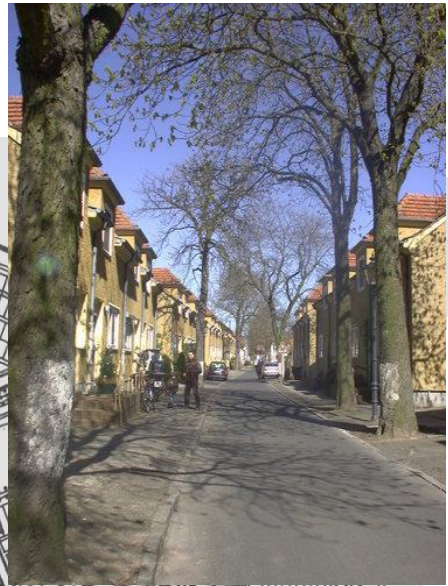


Lever (Unilever) és Mawson, 1888, Port Sunlight, Merseyside, England, klasszicizáló és romantikus



- it should cater for all classes of people, and all income groups
- there should be a low housing density
- roads should be wide, and tree-lined
- houses should be separated by hedges, not walls
- woods and public gardens should be free to all
- it should be quiet (no church bells)

Hamel Hampstead 1907, Raymond Unwin



Staan, Berlin, 1914, Paul Schmitthenner 1884-1972, Walter Gropius ellenfele, Das Deutsche



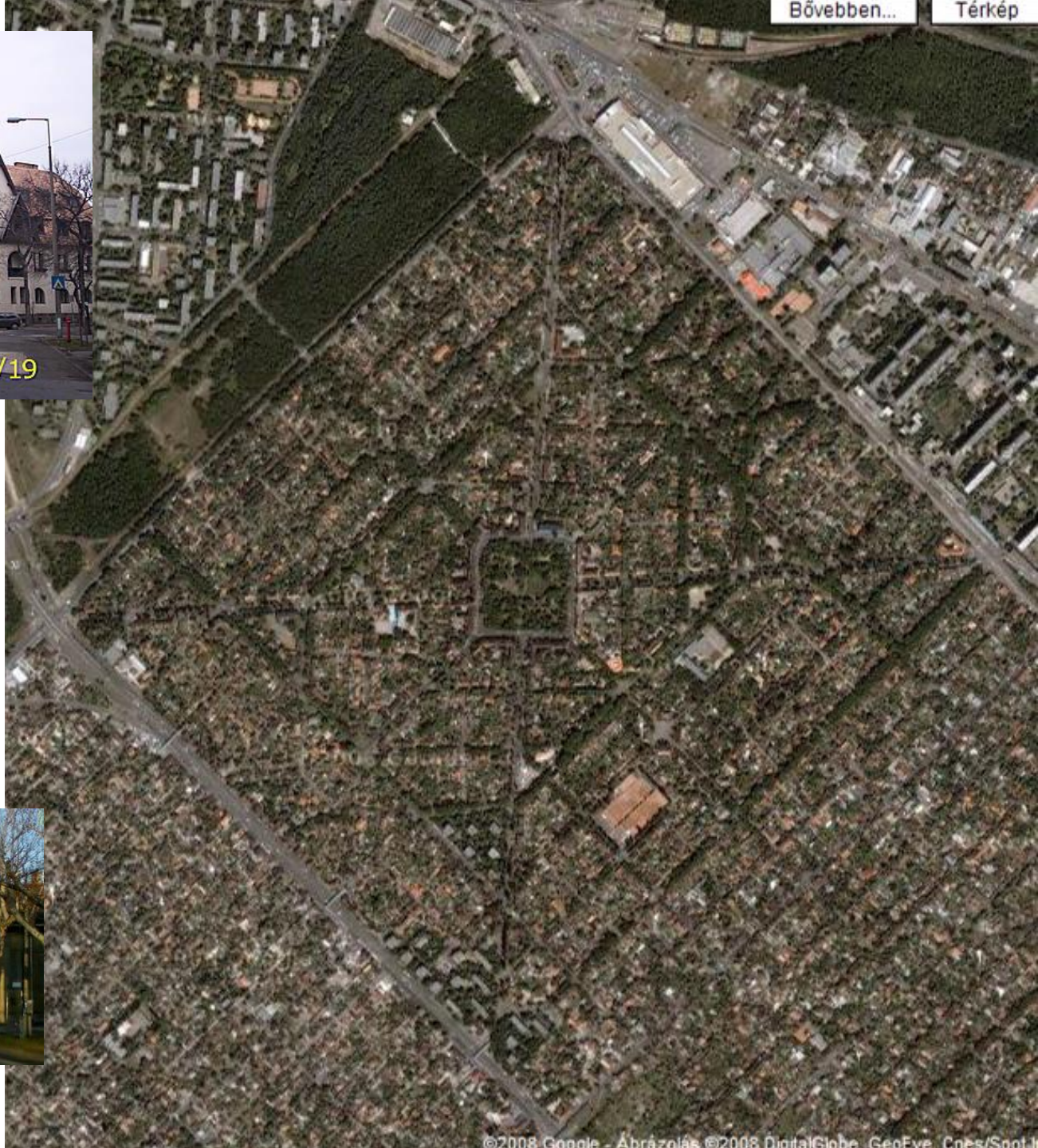
Piesteritz, 1910



Radburn, Fair Lawn, 1928, New Jersey, Radburn-ely,



Wekerle 1908-26



Arts and Crafts mozgalom elutasítja az ipari gyártást (utánzó) >



< Werk Bund új ipari sorozatgyártásnak megfelelő formakultúra
Werkbund lakótelepek: Bruno Taut 1880-1938), Walter Gropius (1883-1969), Ernst May (1886-1970)

közben izmusok:

„vadak”

kubizmus: Braque, Picasso

absztrakt: Kandinszkij

dadaizmus

szürrealizmus

háború – a technika negatív arca

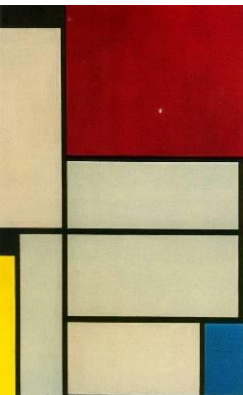
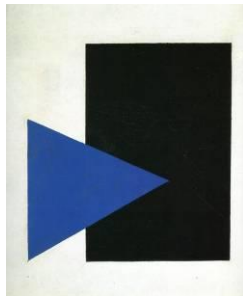
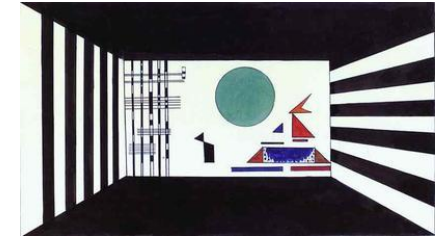
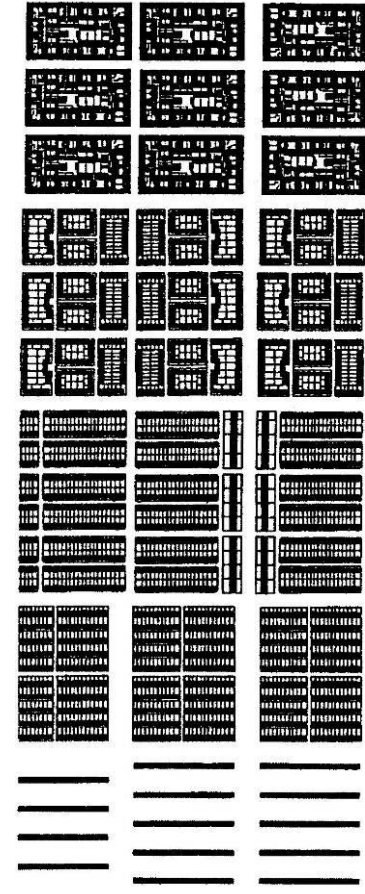
L'Esprit Nouveau: Ozenfant, L'Corbusier

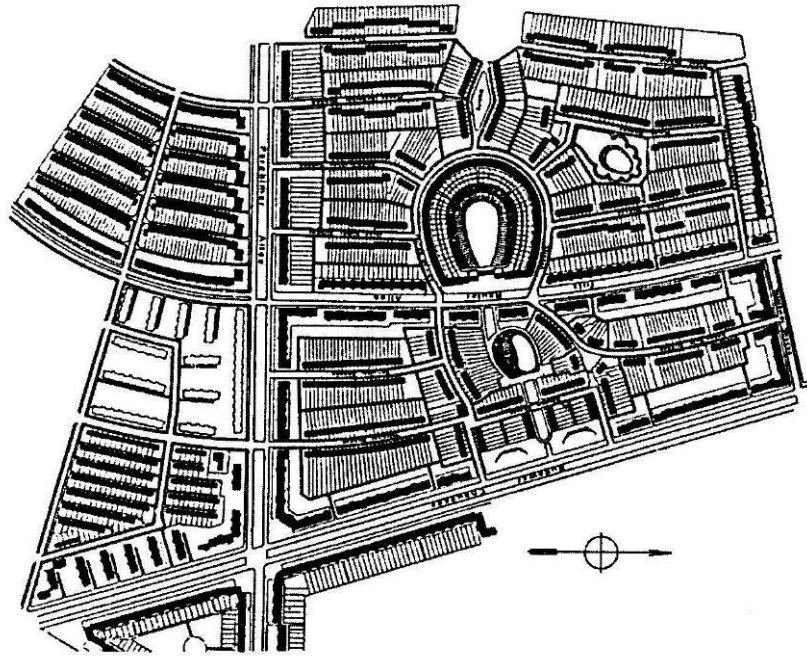
szuprematizmus: Malevics, Majakovszkij, Liszickij

konstruktívizmus: Tatlin

neoplaszticizmus: van Doesburg, Mondrian – De Stijl – Oud (1918-1933, Rotterdam, típusépületek), Rietveld, van Esteren, Berlage – holland modern városrendezés: Mathensse, Kiefhoek, Hoek van Holland

BAUHAUS: Walter Gropius (1919, Weimar), Itten, Feiniges, Klee, Kandinszkij, Moholy-Nagy, (1925, Dessau) Törten – Dessau, Dammerstock – Karlsruhe, Siemensstadt – Berlin > a lakásépítés a nagyvárosi fejlődés szerves része > városzéli lakótelepek, városi zöldterületi rendszer, autópályamozgalom, építésiparosítás

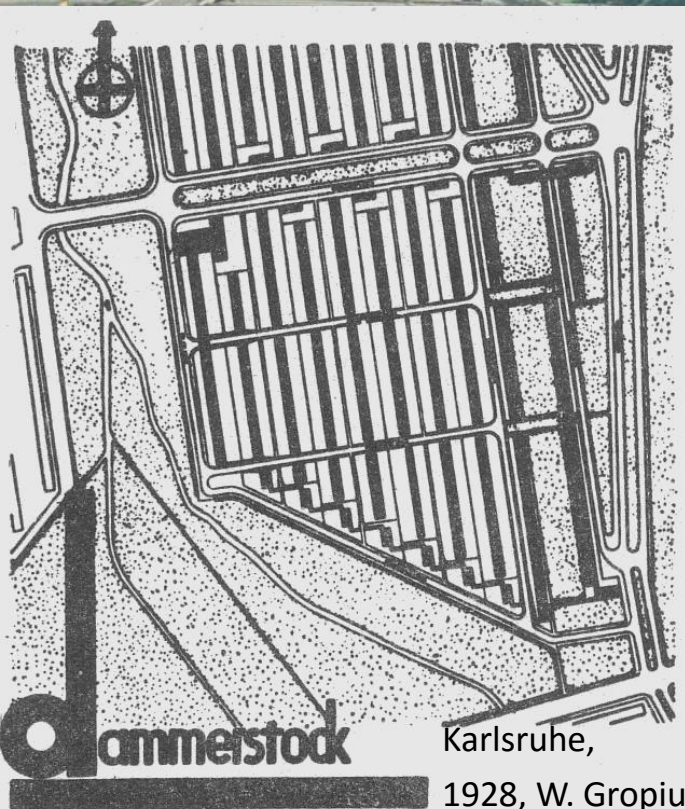




B. Taut és Martin Wagner: Hufeisensiedlung, Berlin 1925-33, 2000 lakás, nem tömbtelek!

szociális lakásépítés 49 m², kertvárosi hagyomány, de többszintes épületek is fsz-i kertekkel
17 lakótelep Berlin új tervében, lakásszövetkezetek az építetők, típussterv, gazdaságos építés
öt más berlini lakónegyeddel együtt 2008-tól a világörökség része





Karlsruhe,

1928, W. Gropius 10 emeletes sávházak az ideálisak, racionális szervezéssel

CIAM 1929-es Frankfurt, 30-as Brüsszel kongresszusai:

a szociális lakásépítés ideáltípusai:

angol családi ház

bécsi nagyudvaros tömbök

holland tömbök

függőleges kertváros

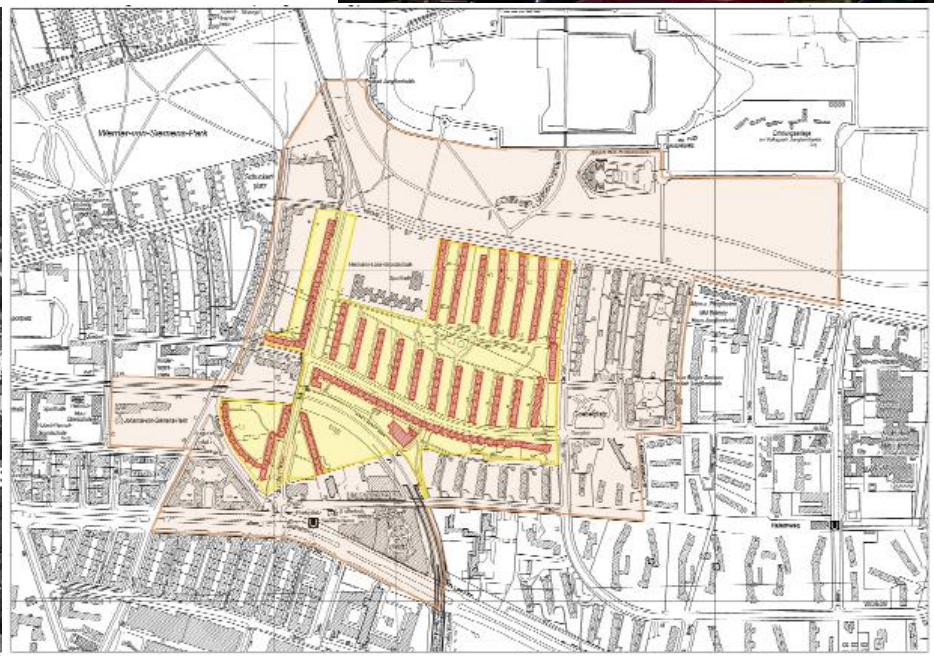
sávházak





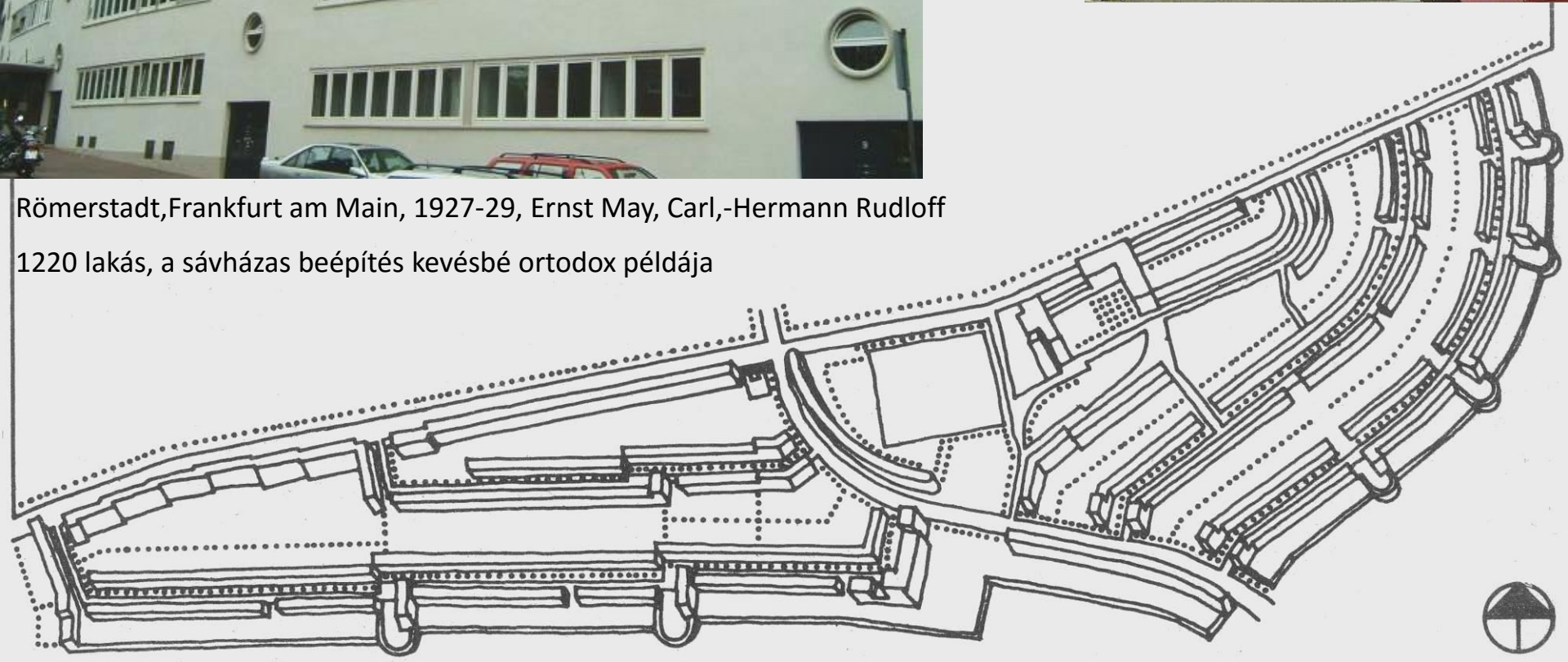
Siemensstadt, Berlin, 1370 lakás/19,3 ha, 1929-34, Hans Scharoun, Walter Gropius, Otto Bartning, Fred Forbat, Hugo Häring, Paul R. Henning (2006-ban 2800 lakos)

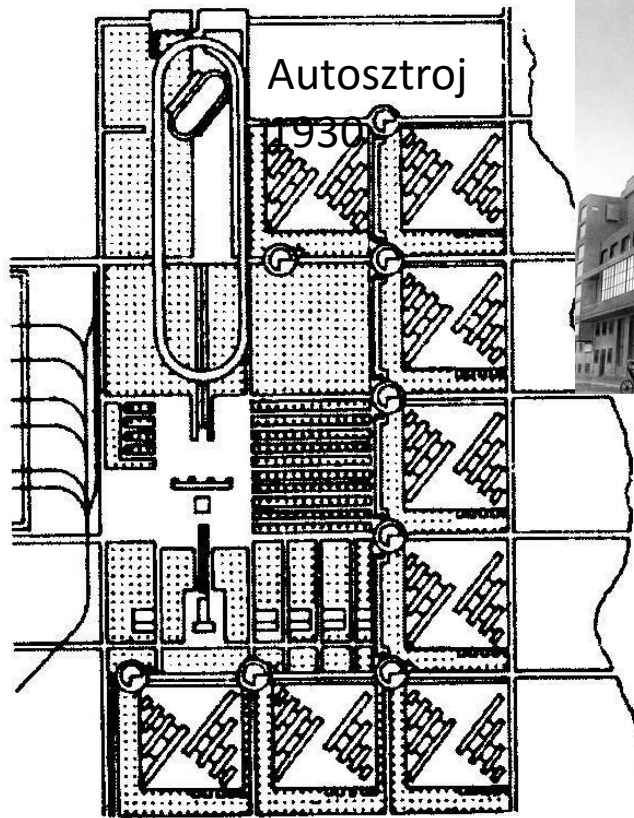
http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/denkmal/denkmaele_in_berlin/de/weltkultur/uerbe/siedlungen/carl_legien.shtml





Römerstadt, Frankfurt am Main, 1927-29, Ernst May, Carl,-Hermann Rudloff
1220 lakás, a sávházás beépítés kevésbé ortodox példája



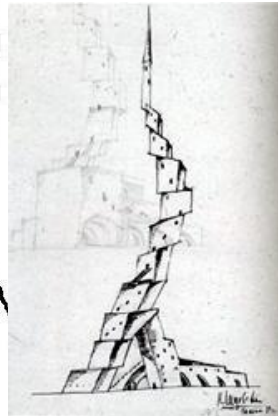


Autosztroj

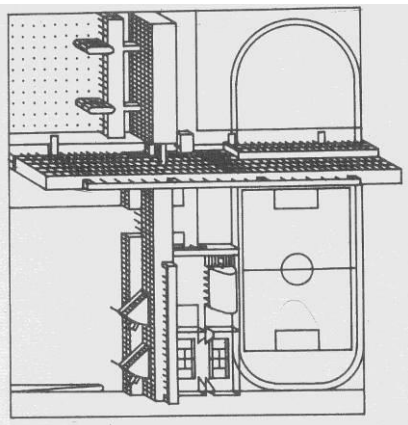
1930



Zuev Workers' Club

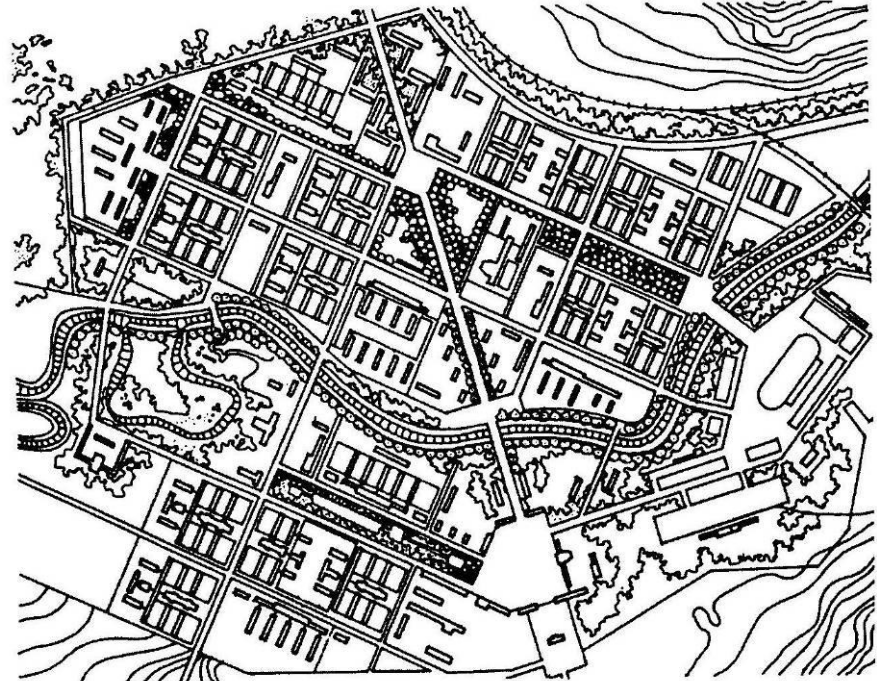
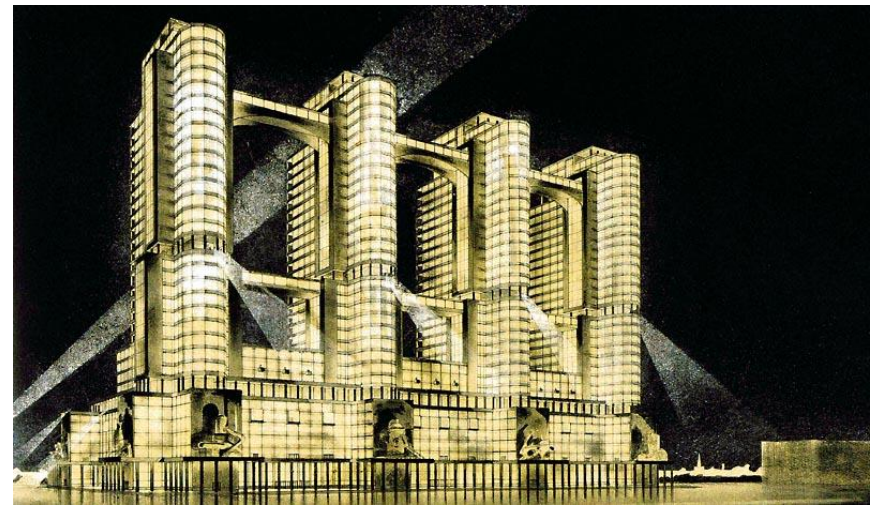


Ladovsky 1920



M. Barscs, V. Vlagyimirov

kommunaház, 1929



Kuznyeck, 1930, modul=kommunaház-csoportok, Vesnyin fivérek

Szovjetunió, 1920-as évek avantgard urbanisztika, 500 új ipari központ, szocialista város, új ember társadalmi kondenzátora

1926-ban tervpályázat kommunaházak tervezésére, Tézisek a lakásról 1929 5 m²-es kommunacella,



Narkomfin Building by [Moisei Ginzburg](#).



Intourist Garage ([Melnikov](#), 1934)



[Shukhov Tower](#), [Moscow](#), 1922.



[Svoboda Factory Club](#) by [Melnikov](#), [Moscow](#)



[Gosprom](#) building in [Kharkiv](#), 1925-1928



The **Green City** competition, sponsored by the Moscow Communal Economic Administration, was actually for the design of a summer resort in the outskirts of Moscow. **Ginzburg** and Barshch, however, took this opportunity to demonstrate how Moscow itself could be transformed into a socialist **city** by decentralizing industry and by dispersing its population. They argued that well designed dwellings in constant contact with nature would transform the Russian cities into year-round resorts.

When a man is sick, he is given medicine, but prevention is better than cure ... When a **city** is in a bad shape ... noise, dust, lack of light, air, and sun, etc., it is necessary to administer medicine: a summer cottage, a health resort, a vacation in A **GREEN CITY**. This is the medicine ... This dual system of poison and antidote is precisely the capitalist system of contradiction. It should be compared with the socialist system – prophylactics, a system requiring the destruction of the **city** ... and the resettlement of mankind in a way that solves the problem of labor, rest, and culture as a single continuous process of socialist living ...³⁸

This grandiose project replaced all existing concepts of human settlements with “a new universe in which every single conquest of the human genius will be fully utilized,” an idea **Ginzburg** had already expressed in his 1924 treatise *Style and Epoch*.³⁹ Was Nietzsche among these conquests? **Ginzburg**'s argument sounds like Nietzsche's: “What at home began to degenerate into dangerous discontent and criminal tendencies will, once outside, gain a wild and beautiful naturalness and be called heroism.”⁴⁰ **Ginzburg** was assured by Oswald Spengler that Russia would be the cradle of the new civilization following the decline of Western (or “Faustian”) culture. The Russian translation of *The Decline of the West* appeared in 1923, just as **Ginzburg** was working on his treatise and naming Spengler as one of his sources. Other Constructivist theoreticians, such as Nilolai Tarabukin, also drew on Spengler to support their arguments.⁴¹

The visionary schemes for a new way of life were not the lonely attempt of a small group of architects to project their imagination into a foreseeable future. During the Cultural

Revolution specialists in many fields, as well as complete amateurs, made proposals for new communities and for new ways of living. And, more surprisingly, the antiurbanists' research was supported by important state agencies, patronized by high officials, and accepted even by the Communist Party because it broadly corresponded with the utopian vision implicit in the Party's First Five-Year Plan.⁴² Sabsovich had an official post in the State Planning Commission (Gosplan), **Ginzburg** headed the State research laboratory, and Nikolai Miliutin, another supporter of individual dwelling units, chaired the Section on Socialist Resettlement, Housing, and Way of Life of the Communist Academy's Institute of Economics. Miliutin, who also edited the periodical *Soviet Architecture (Sovetskaia arkhitektura)*, aired his own view on housing in the first issue of this journal:

The dwelling unit ... should serve not only for sleeping, as some authors believe. It must serve for: (1) sleep; (2) learning; (3) individual rest and eating; (4) keeping personal belongings; (5) personal hygiene, etc ...

Each dwelling unit, with no exception, must always house one single individual regardless of who is going to use it and how; therefore, each unit should have a separate entrance.⁴³

Miliutin's schemes for socialist towns (Sotsgorod), however, consisted of large communal houses with individual rooms. Still, he published in the same issue the views of other architectural factions more interested in the welfare of the individual than the collective. Nikolai Ladovsky insisted that the “organization of the dwelling of everyday life is much more complex than it seems at a superficial glance. Differences among people depend on work, age, physiology, psychology; there are also the elderly, the handicapped, etc.; and all require different, not the same, type of housing ...”⁴⁴

In their declaration of 1931 the Constructivists restated their concerns for individual freedom more emphatically:

We consider the highest social form of living not the old-fashioned family structure and not the forced communal life with its mechanically grouped people but a new mode of voluntary bond on the basis of common work and cultural interest, on personal companionship

and intimacy between individuals, because only such associations could facilitate the maximum blossoming of each person and consequently the blossoming of the collective society ... Each dwelling is a manifestation of an individual's personality or, if inhabited by a group, of a social personality ...⁴⁵

The Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party demonstrated its support for individual homes in the 1930 Decree by attacking the supporters of super-collectivization and the construction of large communal houses.

The Central Committee notes that along with the movement for a socialist way of life there are highly ill-founded, semi-fantastic, and, hence, extremely harmful attempts of certain comrades (Sabsovich, Larin, etc.) to surmount “in one leap” all the obstacles on the road to the socialist reconstruction of everyday life, obstacles rooted ... in the economic and cultural backwardness of the country ... These attempts ... are linked with recently-published projects for ... complete collectivization of every aspect of the workers' life: feeding, housing, education ... etc. ...⁴⁶

The decree required new rules “for the construction of workers' settlements and individual homes,” demanded “**green belts** to be provided between the industrial and residential zones,” and encouraged “the construction of housing through building cooperatives using the resources of the population itself.”⁴⁷ This decision of the Central Committee encouraged the organization of a shareholding company “**Green City**” which approved thirteen of the original sixty-one standardized units proposed in the **Green City** Competition for experimental construction at one sector of the **Green City** site.⁴⁸ This shareholding company founded a Brigade for Socialist Resettlement (including OSA members headed by **Ginzburg** and Okhitovich) to supervise construction, although only a few units were actually constructed during 1931.⁴⁹ Paradoxically, the promotion of individualism and personal creative development by this group was not attacked in any of the Party decrees guiding the architectural changes during the early 1930s. Only the rival architectural organization, the Union of Proletarian Architects (Vsesoiuznoe Obedinenie Proletarskykh Arkhitektov, abbreviated as VOPRA), launched a campaign against

May brigád Magnyitogorszk terve, szupertömb

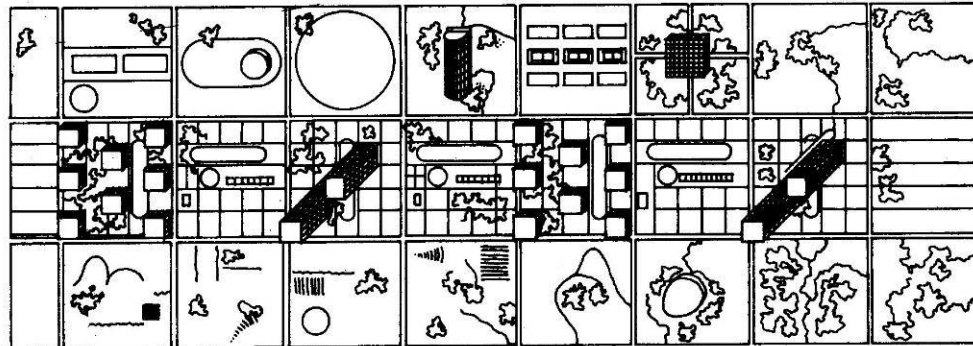
urbanisták >> dezurbanisták

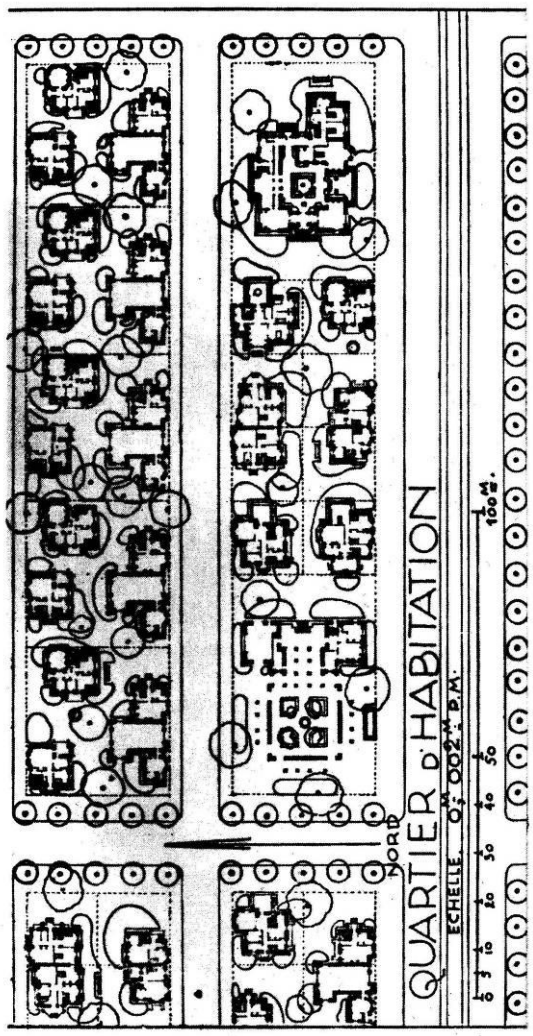
urbanizáció >> dezurbanizáció

koncentráció >> decentralizáció

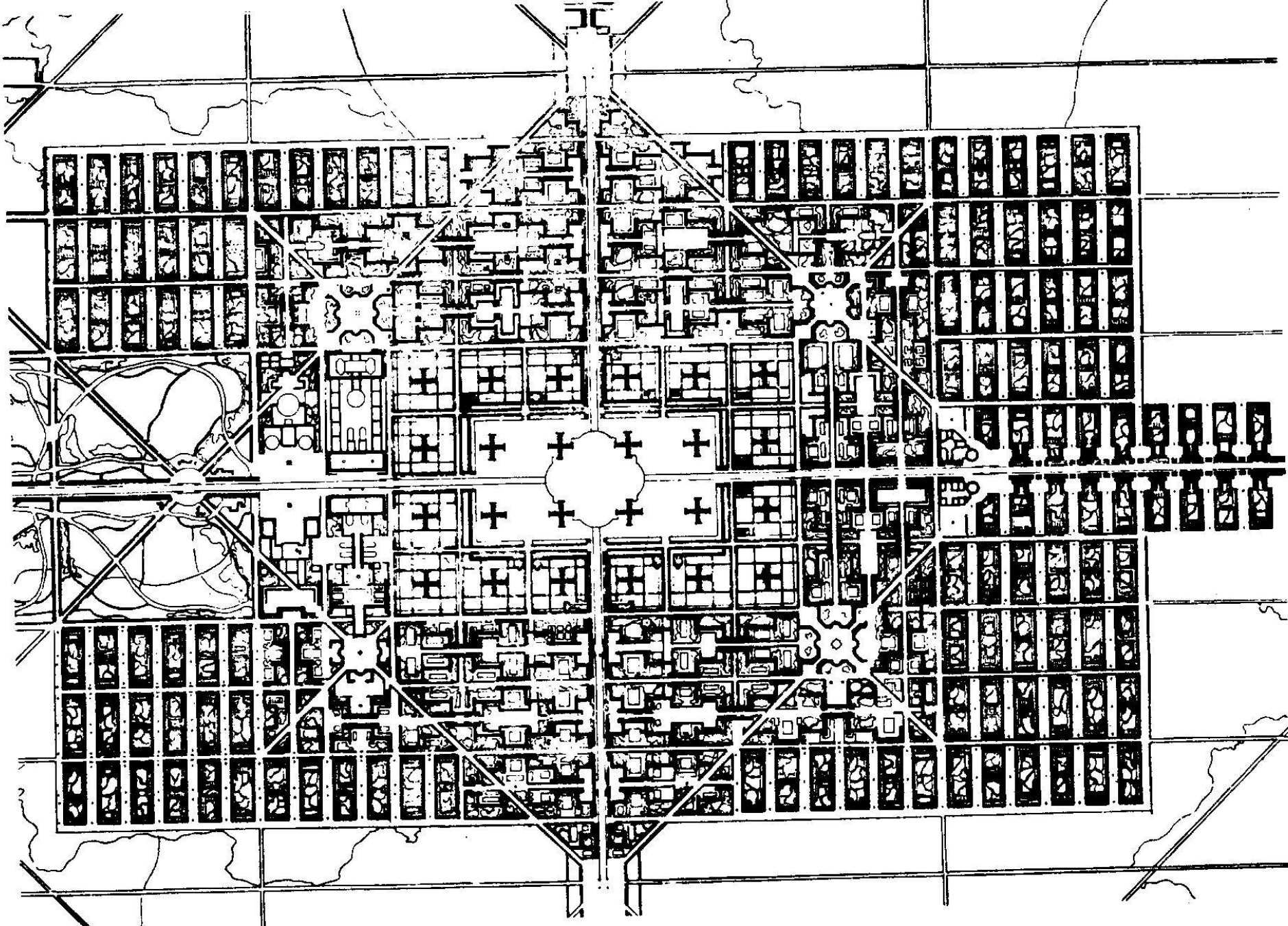
helyezkötöttség >> mobilitás

Leonyidov: Magnyitogorszk lineáris rendszer

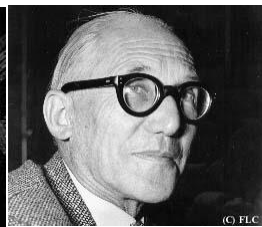
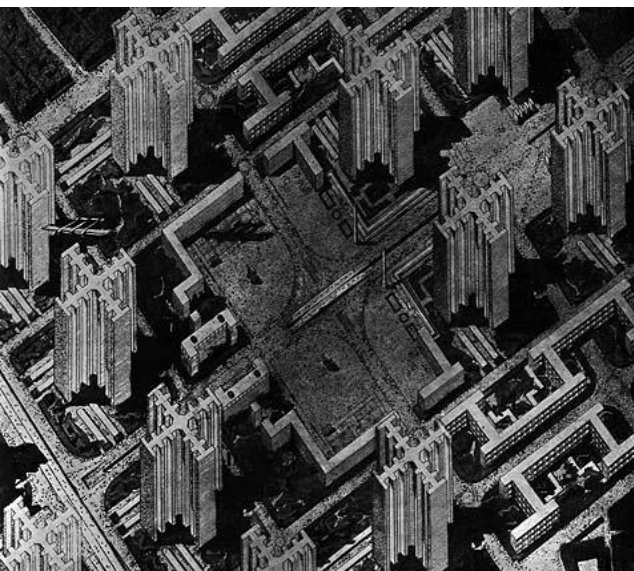
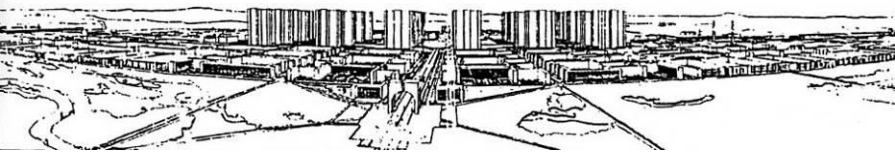


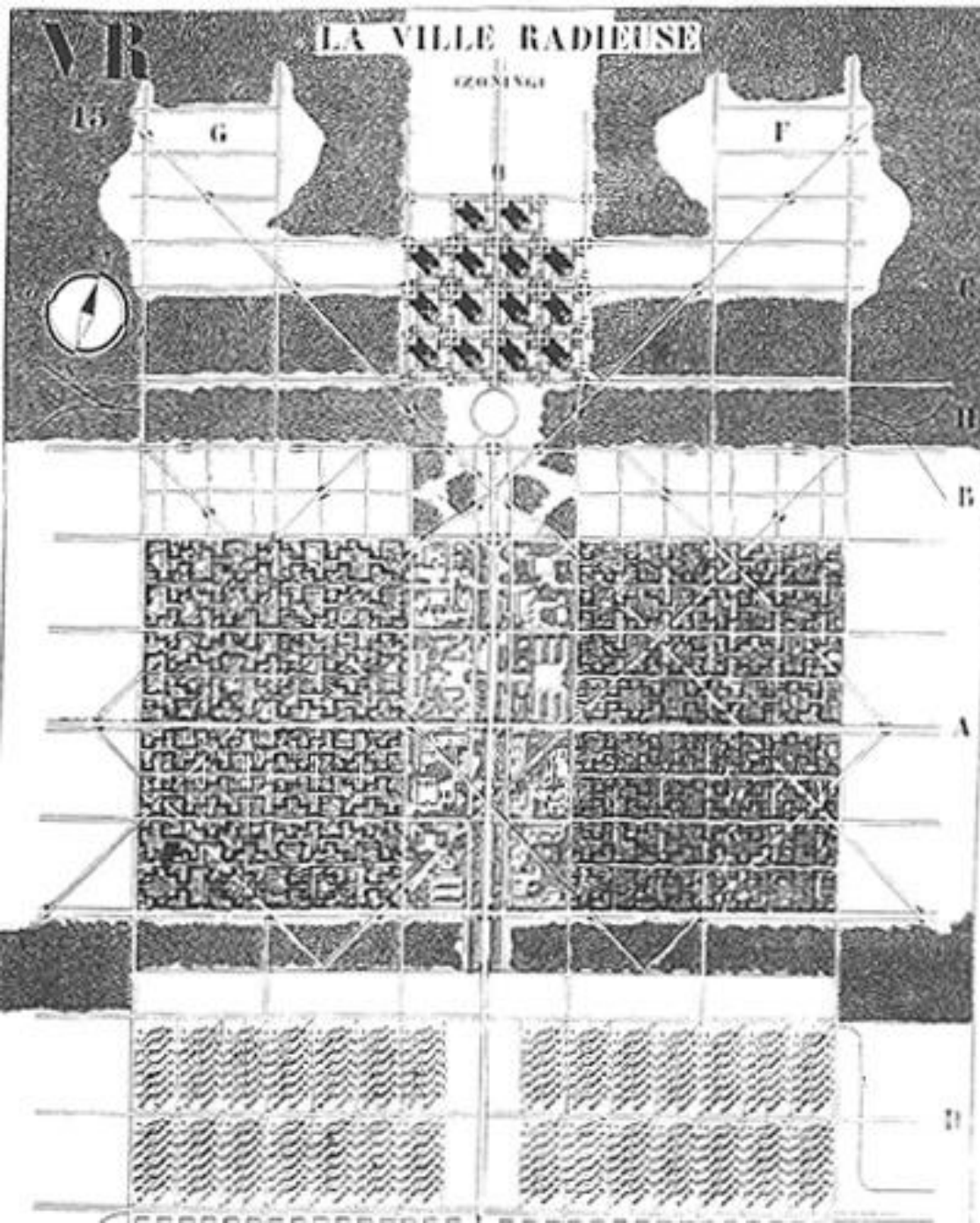


Tony Garnier: Une Cité Industrielle, 1917



Le Corbusier: 3 milliós nagyváros terve 1922 60 emeletes irodaházak a központban 5%-os beépítettséggel, körülötte szalagházas lakónegyed, majd keretes tömbök,
REND ÉS SZERVEZETTSÉG, ÉPÍTÉSZET VAGY FORRADALOM, laksűrűség 800 > 3200 fő 1925 Plan Voisin





Sacred cities, e.g.: government buildings of central states, etc.

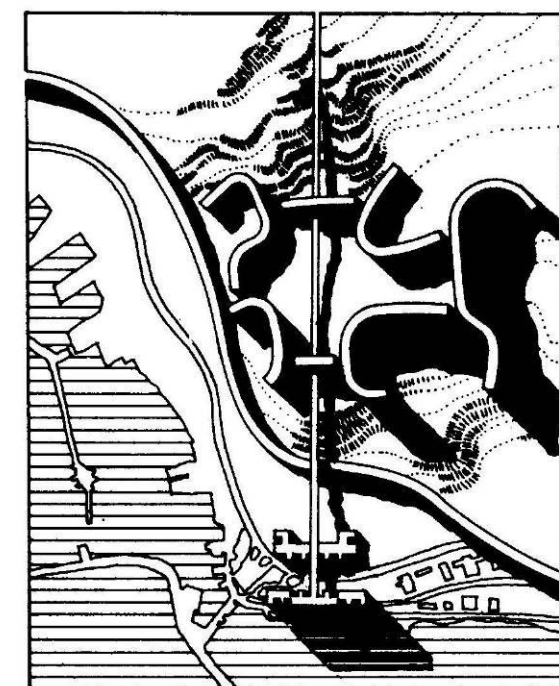
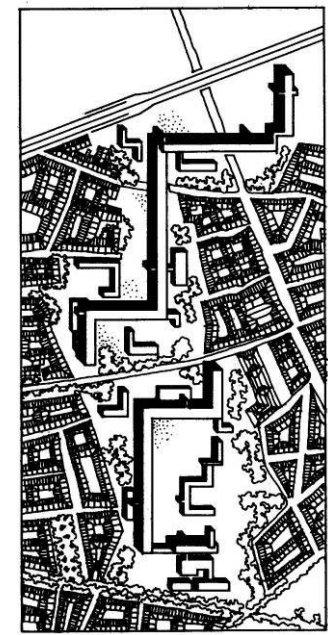
The business center

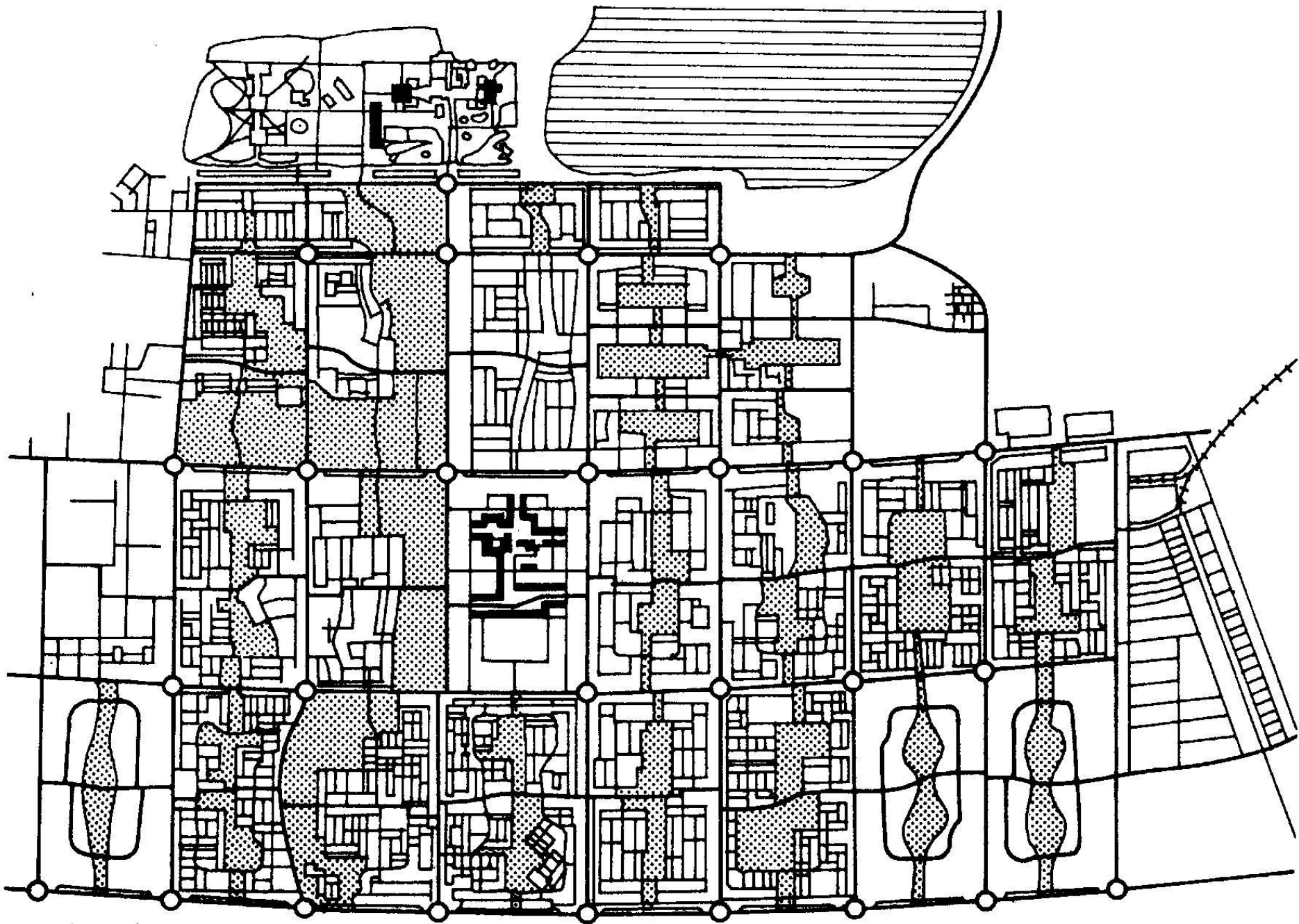
Railroad station and terminal

Hotels
Embassies

Housing

Factories





Le Corbusier: Chandigar 1950, 1 km²-es területegységek 8000-20000 főre

CIAM:

megalakulás: Siegfried Gideon és Le Corbusier 1928

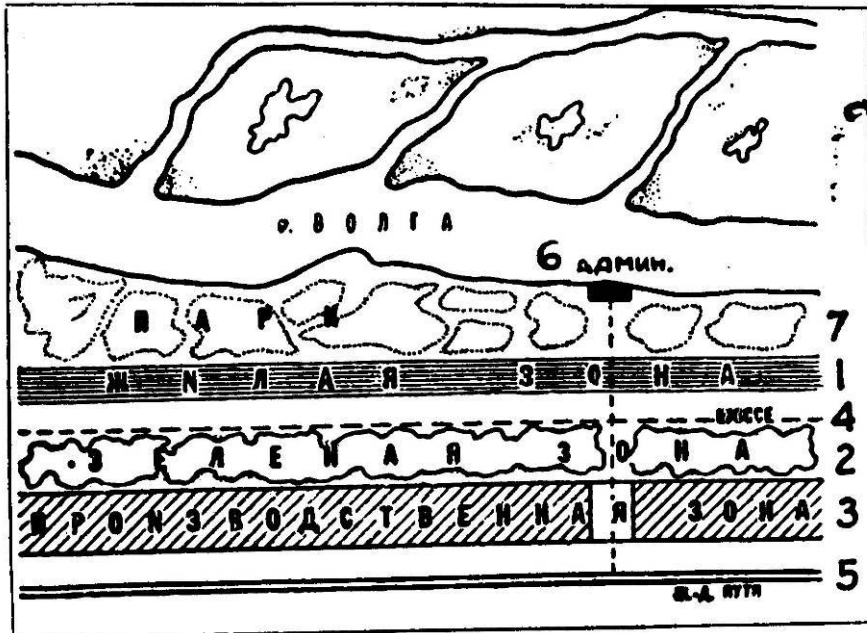
2., 3. kongresszus a szegénység lakáskérdéseivel a minimállakással foglalkozik 1929,30

4. athéni kongresszus funkcionális város 1933 Athéni Karta 95 cikkely:

A város csak társadalmi, gazdasági, földrajzi környezetével együtt értelmezhető.

A lakás a város sejtje ...

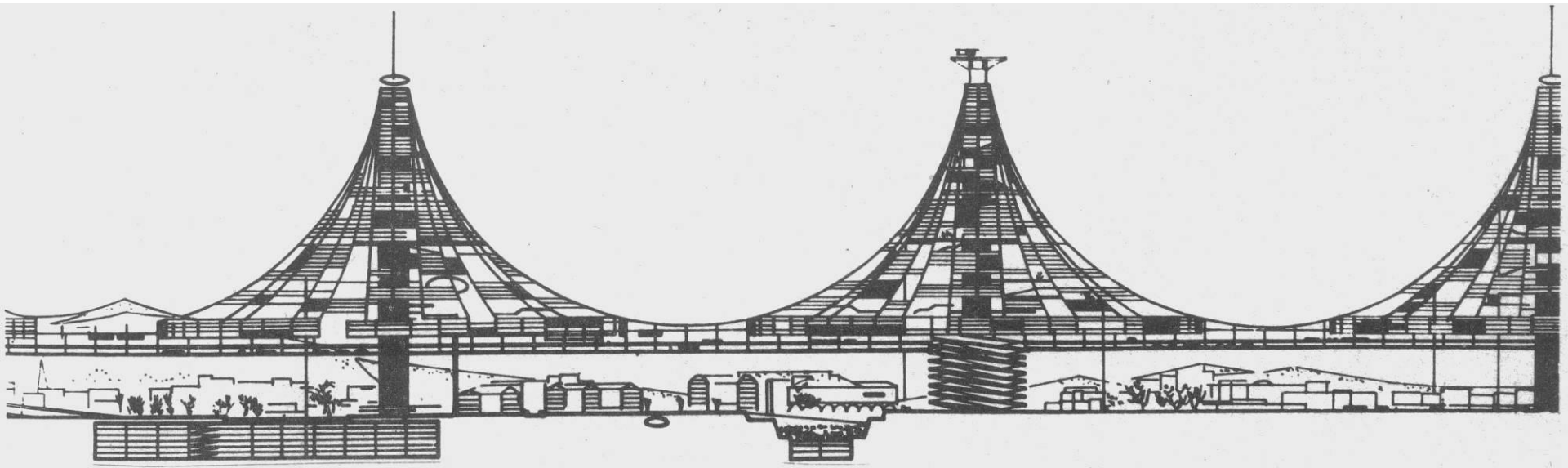
zoning már a 10-es évektől New York, London, 24 francia, 37 magyar jogszabály

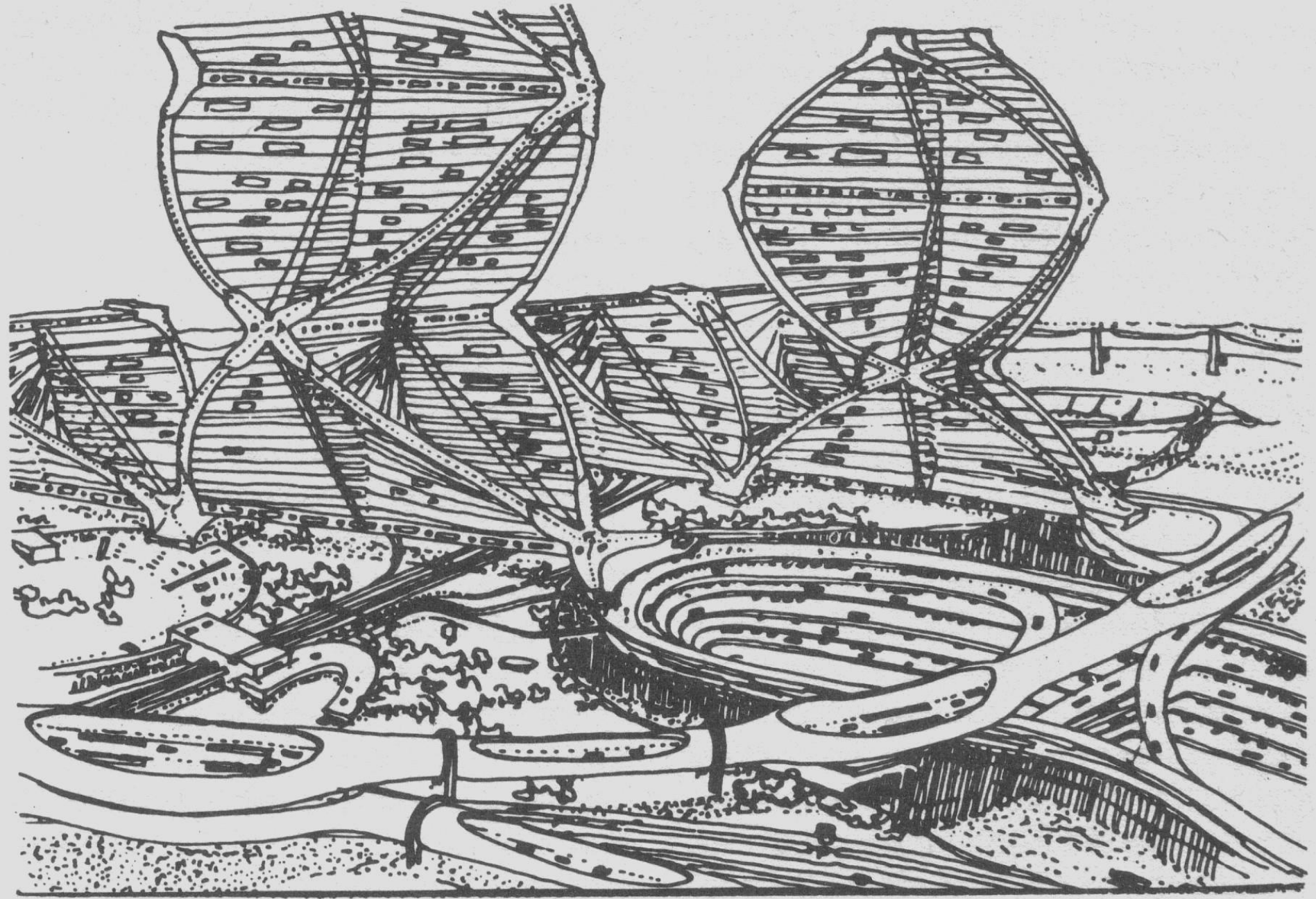


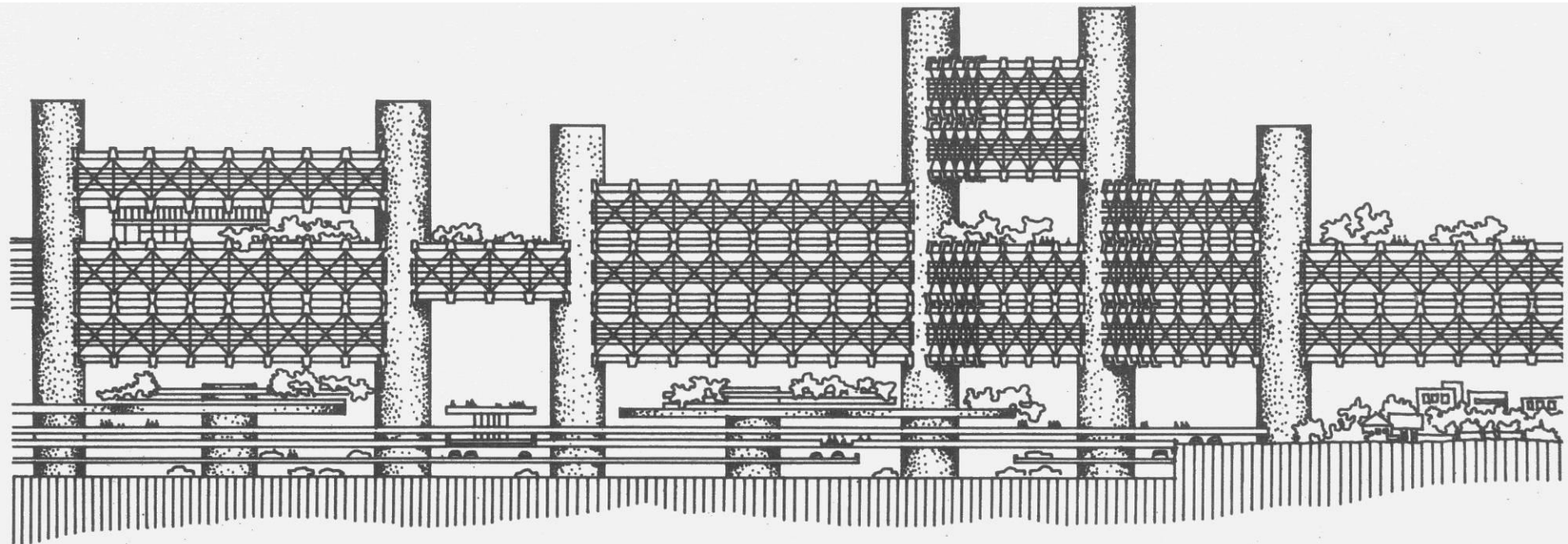
Brazilia, Togliatti

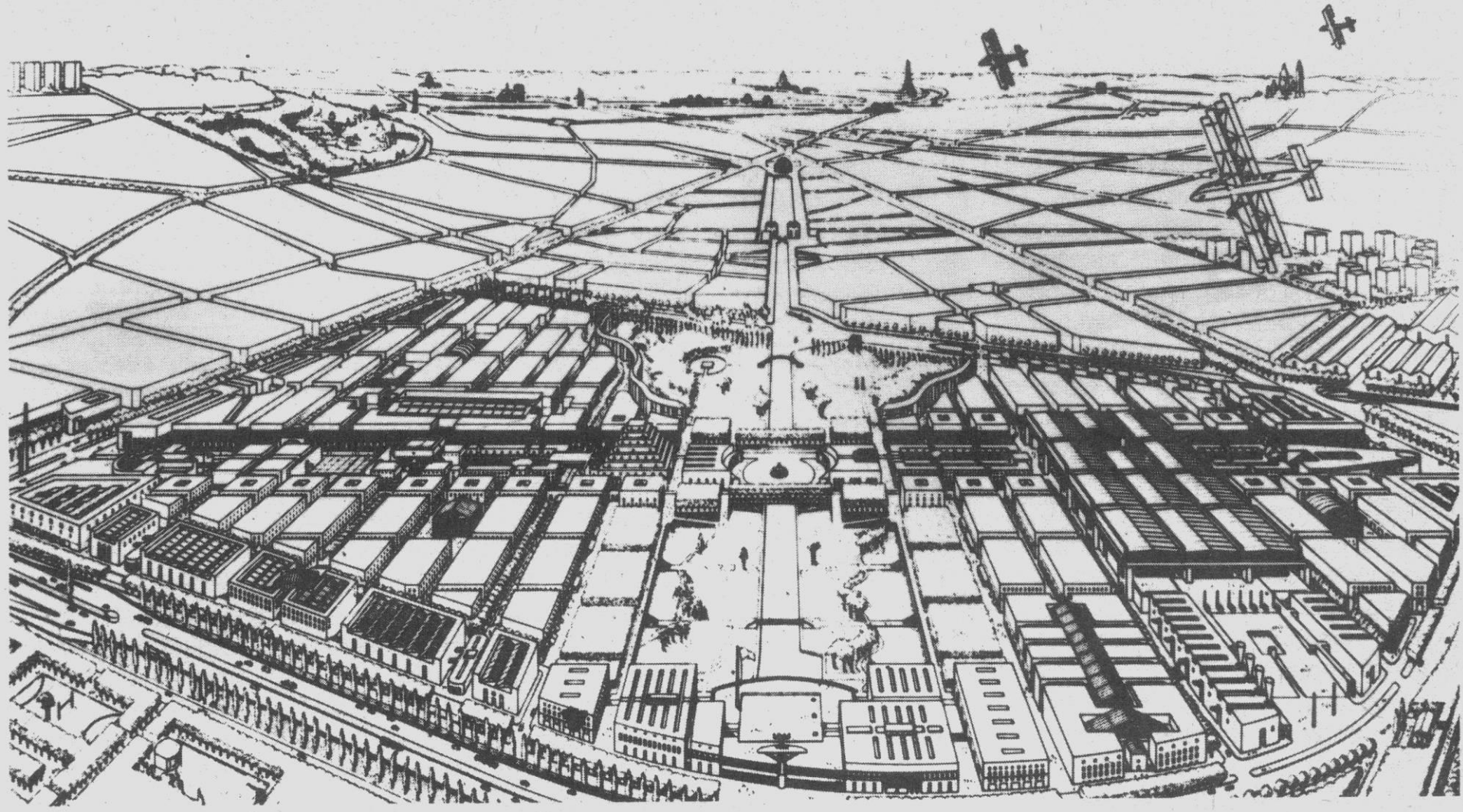
37-es párizsi konferencia a meglévő városok értékei!!!

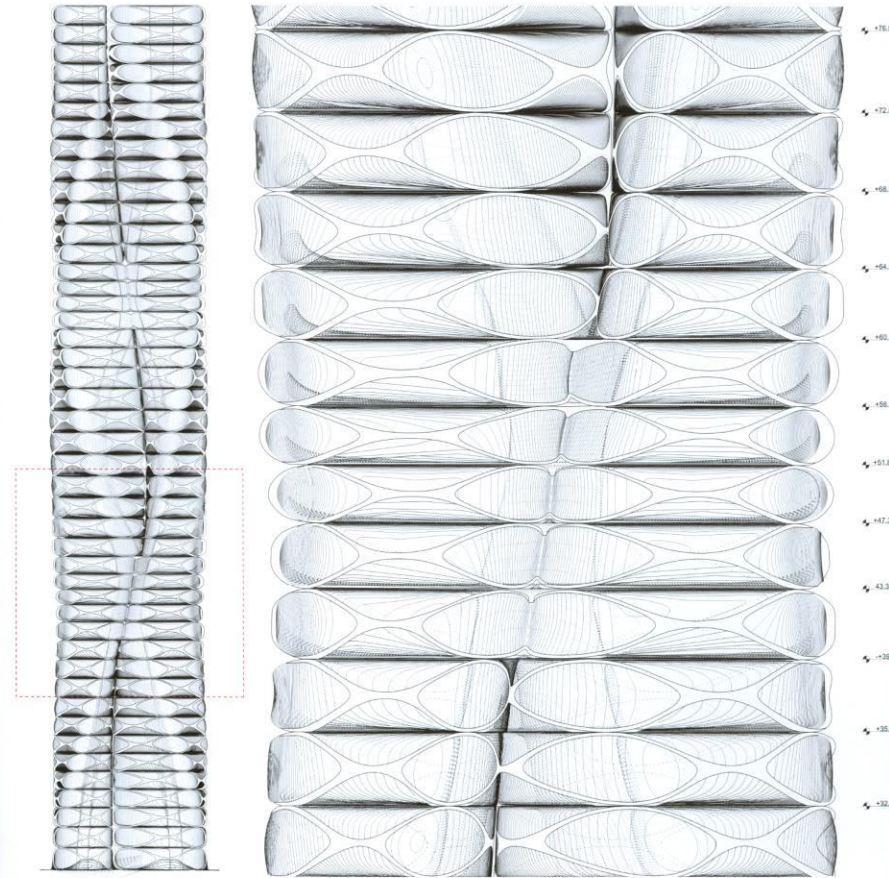
urbanisztika és városépítészet egysége? > kultúrák sokfélesége > fenntartható város > New Urbanism 1993



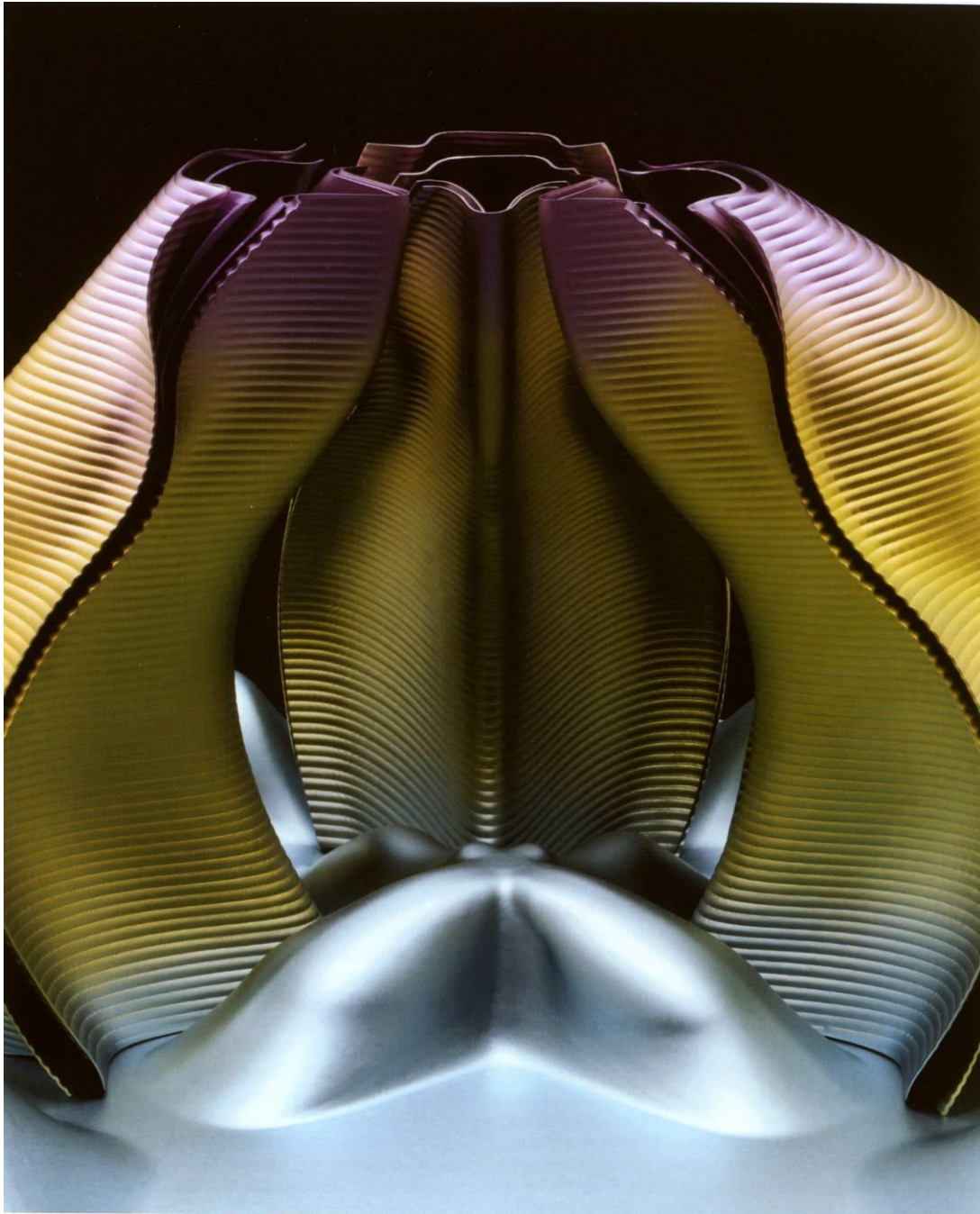




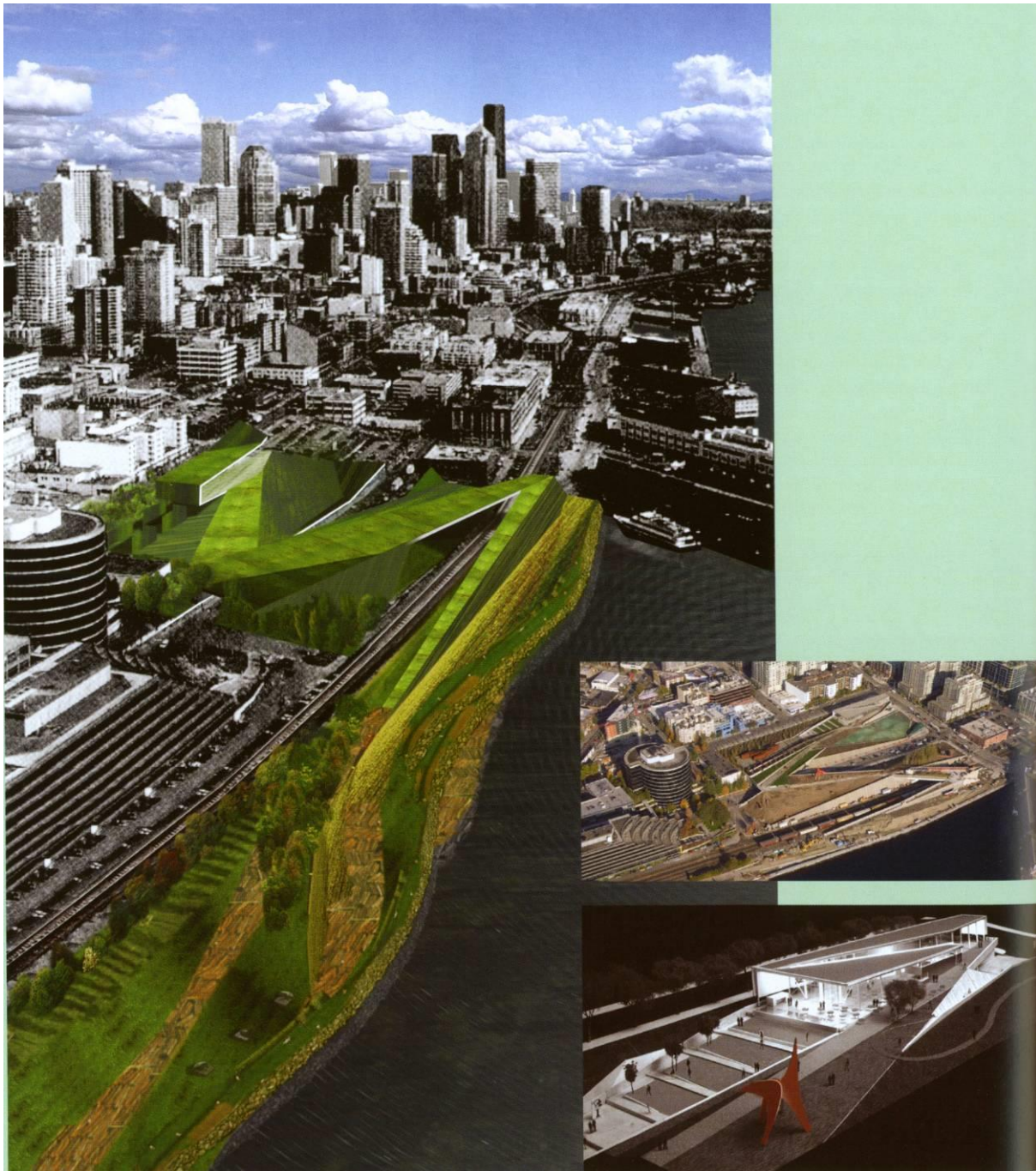




Above: The building consists of two contiguous buildings that fuse, shedding their individual identities.
Opposite: By increasing exchanges with both its residents and the larger city, the building aims to facilitate a series of migrations whether human, economic or architectural. Several features at the base of the tower may serve to draw commerce away from the main street towards the desert, possibly increasing the value of land behind the building.



Gregg Lynn: Tee & Coffee Tower
2003 Alessi

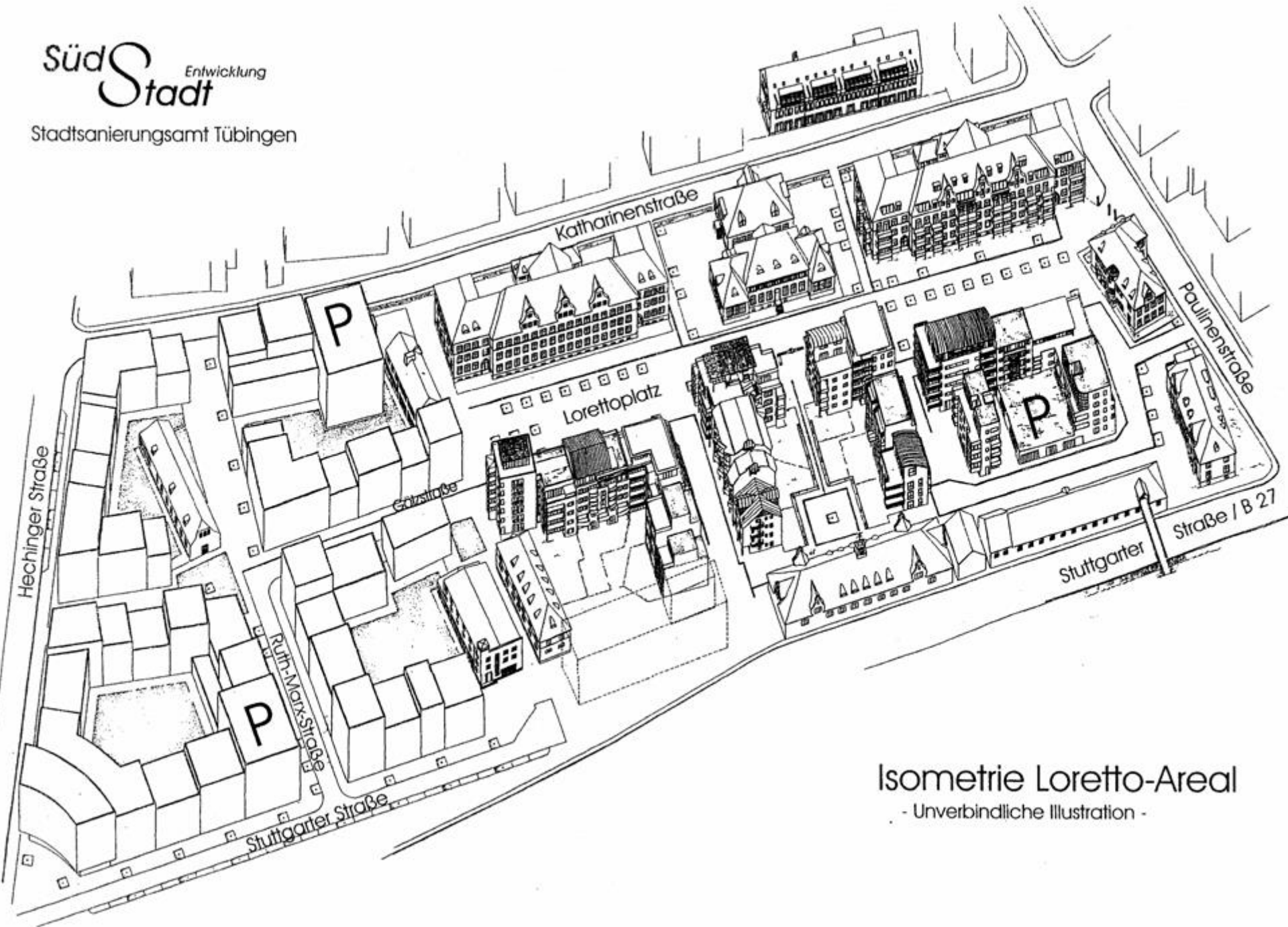


Olympic Sculpture Park,
Seattle Art Museum



Vancouver





Isometrie Loretto-Areal

- Unverbindliche Illustration -



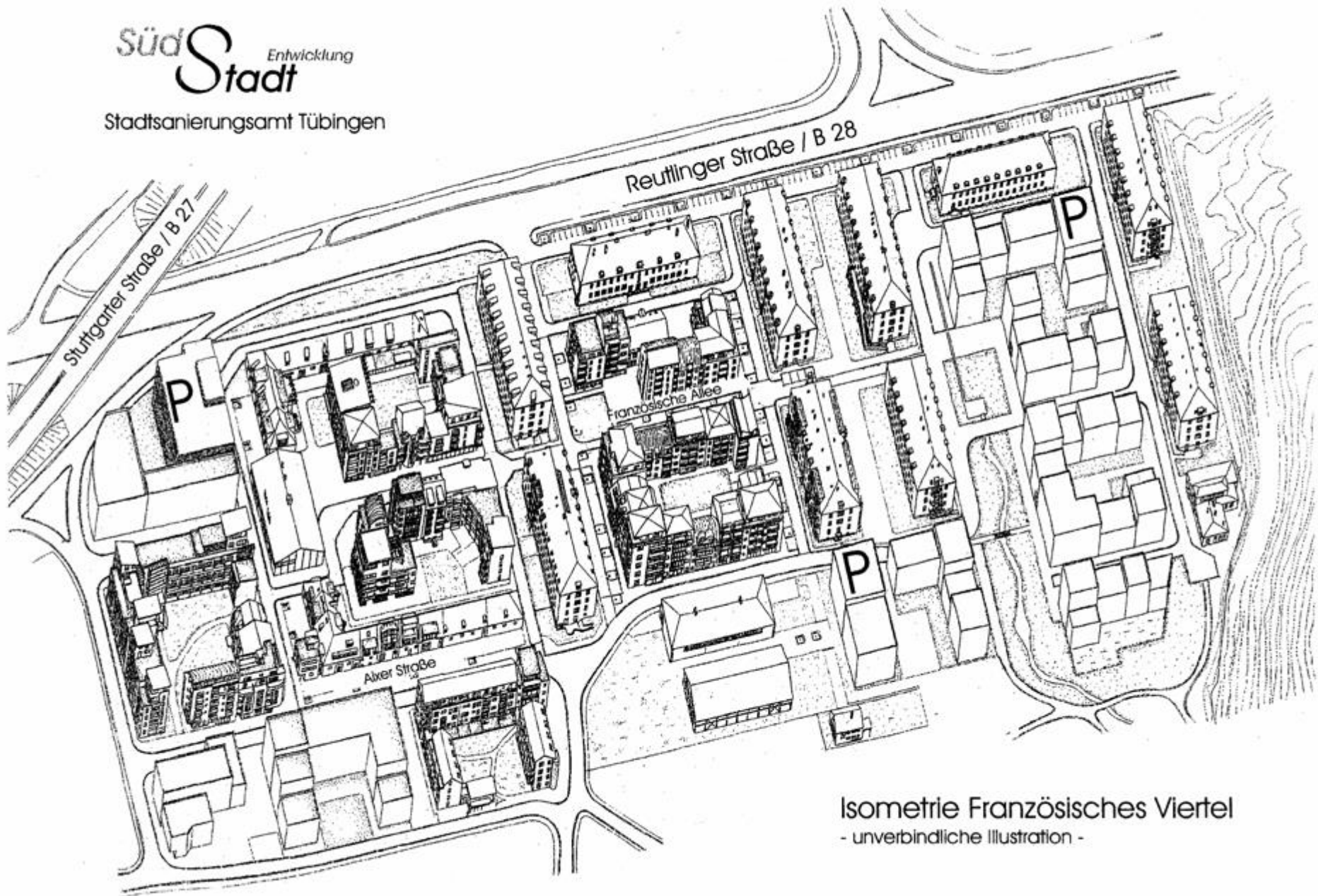






SüdStadt Entwicklung

Stadtsanierungsamt Tübingen



Isometrie Französisches Viertel

- unverbindliche Illustration -







Kier St

Advertisement for a bird or nature-themed product.













