

# Untitled (normal school houses)







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# Preface

This book is both the result as well as the documentation of our semester project at the Chair for Architectural Design „Studio Caruso“ at ETH Zürich during the autumn semester of 2022 (HS22). We were tasked to transform and add to the Kanzleiareal in Zurich while drawing from Richard Prince and his practice to inform our work.

Mining images from mass media, advertising and entertainment since the late 1970s, Prince has redefined the concepts of authorship and ownership. An avid collector, he has called into question American identity, the mythical status of cowboys, bikers, customized cars and celebrities. His work is described in more detail in the book „Richard Prince“ elaborated during the survey phase.

The structure of the book is composed of three chapters: collection, series and appropriation. All of these concepts are fundamental to Prince´s work as an artist and have played an equally crucial role in the development of our design project, appropriating the typology of the school building.

The free-standing school building is located at the centre of Kanzleiareal. It was built in 1863 in the typology of the „Normalschulhaus“ in accordance with the „Anleitung über die Erbauung von Schulhäusern“.

Before the 19th century, education usually took place under precarious circumstances, either in rented multi-purpose rooms or so-called “Schulstuben”. Most of these school buildings had the same appearance as regular residential buildings and were usually not designed for large classes. The steadily increasing number of pupils posed an even greater challenge to the municipalities, especially since they often lacked the resources to build more ambitious school facilities. This changed in 1835 with the expansion of the state education system, as the introduction of compulsory schooling also meant that the federal government had to co-finance the construction of school buildings. Part of this revision was also the standardisation of school buildings, which led to the Zurich Education Council publishing the „Anleitung über die Erbauung von Schulhäusern“ in 1835, a document stipulating 40 rules for the construction of school buildings.

This set of rules influenced the appearance of dozens of schoolhouses in the Zurich area and beyond. It laid down guidelines for room sizes, construction and furnishing. With the development of these so-called „Normalschulhäuser“ (normal school building), a type of schoolhouse was established for the first time that differed in appearance from regular residential buildings. The “Normalschulhäuser” are characterised by their late-classicist architectural style, a central access axis in the risalit and the horizontal facade structure. The appearance of the “Normalschulhaus” had a high representative value and served to emphasise the importance of education and the liberal democratic society.

The era of standard school buildings ended towards the end of the 19th century with the establishment of the “Heimatstil”, which broke with the strictly symmetrical floorplans. The advent of modernism finally ushered in a wave that deliberately opposed the “Normalschulhaus”, as it was believed that the old schoolhouses had not been built on a scale suitable for children. This paradigm shift was further encouraged by new perspectives on education - away from upbringing and disciplining and towards knowledge and personal development.







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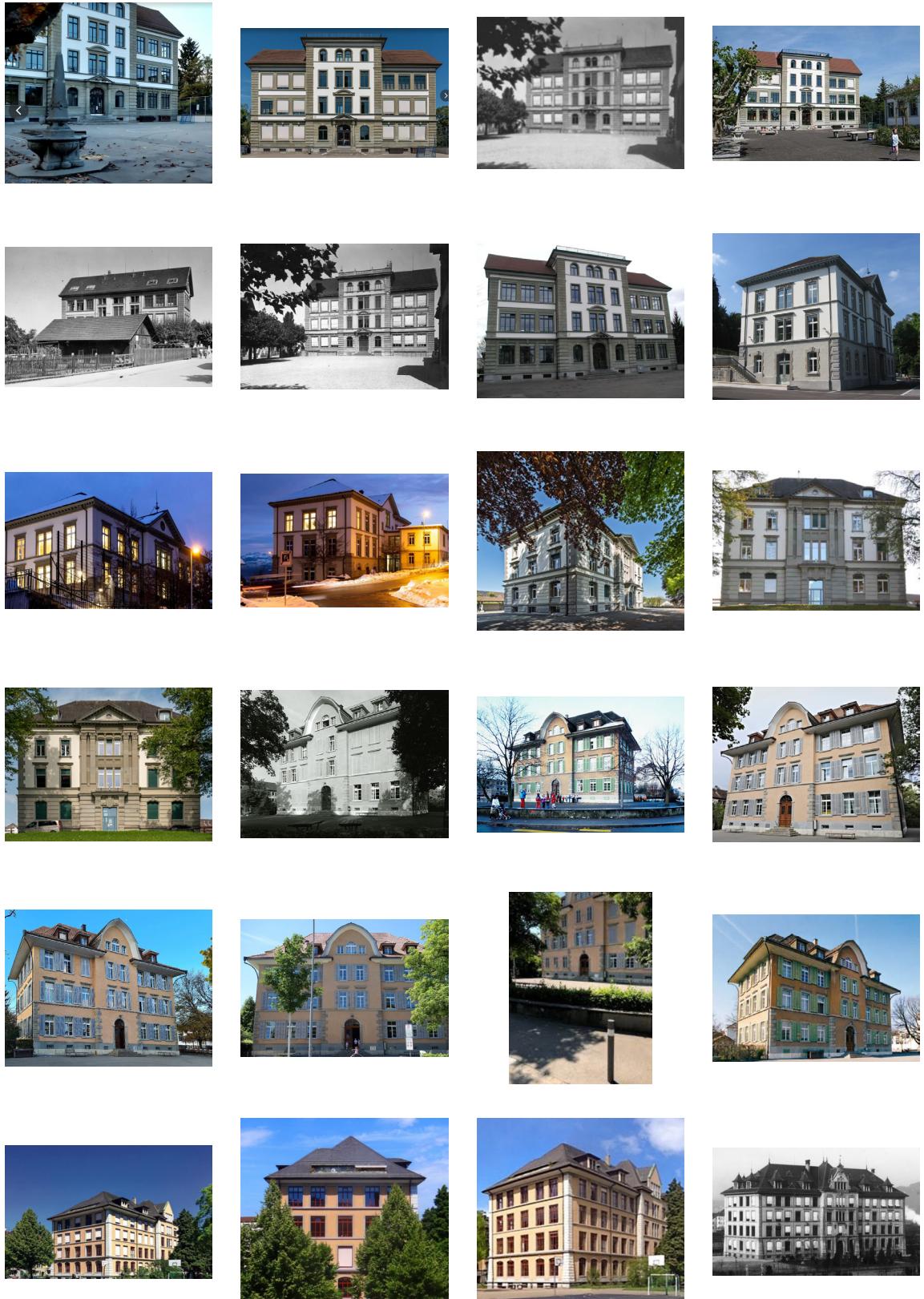


# Collection

Richard Prince is an avid collector. Although most of his collections consist of books, he does not limit himself medially or thematically. His collection ranges from pulp fiction and soft porn to literary classics such as *Lolita* by Vladimir Nabokov. For him collecting cannot be separated from his work, it is the act and the process of collecting that becomes essential to the work itself.

For our project the act of collecting was just as fundamental since it laid the foundation for our subsequent design. Our findings have been compiled in an atlas, a vast accumulation of photographs, orthophotos and floor plans. The collection also includes short portraits of each school as well as the transcript of the „Anleitung zur Erbauung von Schulhäusern“.





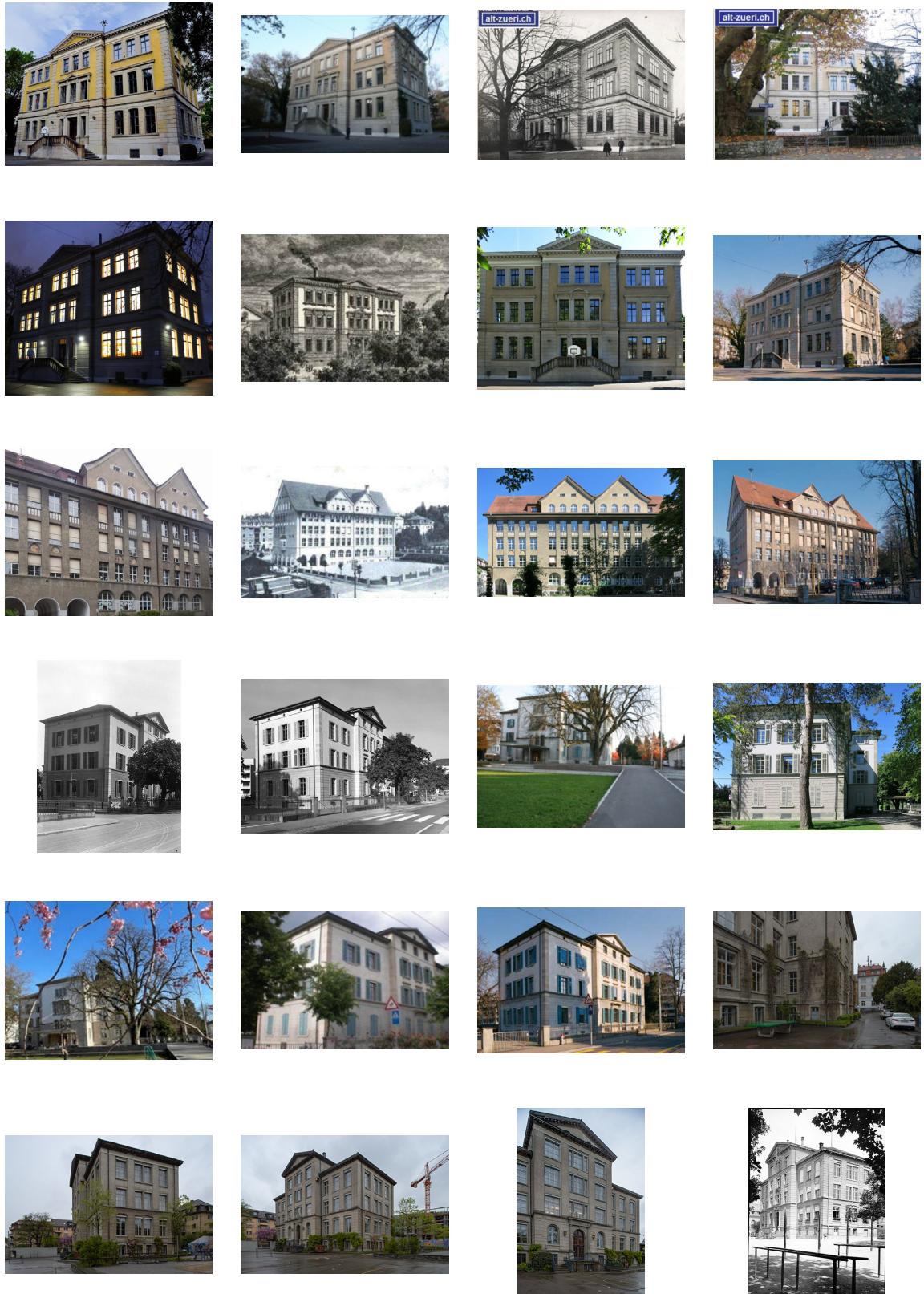


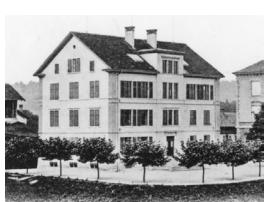






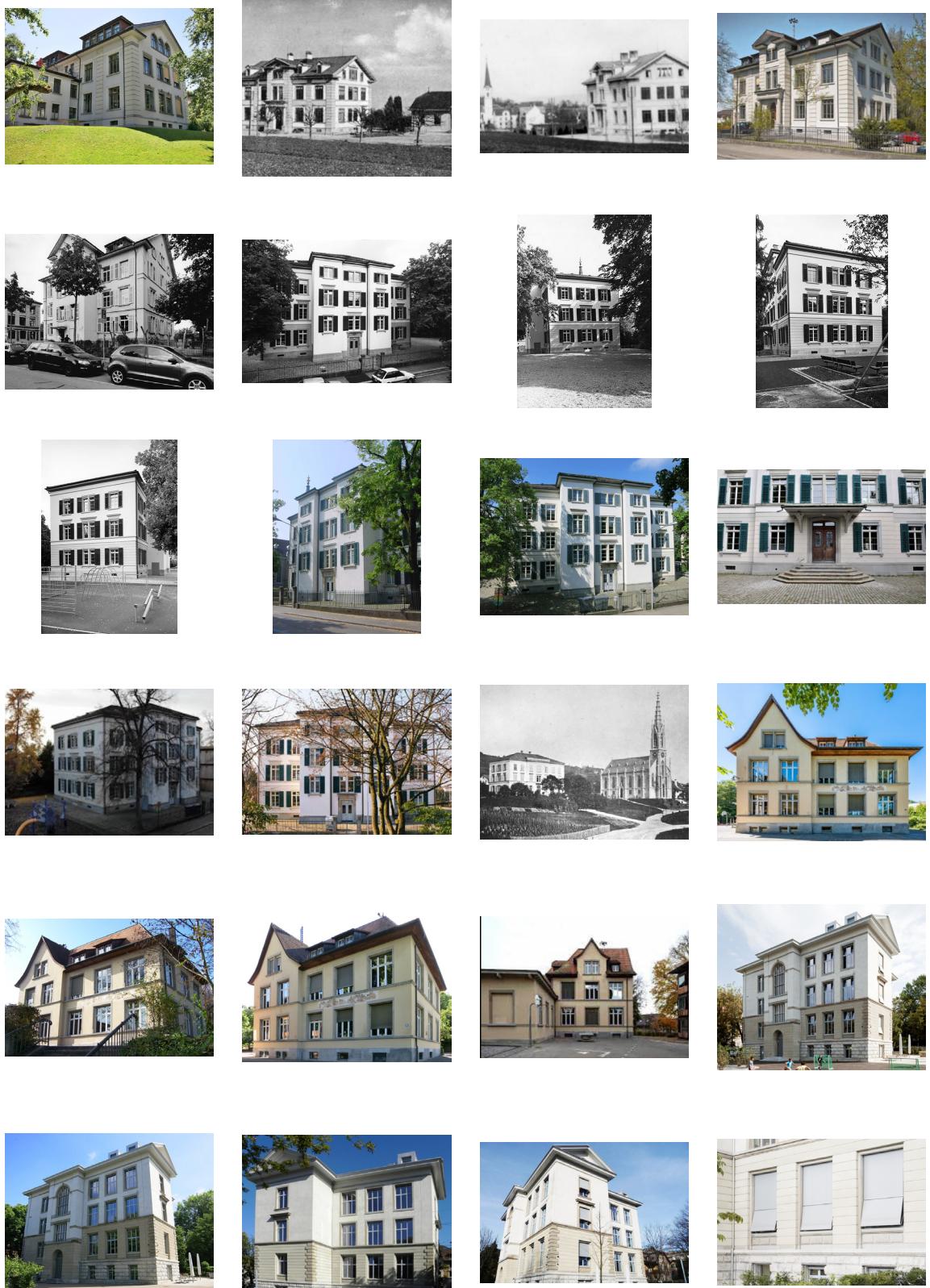






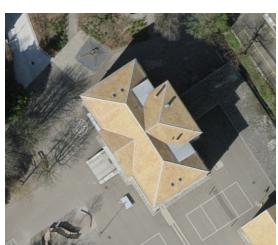
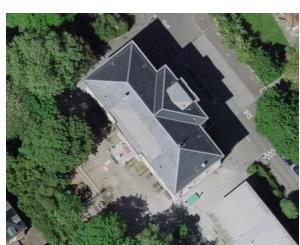
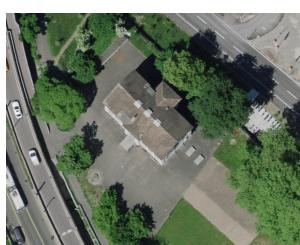
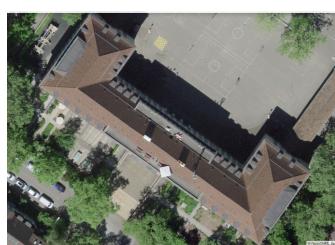
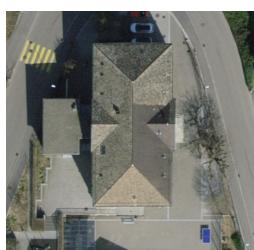
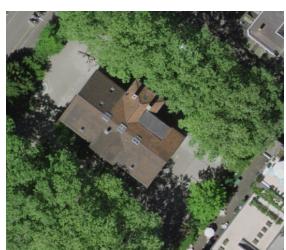
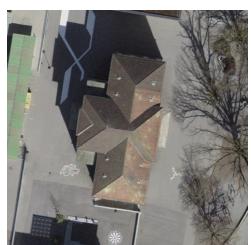
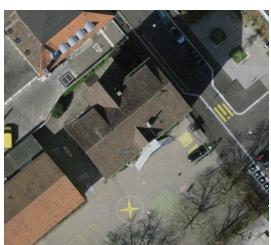
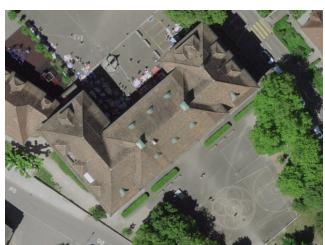
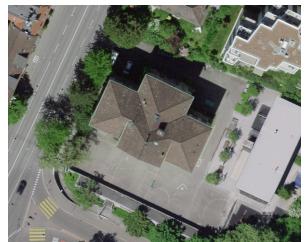


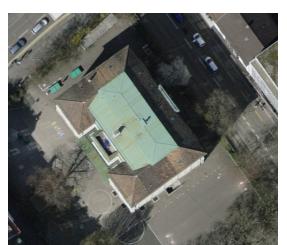
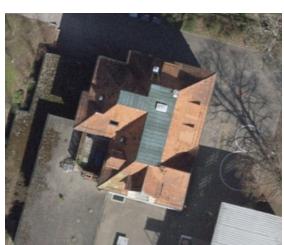
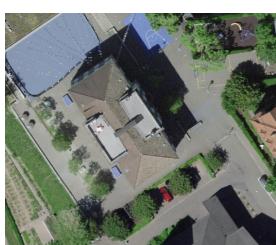
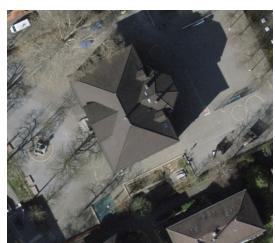
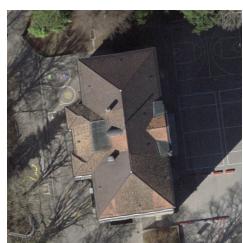
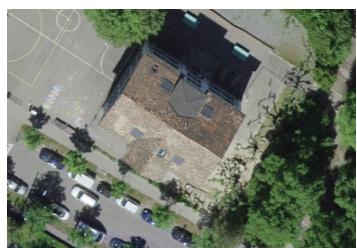
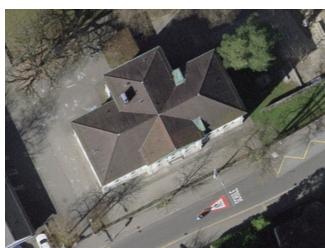
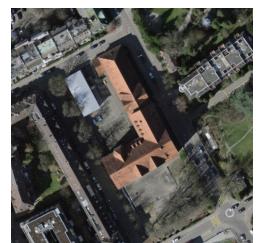
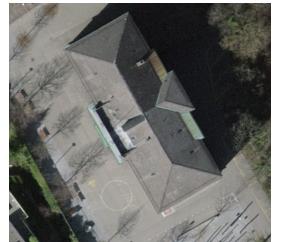
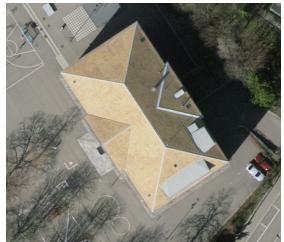


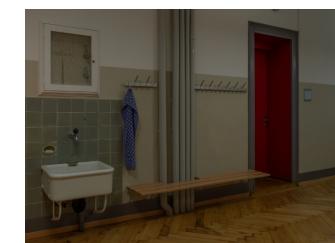
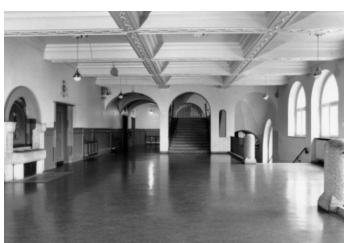


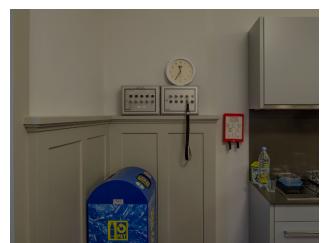
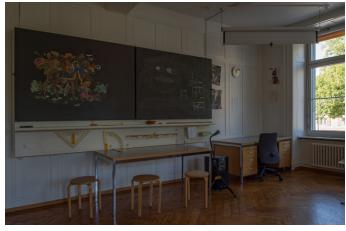


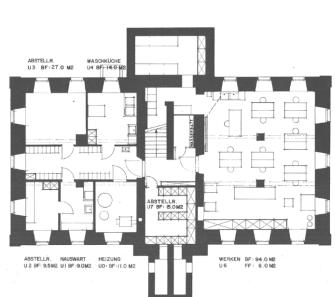
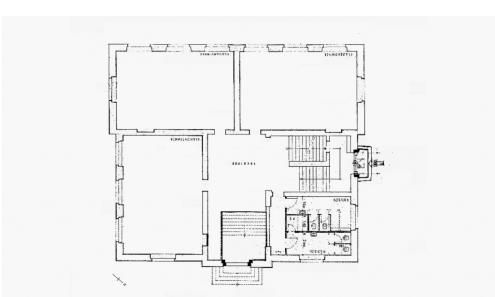
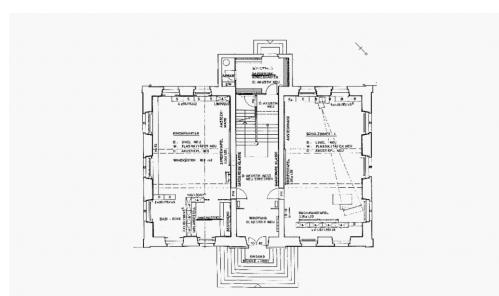
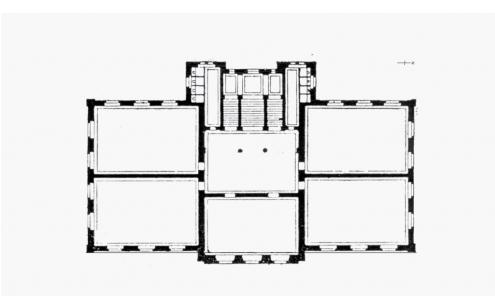
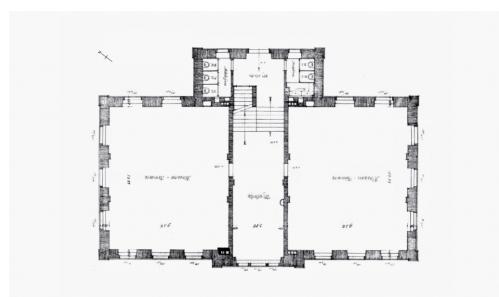
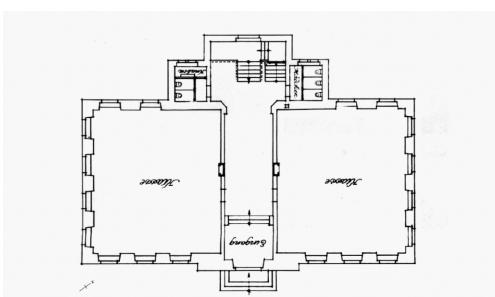
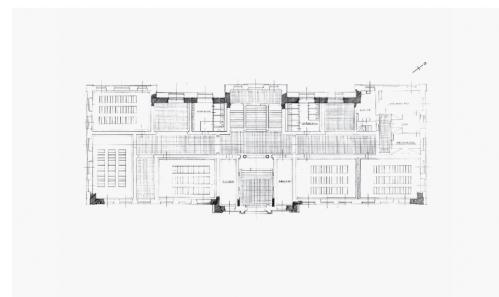
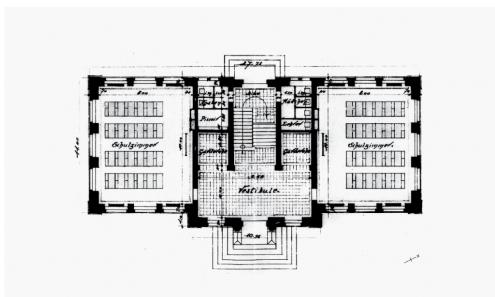
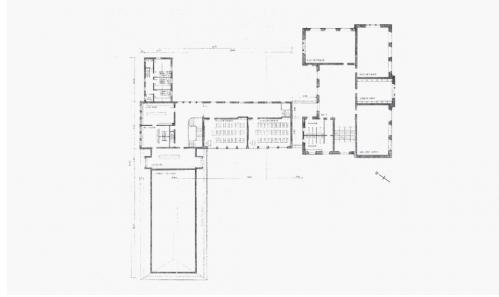
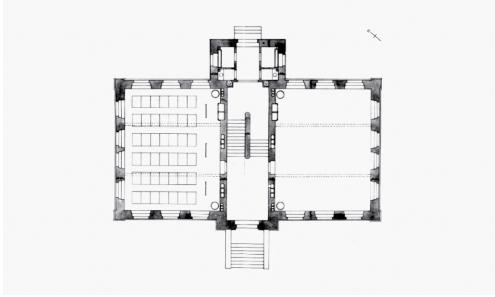


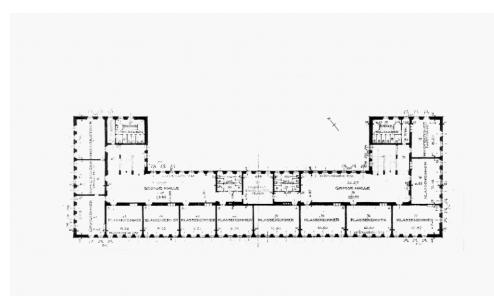
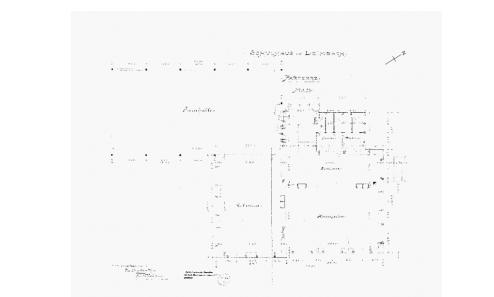
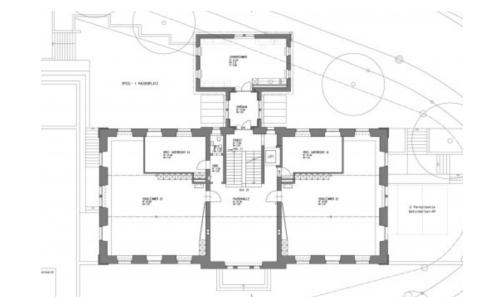
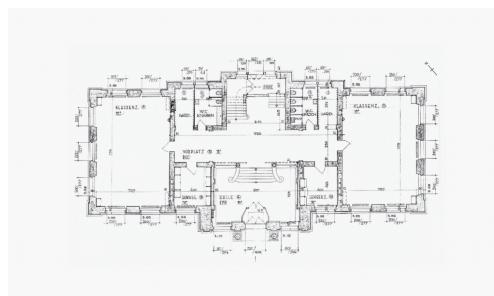
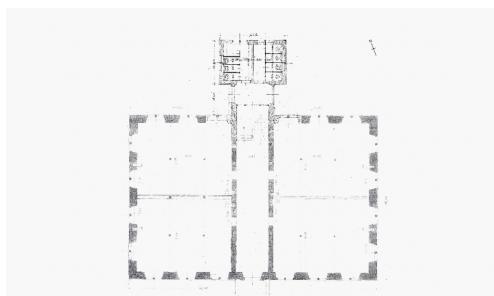
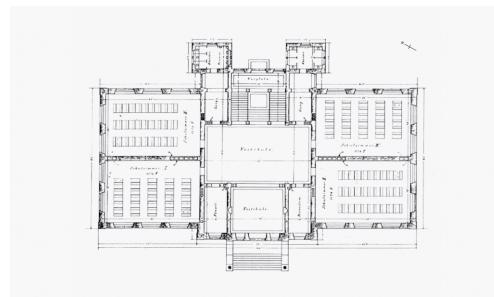
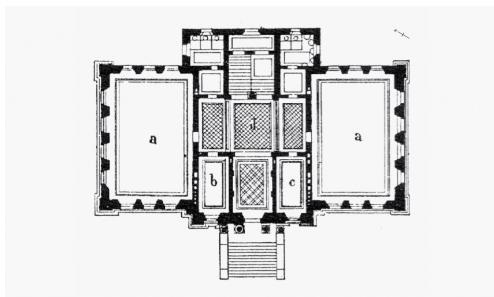
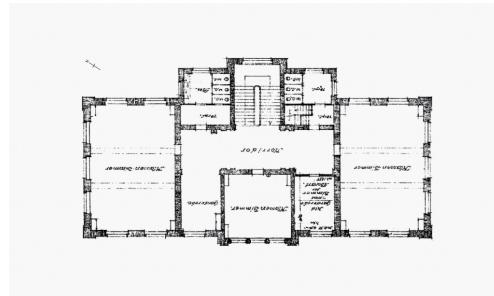
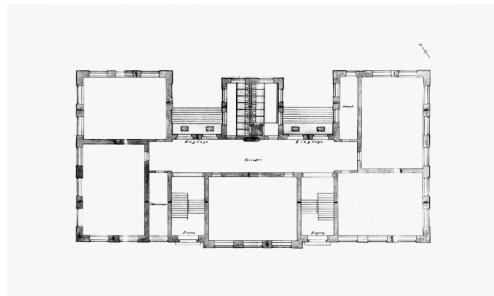


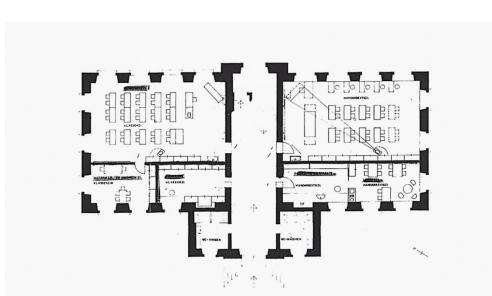
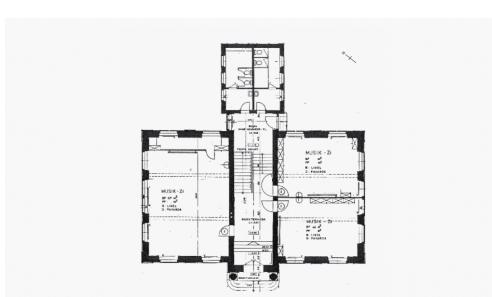
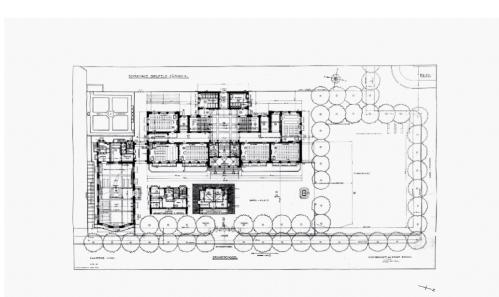
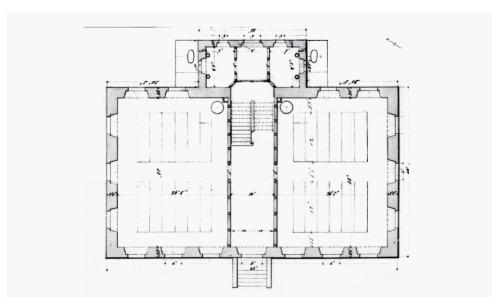
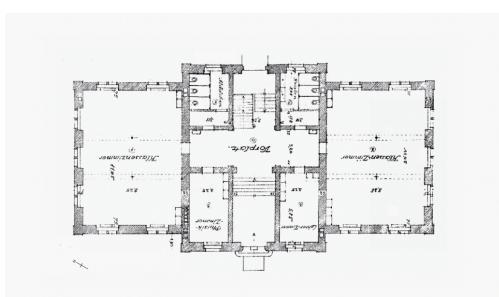
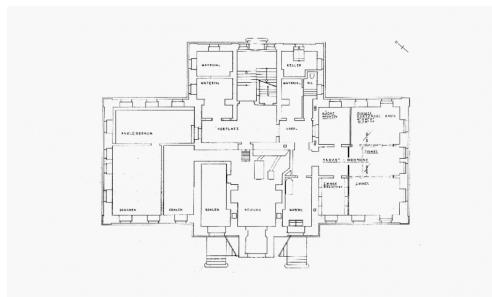
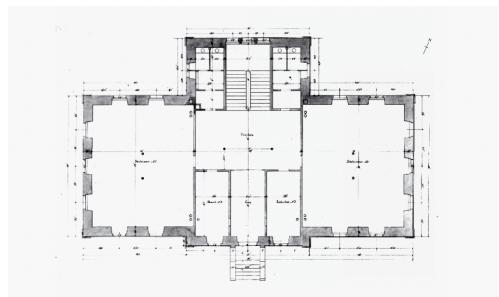
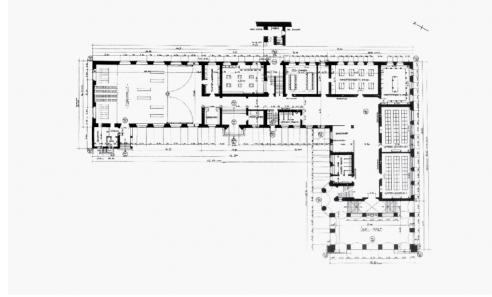
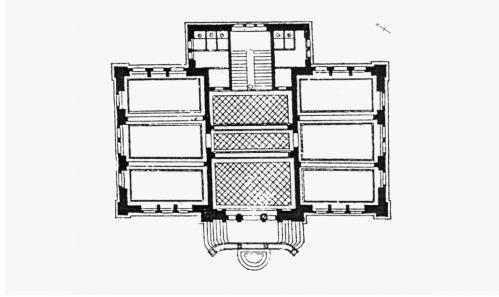


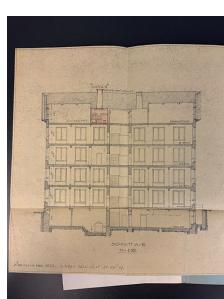
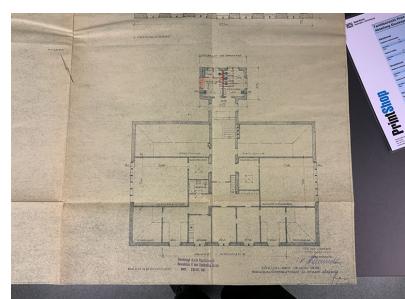
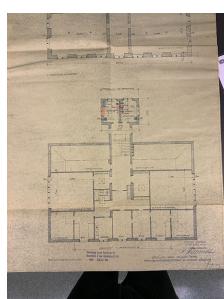
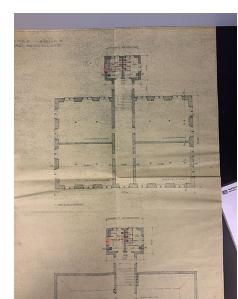
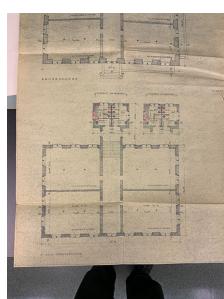
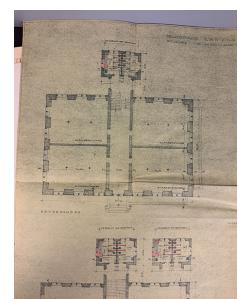
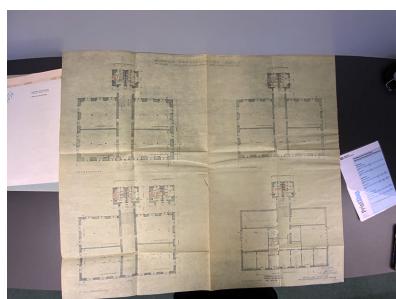
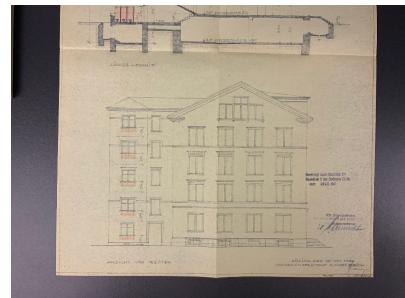
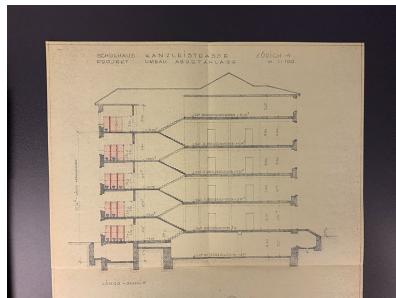


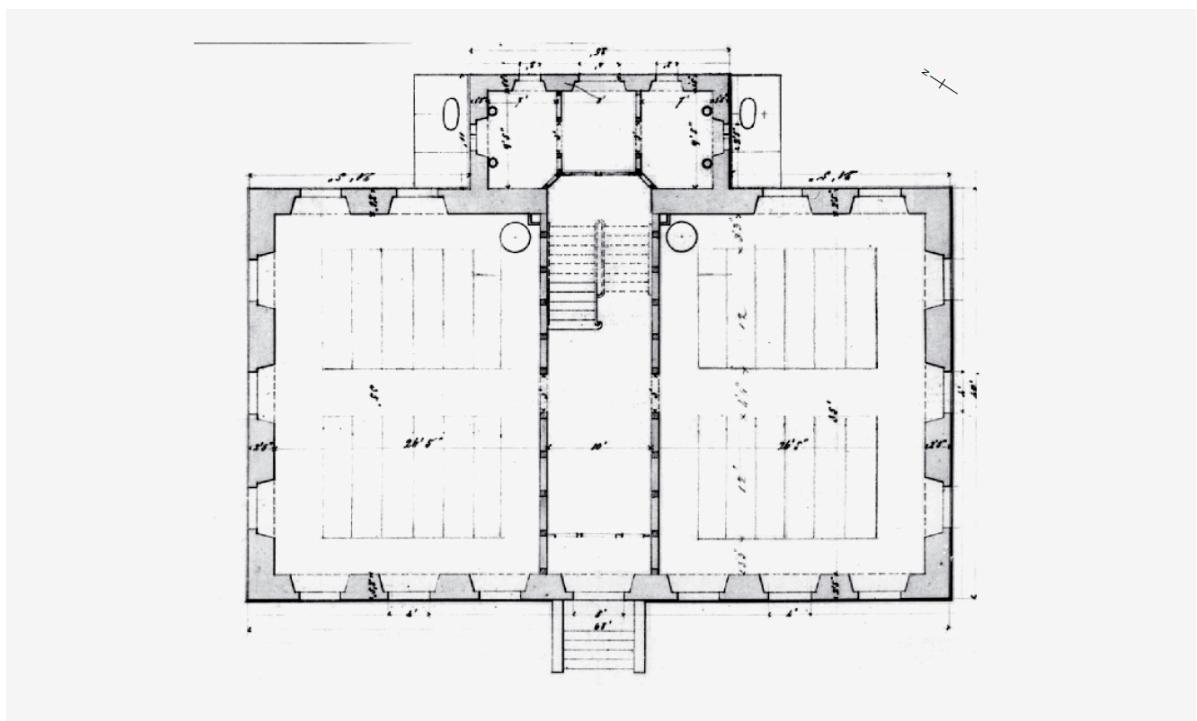












# Seefeld Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1852 - 1853

Address:

Seefeldstrasse 131, 8008 Zurich

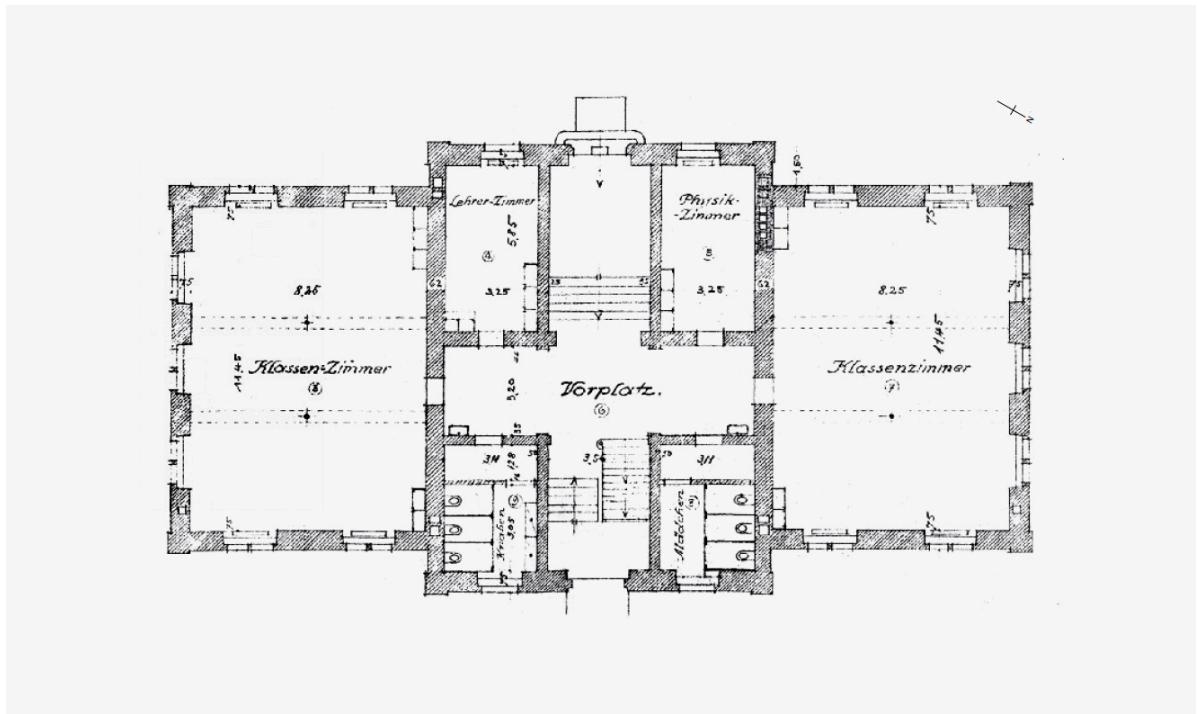
Architect:

Wilhelm Waser

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to instructions of the government council.
- Six classrooms distributed over three floors
- Singing hall and janitors‘ flat
- Late Classicist form language
- Strictly symmetrical building
- Hipped roof
- Central risalit with triangular gable on main façade
- Columned portico on rear façade
- Compact cube
- Structured by belt cornice and corner ashlar
- Renovated several times





# Scherr Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1861 - 1866

Address:

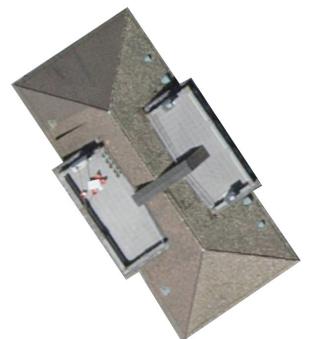
Stapferstrasse 54, 8006 Zurich

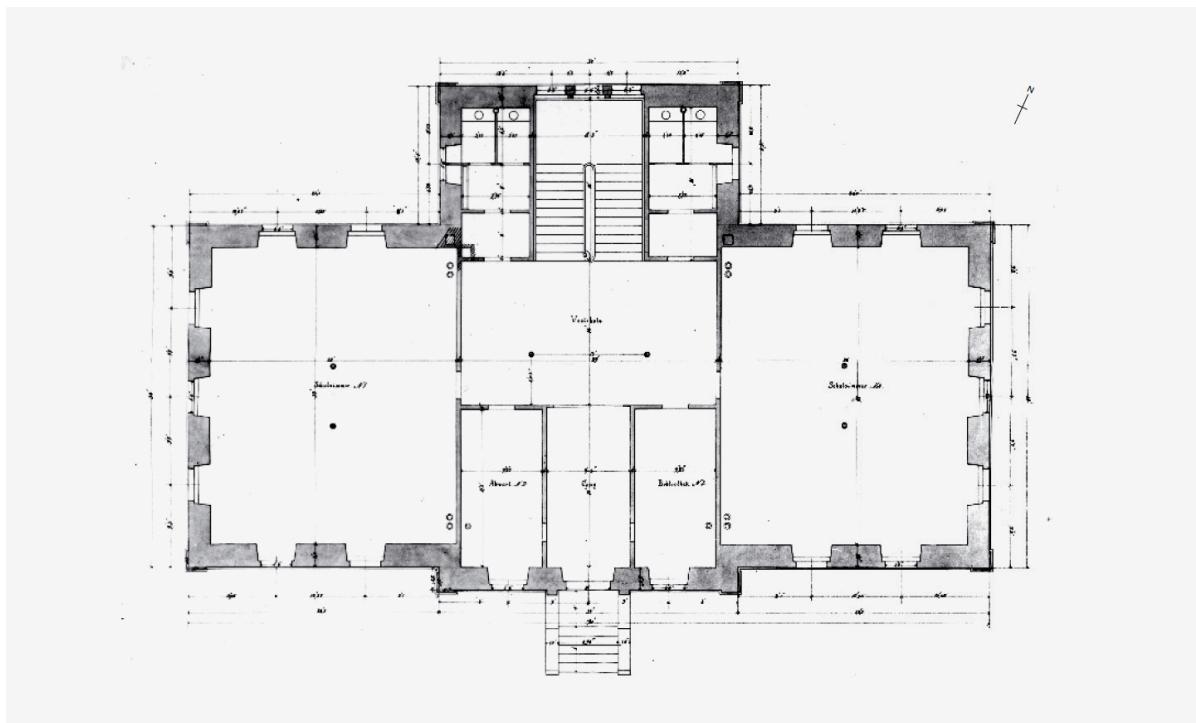
Architect:

Hilarius Knobel sen.

Features:

- Late Classicist
- „Normalschulhaus“
- Central access axis
- One large classroom on each side with light on three sides
- Towards the southwest, two smaller classrooms in the central risalit
- Four floors
- Solid construction
- Strictly axially symmetrical structure
- Structured by a central risalit with terrace, belt cornices and pilaster strips
- Cast iron columns as ceiling supports





# Neumünster Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1862

Address:

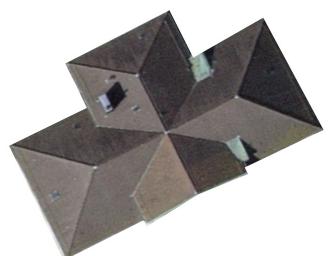
Neumünsterstrasse 25, 8008 Zurich

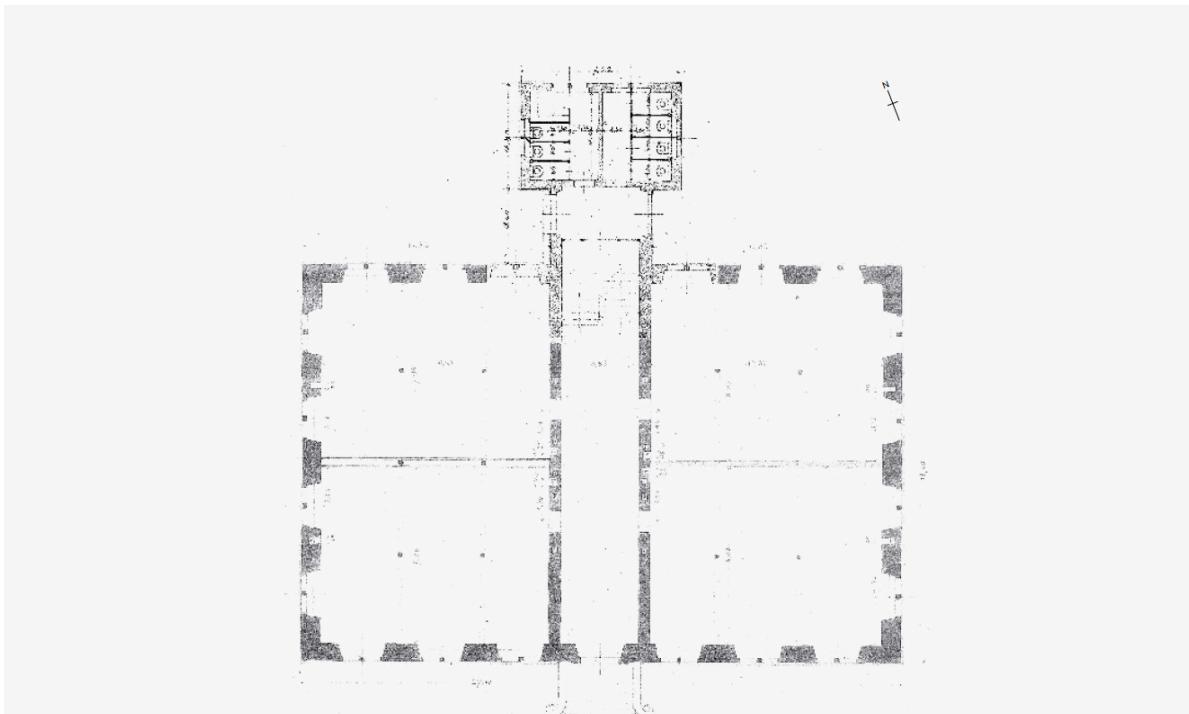
Architect:

Johannes Brunner

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Central access
- One large classroom on each side with light on three sides
- Late classicist school building
- Free-standing
- Strict axial symmetry
- Central risalit with triangular gable
- Ashlar masonry
- Plinth storey
- Cornice in the first floor
- Corner pilasters in natural stone ashlar
- Gable triangle with dentil frieze and central bull's eye window





# Kanzlei Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1863

Address:

Kanzleistrasse 56, 8004 Zurich

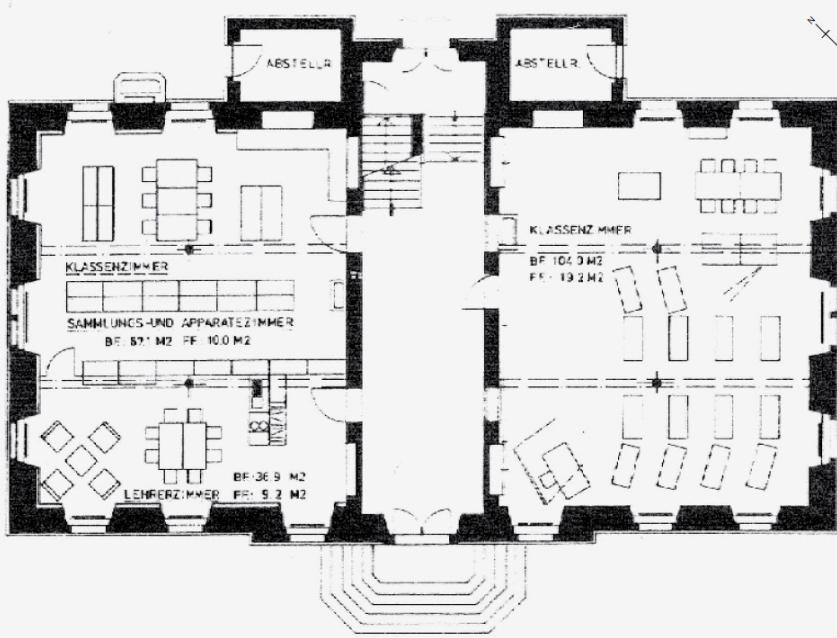
Architect:

Hilarius Knobel sen.

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Deviation from the standards: four instead of two large classrooms per floor
- One of the oldest school buildings in Zurich
- Compact building cube
- Late classicist style
- Façades horizontally structured by ledge and belt cornices
- Characterised by the renovation of 1896
- Terazzo floors and staircases in access areas are in original condition





# Turner Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1868

Address:

Turnerstrasse 49, 8006 Zurich

Architect:

Ferdinand Stadler

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Three floors
- Central access axis
- One large classroom on each side with light on three sides
- Late classicist school building
- Compact building
- Flat central risalit facing the street
- Joint section on the ground floor
- Belt cornice
- Straight window roofs
- Hipped roof with band-like cornice
- Floors, panelling, doors, stairs and cast iron pillars preserved





# Aegerten Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1873

Address:

Aegertenstrasse 29, 8003 Zurich

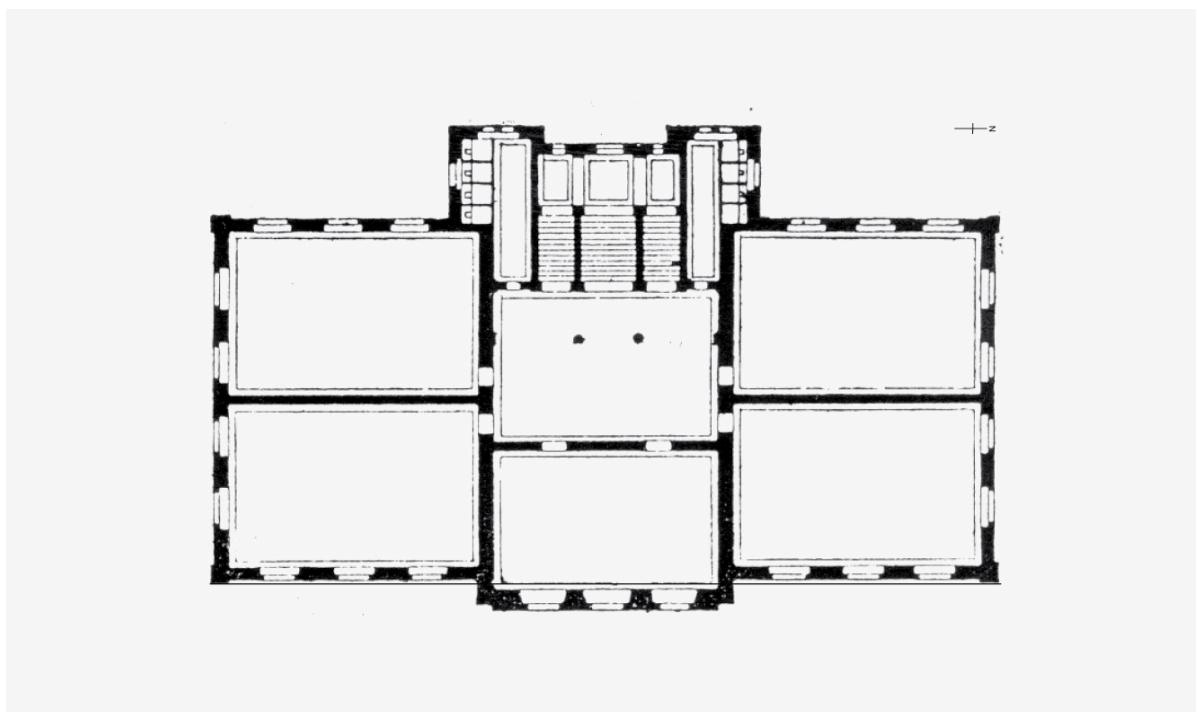
Architect:

unknown

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Typical neighbourhood schoolhouse
- Late Classicist style
- Axially symmetrical facades
- Central access
- Two large classrooms with light from three sides on each floor
- Originally mansard roof, today gable roof
- Rebuilt several times
- Facades purified
- Large classrooms divided





# Gabler Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1874

Address:

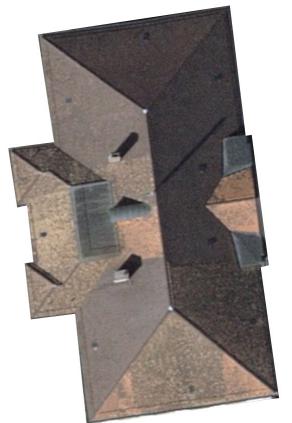
Schulhausstrasse 21, 8002 Zurich

Architect:

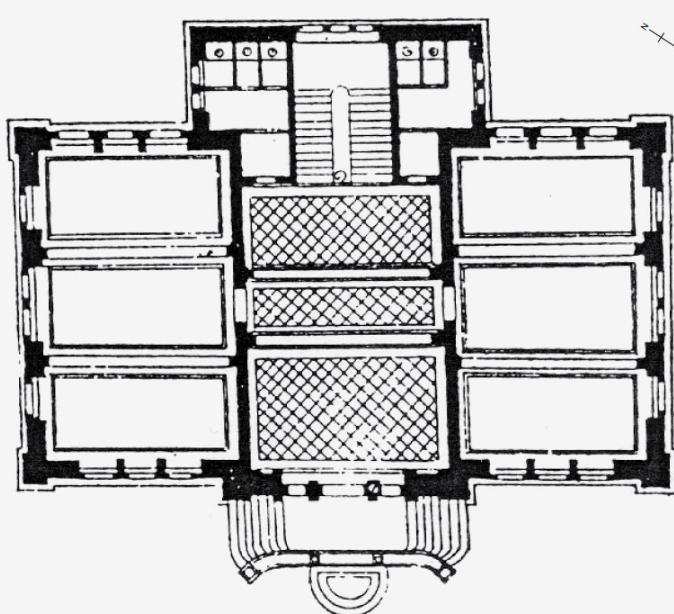
Adolf Brunner-Staub

Features:

- Representative for central school building in suburban community
- Intermediate form between normal school building and school palaces of the turn of the century
- Axially symmetrical building
- Central staircase
- Four classrooms per floor
- Extension of the school space with special rooms
- Between Late Classicism and Neo-Renaissance
- Tradition of Gottfried Semper
- Block-like building
- Corner pilasters
- Cornice
- Central risalit with gable end
- Flat colossal order



[alt-zueri.ch](http://alt-zueri.ch)



# Mühlebach Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1874

Address:

Mühlebachstrasse 71, 8008 Zurich

Architects:

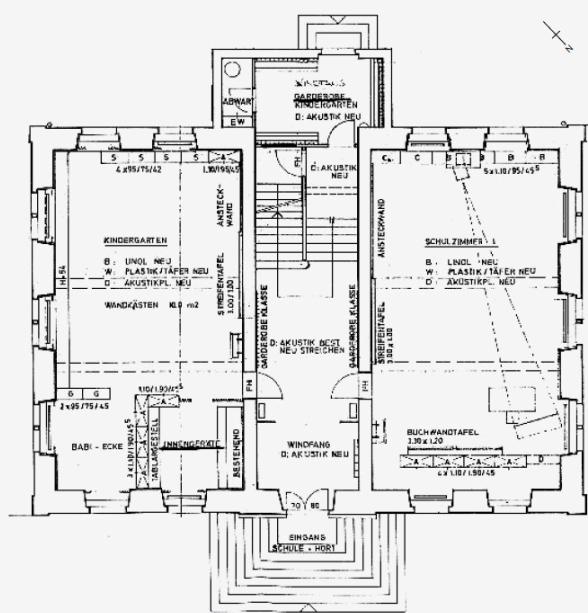
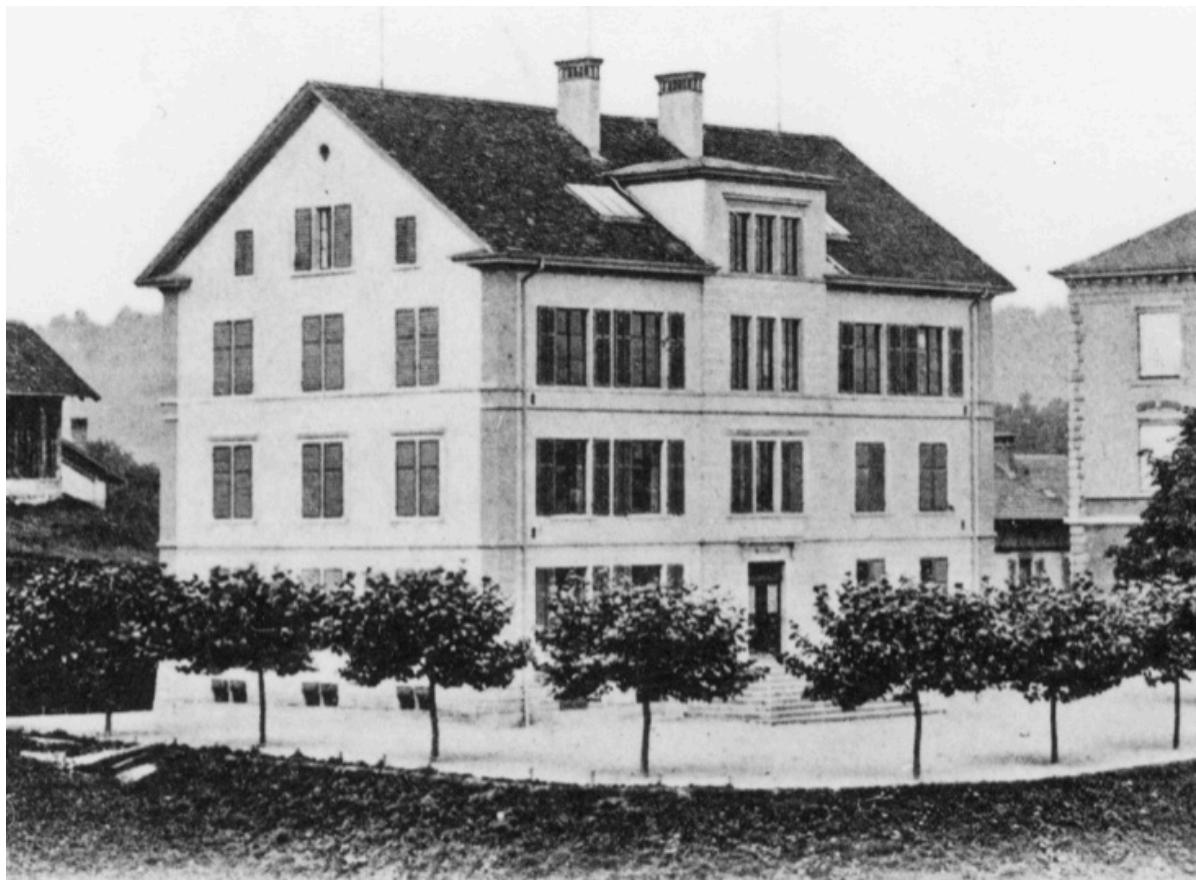
Adolf Brunner

Fritz Brunner

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Central access axis
- One large classroom on each side with light on three sides
- Late classicist building cube
- Strictly symmetrical façade
- Hipped roof
- Cornice
- Corner pilaster strips
- Central risalit with triangular gable
- Main entrance with open staircase
- Connection of a gymnasium through an intermediate building in the northeast
- Interior renovated in 1940s style





# Halde A Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1874

Address:

Regensbergstrasse 109, 8050 Zurich

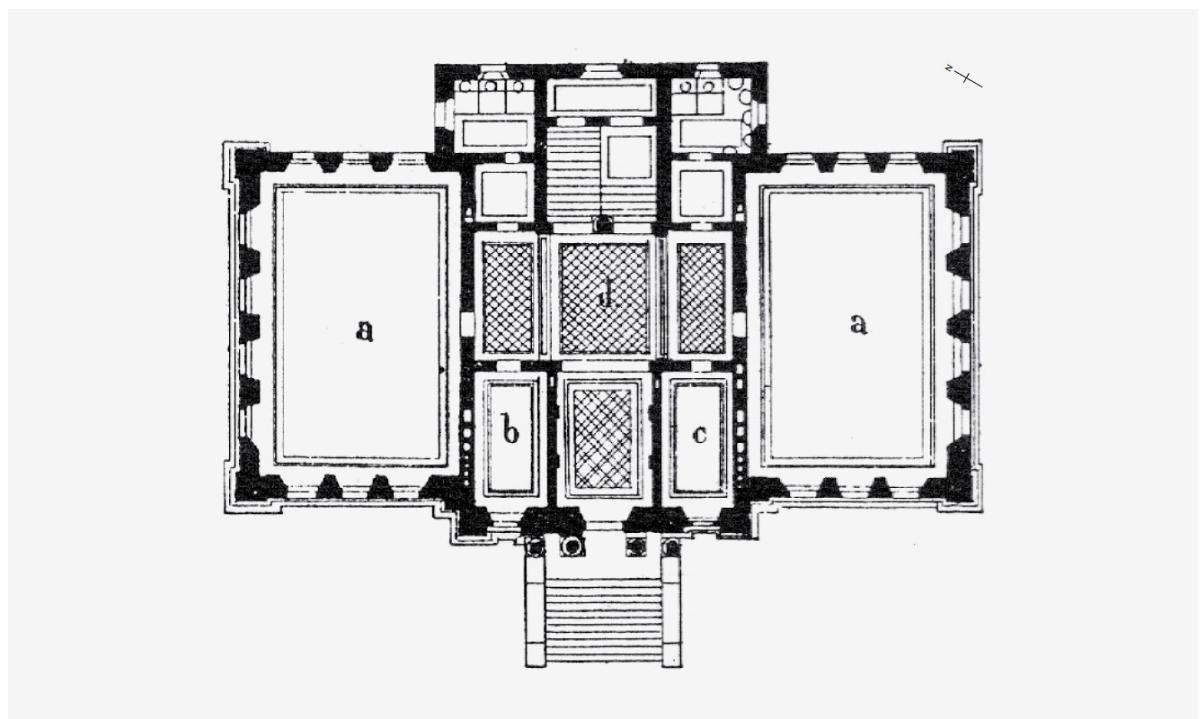
Architect:

unknown

Features:

- In the tradition of rural Zurich schoolhouses
- Built according to the instructions of the government council
- Central access axis
- One large classroom on each side with light on three sides
- Late classicist style
- Plainly ornamented gable building
- Three-storey cube
- Strictly symmetrical fenestration
- Sandstone ashlar plinth
- Corner pilaster strips
- Cornice
- Central risalit with gable roof
- Main staircase with railing from the time of construction





# Ilgen A Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1877

Address:

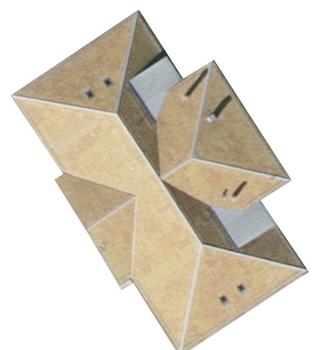
Ilgenstrasse 11, 8032 Zurich

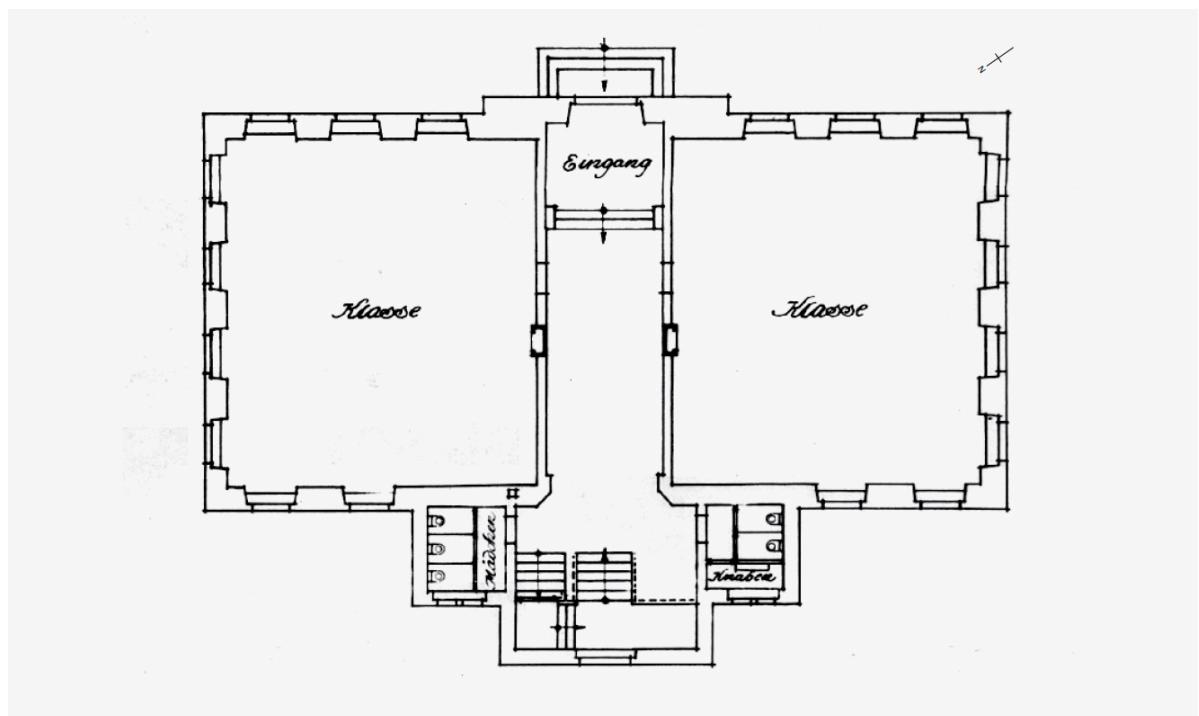
Architect:

Caspar Otto Wolff

Features:

- State representation at communal level
- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Symmetrical building
- Two classrooms per floor
- Classrooms arranged around the central access area
- Late classicist building
- Neo-Renaissance elements in the Semper tradition
- Formally close relationship to the Ilgen B school building
- Strictly symmetrical entrance front
- Central risalit with frontispiece
- Grand staircase
- Columned portal
- Staircase with cast iron supports
- Original furnishings largely destroyed by later alterations





# Feldblumen Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1879

Address:

Feldblumenstrasse 14, 8048 Zurich

Architects:

Johann Heinrich Reutlinger

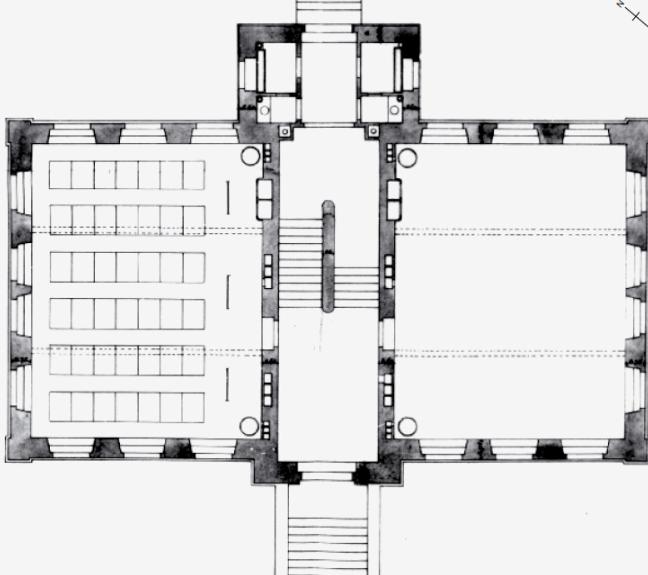
Hermann Reutlinger

Rudolf Gottlieb Gull

Features:

- Built according to the instructions of the government council
- Strictly symmetrical building
- Central access axis
- One large classroom on each side with light on three sides
- Originally a late classicist school building
- Addition of a floor in 1915 in the Heimatstil
- Overhanging hipped roof replaced original gable roof
- Central risalit
- Curved gable in place of the gable triangle
- Nothing preserved inside





# Brauer Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1880 - 1881

Address:

Brauerstrasse 66, 8004 Zurich

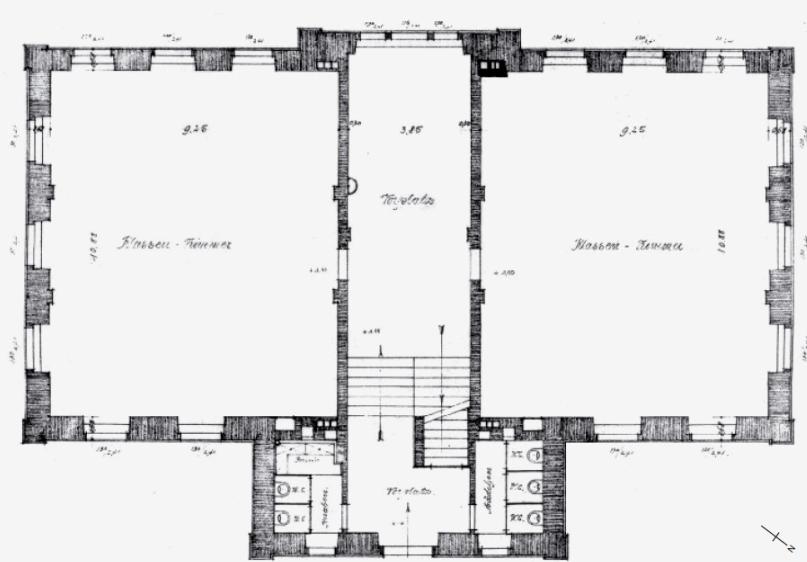
Architect:

Ernst Hermann Müller (presumably)

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Two large classrooms on each of three floors
- Classrooms for 50 to 60 pupils
- Staircase and toilets in the central risalit
- Typical country school building
- Late classicist style
- Compact building cube
- Axially symmetrical facades
- Middle risalit with triangular gable
- Mortar joints in the ground floor
- Corner pilasters
- Granite staircase, parquet floors in classrooms and built-in cupboards preserved
- Rear entrance removed around 1950





# Freiestrasse Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1883

Address:

Freiestrasse 160, 8032 Zurich

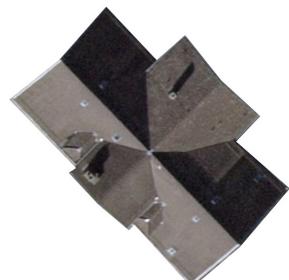
Architects:

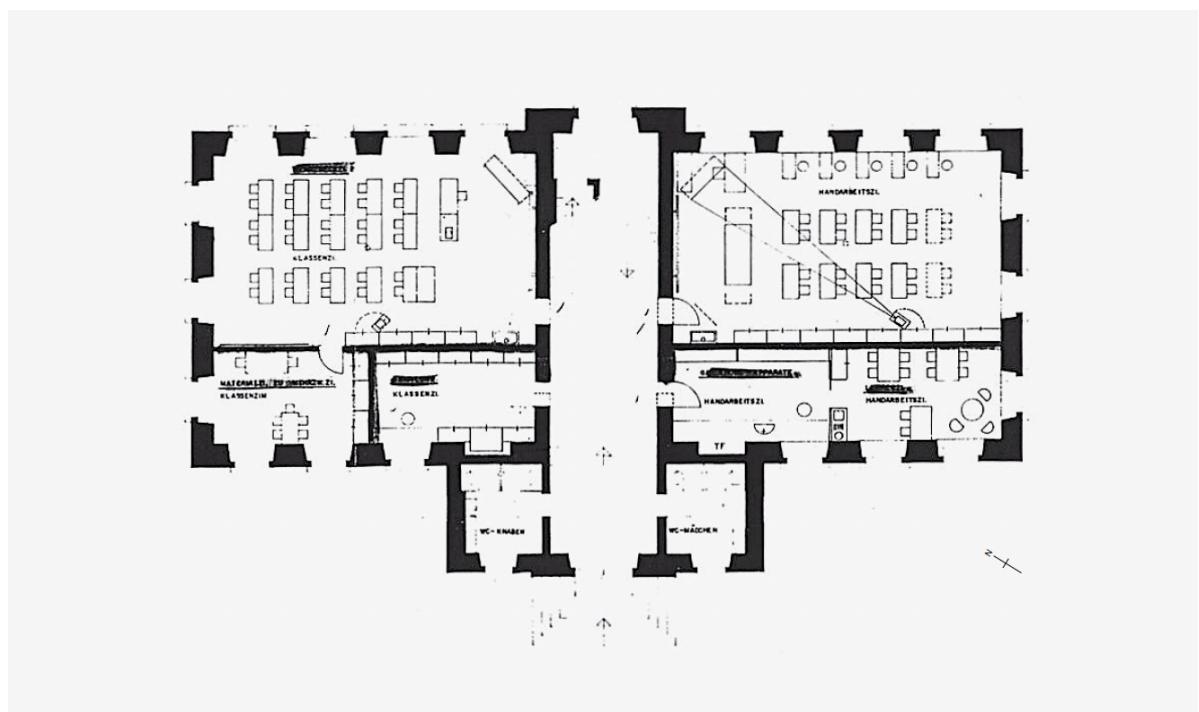
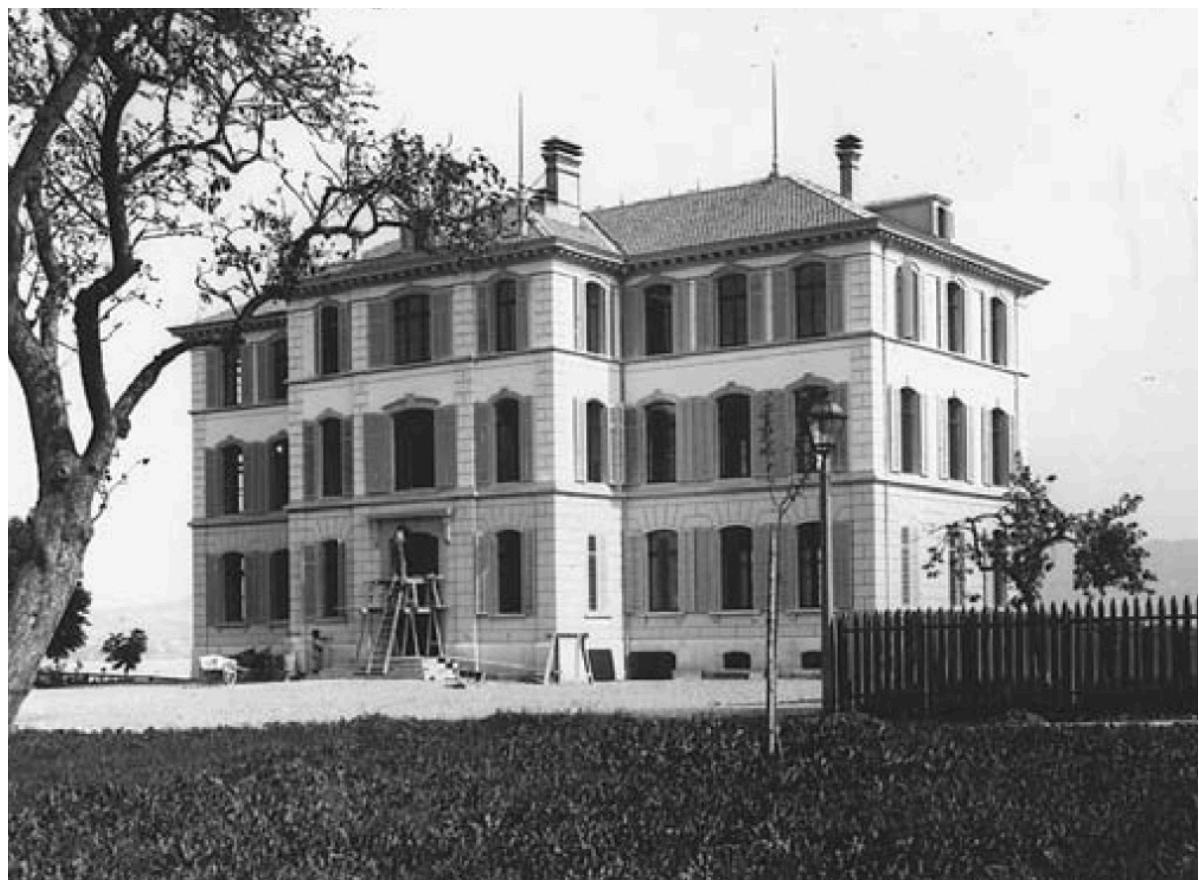
Albert Grether

Hermann Müller-Scheer

Features:

- Free-standing school building in Hirslanden
- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Symmetrical floor plan
- Two classrooms per floor
- Central access
- Late classicist gable roof building
- One central risalit with triangular gable on each longitudinal facade
- Horizontal subdivision
- Window ledge
- Ashlar masonry in the basement
- Two-flight staircase in the street-side risalit
- Granite floor in the entrance area from the period of origin
- Interior modernised in 1950s





# Wollishofen Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1885 - 1887

Address:

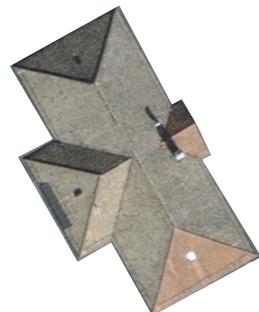
Kilchbergstrasse 23, 8038 Zurich

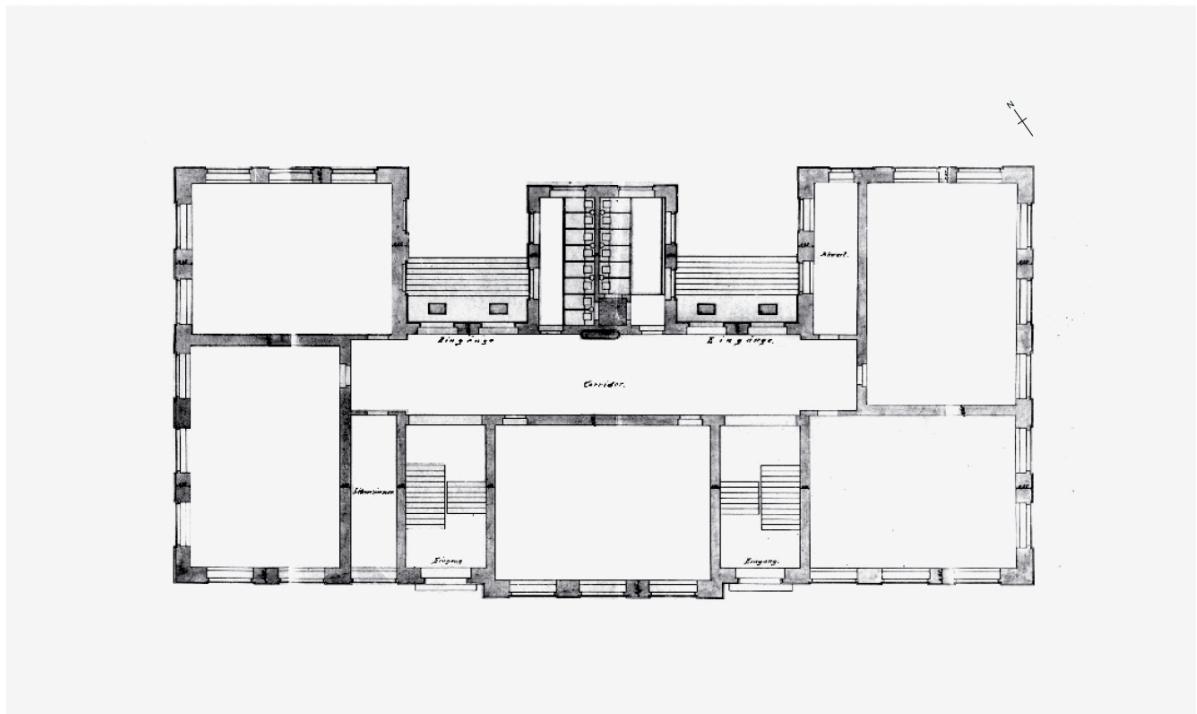
Architect:

Johann Heinrich Reutlinger

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Central access axis
- One large schoolroom on each side with light on three sides
- Staircase and lavatory in the rear risalit
- School building in late classicist tradition
- Hipped roof
- Strictly axially symmetrical facade structure
- Central risalit
- Design in the style of the Neo-Renaissance
- Cornice
- Corner ashlar
- Only belt cornice and lancet window preserved
- Concrete roof retrofitted over the main entrance
- Significance for the history of the district





# Hohl Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1888

Address:

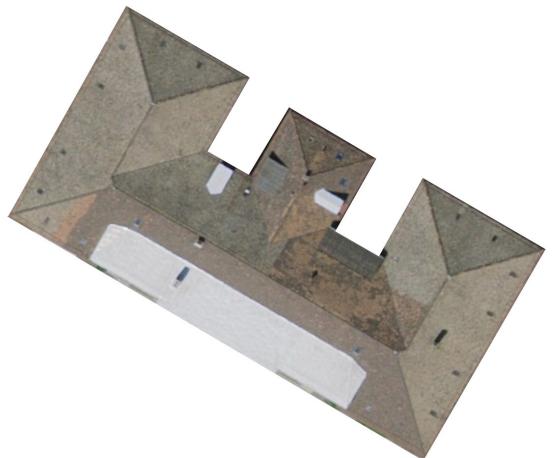
Hohlstrasse 68, 8004 Zurich

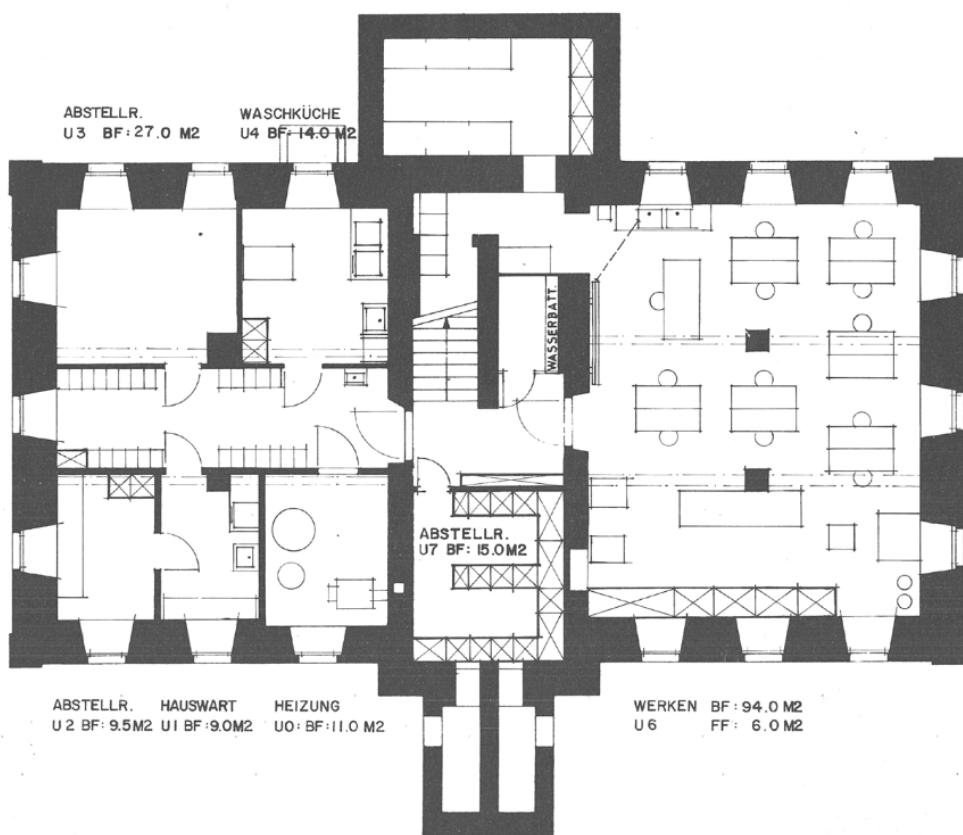
Architect:

Wilhelm Dürler

Features:

- Cross-connection
- Neo-Renaissance style
- Central risalit and frontispiece
- Natural stone facades
- Sculptural relief decoration
- Reconstruction around 1930: Purification of the facades





# Hard Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1888

Address:

Hohlstrasse 236, 8004 Zurich

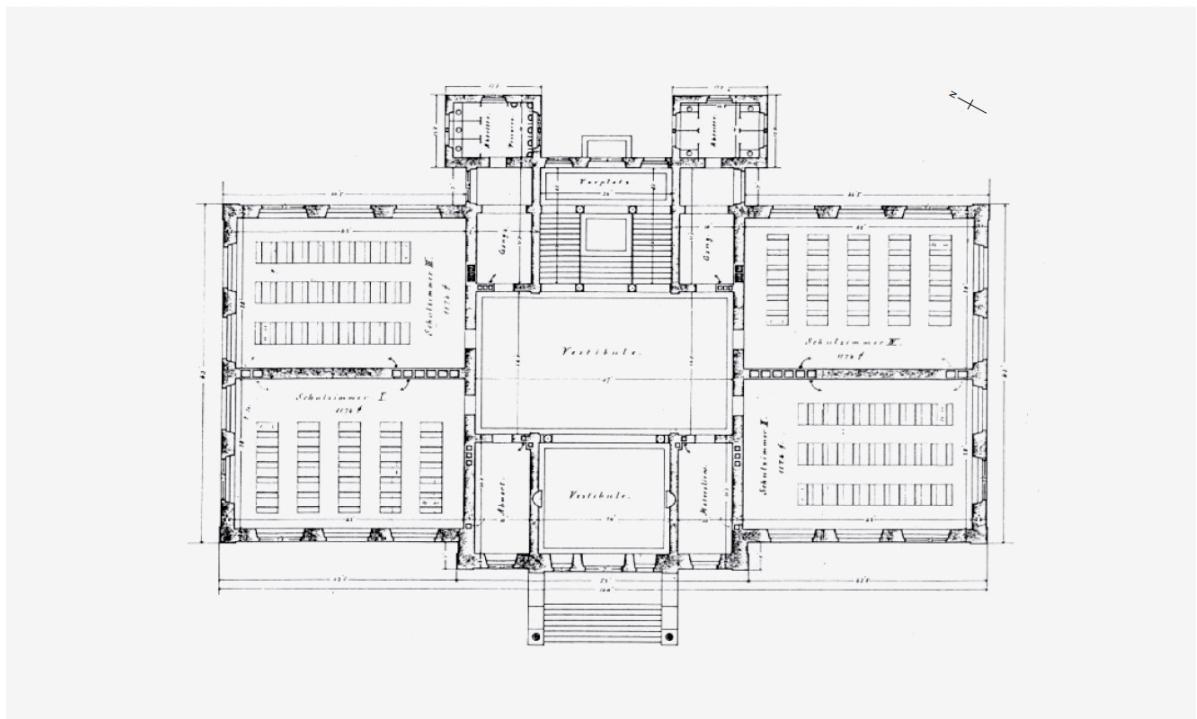
Architect:

unknown

Features:

- Originally small school building
- Two classrooms





# Ilgen B Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1889

Address:

Ilgenstrasse 15, 8032 Zurich

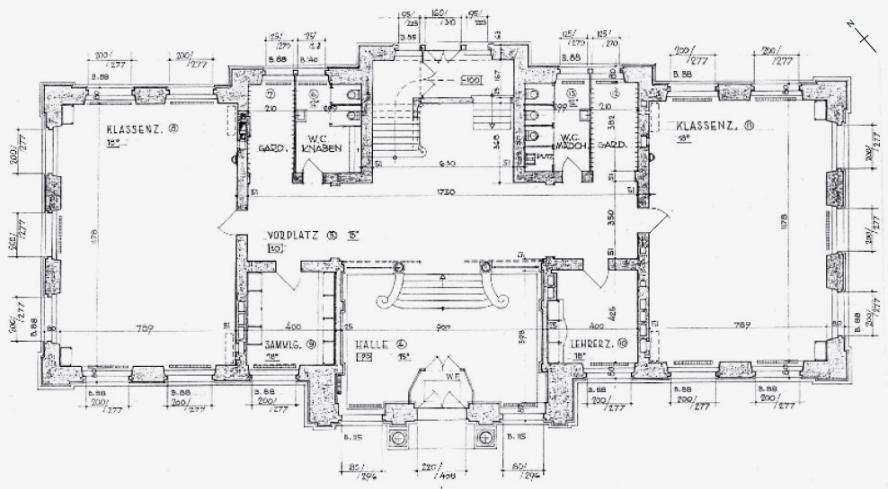
Architect:

Ernst Diener

Features:

- State representation at communal level
- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Variant with four classrooms per floor
- Schoolrooms arranged around a central access area
- Late classicist building
- Neo-Renaissance elements in the Semper tradition
- Formally close relationship to the Ilgen A school building
- Strictly symmetrical facades
- Central risalit under triangular gable
- Monumental entrance situation
- Grand staircase
- Corner ashlar
- Window roofing
- Window sill and cornice
- Granite slab floors in entrance and staircase area
- Other interior fittings modernised in the style of the 1930s





# Kartaus Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1890

Address:

Kartausstrasse 9, 8008 Zurich

Architects:

Martin Koch-Abegg (Planning)

Robert Zollinger (Execution)

Features:

- Late example of a „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Two large classrooms with light on three sides
- Central, somewhat extended, access area
- Strictly structured monumental building
- Neo-Renaissance form language
- Axially symmetrical facade structure
- Elaborately designed central risalit with portico and colossal order
- Colossal order combines the third and fourth upper floors
- Corner ashlar
- Joint section
- Cornices
- Pilaster strips
- Entrance hall and staircase preserved





# Zurlinden Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1891

Address:

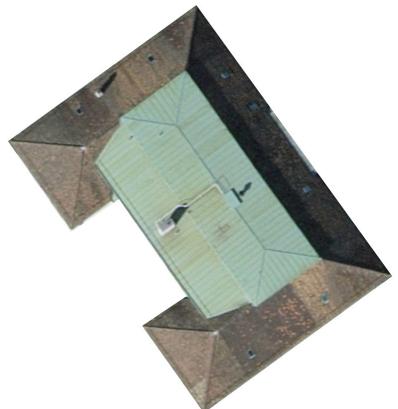
Zurlindenstrasse 137, 8003 Zurich

Architect:

Hilarius Knobel

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“
- Three floors
- Late classicist construction
- Joint cut on the ground floor
- Belt and roof cornices
- Profiled window roofs
- Central risalit with columned portico on the main façade
- Appearance today partly purified





# Weinberg Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1891

Address:

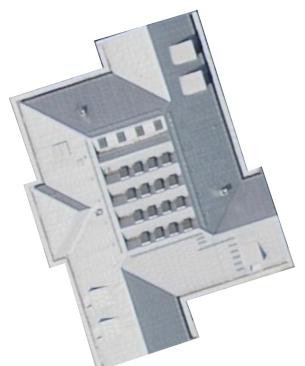
Weinbergstrasse 143, 8006 Zurich

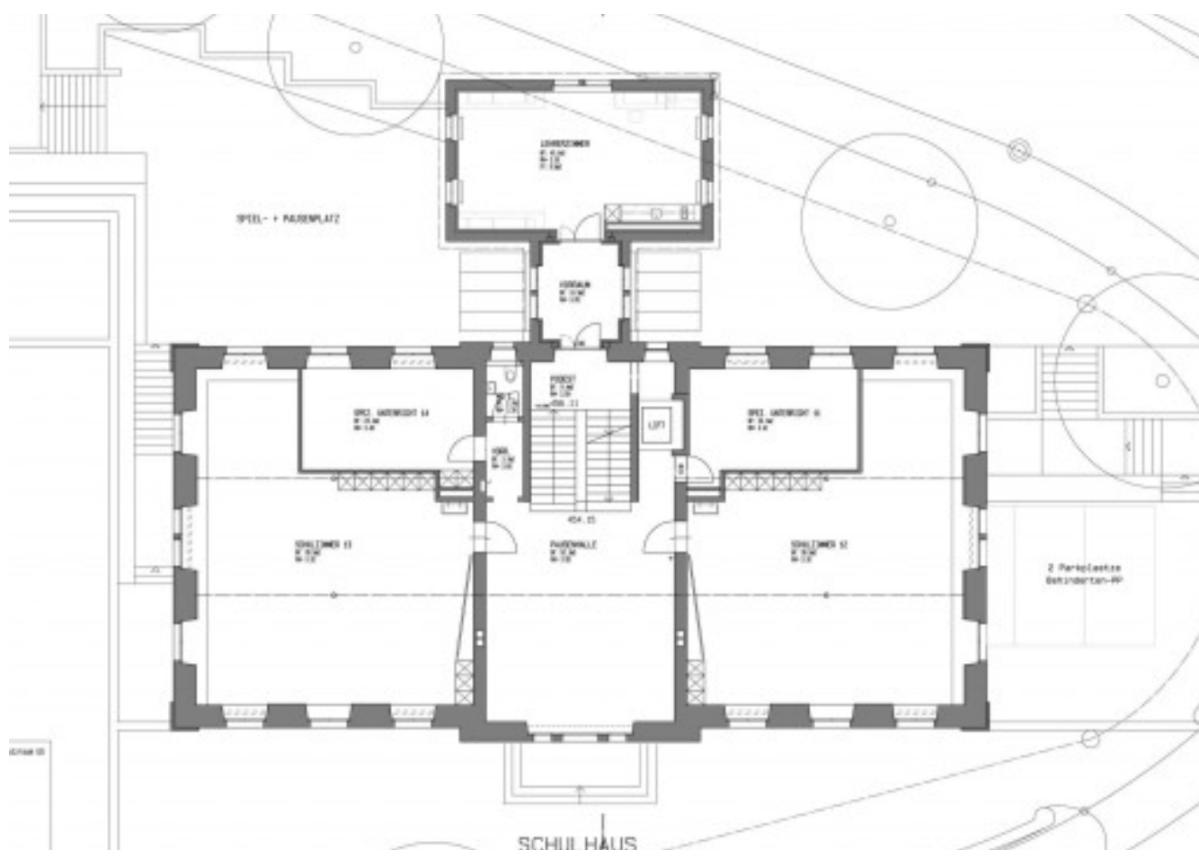
Architect:

unknown

Features:

- Typical schoolhouse of the 19th century
- Late classicist style
- Rusticated plinth
- Striking staircase risalit in the west
- Plain window roofs
- Overhanging triangular gables in the roof area
- Change in proportions due to addition of storeys in the 1960s





# Dorfstrasse Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1891

Address:

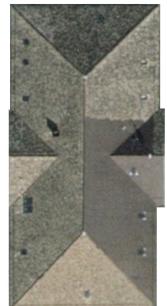
Dorfstrasse 39/41, 8802 Kilchberg

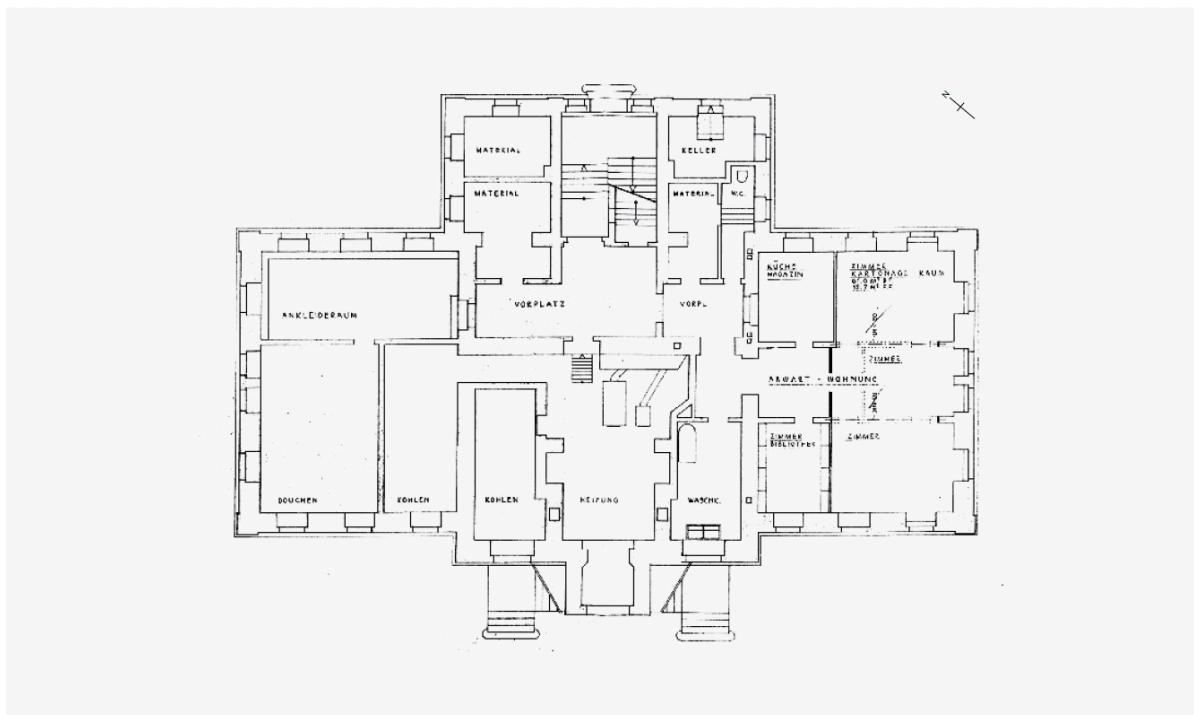
unknown

Architect:

Features:

not specified





# Nordstrasse Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1892

Address:

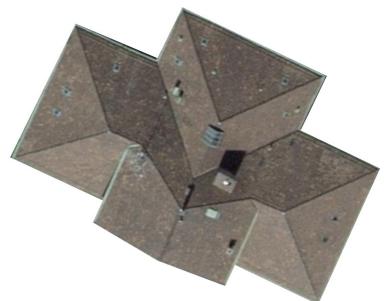
Nordstrasse 270 8037 Zurich

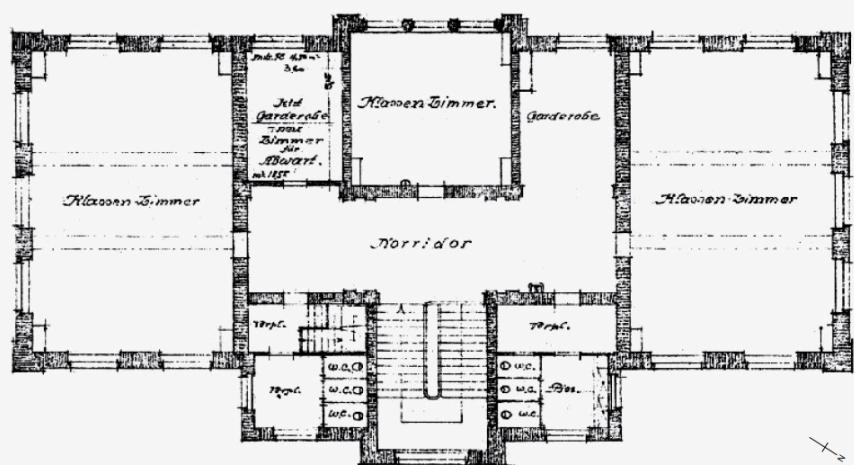
Architect:

Ernst Hermann Müller

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Central access axis
- One large schoolroom on each side with light on three sides
- Additional classroom in the middle aarit
- Strictly symmetrical representative building
- Late classicist tradition
- Powerful central risarite under front gable dominates main facade
- Entrance front shows double-flight granite staircase
- Plastered upper floors
- Delimitation of the plinth zone by cornice and joint cut





# Huttenstrasse Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1893

Address:

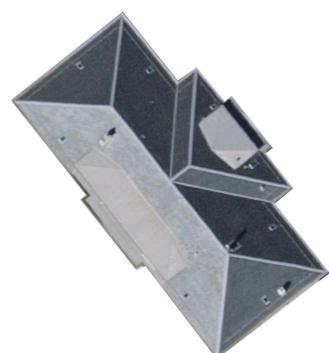
Huttenstrasse 14, 8006 Zurich

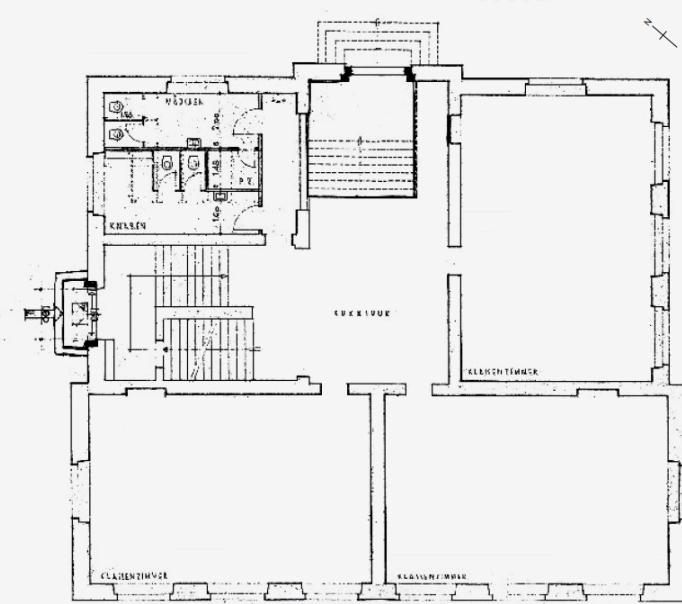
Architect:

Alfred Hafner

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Late Classicist style
- Enlarged version
- Central access axis
- U-shaped corridor
- Surrounded by three large classrooms
- Three floors
- Strictly symmetrical
- Solid construction
- Designed in the style of the Neo-Renaissance
- Central risalit
- Joint cut
- Window sill and cornice
- Colossal arrangement of the central risalit towards the break area
- The central risalit combines the storeys into one unit
- Significance as a temple of education





# Halde B Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1894

Address:

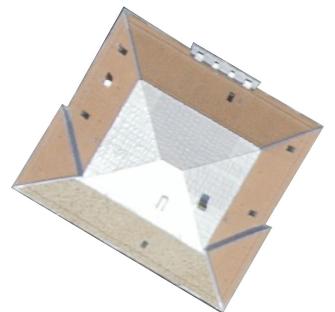
Regensbergstrasse 112, 8050 Zurich

Architect:

Richard Schuster (?)

Features:

- Staircase not centrally but laterally arranged
- Classrooms are grouped around a spacious entrance hall
- Compact building
- Distanced from the symmetrical school building type of the 19th century
- Striking natural stone plinth
- Upper floors in red and yellow exposed brick
- Ashlar ashlar in the corners of the building
- Belt cornice
- Segmental arches with keystones
- Representative of the late historical architectural style
- Capped two-part hipped roof
- Chest panelling, doors, floors, stairs and railings preserved





# Dorf Siebnen Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1894

Address:

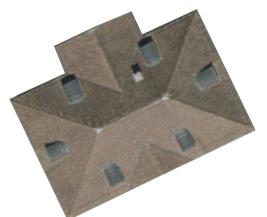
Glarnerstrasse 37, 8854 Siebnen

Architect:

Emanuel Walcher-Gaudy

Features:

- Rectangular building cube
- Three to five window axes
- Rear staircase extension
- Low hipped roof
- Elaborate stonework
- Mezzanine floor
- Rusticated basement
- Stairs to main portal
- Open Tuscan pillared arch
- Two upper floors
- Corinthian pilaster colossal order
- Central risalit
- Ashlar ashlar in the corners
- Bracketed cornice
- Triangular gable





# Dorf Schübelbach Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1894

Address:

Eisenburgstrasse 6, 8862 Schübelbach

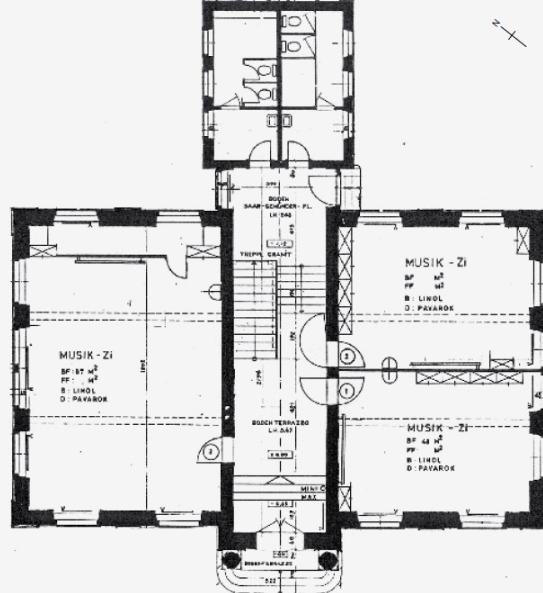
Architect:

Emanuel Walcher-Gaudy

Features:

- Built on the model of the Siebnen schoolhouse
- Palatial schoolhouse
- Elaborate stonework
- Historic neo-baroque style
- Three floors
- Longitudinal rectangular cube
- Low hipped roof
- Staircase roof facing west
- Two classrooms per floor separated by corridors
- Main facade with strong central risalit
- Main facade facing church and village
- Colossal mezzanine
- Rusticated horizontal joint
- Two upper floors
- Smooth plaster surfaces
- Ashlar corners
- Corinthian twin pilaster order
- Oculus decorated triangular gable
- Highlighting of the upper floor windows through roofing





# Triemli A Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1895

Address:

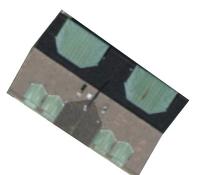
Triemlistrasse 45, 8047 Zurich

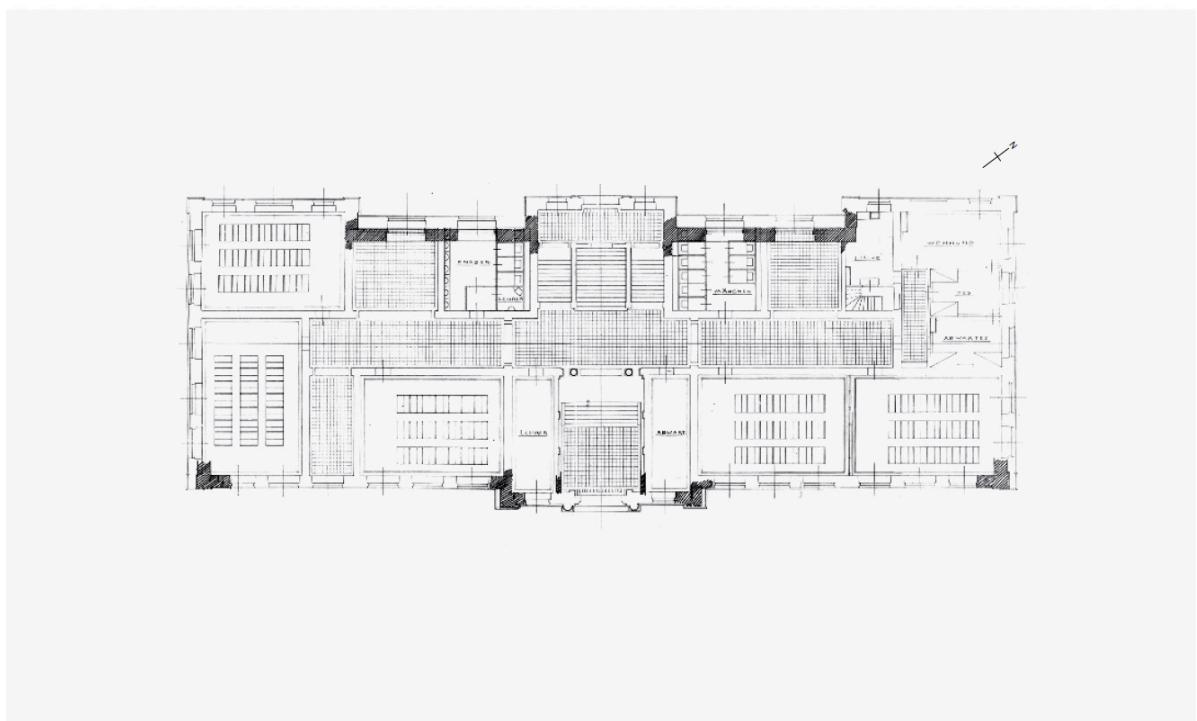
Architects:

Adolf Asper  
Paul Huldi

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ in accordance with the instructions of the government council
- Central access axis
- One large classroom on each side with light on three sides
- Late classicist building
- Historical features
- Stylistically late
- Strictly symmetrical facade
- Central risalit
- Three-storey solid building
- Columned portal in Doric order
- Triangular gable end with blasted base
- Abort extension on the central axis of the north facade
- Extension terminated by a terrace





# Feld Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1895

Address:

Feldstrasse 89, 8004 Zurich

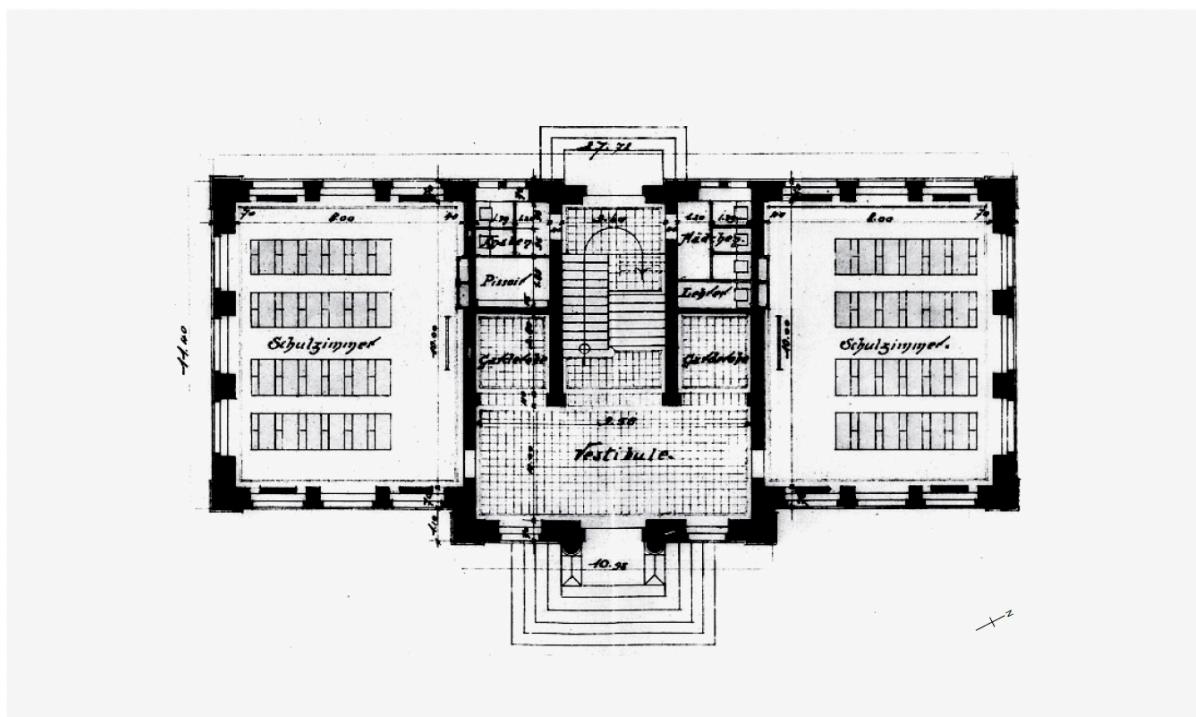
Architect:

Arnold Geiser

Features:

- One of the first „Grossschulhäuser“ with an expanded room programme
- New floor plan type
- Longitudinal building with longitudinal corridor
- School rooms lit from two sides
- Special rooms such as a singing hall, teachers‘ room or drawing room
- Late historical style
- Clear departure from late classicist models of the 19th century
- The building is structured by risalites in the style of the Neo-Renaissance
- Inspired by castle architecture
- Pointed lucarn roofs
- Triangular dormers
- Helmet bars
- Two-coloured slate roofing
- Purified in the 1930s





# Dachslernstrasse Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1897

Address:

Dachslernstrasse 6, 8048 Zurich

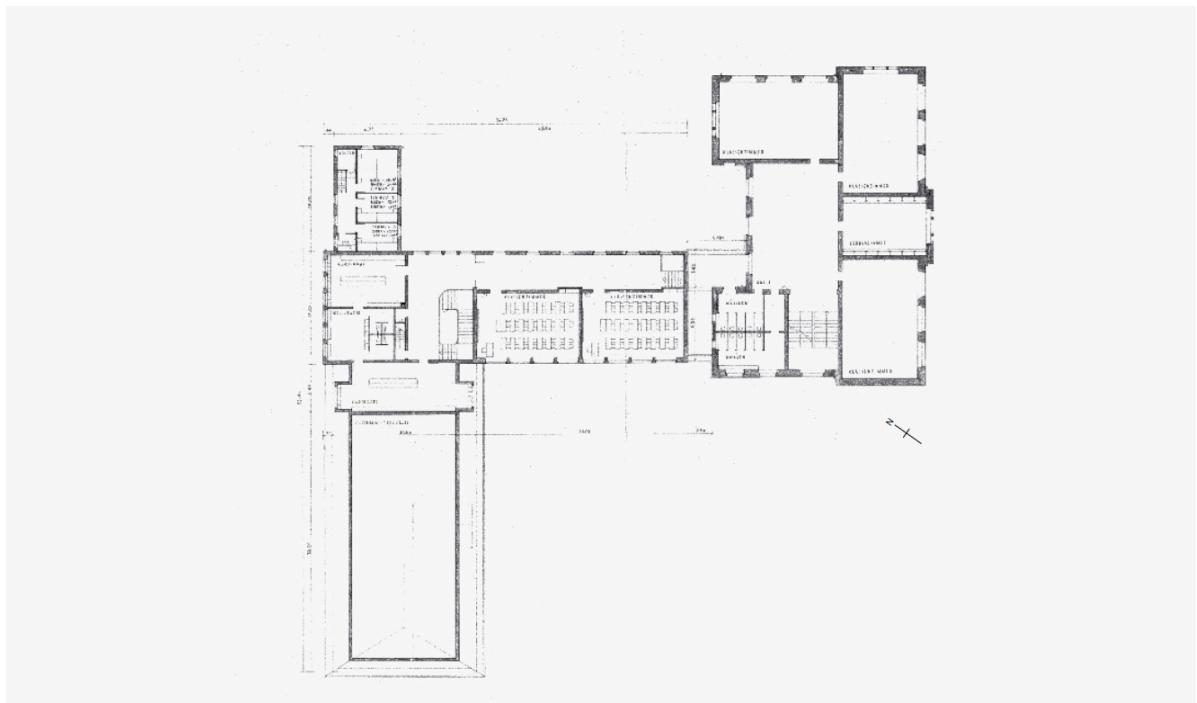
Architect:

Adolf Asper

Features:

- „Normalschulhaus“ according to the instructions of the government council
- Central access axis
- One large schoolroom on each side with light on three sides
- Late Classicist tradition at the transition to Historicism
- Three floors
- Strictly symmetrical
- Gable roof
- Dominant central arcade with balcony ending
- Orchestrated in neo-Renaissance style
- Cornice
- Joint cut
- Corner ashlar
- Window roofing
- Symmetrical ground plan at that time only common in rural areas





# Buhn Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1899

Address:

Höhenring 36, 8052 Zurich

Architects:

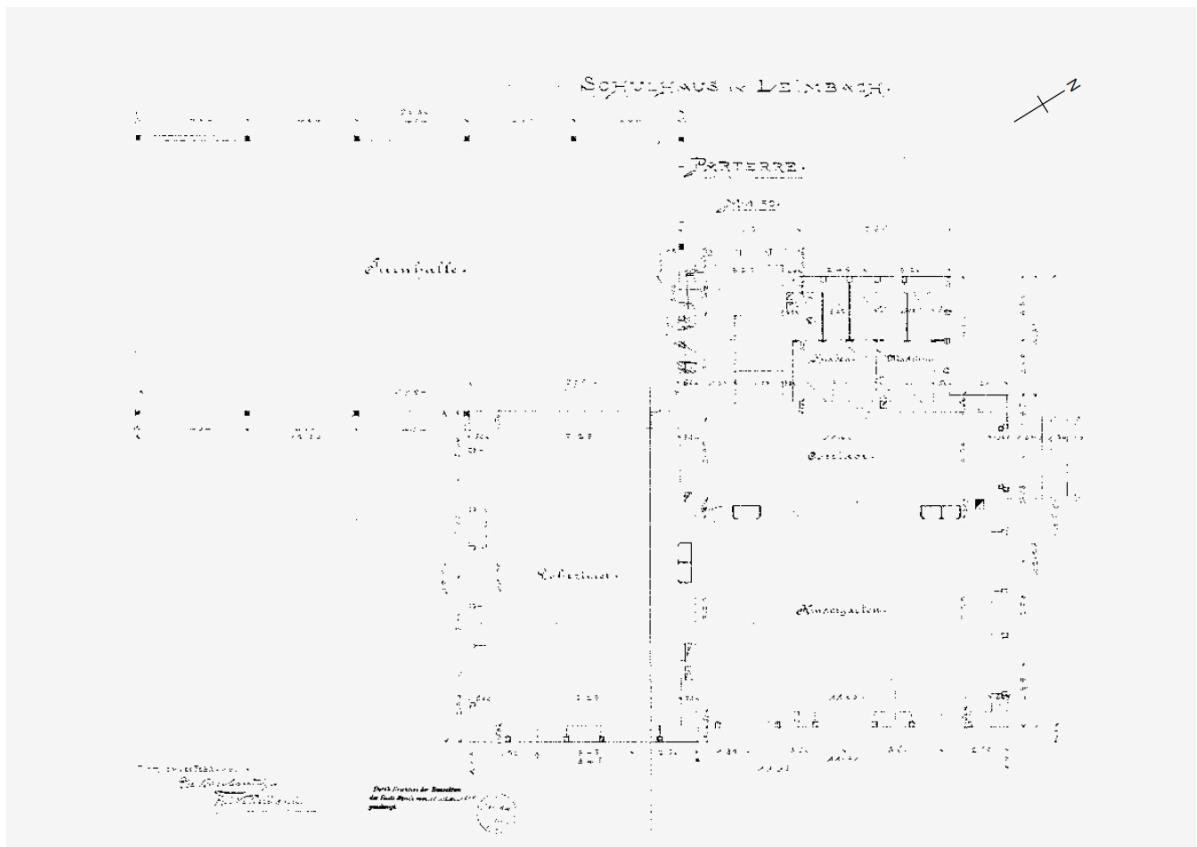
Johann Metzger

Karl Scheer

Features:

- Merging of two floor plan types
- Central access in the historic building
- Staircase hall
- Three classrooms on each floor with light from three sides
- Longitudinal corridor at the rear in the newer annexe
- Southeast-facing classrooms accessible via corridor
- Late historic school building from the 19th century
- Central risalit
- Quarry stone masonry on the ground floor
- Corner ashlar
- Cornice
- Annex with hipped roof in 1940s style
- Staircase and visible ceiling beams preserved





# Leimbach Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1900

Address:

Wegackerstrasse 40, 8041 Zurich

Architect:

Friedrich Wehrli

Features:

- Originally elaborately decorated
- Country schoolhouse from the turn of the century
- Building shell strongly purified in the 1940s
- Stepped gables and rusticated elements disappeared
- Changes in the interior layout





# Angelrain Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1902-1903

Address:

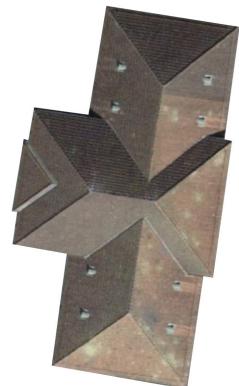
Angelrainstrasse 13, 5600 Lenzburg

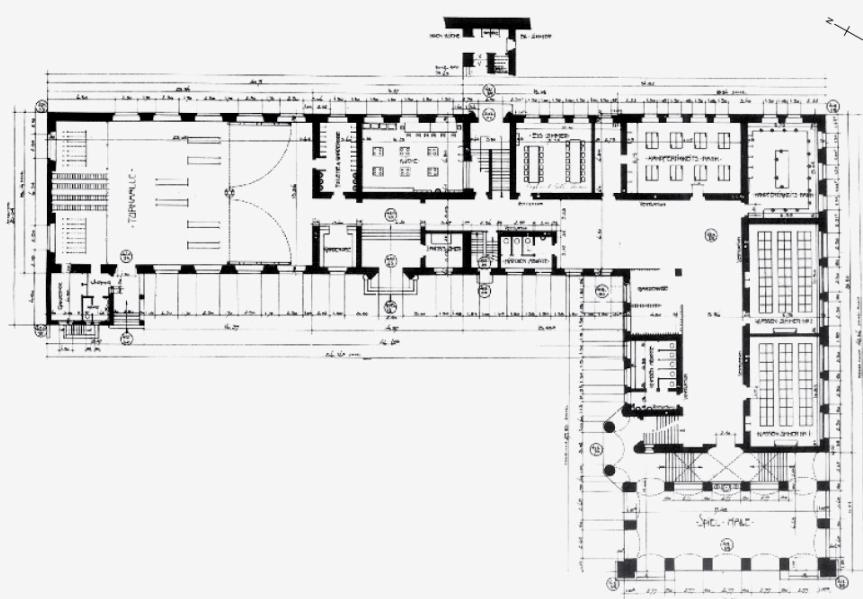
Architect:

Theodor Bertschinger

Features:

- Palace-like large building
- Historicism
- Side wings added later
- Strictly axially symmetrical
- Strongly structured central risalit of sandstone
- Two side wings
- Entrance facade facing east towards the old town opposite
- Rear façade of western design with mighty staircase risalit
- Flat hipped roofs
- Domed rectangular windows
- Nine window axes set in three strictly regular rows
- Sandstone building
- Upper storey side wings plastered
- Cornice band
- Ground floor designed as a plinth
- Three-axis middle wing
- Rusticated ashlar masonry
- Blind niches
- Sandstone balustrades and fielded parapets
- Narrow pilaster strips
- City-side portal framed by jointed pilasters





# Münchhalde Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1910

Address:

Mühlebachstrasse 180, 8008 Zurich

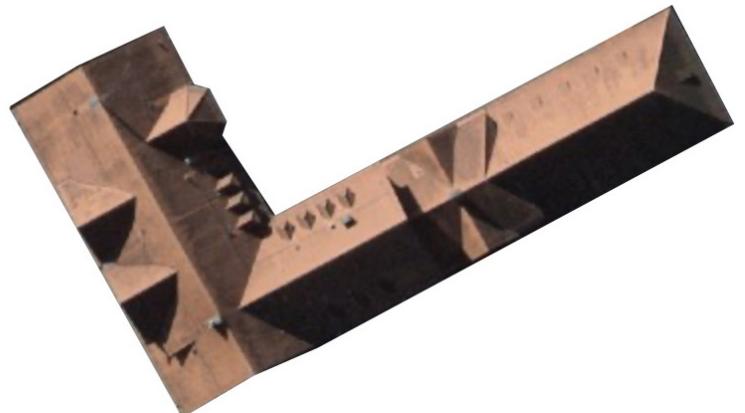
Architects:

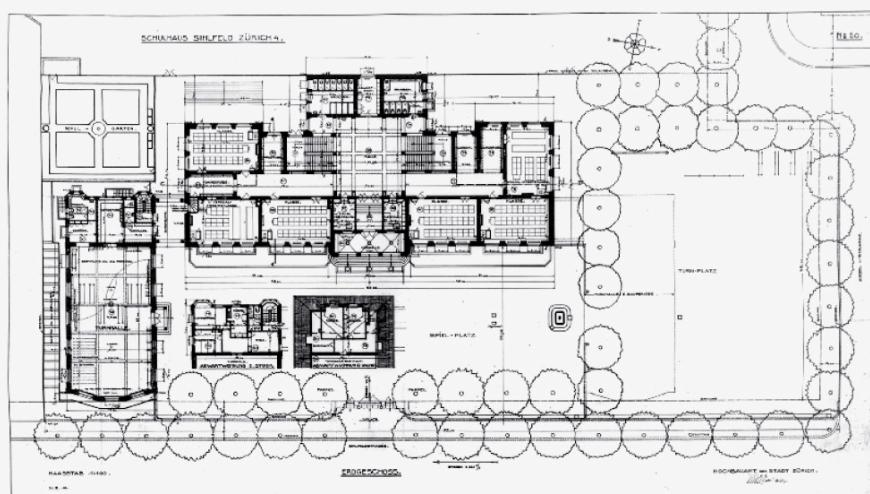
Jakob Emil Meier-Braun

Jakob August Arter

Features:

- L-shaped school building type
- Turning away from symmetry
- Generous circulation rooms with two staircases instead of corridors
- Long, unilaterally lit classrooms
- Room programme supplemented by special rooms
- Classrooms in the main wing along the south-east and north facades
- Northern end with slightly lower gymnasium wing
- Spacious break hall with semicircular staircase tower
- Massive roof
- Distinctive twin skylights in the south
- Representative of the Heimatstil





# Sihlfeld Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1911

Address:

Sihlfeldstrasse 165, 8004 Zurich

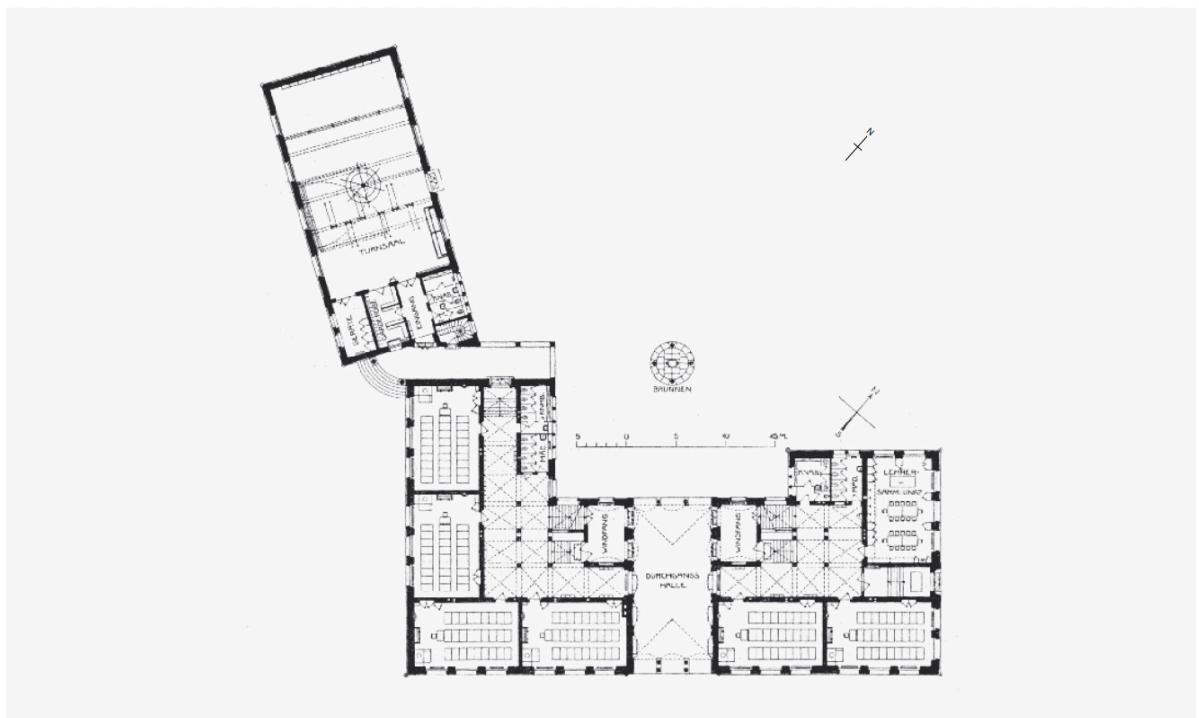
Architect:

Friedrich Fissler

Features:

- „Grossschulhaus“
- Cross-connection
- Strictly symmetrical ground plan
- Stylistically between Heimatstil and New Baroque
- Colossal order
- Knobwork
- Volute motifs
- Two skylights above the south facade added later





# Letten Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1913 - 1915

Address:

Rousseaustrasse 43, 8037 Zurich

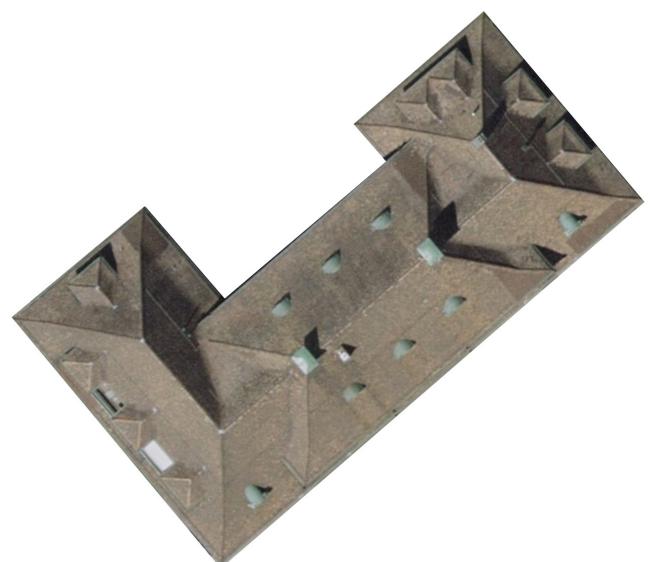
Architects:

Alfred Bräm

Heinrich Bräm

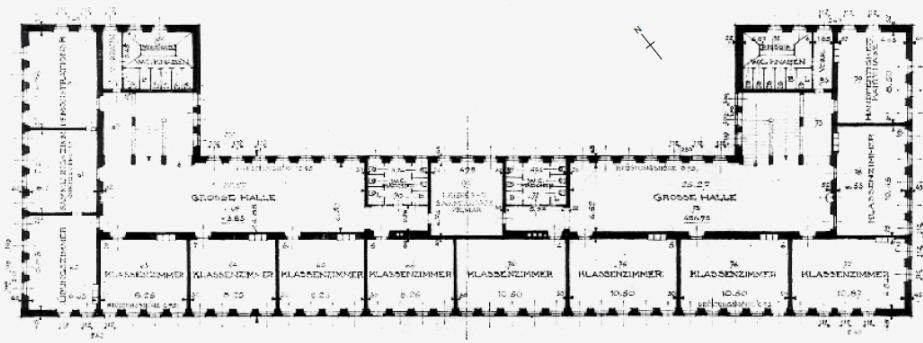
Features:

- „Grossschulhaus“
- 22 classrooms
- Angled building
- Access via several staircases
- Corridors extended into spacious halls
- Classrooms and special rooms lined up next to each other
- Four floors
- Large interlocking hipped roofs
- Symmetrical main front
- Three-arched passageway to the rear schoolyard
- Staggered building volume at the rear according to functional criteria
- Red plaster
- Typical example of Heimatstil buildings
- Deliberate distance to the school building from the period of historicism





1816 Zürich. Schulhaus Milchbuck



# Milchbuck Schoolhouse

Construction period:

1929

Address:

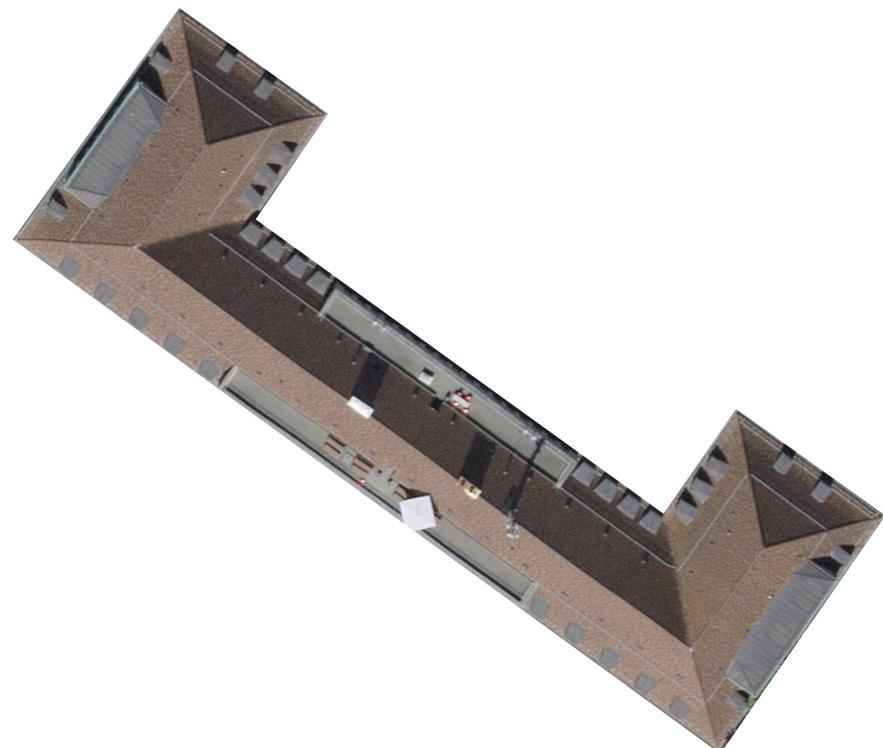
Guggachstrasse 11-15, 8057 Zurich

Architect:

Albert Frölich

Features:

- U-shaped
- Monumental „Grossschulhaus“
- Strict symmetry
- Elongated, single-lit classrooms facing southeast
- Access through four staircases
- Castle-like school complex
- Consisting of five buildings
- Playgrounds and sports fields enclosed in a horseshoe shape
- Threshold from the neoclassical period to the new building style
- Elongated perforated facade
- Hipped roof
- Two corner risalites
- Three floors
- Objective and functional design



Anleitung  
über die  
Erbauung von Schulhäusern.

Von dem  
Erziehungsrate des Kantons Zürich  
gemäß §. 12 des Gesetzes über die Organisation  
des gesammten Unterrichtswesens  
erlassen.

Zürich,  
gedruckt in der Schulhess'schen Buchdruckerei.

1835

Der Erziehungsrath des Kantons Zürich

mit Bezugnahme auf §. 12 des Schulgesetzes und auf §. 15. des Gesetztes, betreffend die Ertheilung einer näheren Anleitung für Erbauung neuer Schulhäuser im Allgemeinen und für die zweckmässige Einrichtung der Schulzimmer ins Besondere,

auf den Antrag der zweiten Sektion,  
beschliesst:

- 1) Jedem Schulverwalter, jeder Gemeinds- und Bezirksschulpflege soll die gedruckte Anleitung über Erbauung von Schulhäusern und spätere Pläne mit den Baubeschreibungen mitgetheilt werden.
- 2) Die Schulbauten sollten soviel möglich in Uebereinstimmung mit der Anleitung ausgeführt werden.
- 3) Wo die Lokalität oder andere Gründe eine Abweichung nothwendig machen, sind diese der Anerkennung der Bezirksschulpflege zu unterlegen.
- 4) Der Antrag zur Auswahl einer Baustelle geht von der Gemeindsschulpflege an die Schulgenossenschaft. Ist derselbe angenommen, so unterliegt er noch der Genehmigung der Bezirksschulpflege.
- 5) Ehe der Bau unternommen wird, ist der Plan desselben der Bezirksschulpflege zur Genehmigung einzugeben, welche nur dann ertheilt wird, wenn der Bauplan durch die Anleitung oder durch erwiesene Nothwendigkeit allfälliger Abweichungen gerechtfertigt ist.
- 6) Nachdem der Bau unter Dach gebracht ist, kann für ein Schulhaus mit Lehrerwohnung eine Unterstützung des Staates nachgesucht werden.  
Hierbei ist einzugeben:
  - a) Die spezifizierte Rechnung über die ergangenen oder noch bevorstehenden Kosten, worin jedoch die Frohdienste nicht in Rechnung zu bringen sind.
  - b) Ein Zeugnis der Bezirksschulpflege, dass der Bau gemäss dem von ihr genehmigten Plane unter Dach gebracht, und eine Wohnung für den Lehrer in dem Schulhause eingerichtet worden sei.

Aktum Zürich, den 19. Herbstmonat 1835.

Im Namen des Erziehungsrathes,

Der Präsident desselben:

M. Hirzel.

Der zweite Seäretär:

J.H. Egli.

Anleitung  
Über  
die Erbauung von Schulhäusern

Erster Abschnitt.

Baustelle, Lage und Umgebung des Schulhauses.

§. 1.

Das Schulhaus soll auf einem trockenen und so viel möglich auf einem freien, offenen Platze stehen.

§. 2.

Bei der Auswahl der Baustelle sind Landstrassen, geräuschvolle Gewerbe, so wie Gewerbe, welche einen übeln Geruch verbreiten, nach Möglichkeit auszuweichen.

§. 3.

Es soll soviel möglich darauf gesehen werden, dass alle Schulkinder oder doch der grösste Theil gleich weit zur Schule habe.

§. 4.

Es ist wünschbar, dass in der Umgebung des Schulhauses oder in dessen Nähe ein Garten für den Lehrer könne angebracht werden; ebenso ist die Nähe eine Brunnens wünschenswerth.

## Zweiter Abschnitt.

### Von dem Lehrzimmer und der Bestuhlung.

#### §. 5.

Jedes Lehrzimmer muss den für die Zahl der Kinder erforderlichen Raum, Gänge zur Beaufsichtigung durch den Lehrer und zum Herausstehen der Schüler, einen Platz vor den Wandtafeln und dem Sitze des Lehrers, einen Wandschrank und einen Tisch mit verschliessbarer Schublade für den Lehrer enthalten.

#### §. 6.

Das Lehrzimmer soll in der Regel ein längliches Viereck bilden, annähernd im Verhältnis einer Breite von zwei Theilen zu einer Länge von drei Theilen.

#### §. 7.

Das Licht muss bei einfachen Schulhäusern von den beiden längern Seiten einfallen und zwar, wo nicht Lokalhindernisse entgegenstehen, von der Morgen- und Abendseite her. In der Mitte der einen der fensterlosen Seiten wird der erhöhte Sitz des Lehrers und rechts und links desselben die beiden Wandtafeln, auf der entgegengesetzten Seite die Thüre, auf der einen Seite derselben der Schrank und auf der andern der Ofen angebracht. Bei doppelten Schulhäusern findet die gleiche Regel ihre Anwendung; ausgenommen, es würde eine Beleuchtung von drei Seiten (laut Plan Nr. VI und VII) vorgezogen.

#### §. 8.

Für den Gang vor den Wandtafeln ist eine Breite von 5', für denjenigen beim Eingange 4', für den Gang an den übrigen beiden Seiten 3' und für den mittlern Gang, der die Elementarschüler von den Realschülern trennt, eine Breite von 3', und bei grösseren Schulen für den Gang von der Thüre zum Sitze des Lehrers, der die Knaben von den Mädchen trennt, eine Breite von 3' bestimmt. Bei Schulhäusern, von drei Seiten beleuchtet, werden die Bänke in drei Reihen mit zwei Durchgängen und zwei Seitengängen gegen die fensterlose, dunkle Zimmerseite gerichtet.

#### §. 9.

Für die Bestuhlung gelten folgende Bestimmungen:

(S. Plan a.)

- a) Der Tisch erhält eine Breite von 15''. Davon bleiben 3'' horizontal, in welche gläserne Dintenfässer mit beweglichen Schiebern einzusenken sind. Die übrige Fläche senkt sich auf 2''. Unter dem Tische ist ein Bücherbrett 9'' breit, 6-8'' unter dem Dintenbrett. Die Höhe des Tisches bis auf das Dintenbrett ist 28-34'', je nach dem Alter der Schüler.
- b) Die Entfernung der Bank von der innern Kante des Tischblattes sei  $2\frac{1}{2}$ '', ihre Höhe 18-22'' und ihre Breite 10''. Jeder mit seiner Bank verbundne Tisch soll beweglich sein.

- c) Für jedes Kind ist am Tische eine Länge von  $1 \frac{1}{2}'$  in Berechnung zu bringen. Jeder Sitz erhält eine Nummer.
- d) Der Raum zum Durchgehen zwischen zwei Tischen soll  $8''$  betragen.
- e) Unter dem Tische wir eine Latte zum Anstellen der Füsse angebracht.

§. 10.

Die Dimensionen des Schulzimmers sind mit Bezug auf §. 8 und 9 folgender Massen bestimmt:

- a) Für ein Schulzimmer von 25-50 Schülern  
6 Doppelreihen Schultische mit Bänken, jede Doppelreihe für 8 Schüler = 48 Schüler. Diese 6 Reihen mit den 4 Durchgängen fordern von der Länge des Zimmers  $16', 5''$  und die Gänge vor den Tafeln, beim Eingange und dem Gange zwischen der Elementar- und Real-Abteilung  $12'$ . Die Länge des Schulzimmers ist demnach  $16', 5'' + 12' = 28 \frac{5}{12}'$ . Die Doppelreihe der Schultische für 8 Schüler fordert von der Breite des Zimmers  $12'$  und die Gänge in der Mitte und an den Seiten  $9'$ . Die Breite des Schulzimmers beträgt also  $12' + 9' = 21'$ . Der Quadratraum desselben ist  $28 \frac{5}{12}' \times 21' = 596 \frac{3}{4} \bullet'$ .
- b) Für die Schulzimmer von 50-75 Schülern.  
7 Doppelreihen Schultische, jede Doppelreihe für 10 Schüler = 70 Schüler. Diese 7 Reihen mit den 5 Durchgängen fordern von der Länge des Zimmers  $19 \frac{3}{8}'$  und die Gänge vor den Tafeln u.f.f.  $12'$ . Die Länge des Schulzimmers ist demnach  $19 \frac{3}{8}' + 12' = 31 \frac{3}{8}'$ . Die Doppelreihe der Schultische für 10 Schüler fordert von der Breite des Zimmers  $15'$  und die Gänge  $9'$ . Die Breite des Schulzimmers beträgt also  $15' + 9' = 24'$ . Der Quadratraum desselben ist  $31 \frac{3}{8}' \times 24' = 753 \bullet'$
- c) Für ein Schulzimmer von 75- 100 Schülern  
8 Doppelreihen Schultische, jede Doppelreihe für 12 Schüler = 96 Schüler. Diese 8 Reihen mit den 6 Durchgängen fordern von der Länge des Zimmers  $22 \frac{1}{3}'$  und die Gänge von den Tafeln u.f.f.  $12'$ . Die Länge des Schulzimmers ist demnach  $22 \frac{1}{3}' + 12' = 34 \frac{1}{3}'$ . Die Doppelreihe der Schultische für 12 Schüler fordert von der Breite des Zimmers  $18'$  und die Gänge  $9'$ . Die Breite des Schulzimmers beträgt also  $18' + 9' = 27'$ . Der Quadratraum desselben ist  $34 \frac{1}{3}' \times 27' = 927 \bullet'$
- d) Für ein Schulzimmer von 100-120 Schülern.  
9 Doppelreihen-Schultische, jede Doppelreihe für 13 Schüler = 117 Schüler. Diese 9 Reihen mit den 7 Durchgängen fordern von der Länge des Zimmers  $25 \frac{7}{24}'$  und die Gänge vor den Tafeln u.f.f.  $12'$ . Die Länge des Schulzimmers ist demnach  $25 \frac{7}{24}' + 12' = 37 \frac{7}{24}'$ . Die Doppelreihe der Schultische für 13 Schüler fordert von der Breite des Zimmers  $19 \frac{1}{2}'$  und die Gänge  $9'$ . Die Breite des Schulzimmers beträgt also  $19 \frac{1}{2}' + 9' = 28 \frac{1}{2}'$ . Der Quadratraum desselben ist  $37 \frac{7}{24}' \times 28 \frac{1}{2}' = 1062 \frac{13}{16} \bullet'$ .

Den Schulgenossenschaften wird empfohlen, je nach den örtlichen Verhältnissen und den bisherigen Erfahrungen für eine künftige Vermehrung der Alltagsschüler einen grösseren Raum in Anschlag zu bringen, als für die vorhandenen erforderlich wäre, und wo die Zahl derselben gegen 100 ansteigt, auf zwei Lehrzimmer und zwei Lehrerwohnungen Bedacht zu nehmen.

§. 11.

Die Höhe der Schulzimmer sei nicht unter 10 Schuh.

§. 12.

Die Höhe der Fenster soll nicht unter 6' und ihre Breite nicht unter 4' betragen. Der Raum zwischen der Diele und den Fenstergesimsen betrage nicht mehr als  $\frac{1}{2}'$ .

§. 13.

Auf jeder der Lichtseiten des Lehrzimmers soll wenigstens in Einem der innern Fenster eine Scheibe zum Oeffnen eingerichtet, ebenso in dem Vorfenster ein Flügel angebracht werden.

### Dritter Abschnitt.

#### Von der Lehrerwohnung.

##### §. 14.

Nicht nur bei Schulen erster, sondern auch zweiter Klasse, wird die Verbindung von Lehrerwohnungen mit den Schulzimmern empfohlen.

##### §. 15.

Die Lehrerwohnung soll die Hälfte des Schulhauses einnehmen, und enthalten:

- a) eine geräumige Wohnstube mit Nebenkammer,
- b) eine Küche,
- c) zwei Kammern,
- d) eine Winde,
- e) einen Keller,
- f) einen Holzbehälter,
- g) einen besonderen Abtritt.

### Vierter Abschnitt.

#### Von den Abritten.

##### §. 16.

Wo die Abritte nicht in einem Nebengebäude ausser dem Hause angebracht werden können, sind sie in das Stegenhaus oder in die Hausflur, und zwar wo möglich gegen die nördliche Seite zu verlegen, und von dem übrigen Theile des Gebäudes wohl abzuschliessen.

##### §. 17.

Die Zahl der Abritte ist auf wenigstens zwei, auch bei kleinen Schulen, bei grössern auf vier, für Knaben und Mädchen getrennt, bestimmt. In Schulhäusern ohne Wohnung ist ein besonderer Abtritt für den Lehrer anzubringen.

##### §. 18.

Zu Abhaltung des übeln Geruches sind die Rohre bis in die Flüssigkeit hinabzuführen.

## Fünfter Abschnitt.

### Von der Beheizung.

#### §. 19.

Für die Beheizung werden Ofen von Gusseisen mit einer auf- und absteigenden Wärmeleitung, umgeben mit einem Mantel von Steinplatten oder gebrannten Steinen, empfohlen.  
(laut Plan b.)

#### §. 20.

Der Durchmesser der eisernen Rohre muss wenigstens 9'' sein. Sie haben sich stets in's Kamin auszumünden. Es wird empfohlen, die Kamine vertikal und bis an 2' von gleicher Oeffnung aufzuführen, dann aber pyramidenförmig um  $\frac{2}{5}$  der untern Weite zu verengern (einzuziehen.)

#### §. 21.

Der Holzbehälter ist vorzugsweise ausser dem Schulhause anzubringen.

## Sechster Abschnitt.

### Von der Eintheilung der Schulgebäude.

#### §. 22.

In Schulhäusern ohne Wohnung dürfte die Hausflur die ganze schmale Seite des Schulhauses an der Nordseite einnehmen. Auf ihr sei angebracht: Die Stubenthüre, die verschliessbare Windentreppen, der Abtritt, wo derselbe nicht in ein Nebengebäude verlegt wird.

#### §. 23.

In Schulhäusern mit Einer Schulstube und Einer Wohnung wird die Schulstube auf den ersten Boden und die Wohnung auf den zweiten verlegt. Die Hausflur werde sowohl im ersten als im zweiten Boden auf der schmalen Seite angebracht.

#### §. 24.

In Schulhäusern mit zwei Lehrzimmern und zwei Lehrerwohnungen sind die Lehrzimmer auf den ersten Boden und die Lehrerwohnungen auf den zweiten Boden anzubringen. Jedoch mag auch je ein Lehrzimmer und eine Wohnung auf den gleichen Boden verlegt werden.

## Siebenter Abschnitt.

### Über Bauart und Baustoff.

#### §. 25.

Der erste Boden (das Erdgeschoss) soll wenigstens 2' über die Erdoberfläche erhoben werden.

#### §. 26.

Wo die Keller nicht unter dem ganzen Gebäude hindurch gehen, soll bei der Verfüllung desjenigen Theiles unter dem Erdgeschosse, welcher nicht zu Kellerraum benutzt wird, auf trockenes Material Rücksicht genommen, und alle Holzstoffe aus demselben sorgfältig entfernt werden.

#### §. 27.

Die Fundamente des Gebäudes sollen auf möglichst festem Grunde ruhen. Bei etwas sumpfigem Boden sind Röste anzuwenden. Es ist insbesondere darüber zu wachen, dass die Fundamentmauern auf dauerhafte Weise angelegt werden.

#### §. 28.

Die Feuermauern sind wo möglich ununterbrochen aus dem Fundamente der Gebäude bis unter das Dachgebäck aufzumauern. Das Mauerwerk darf von dem anstossenden Holzwerke nie ganz unterbrochen werden. Können Feuermauern nicht auf Mauersastz ruhen, so sind sie auf eiserne, eichene oder steinerne Pfosten mit Unterzügen zu setzen.

#### §. 29.

Die Balken dürfen im Keller nirgends eingemauert, sondern sollen wo möglich auf eichene Mauerfedern auf hervorstehende Mauer gelegt werden.

#### §. 30.

Die inneren Scheidewände sollen auf eine feste Grundlage gesetzt werden. Kann dieses nicht durch Wand auf Wand geschehen, so werden hohle Säulen von Gusseisen von 3-5" im Durchmesser anzuwenden empfohlen. Wo es nicht anders möglich ist, als dass man die Scheidewände auf hohle Balken abstellen muss, da sollen sie von Felcklingladen gemacht oder gewittelt sein. Sind sie von Riegelholz, so sollen sie gesprengt werden.

#### §. 31.

Wo Säulen oder Scheidewände auf hohles Kellergeschoss zu stehen kommen, sind senkrecht unter die Säulen wieder steinerne oder eichene Tragsäulen mit einer Fundamentmauer von 4' Länge und 4' Breite zu setzen.

§. 32.

Es sollte wenigstens das erste Stockwerk gemauert werden. Der erste Stock ist von dem zweiten durch einen doppelten Boden zu trennen.

§. 33.

Das Vertäfeln des Zimmers soll erst im zweiten Jahre, nachdem die Mauer ausgetrocknet ist, vorgenommen werden.

§. 34.

Zur Sicherung der Fenster werden auf der Wetterseite 6“ vorstehende Schutzdächer (Fensterschirme) von Schiefertafeln oder von Stein (2“ dick) oder von Gusseisenblättern ( $\frac{1}{4}$ “ dick) empfohlen.

§. 35.

Vorfenster sind in den heizbaren Zimmern unerlässlich. Jalousien und Vorhänge werden empfohlen.

§. 36.

Die Decke des Schulzimmers ist zu pflastern.

§. 37.

Wo die Dächer mit Schiefern gedeckt werden, sind Schutzstangen mit Hacken auf der Seite des Einganges anzubringen und an die Dachsparren zu befestigen.

§. 38.

Das Dach ist mit Rinnen und Rohren zu versehen, die das Wasser auf den Boden führen. Auch dürfen Blitzableiter nicht fehlen.

§. 39.

Bei allen Eingängen ins Haus sind auf beiden Seiten der Treppen Scharreisen anzubringen.

§. 40.

Der Raum um das Schulhaus herum ist mit Kieselsteinen zu pflastern und die Steinebesetze beim Eingang angemessen zu verlängern.



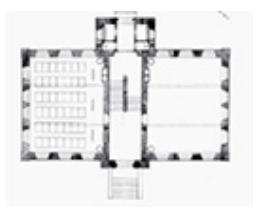




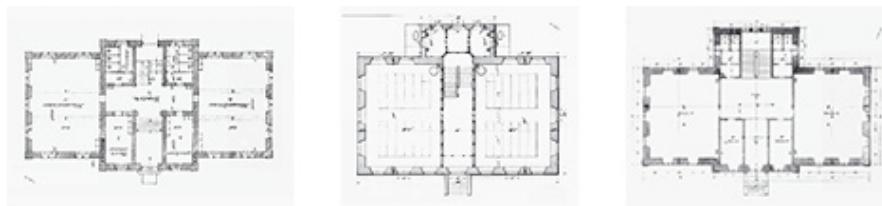
# Series

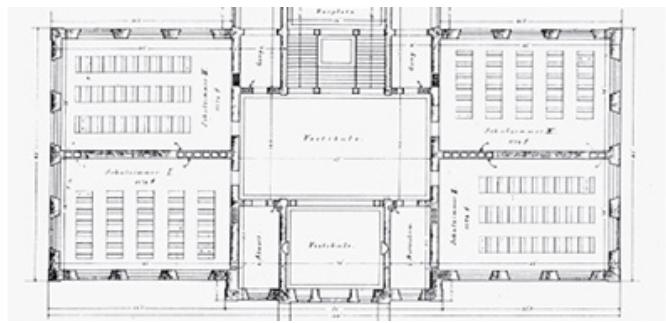
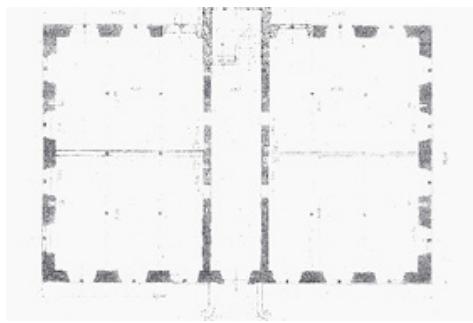
One of Prince's most prominent formats are the so-called series. The arranged images are incredibly specific, almost excessively formal thus strengthening their expression.

Working with series was instrumental in deducing the fundamental features of these schools. We produced our own series examining facades, roof structures and floor plans as well as other more coincidental elements such as basketball hoops and sunblinds.

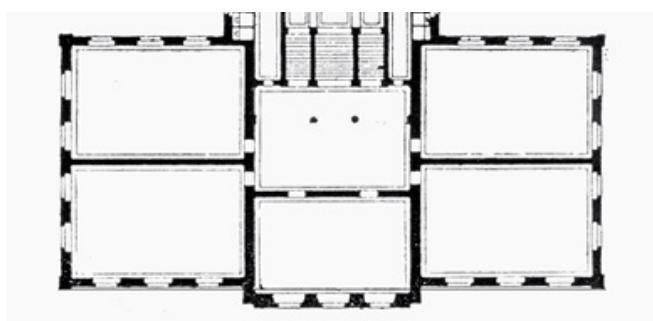


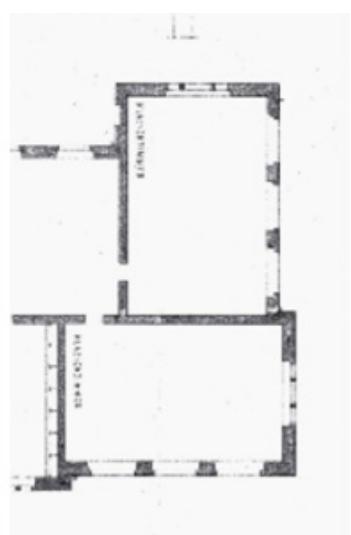
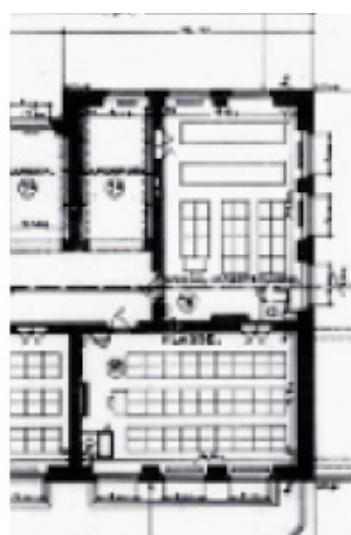
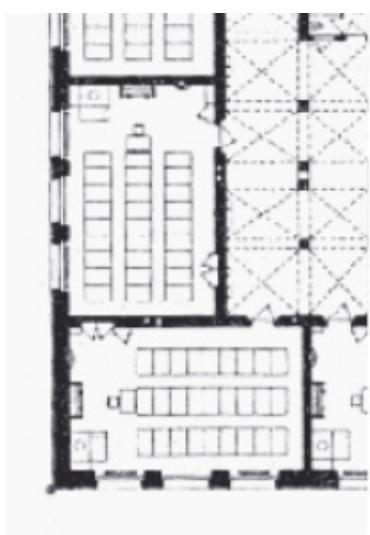
Untitled (school buildings with one classroom per side), a set of seven floorplans, 2022



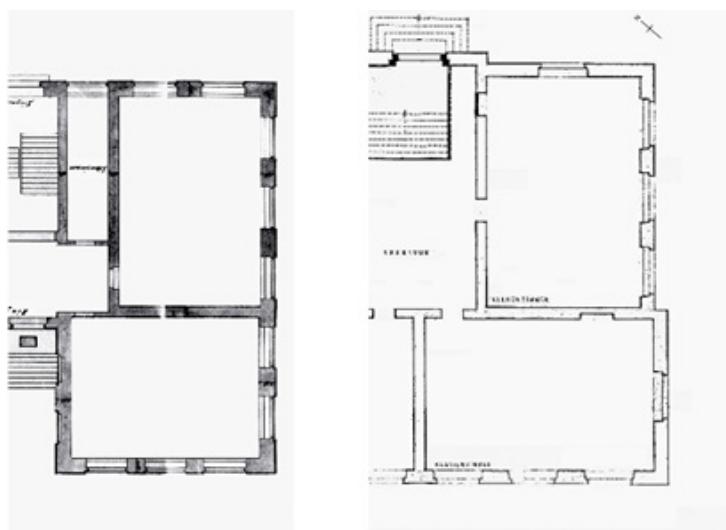


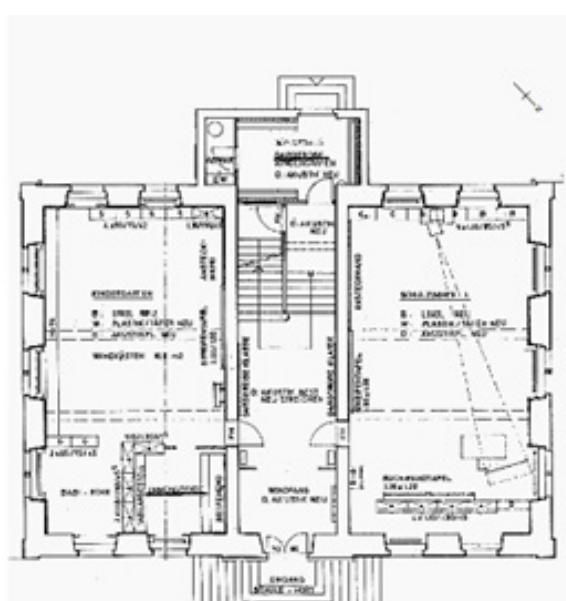
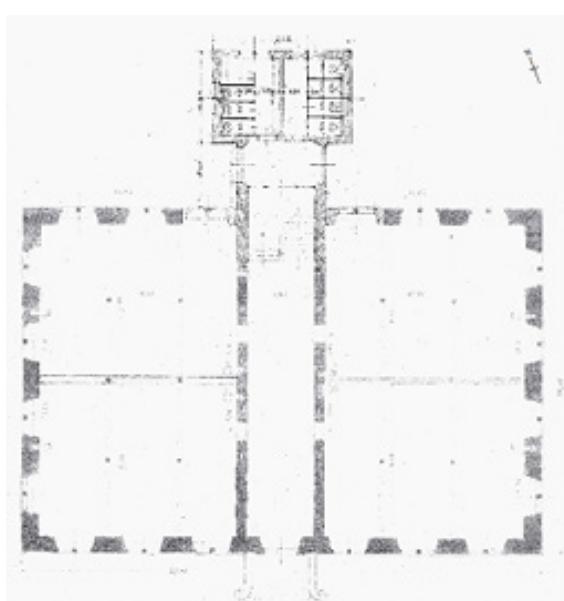
Untitled (school buildings with two classrooms per side), a set of three floorplans, 2022



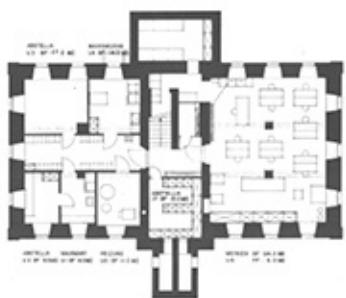
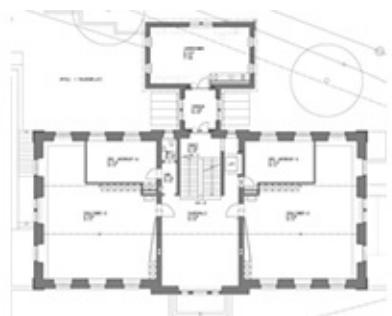


Untitled (classrooms perpendicular to each other),  
a set of five floorplans,  
2022

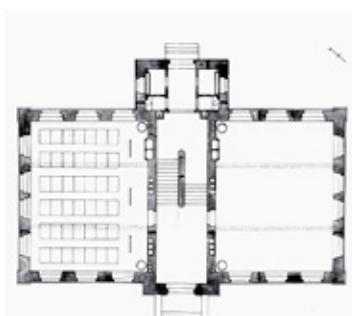


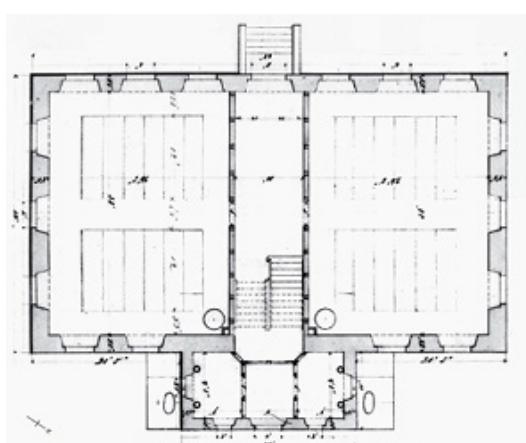


Untitled (risalit proportions with one narrow side),  
a set of two floorplans,  
2022

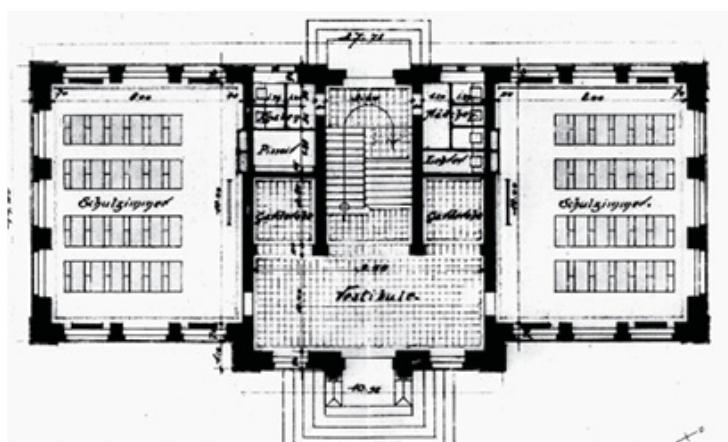


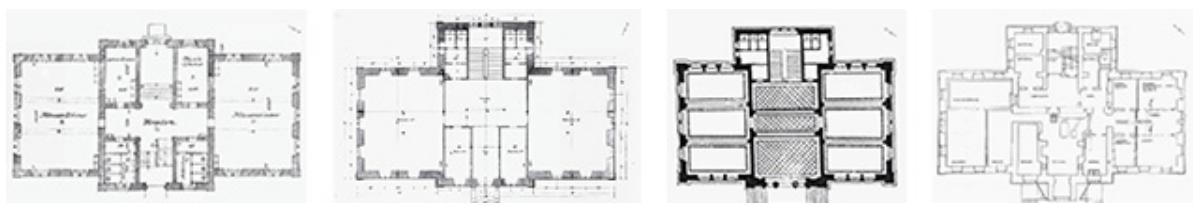
Untitled (risalit proportions with two narrow sides),  
a set of five floorplans,  
2022



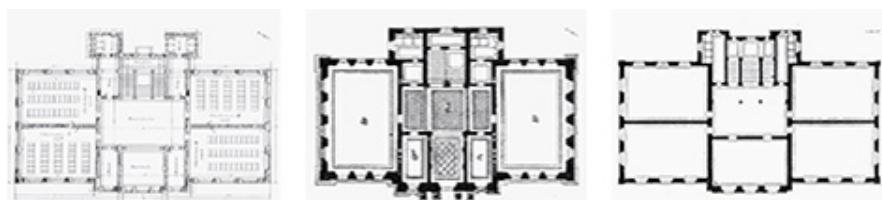


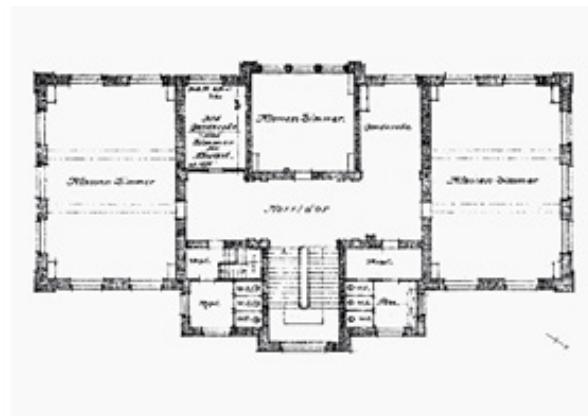
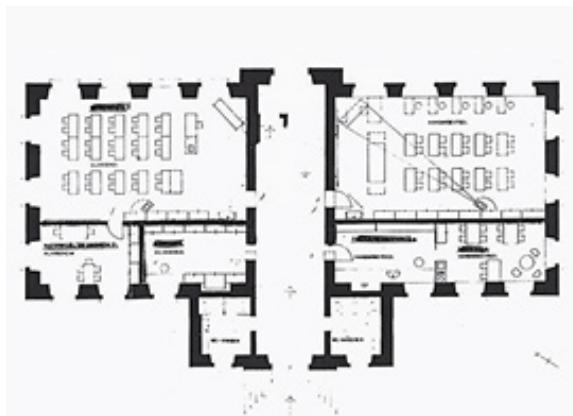
Untitled (risalit proportions with one wide side),  
a set of three floorplans,  
2022



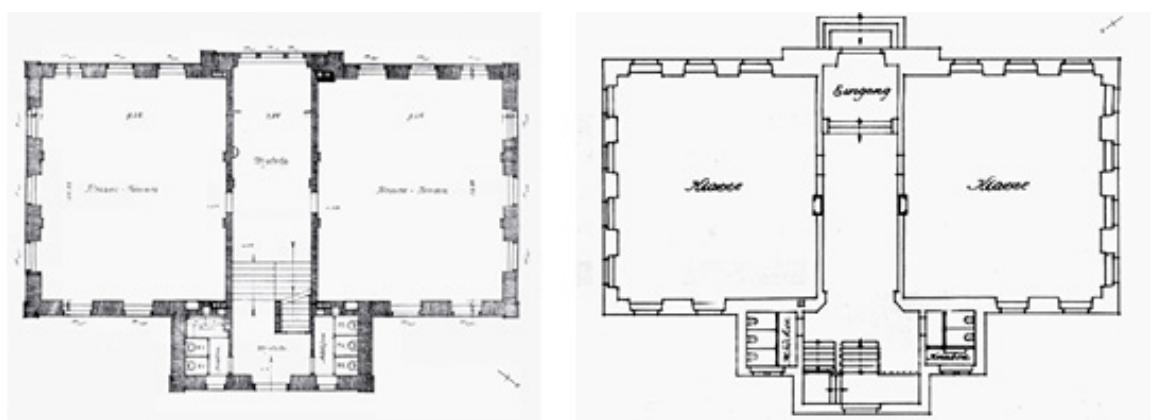


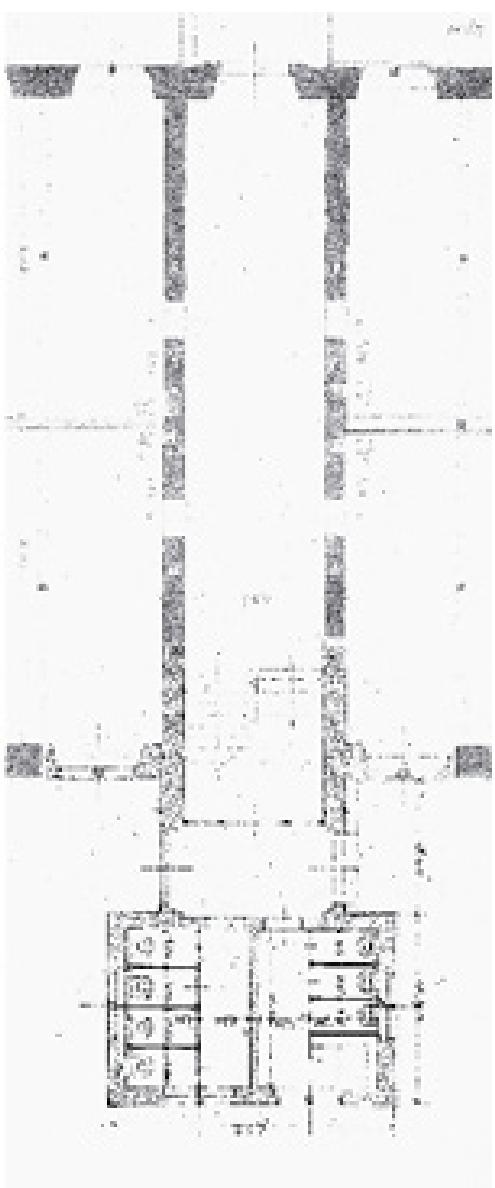
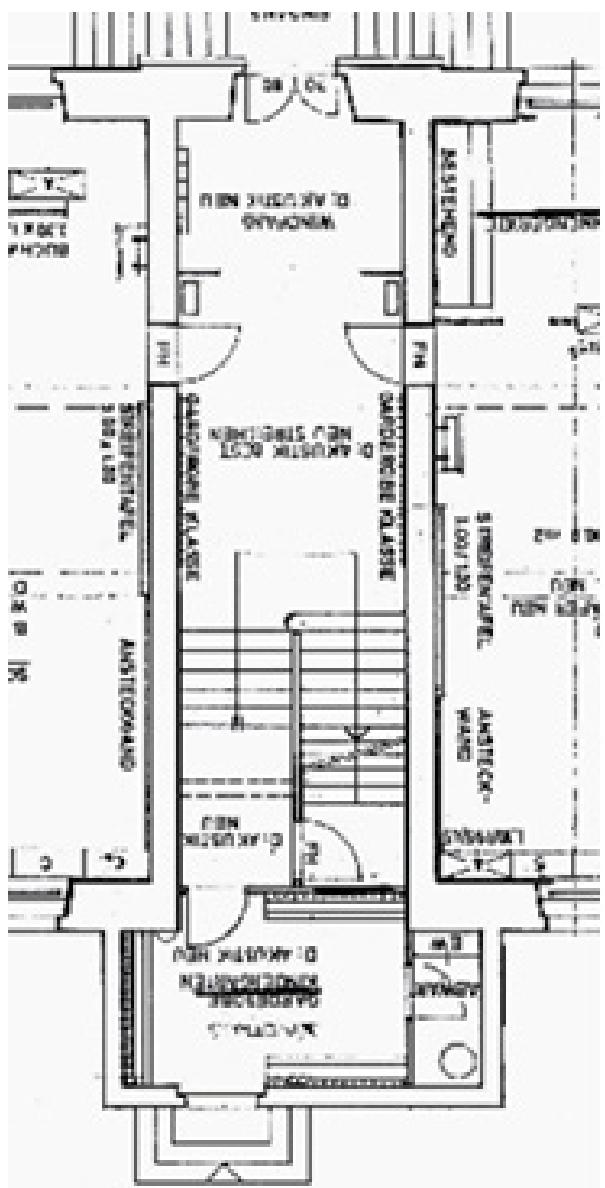
Untitled (risalit proportions with two wide sides),  
a set of seven floorplans,  
2022



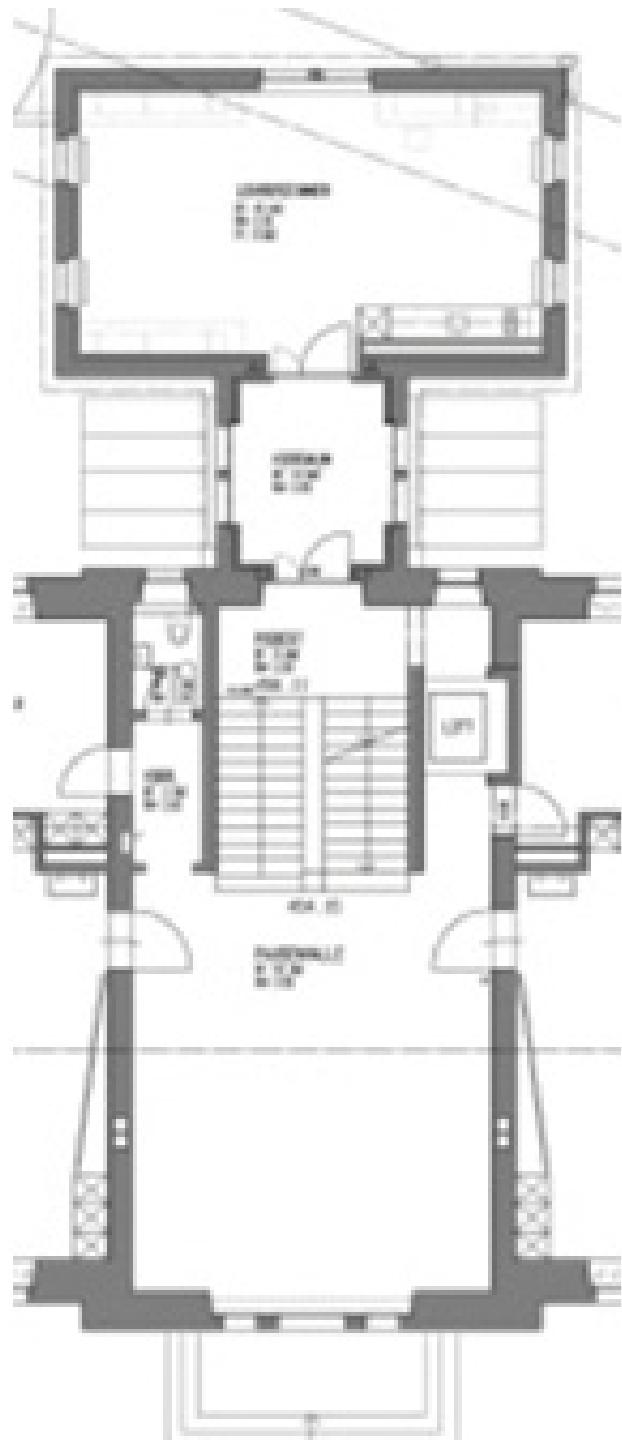
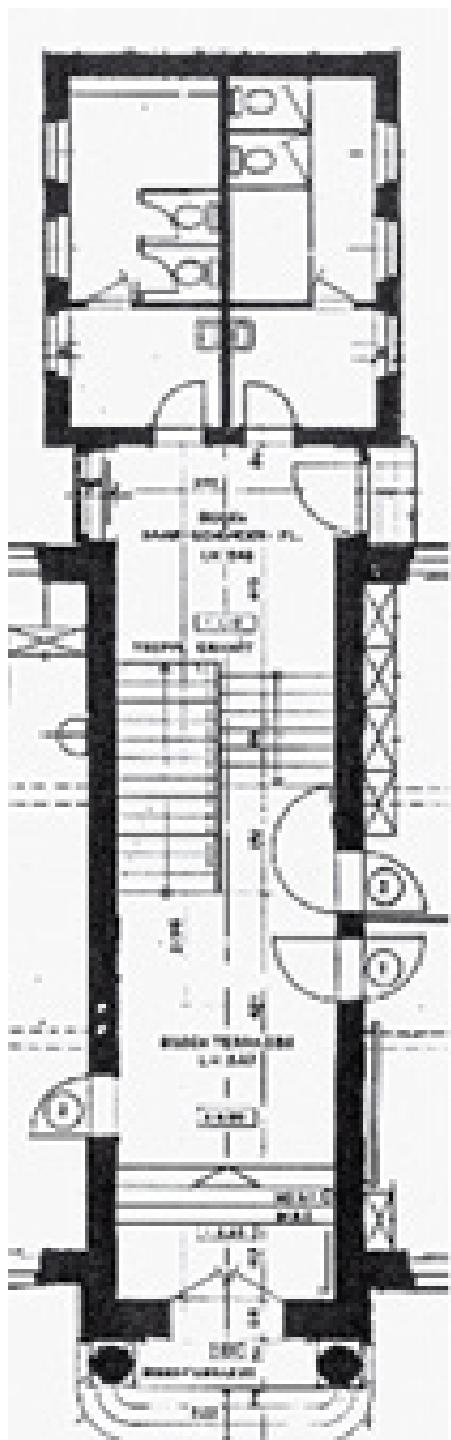


Untitled (risalit proportions with narrow and wide side), a set of four floorplans,  
2022

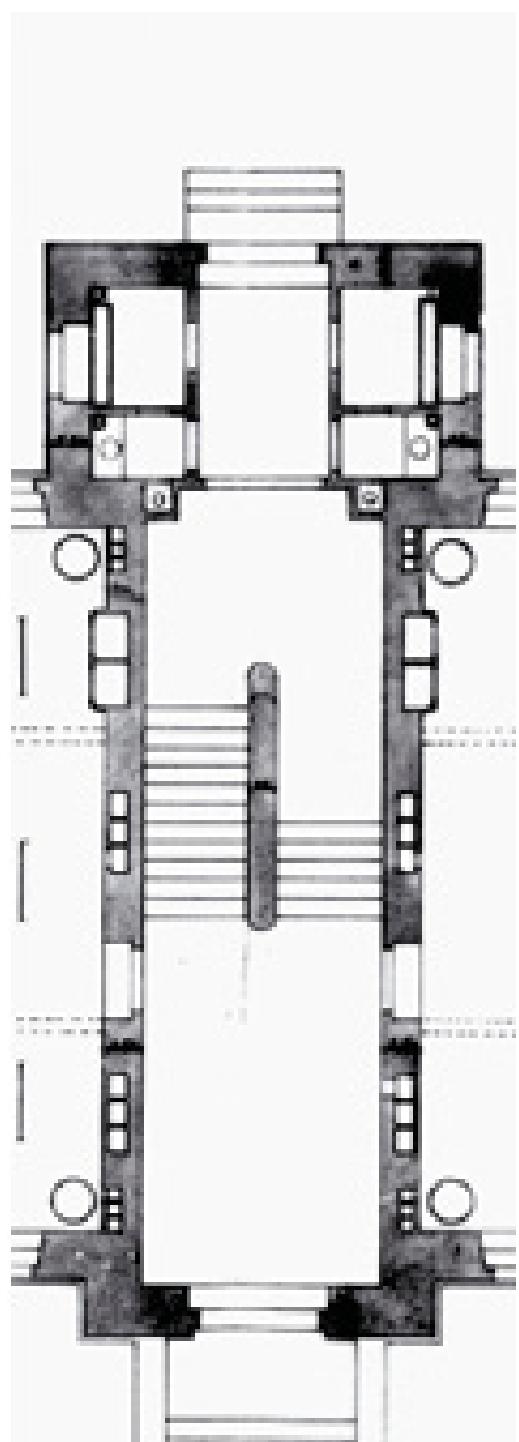
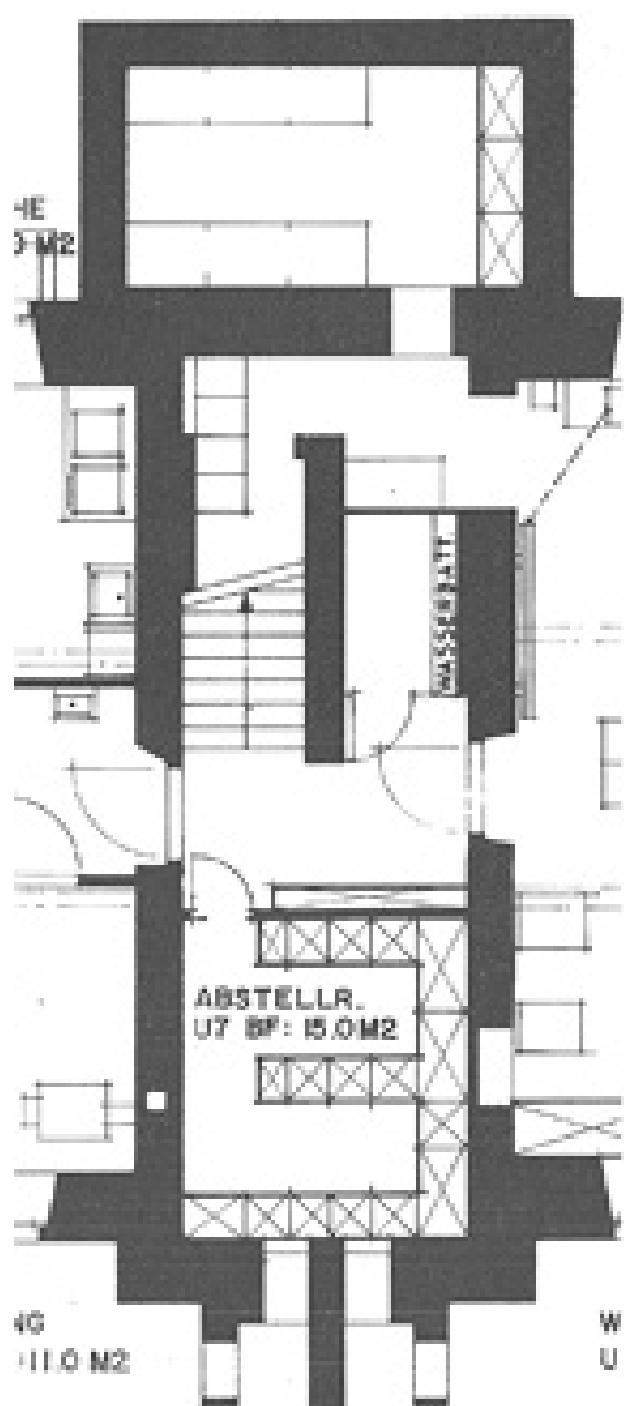


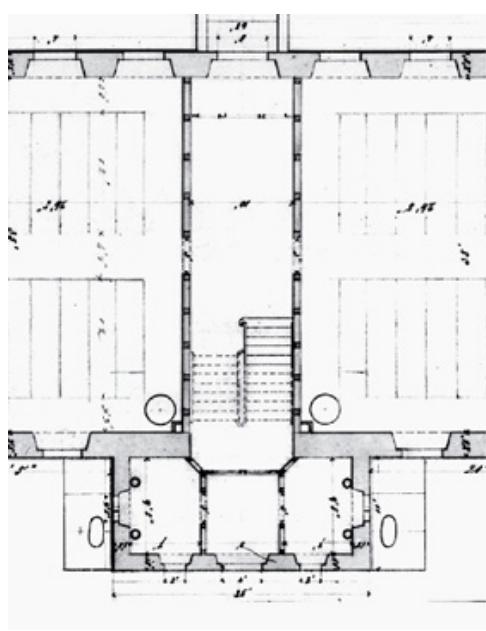


Untitled (risalits with one narrow side),  
a set of two floorplans,  
2022

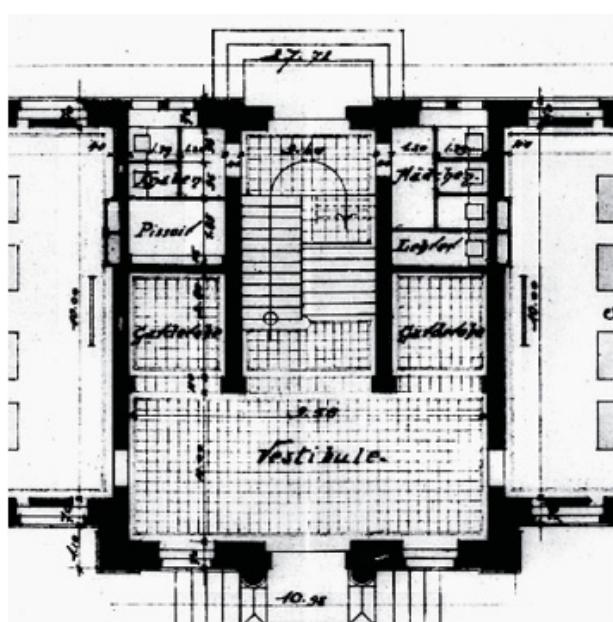


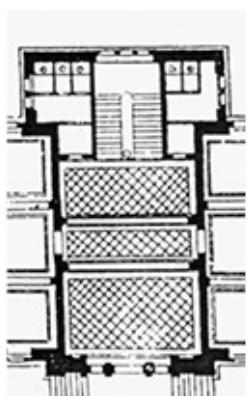
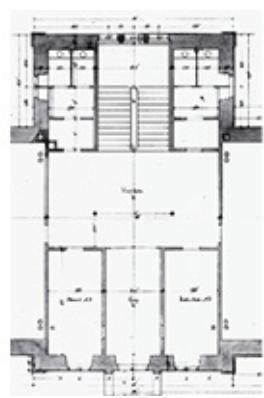
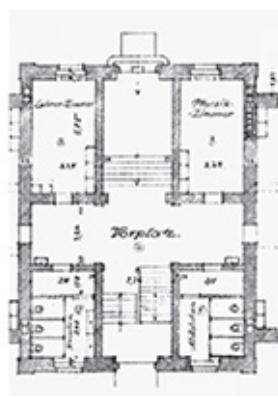
Untitled (risalits with two narrow sides),  
a set of four floorplans,  
2022



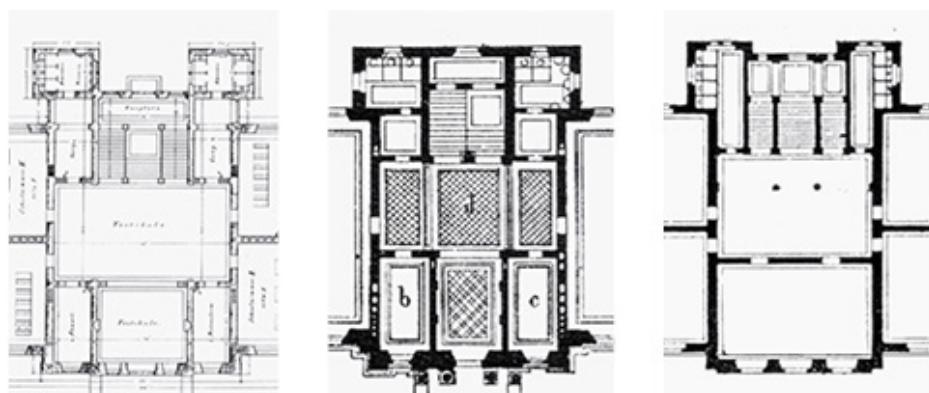


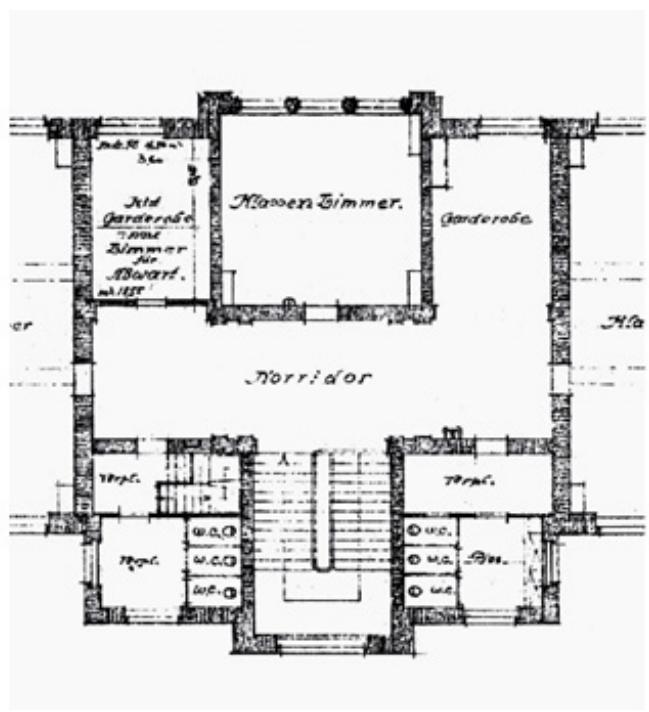
Untitled (risalits with one wide side),  
a set of three floorplans,  
2022



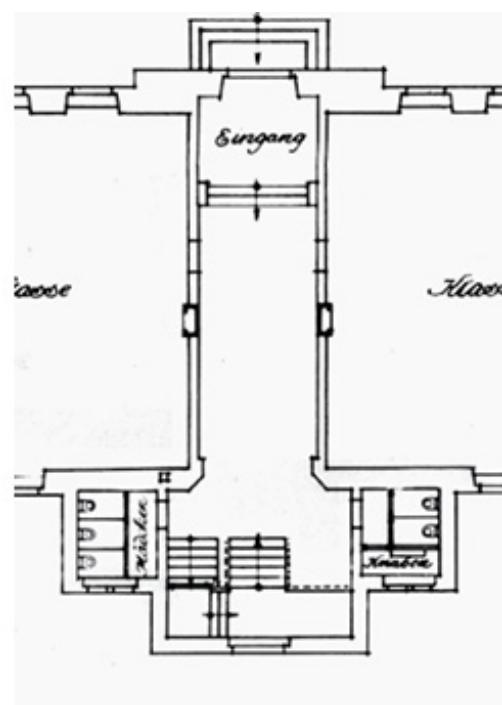
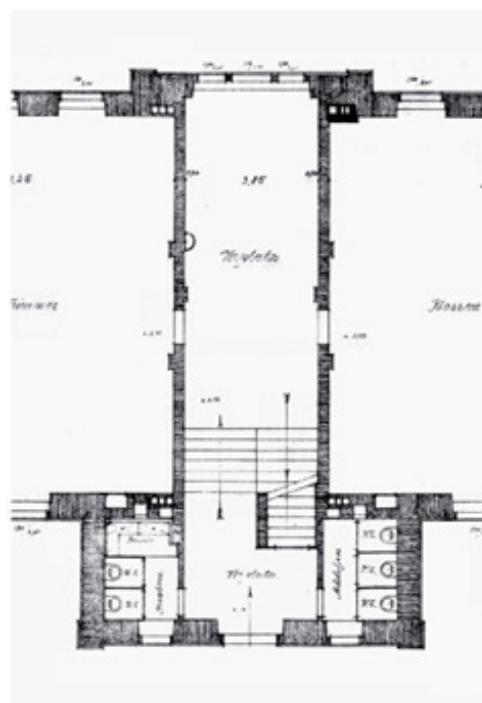


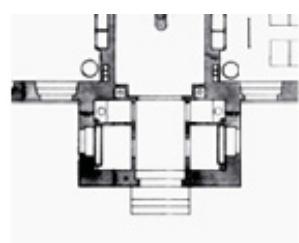
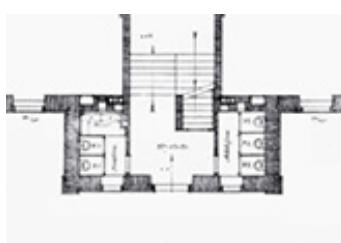
Untitled (risalits with two wide sides),  
a set of seven floorplans,  
2022



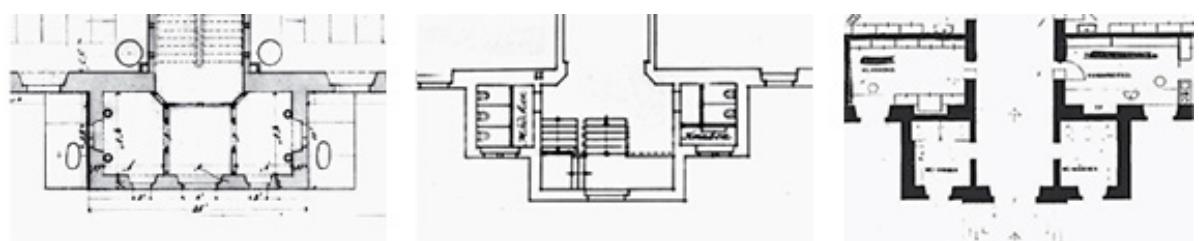


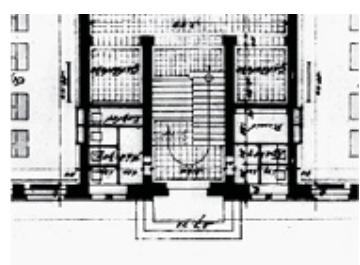
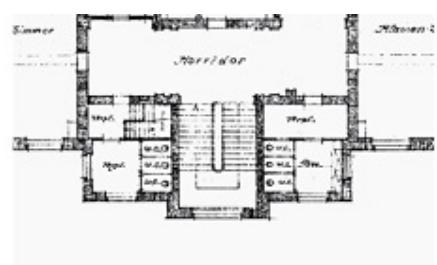
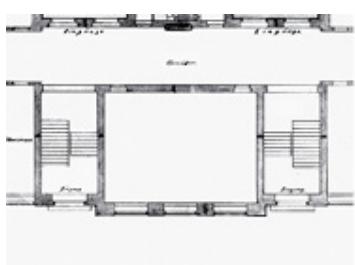
Untitled (risalits with narrow and wide side),  
a set of four floorplans,  
2022



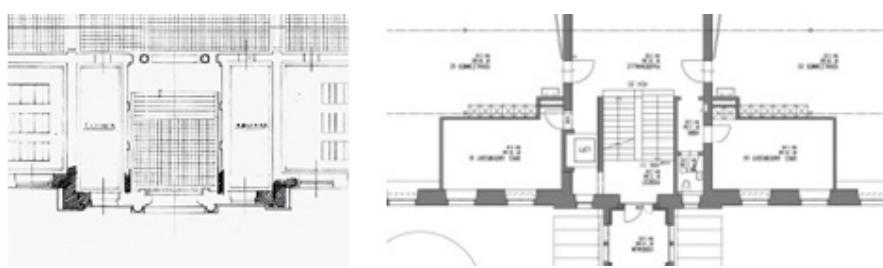


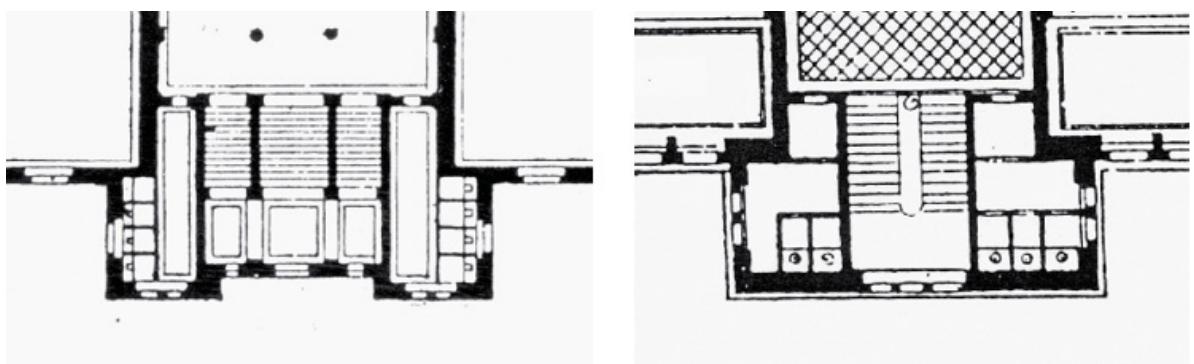
Untitled (school buildings with two central rooms inside the risalit), a set of six floorplans,  
2022



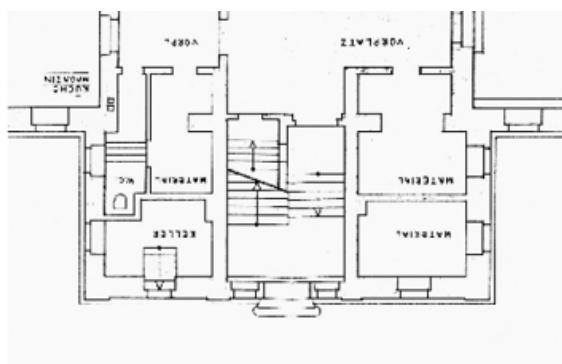


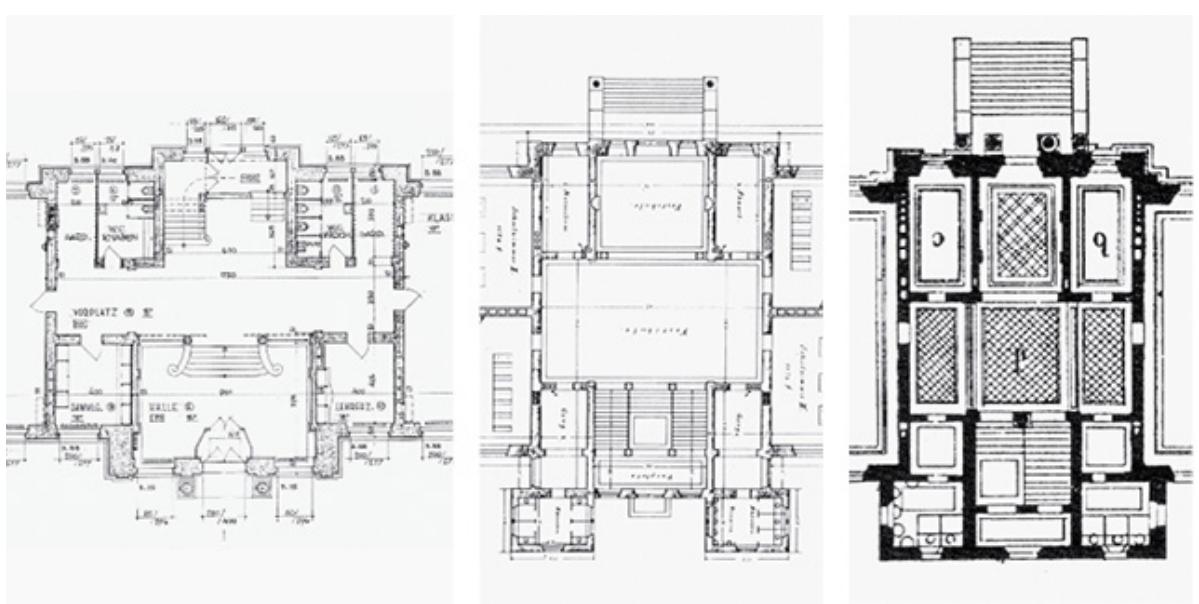
Untitled (school buildings with two central rooms inside the building), a set of five floorplans,  
2022



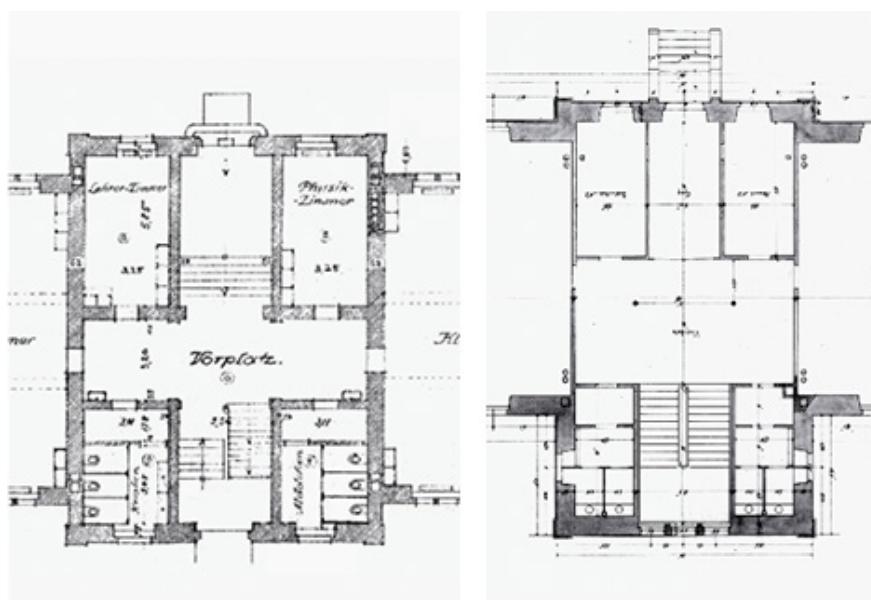


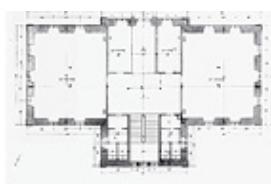
Untitled (school buildings with two L-shaped central rooms), a set of three floorplans,  
2022



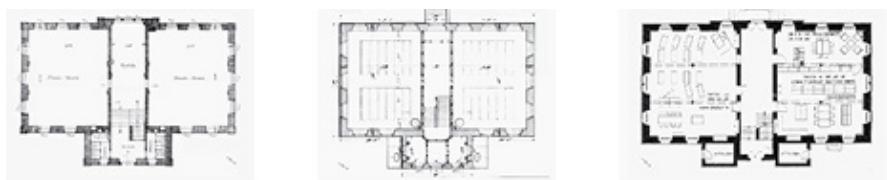


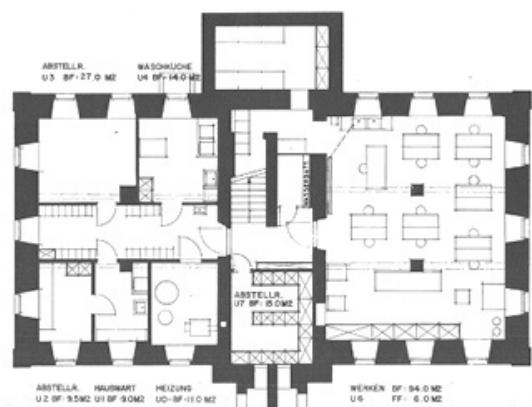
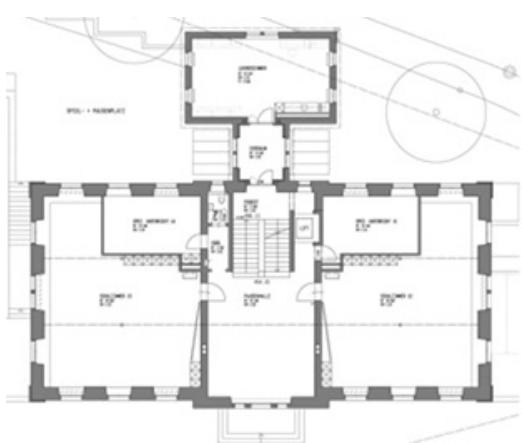
Untitled (school buildings with four central rooms),  
a set of five floorplans,  
2022



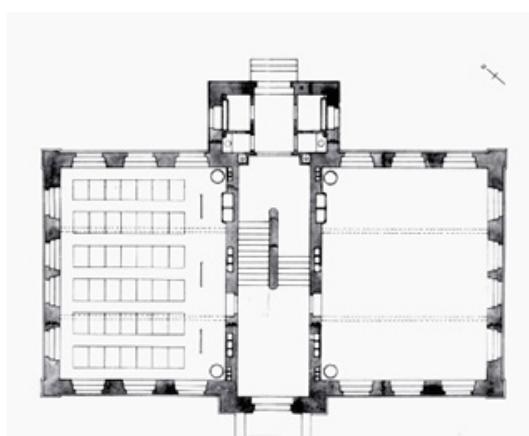


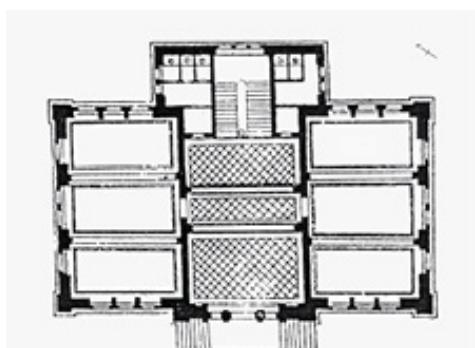
Untitled (school buildings with a window rhythm  
of 3x7), a set of seven floorplans,  
2022



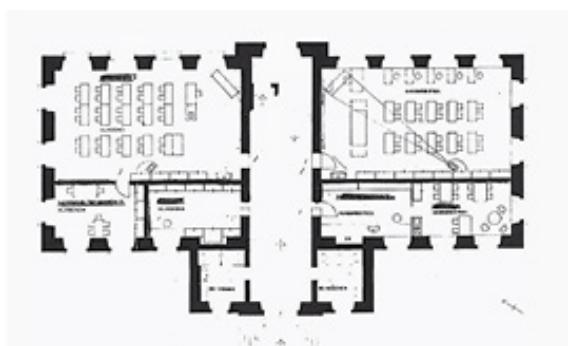
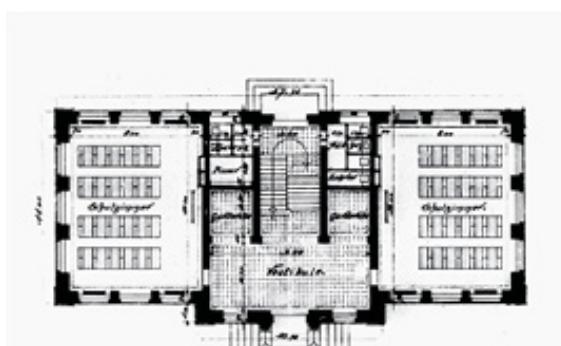


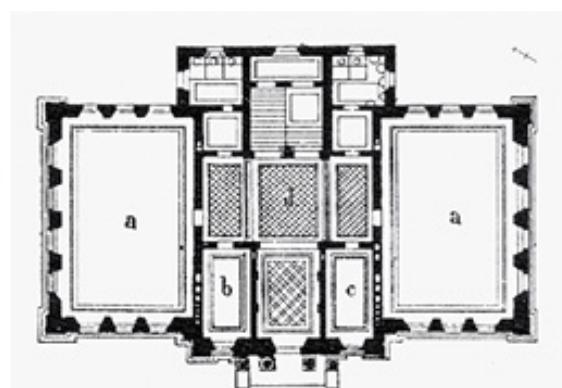
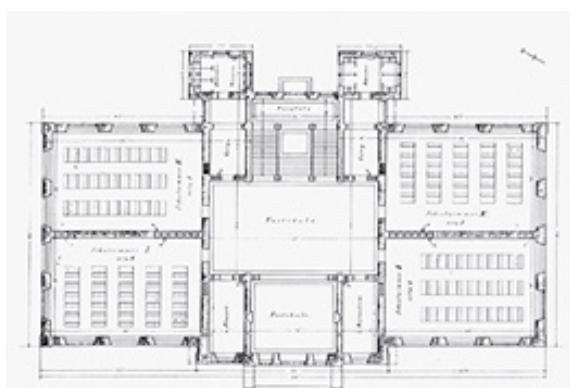
Untitled (school buildings with a window rhythm of 3x8), a set of three floorplans, 2022



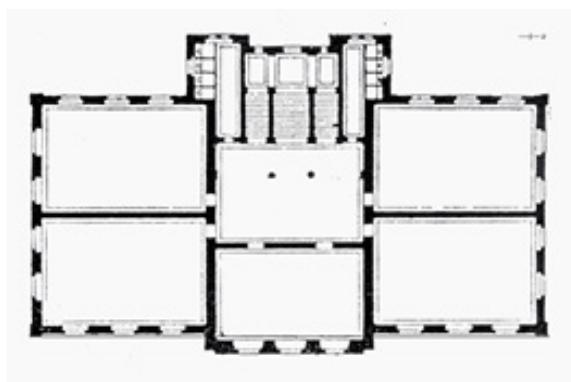


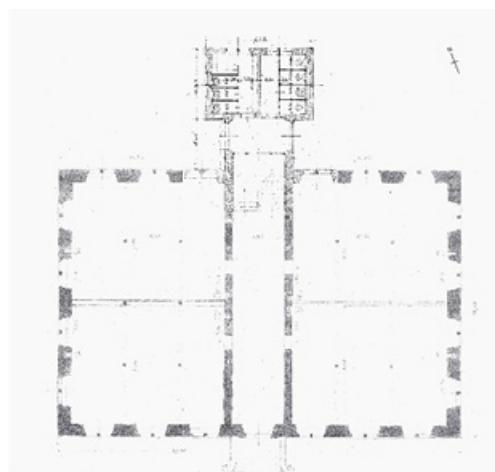
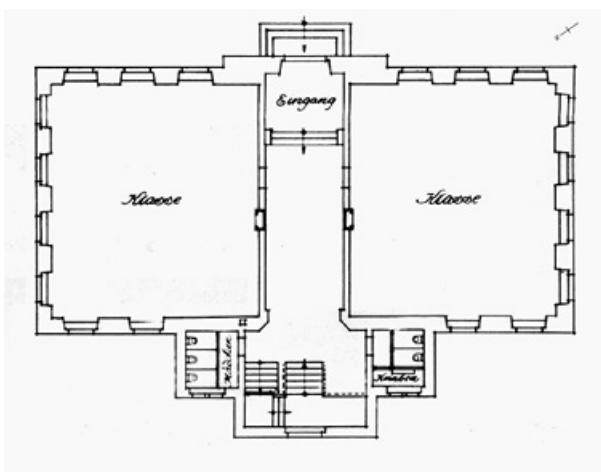
Untitled (school buildings with a windowrhythm of 3x9), a set of four floorplans, 2022



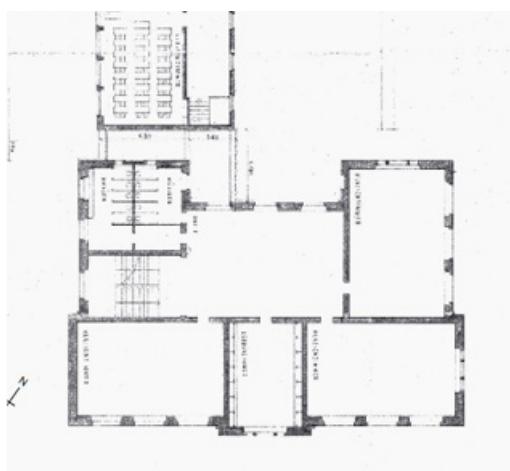


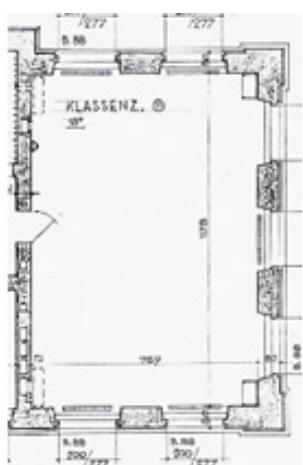
Untitled (school buildings with a window rhythm of 4x9), a set of four floorplans, 2022



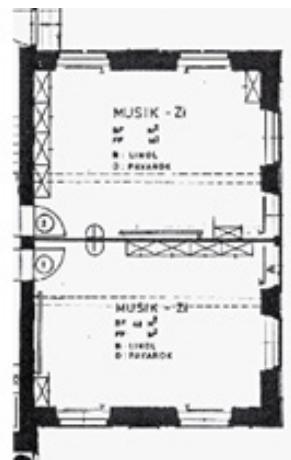
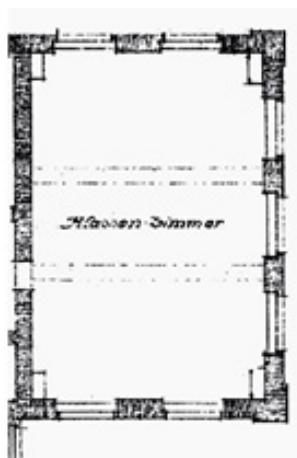


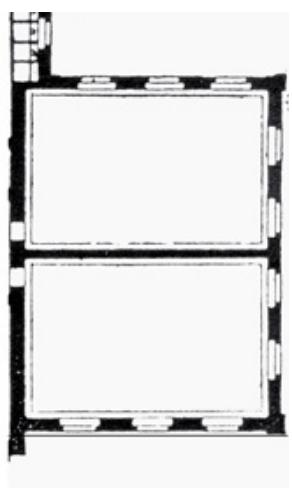
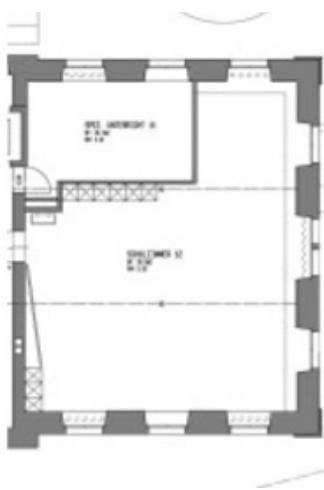
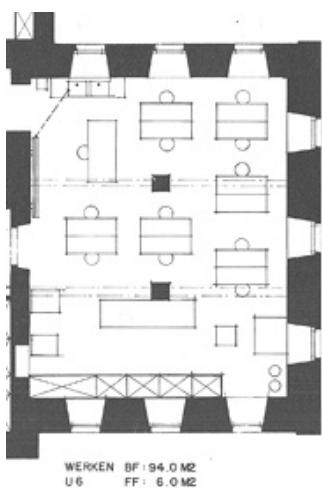
Untitled (school buildings with a window rhythm with offset), a set of three floorplans, 2022



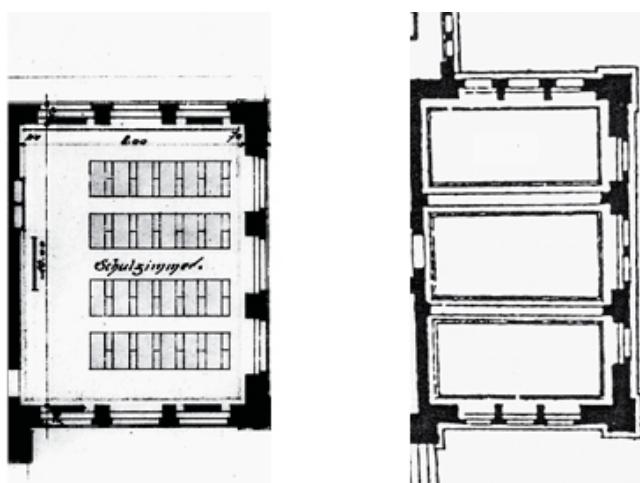


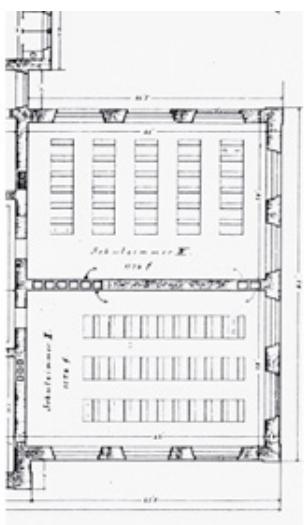
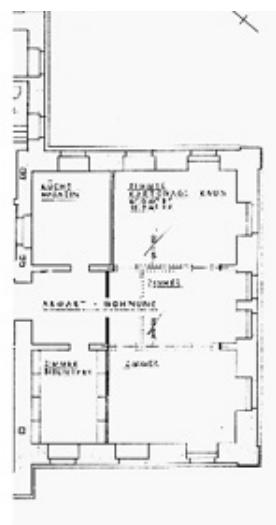
Untitled (classrooms with a window rhythm of 3x2),  
a set of six floorplans,  
2022



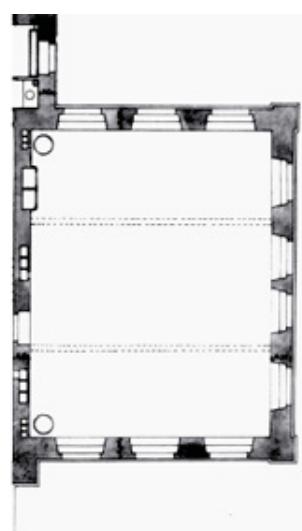
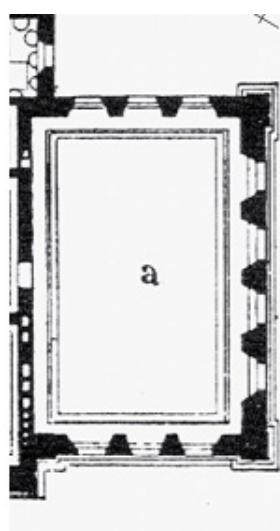


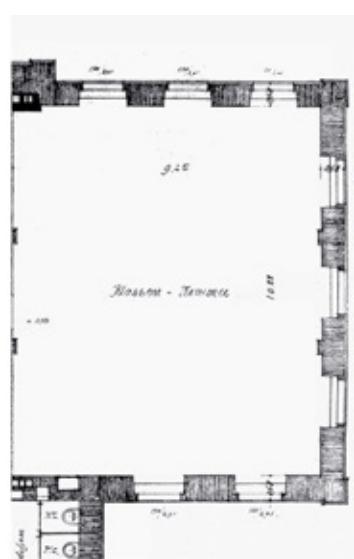
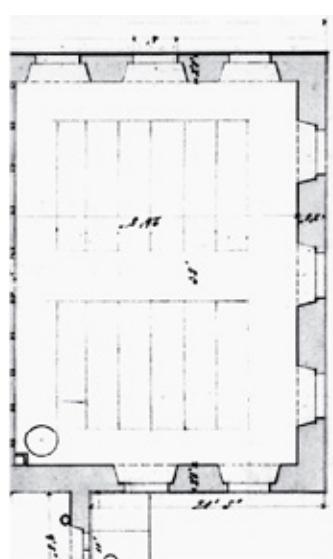
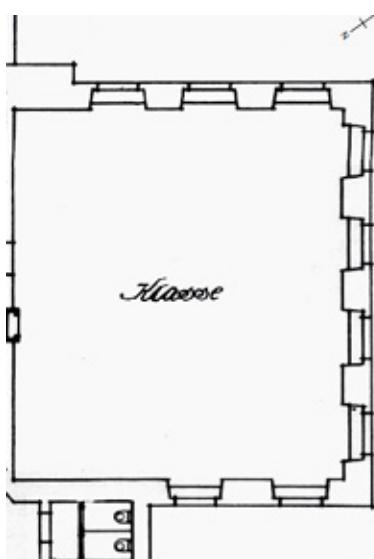
Untitled (classrooms with a window rhythm of 3x3),  
a set of five floorplans,  
2022



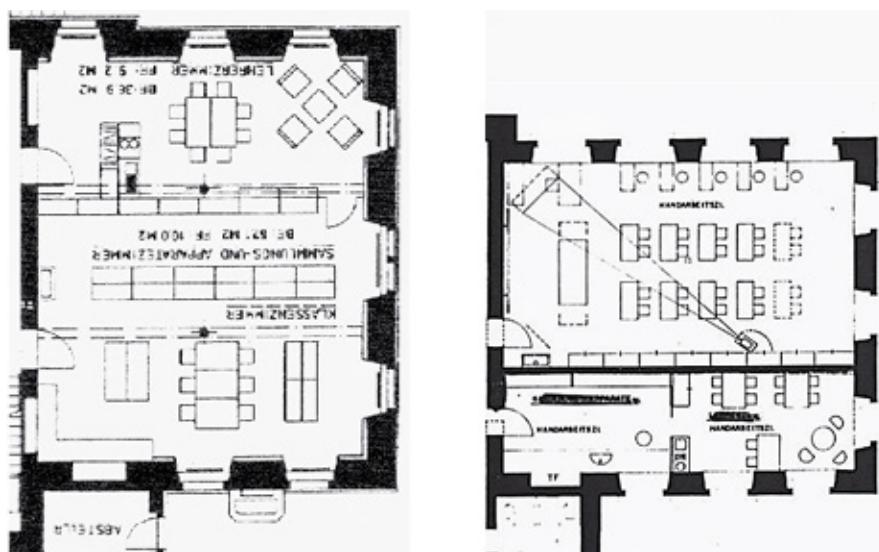


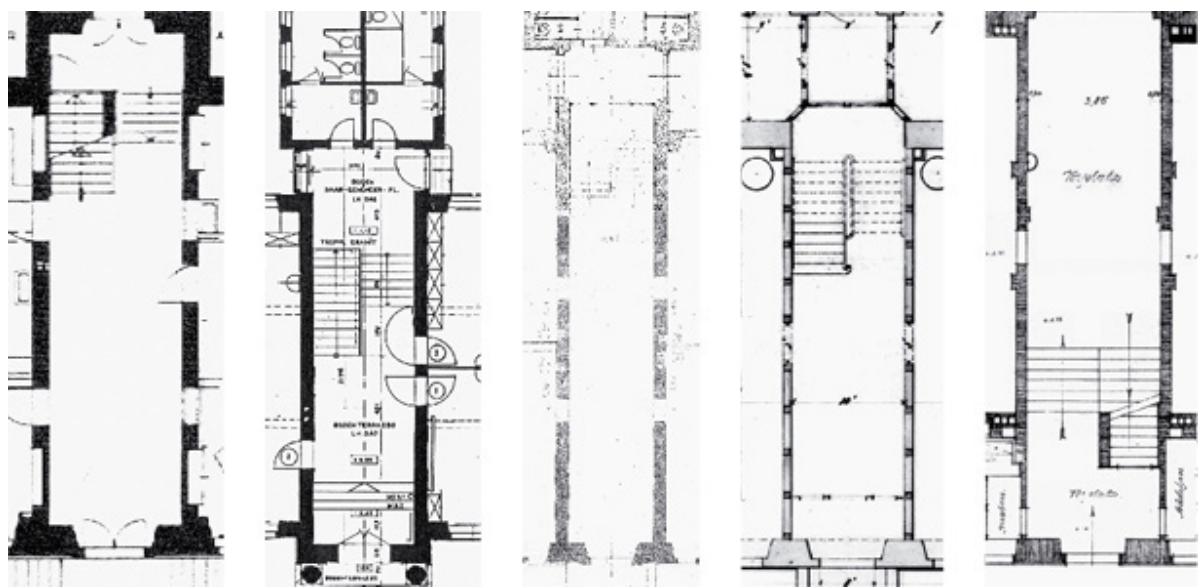
Untitled (classrooms with a window rhythm of 4x3),  
a set of five floorplans,  
2022



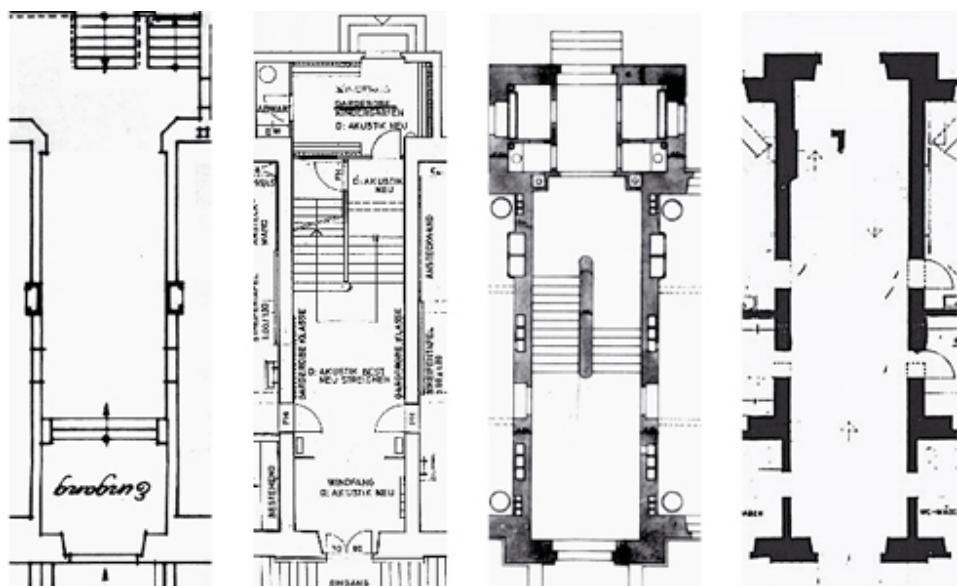


Untitled (classrooms with a window rhythm with offset), a set of five floorplans,  
2022





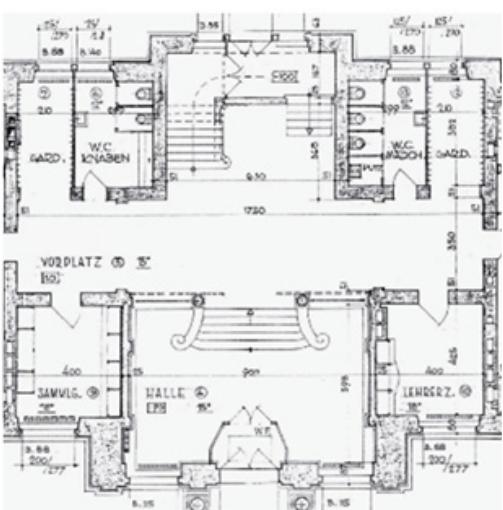
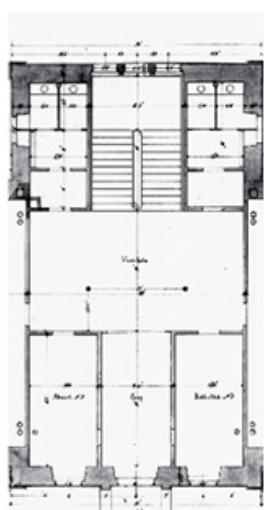
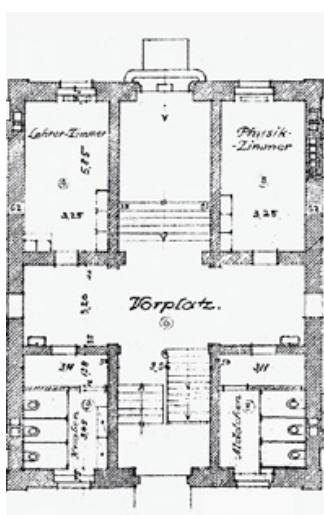
Untitled (narrow central corridors),  
a set of nine floorplans,  
2022



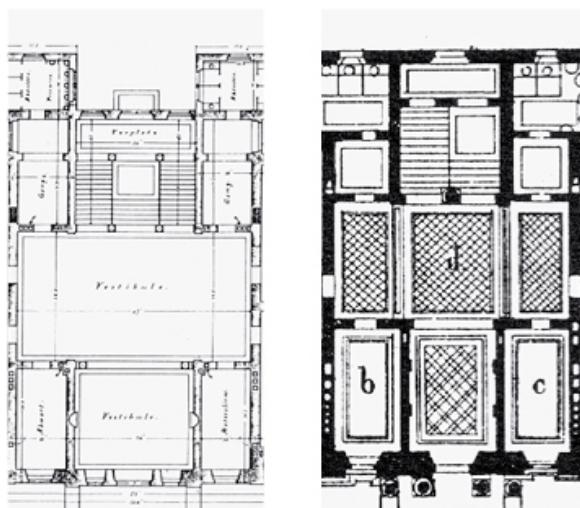


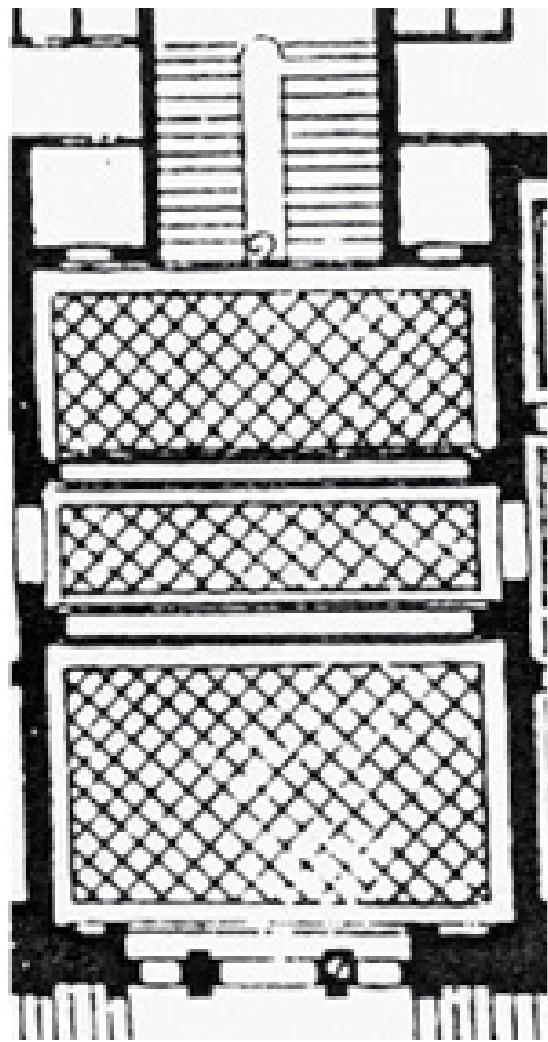
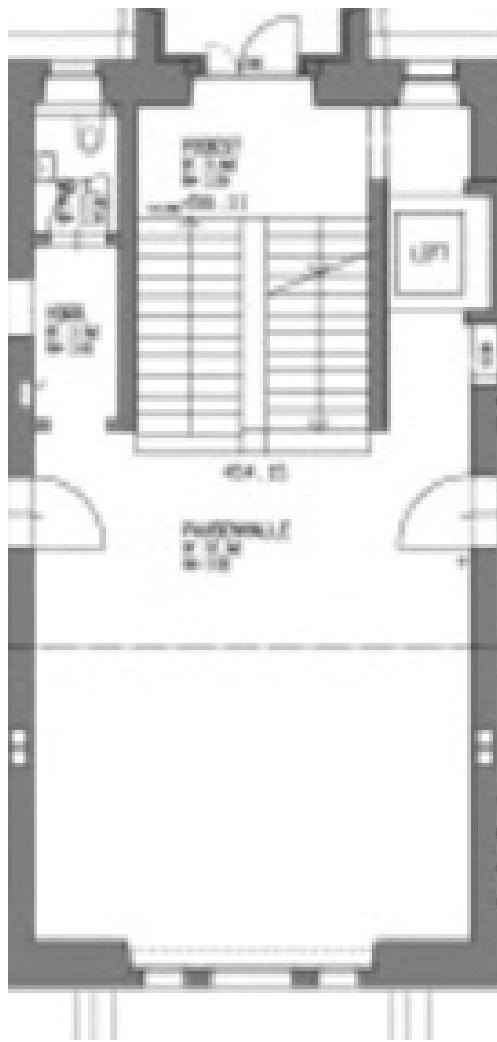
Untitled (transversial corridors),  
a set of six floorplans,  
2022



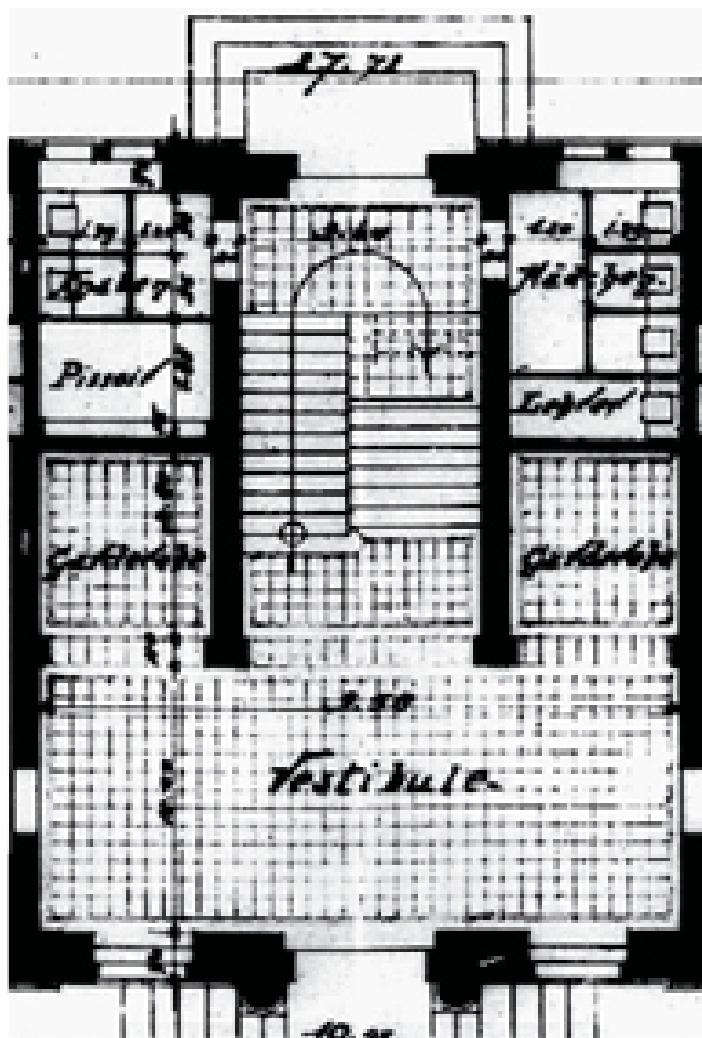


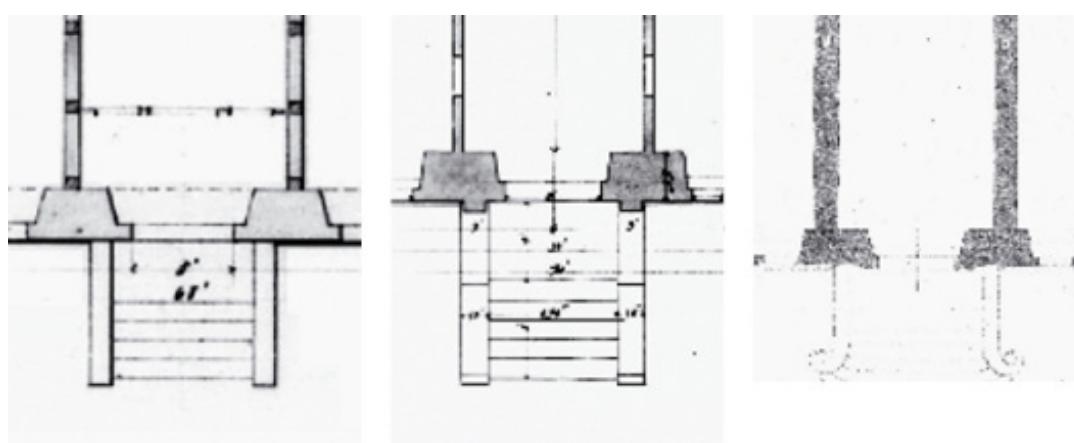
Untitled (crossroad corridors),  
a set of five floorplans,  
2022



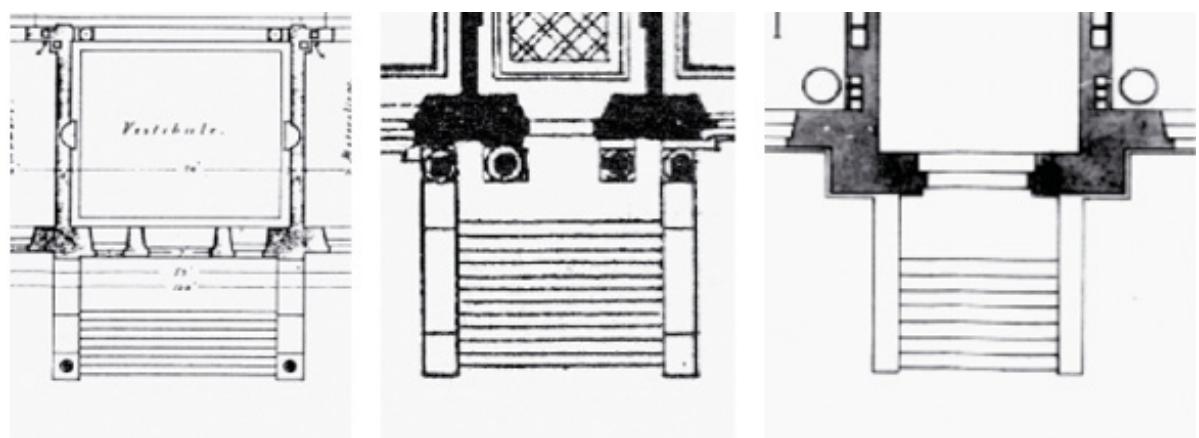


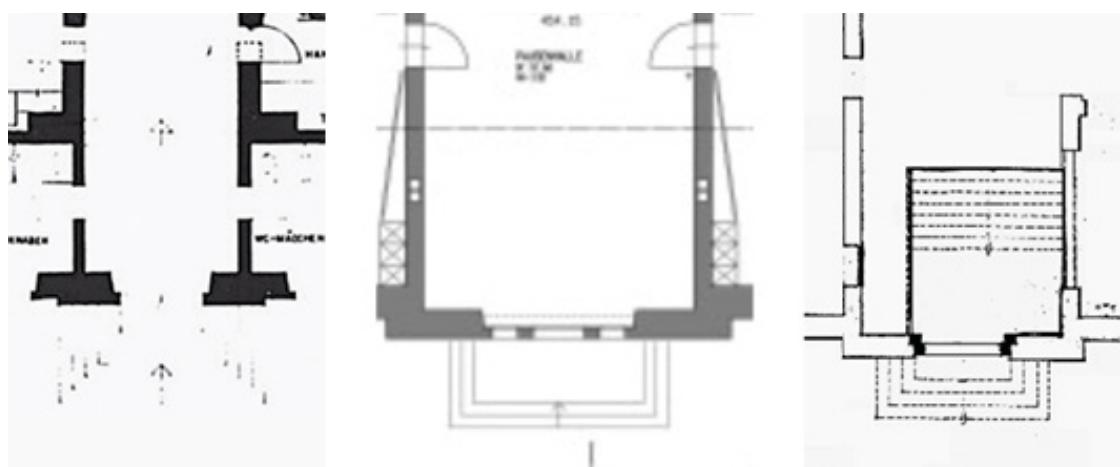
Untitled (hallway corridors),  
a set of three floorplans,  
2022



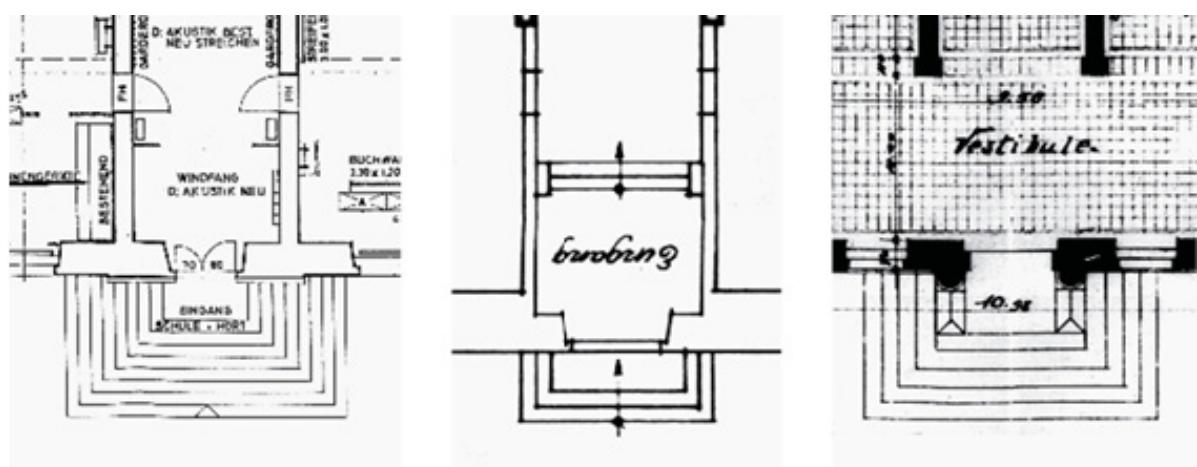


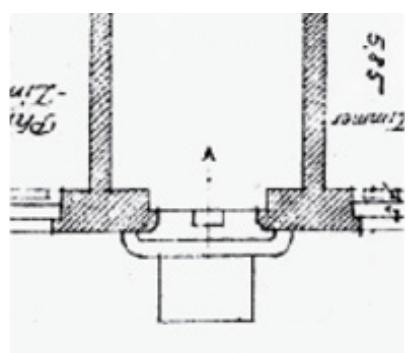
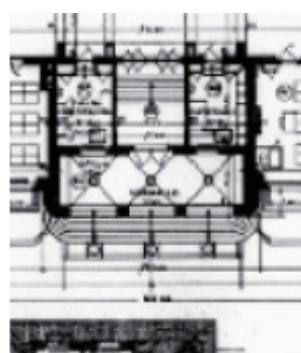
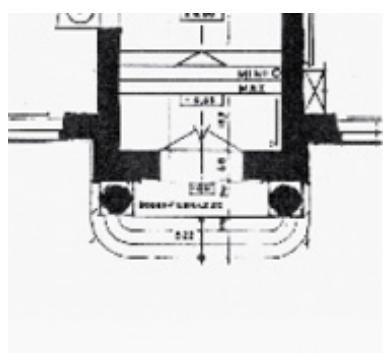
Untitled (straight entrance staircases),  
a set of six floorplans,  
2022

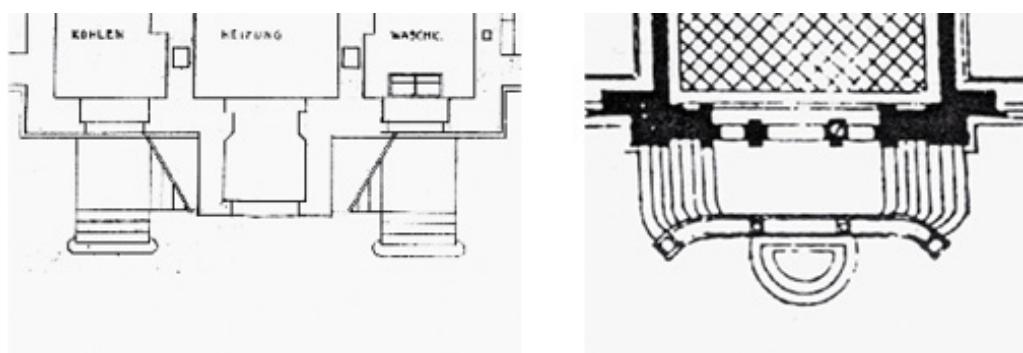


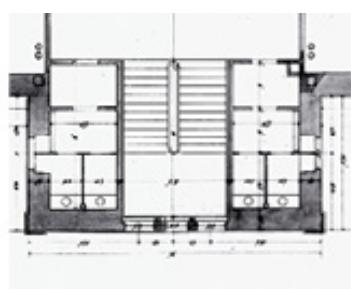
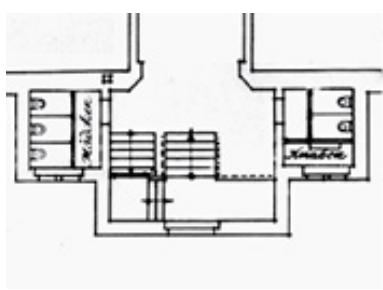


Untitled (rectangular entrance staircases),  
a set of six floorplans,  
2022

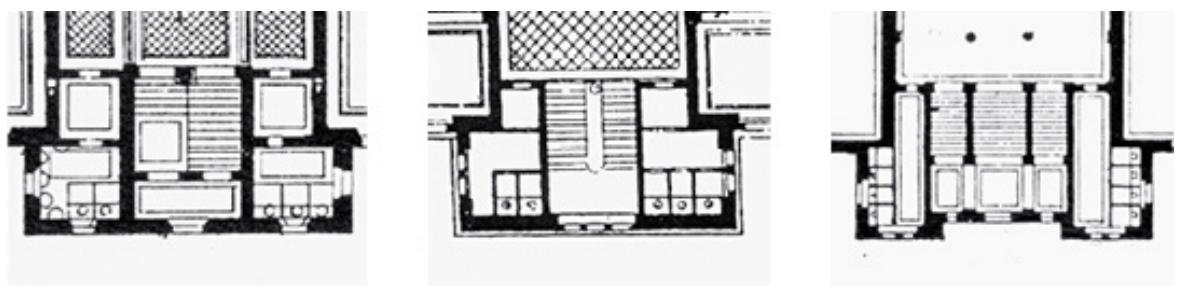


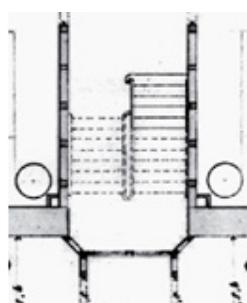
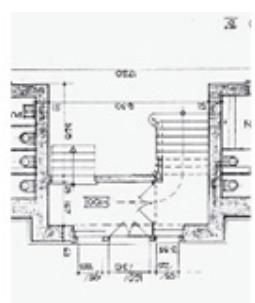
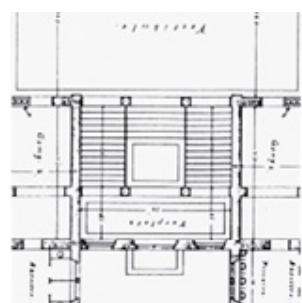
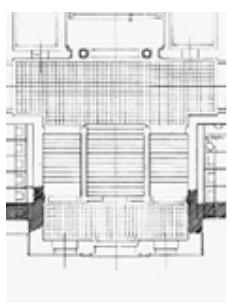




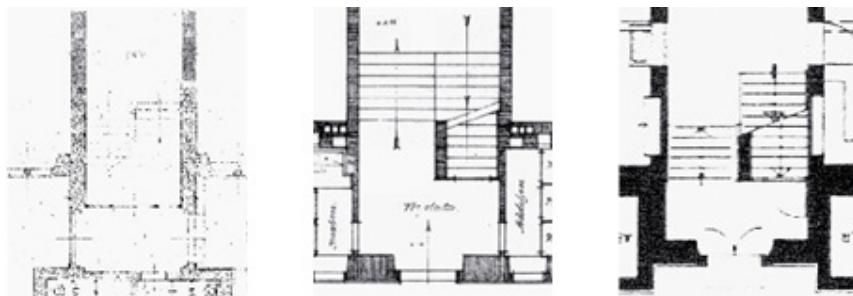


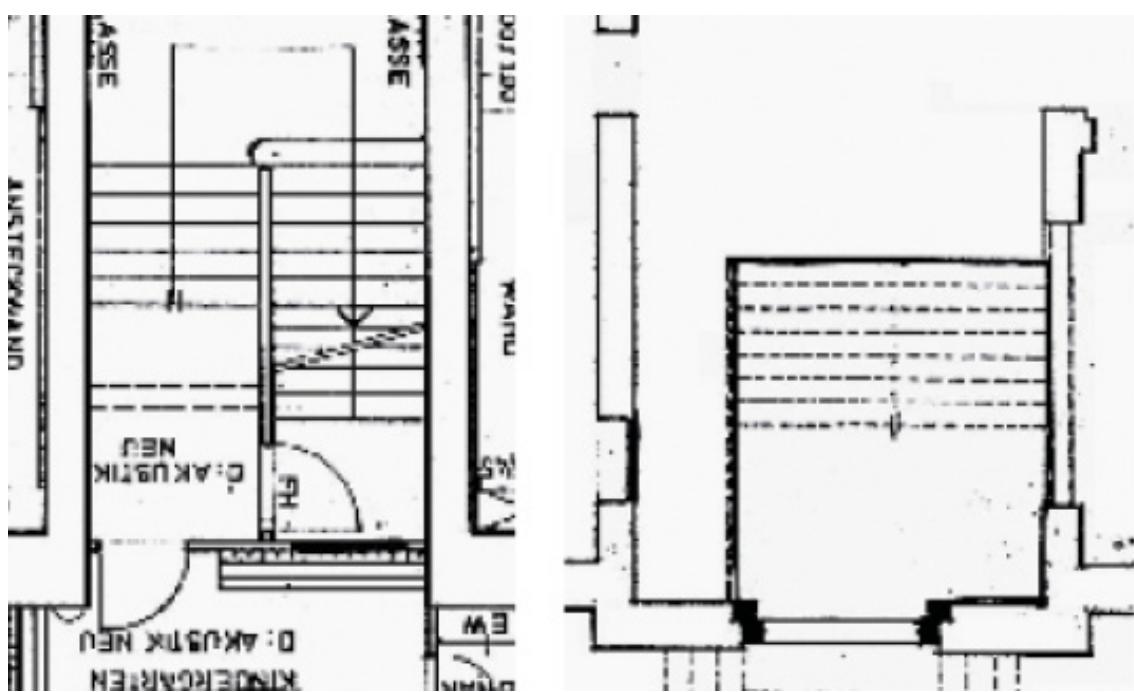
Untitled (interior staircases inside of the risalit),  
a set of six floorplans,  
2022

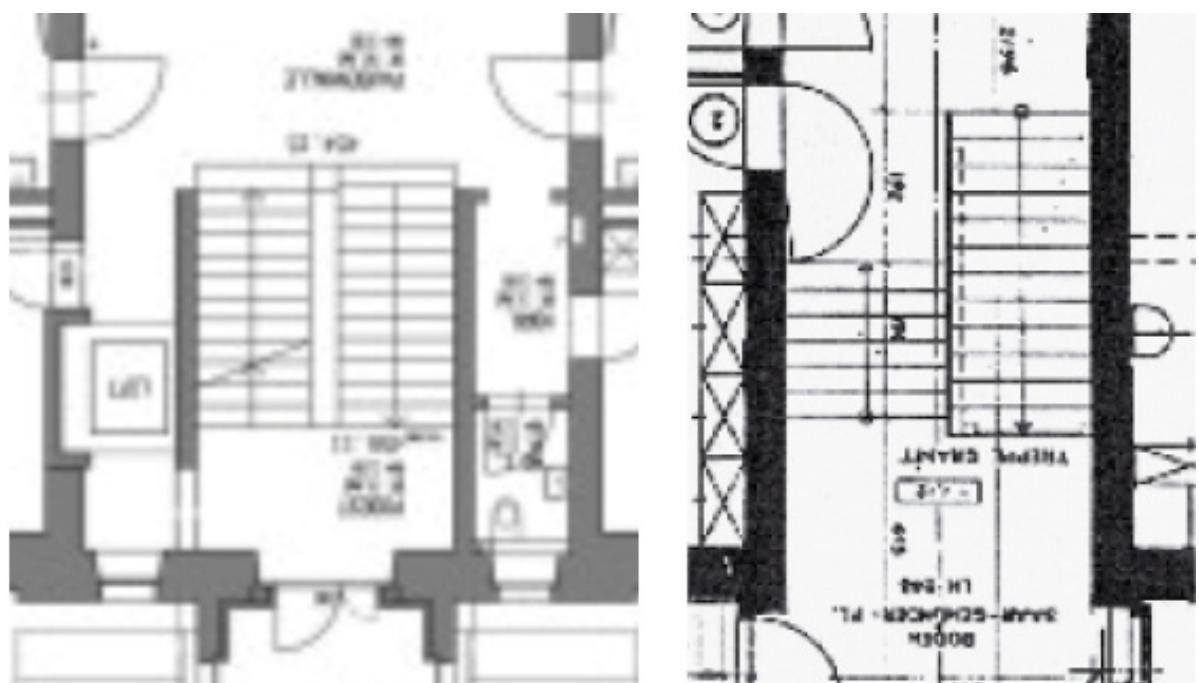


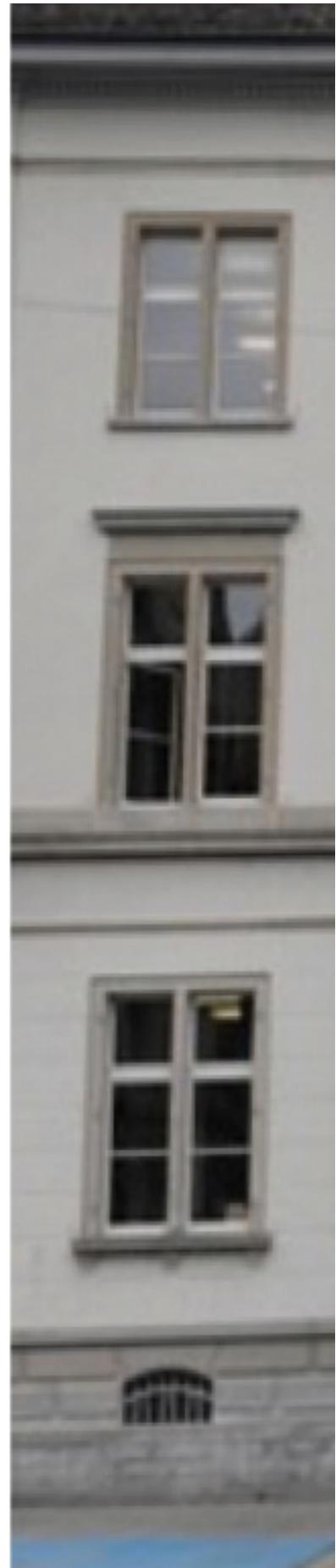


Untitled (interior staircases at the border of the building), a set of seven floorplans, 2022



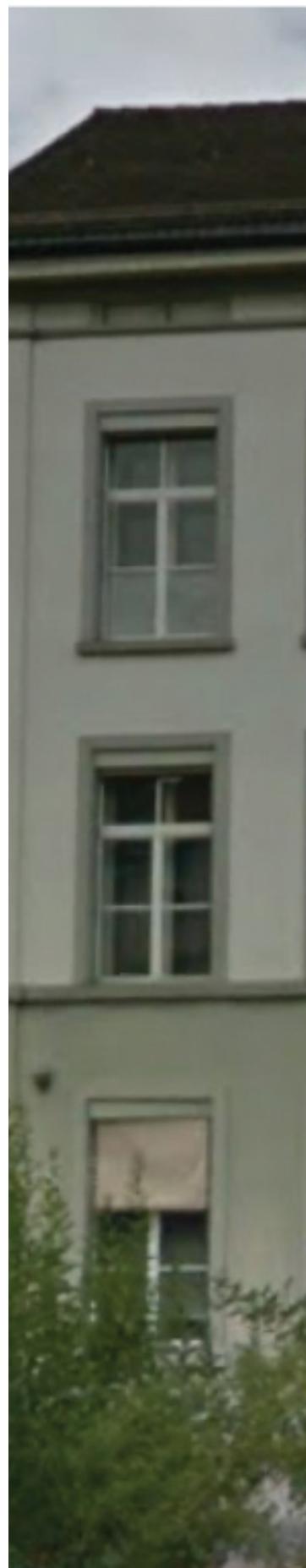






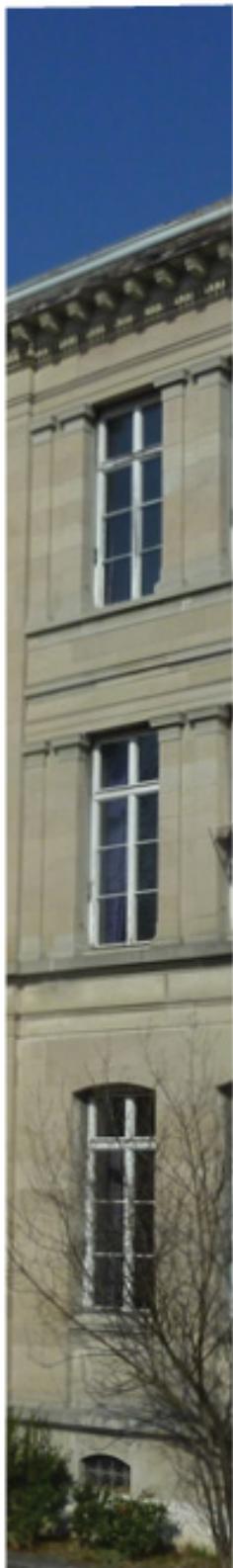
Untitled (plastered facades),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





Untitled (plastered facades with stone sill),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





Untitled (rusticated facades),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





Untitled (rusticated ground floors),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





Untitled (frontal rusticated ground floors),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022



Untitled (temple porticos),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





Untitled (frontal temple porticos),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





Untitled (plastered temple porticos),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





Untitled (flat risalits equal to eaves height),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





Untitled (flat risalits above eaves height),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





Untitled (risalits with pitched roof equal to eaves height), a set of three photographs,  
2022



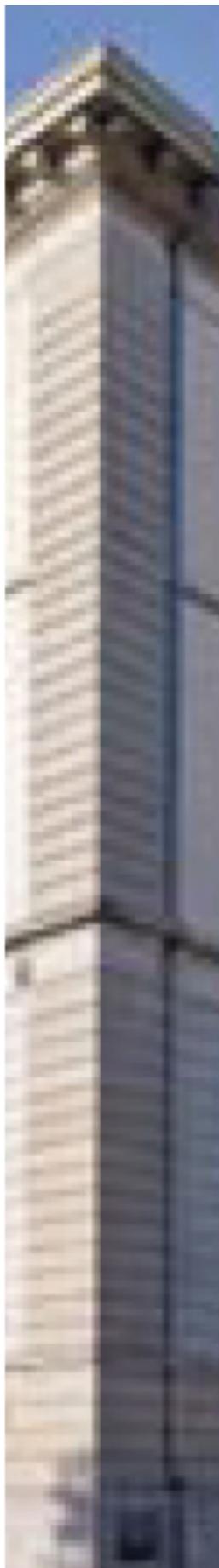
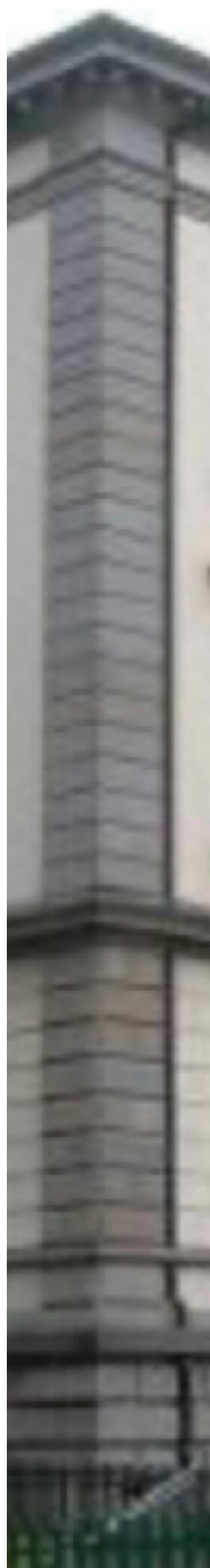
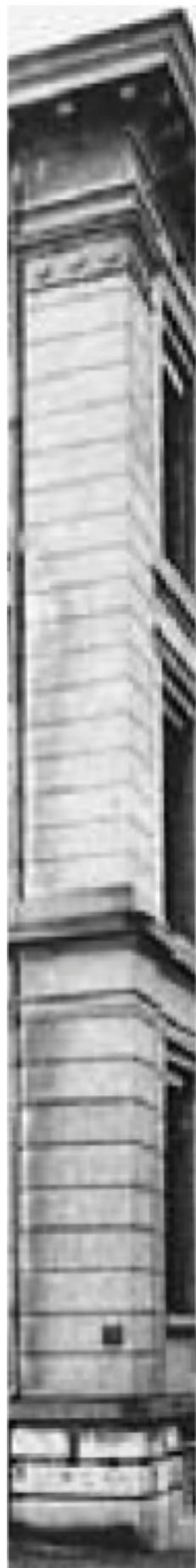


Untitled (risalits with pitched roof above eaves height),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022



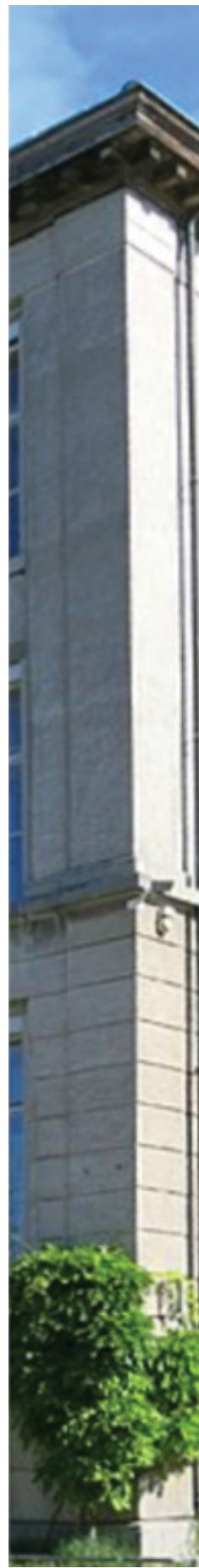
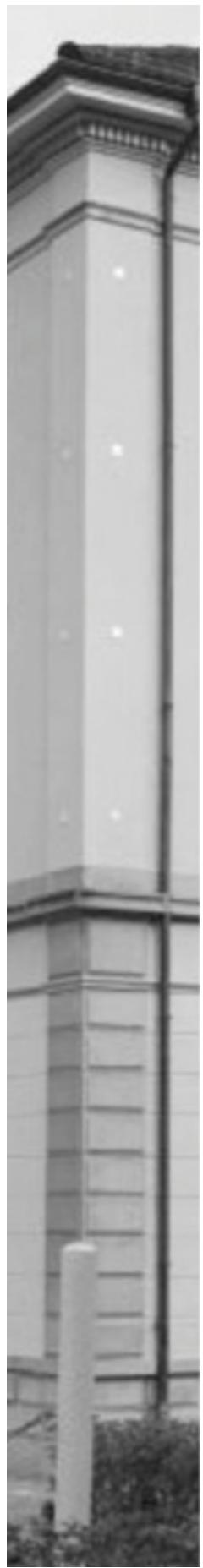


Untitled (plastered corners),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022



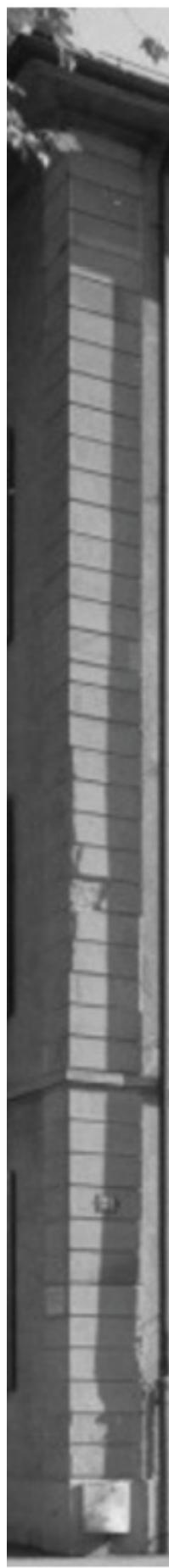
Untitled (rusticated corners),  
a set of five photographs,  
2022



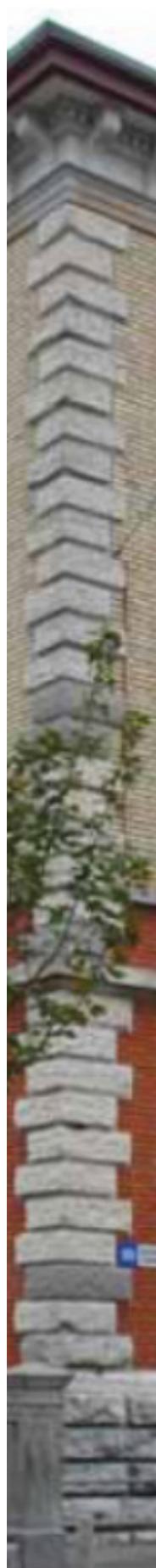


Untitled (rusticated ground floor corners),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





Untitled (rusticated corners with plastered facade),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022

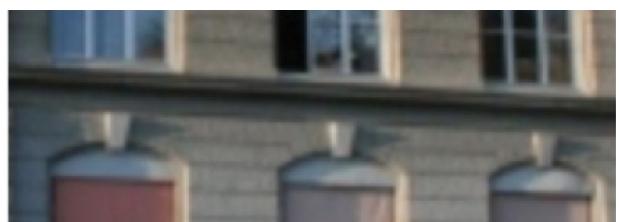


Untitled (irregularly rusticated corners),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022



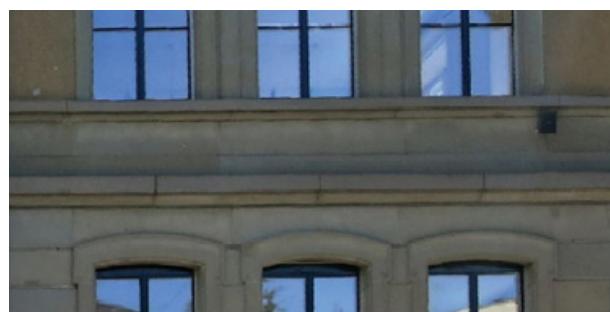
Untitled (stone sills separating plastered ground-  
and first floor), a set of three photographs,  
2022





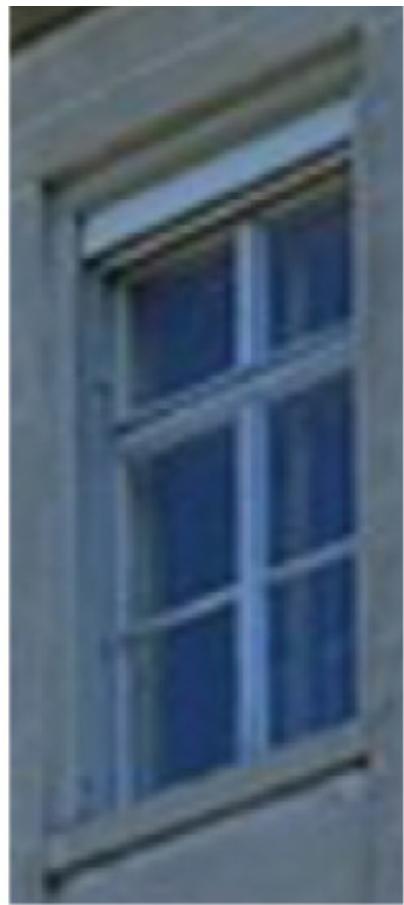
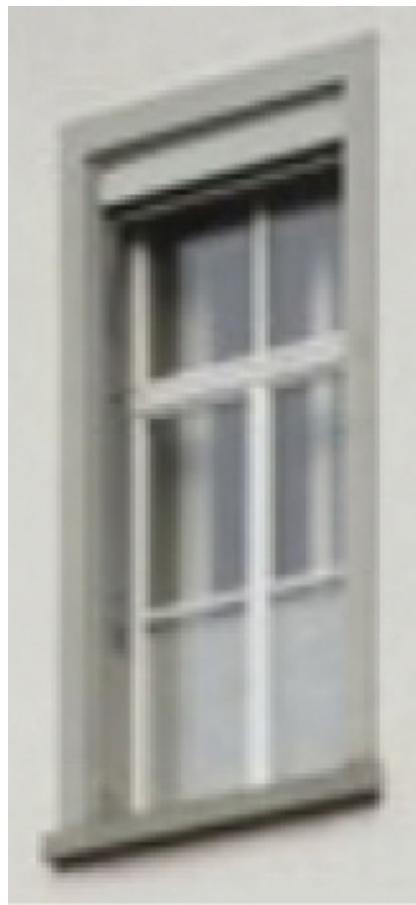
Untitled (stone sills separating rusticated ground and first floor), a set of three photographs, 2022



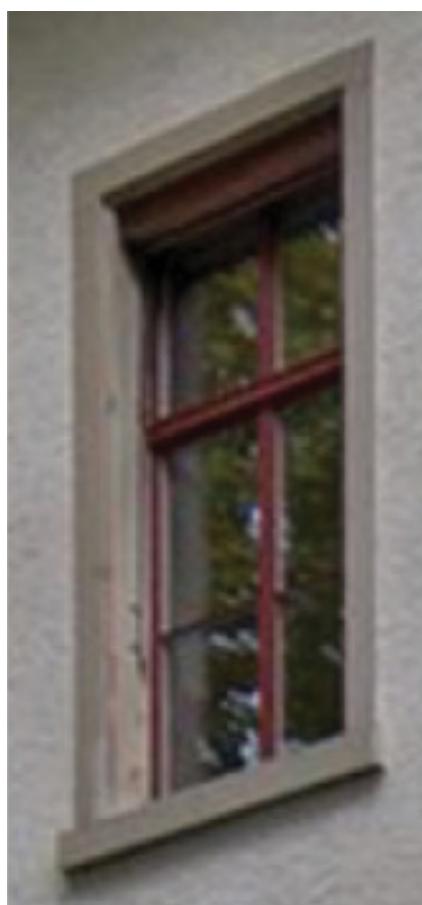


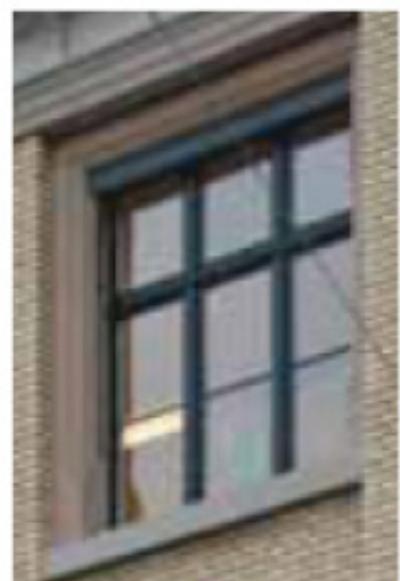
Untitled (double stone sills separating rusticated ground floor and plastered first floor), a set of three photographs, 2022





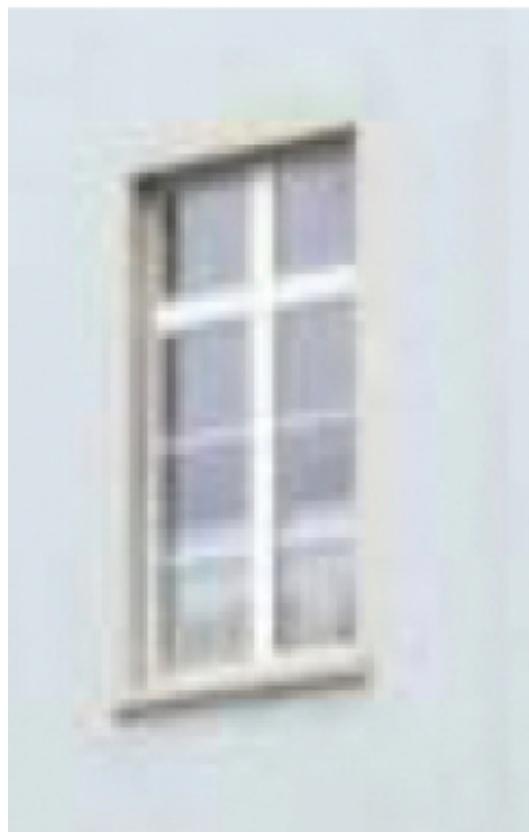
Untitled (windows with 2x3 partitions),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





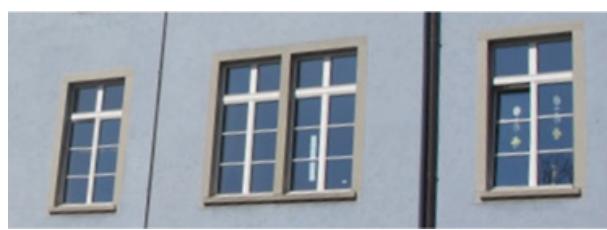
Untitled (windows with 3x3 partitions),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





Untitled (windows with 2x4 partitions),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022



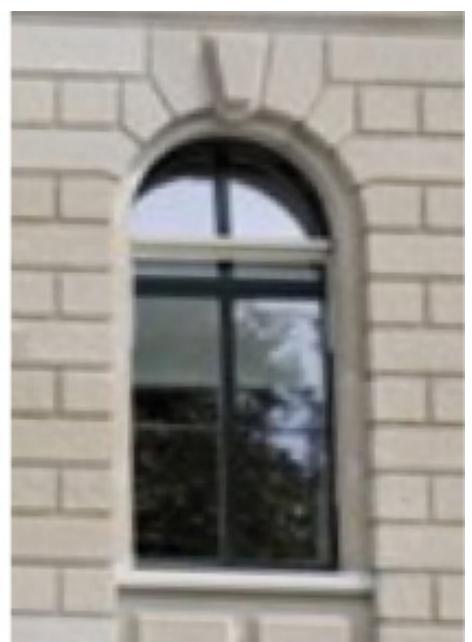


Untitled (siamese windows),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





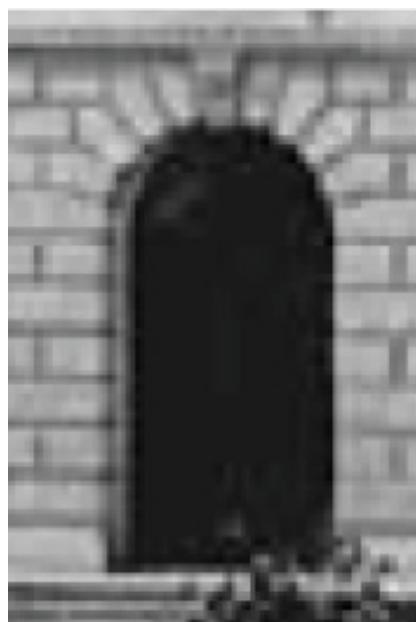
Untitled (arched openings),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022



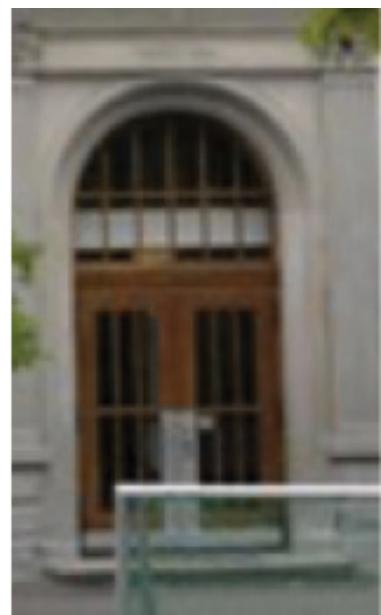


Untitled (arched openings with corners in rusticated facades), a set of four photographs, 2022





Untitled (arched entrances),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





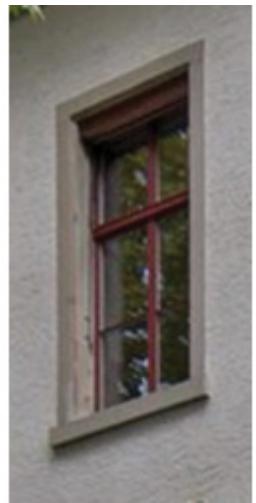
Untitled (arched entrances with corners),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





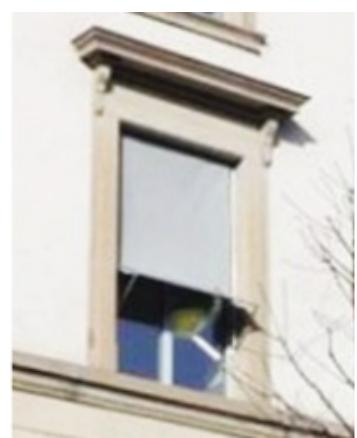
Untitled (rectangular entrances),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





Untitled (stone casements),  
a set of six photographs,  
2022





Untitled (stone casements with upper ornament),  
a set of five photographs,  
2022



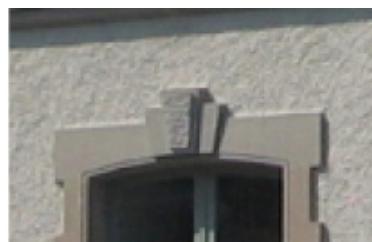


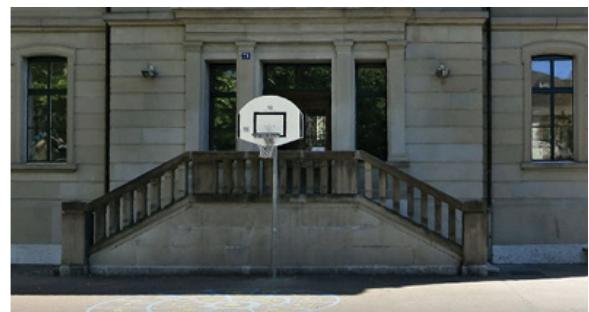
Untitled (two-part stone casements with upper ornament), a set of five photographs,  
2022





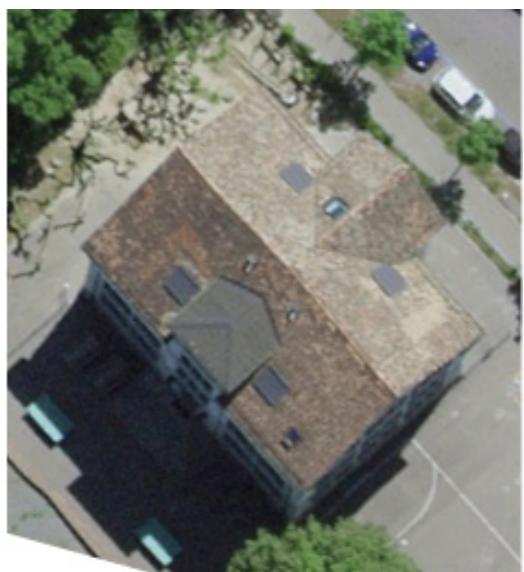
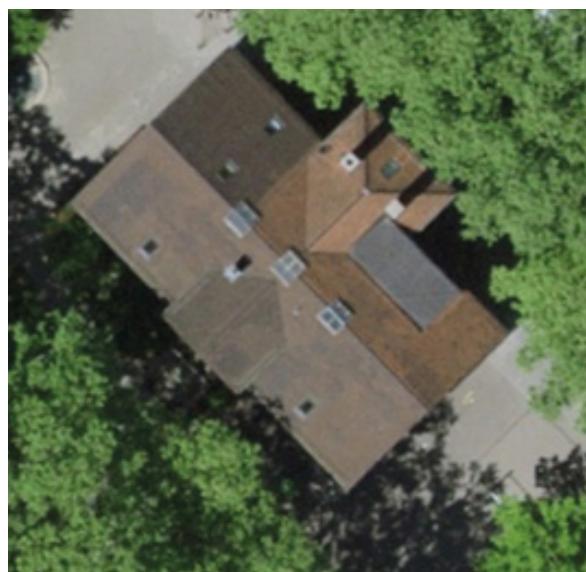
Untitled (keystones),  
a set of five photographs,  
2022



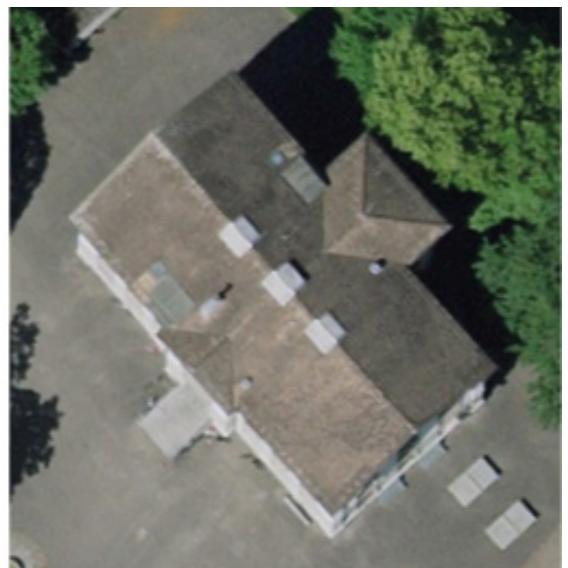
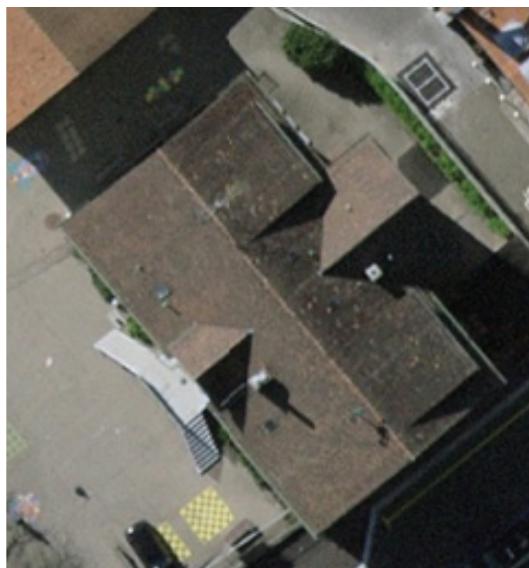


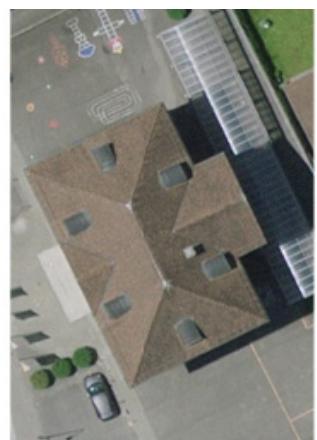
Untitled (lateral entrance staircases),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





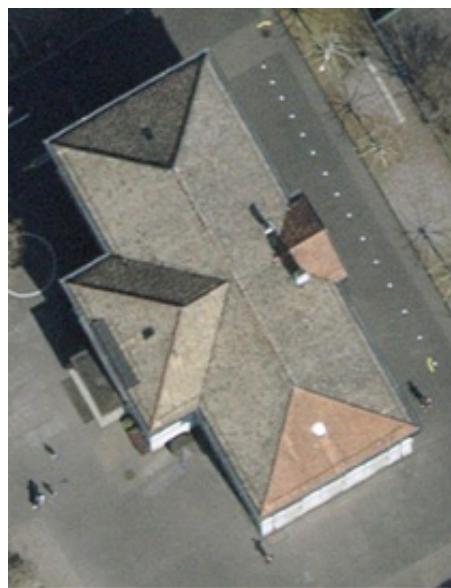
Untitled (gabled roofs with lower risalits on both sides), a set of four orthofotos,  
2022



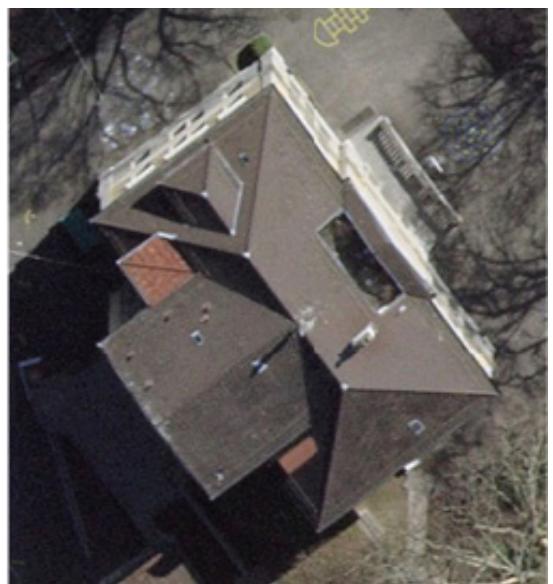


Untitled (hipped roofs with lower risalits on both sides), a set of five orthofotos,  
2022

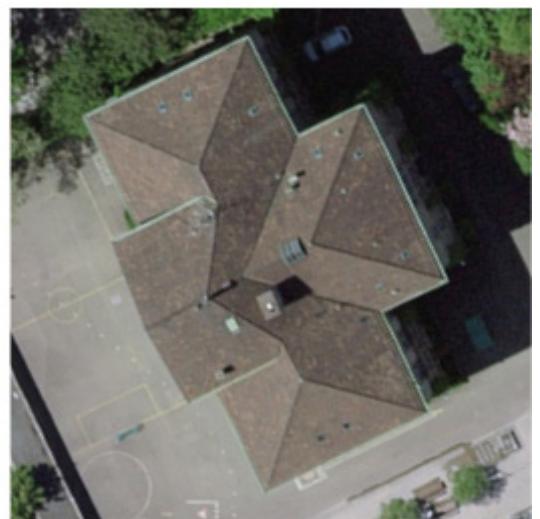


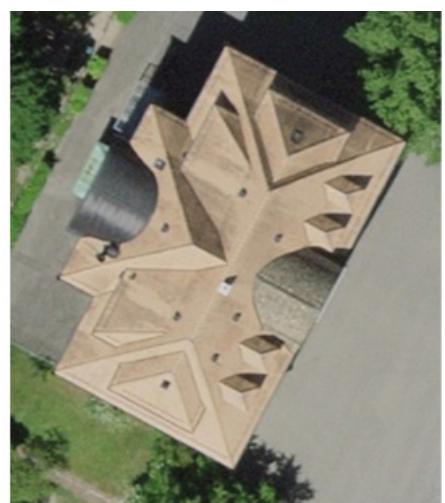


Untitled (roofs with equal roof and risalit height on one side), a set of four orthofotos,  
2022









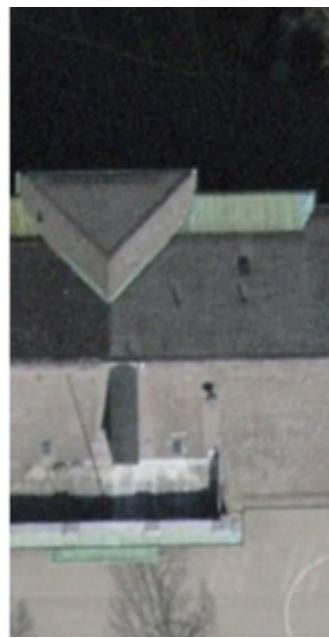
Untitled (roofs with irregular shapes),  
a set of three orthofotos,  
2022



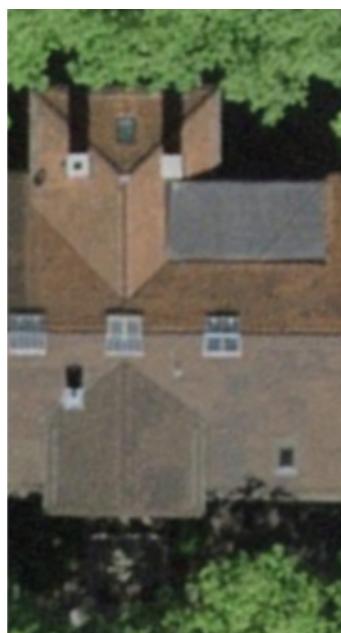


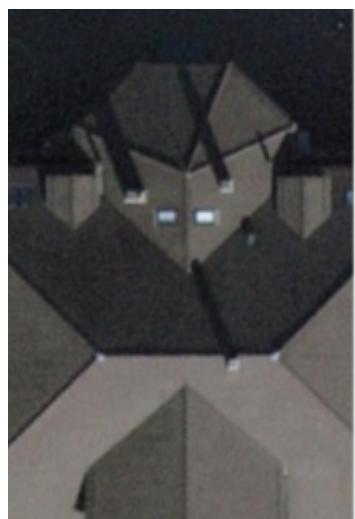
Untitled (roofs with irregularly shaped risalits),  
a set of seven orthofotos,  
2022



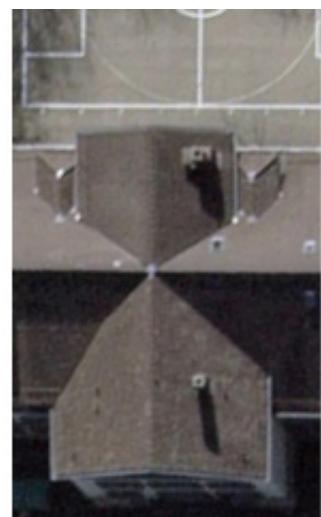


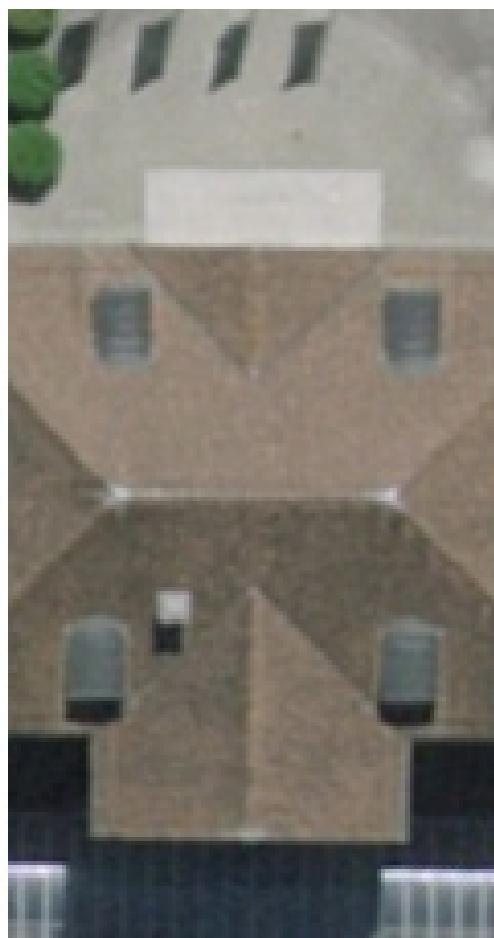
Untitled (roofs with one secondary roof next to the risalit), a set of five orthofotos,  
2022



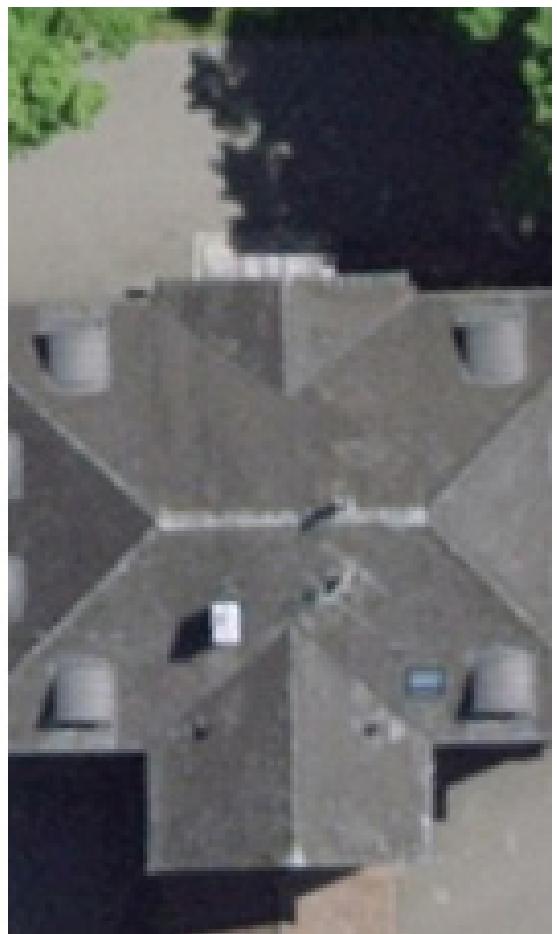
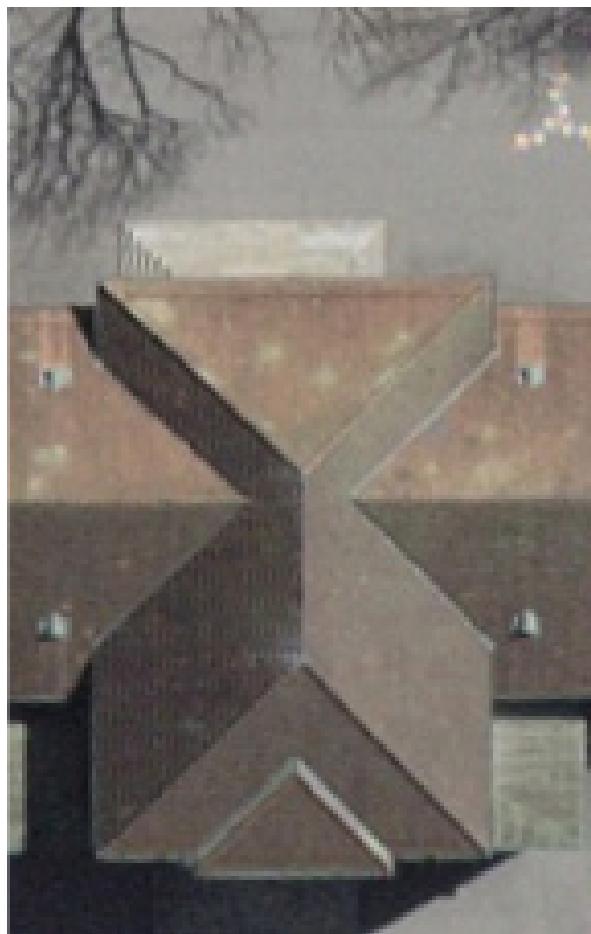


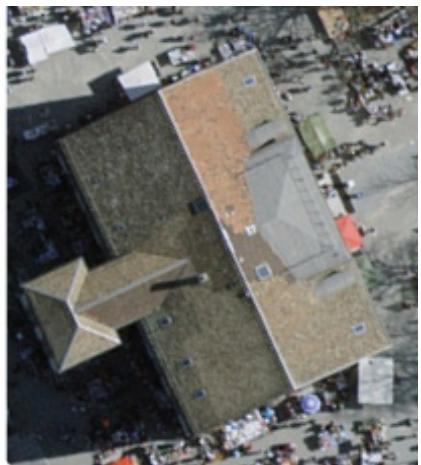
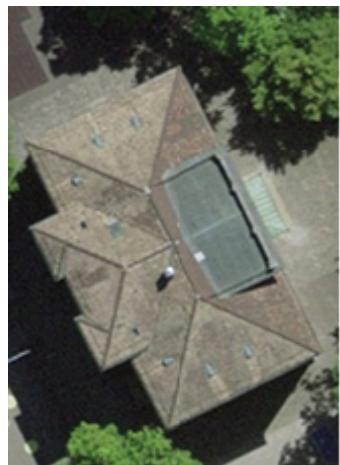
Untitled (roofs with two secondary roofs next to the risalit), a set of six orthofotos,  
2022





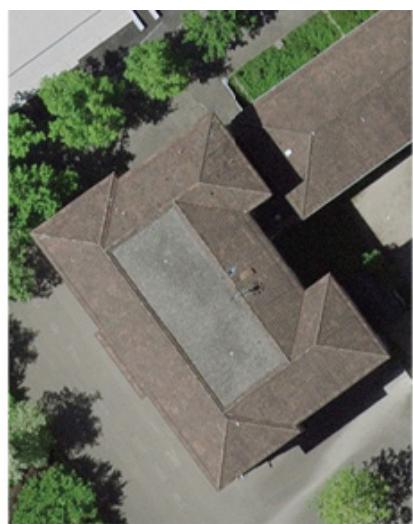
Untitled (roofs with four roof windows),  
a set of four orthofotos,  
2022



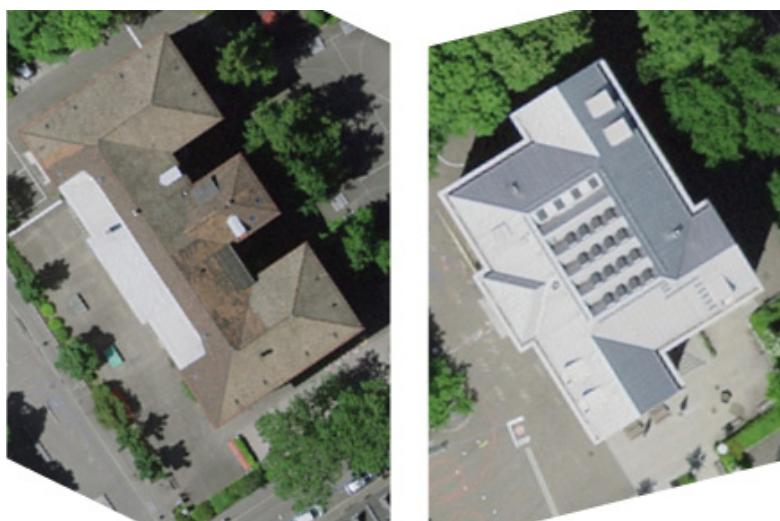


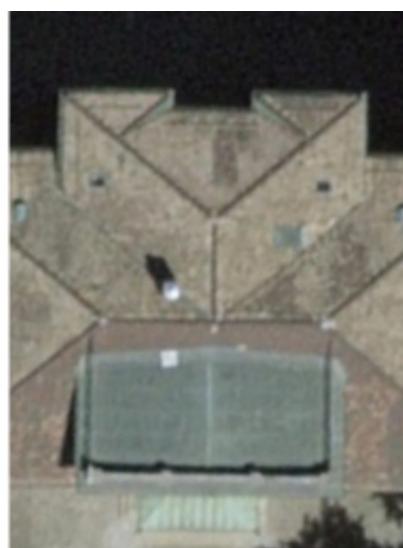
Untitled (roofs with a secondary metal roof),  
a set of six orthofotos,  
2022



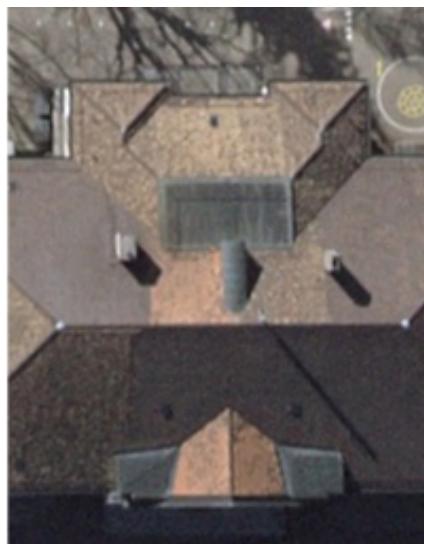


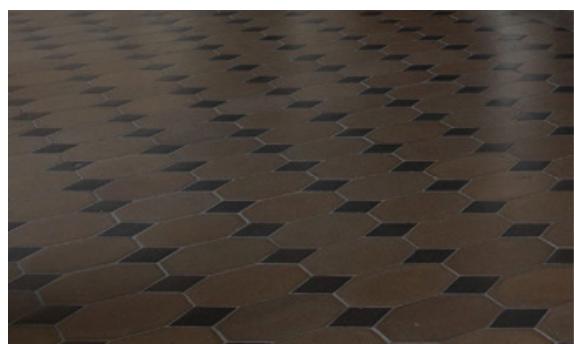
Untitled (roofs with a flat area),  
a set of five orthofotos,  
2022





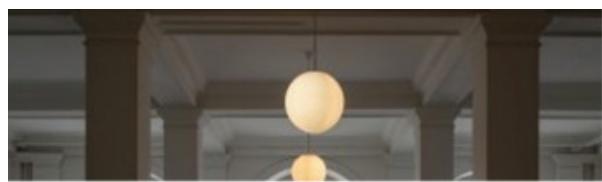
Untitled (U-shaped roofs),  
a set of four orthofotos,  
2022





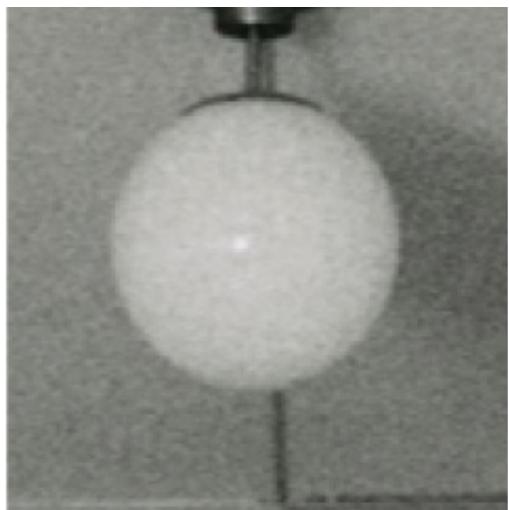
Untitled (polygonal floor tile patterns),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





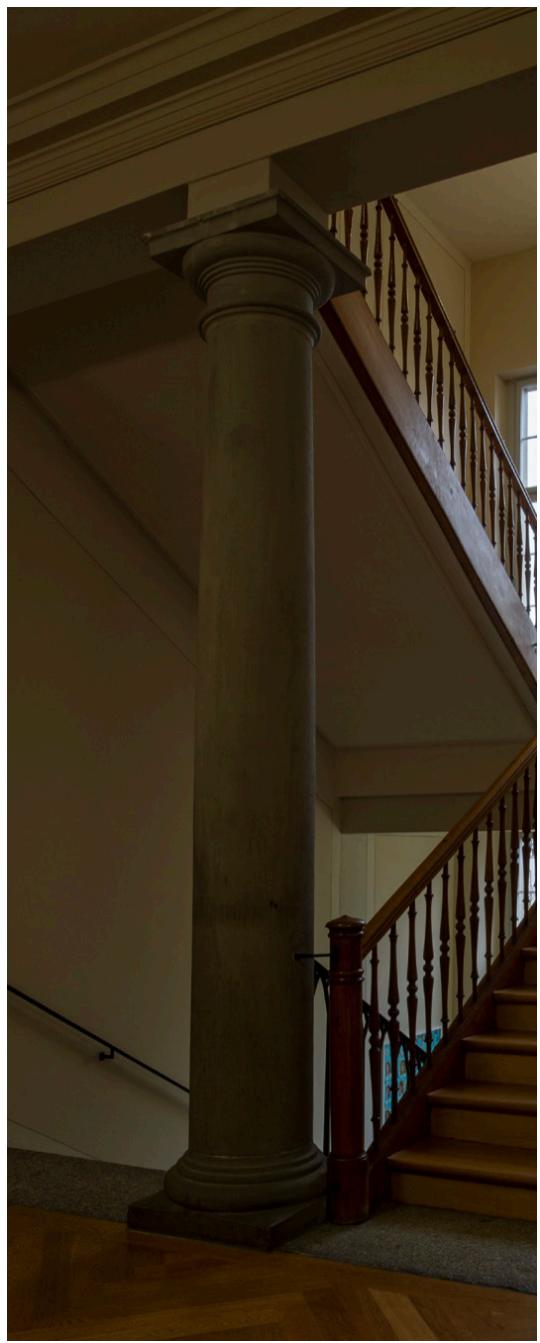
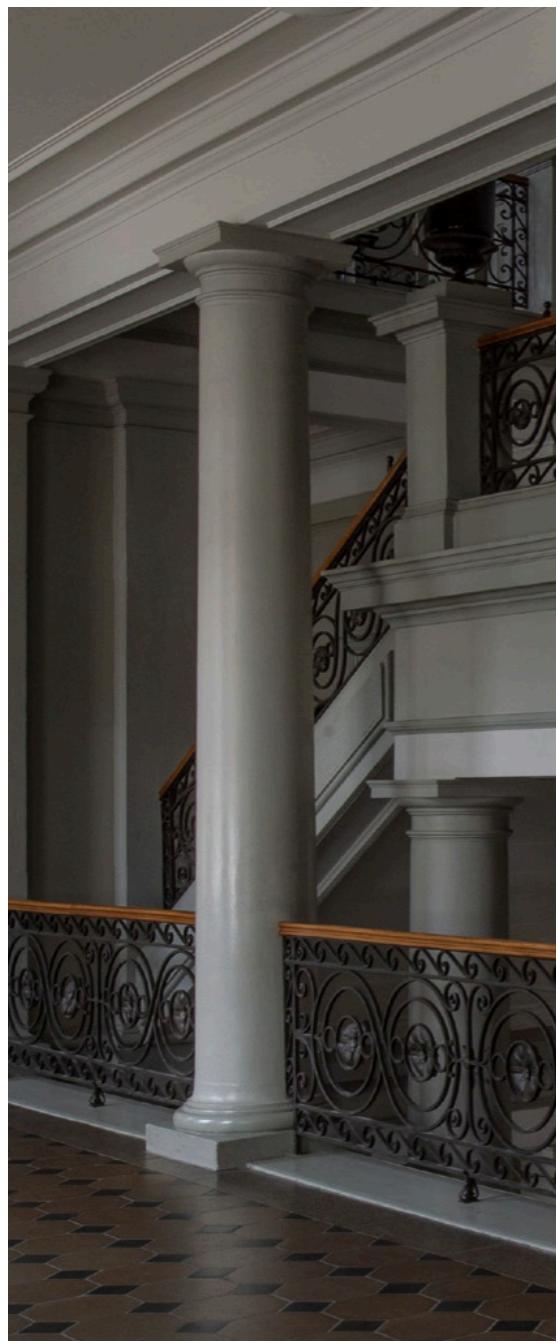
Untitled (beam ceilings),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022



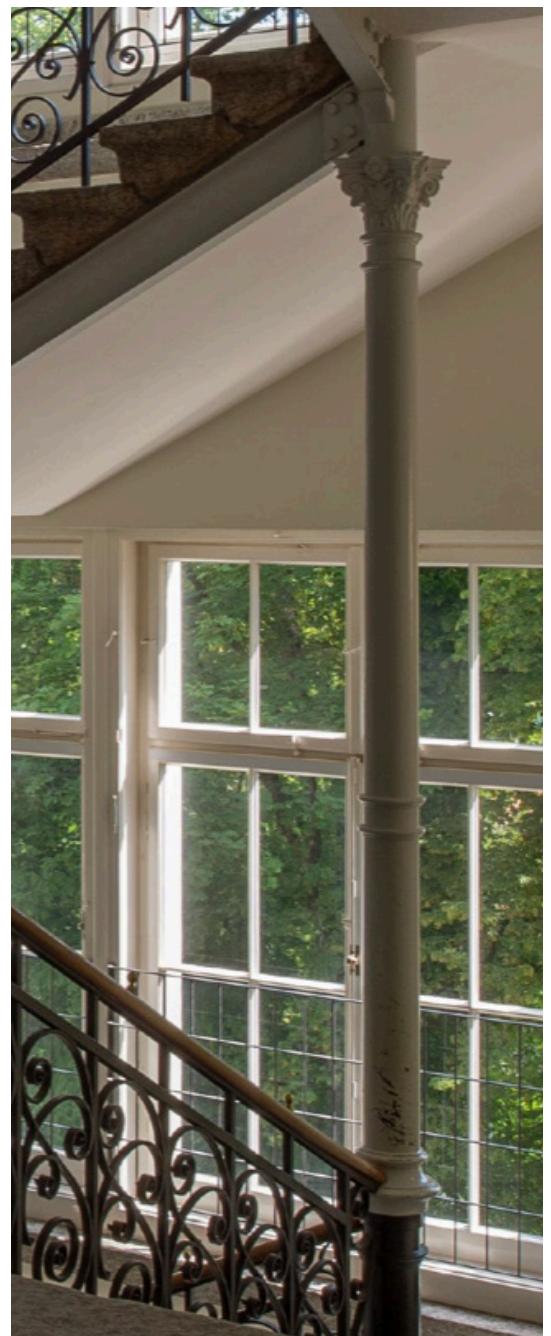


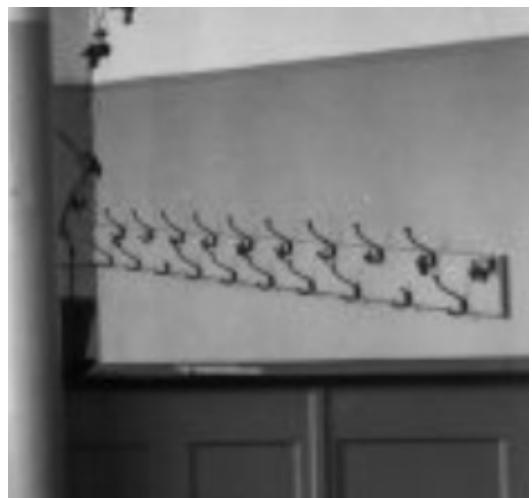
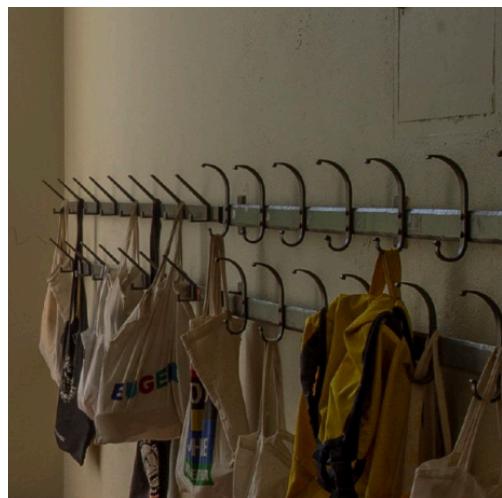
Untitled (spherical lamps),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022



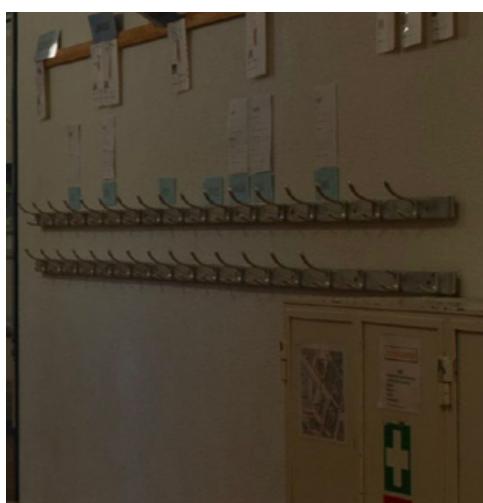


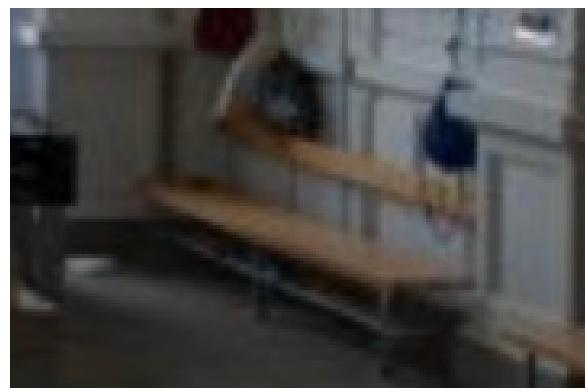
Untitled (staircase columns),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022



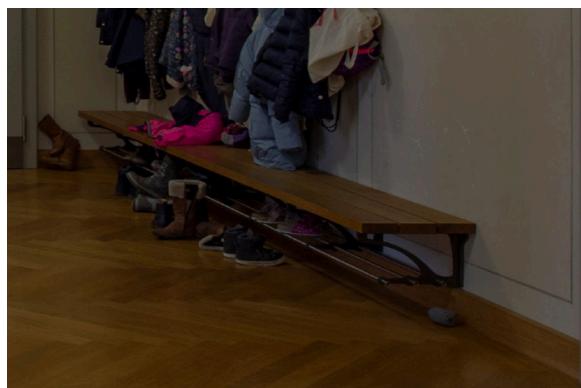


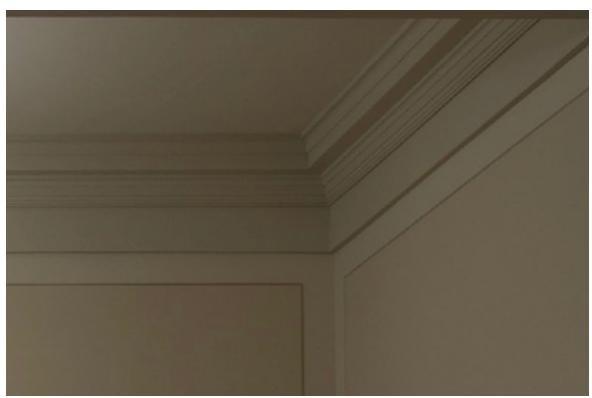
Untitled (coat hooks),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





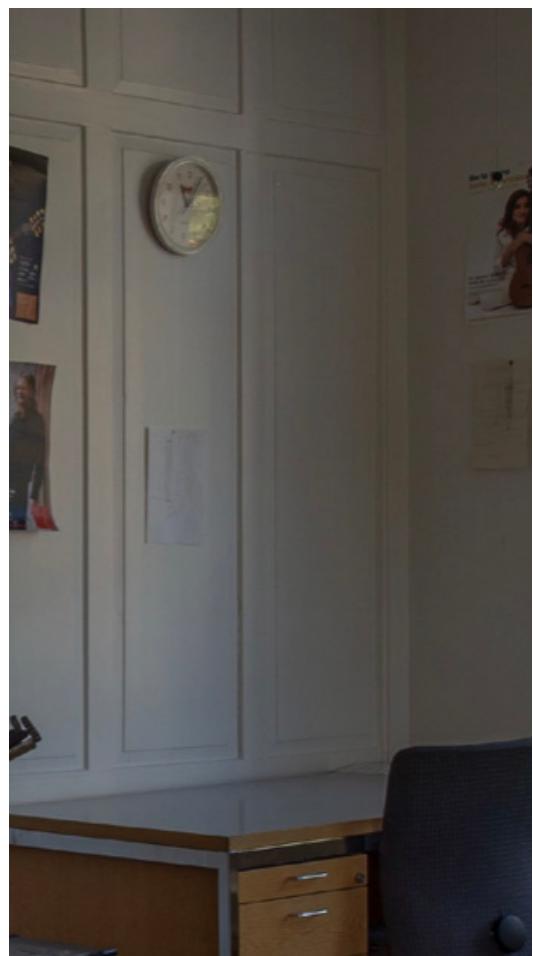
Untitled (benches),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





Untitled (ceiling cornices),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





Untitled (wooden wall panelling),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022



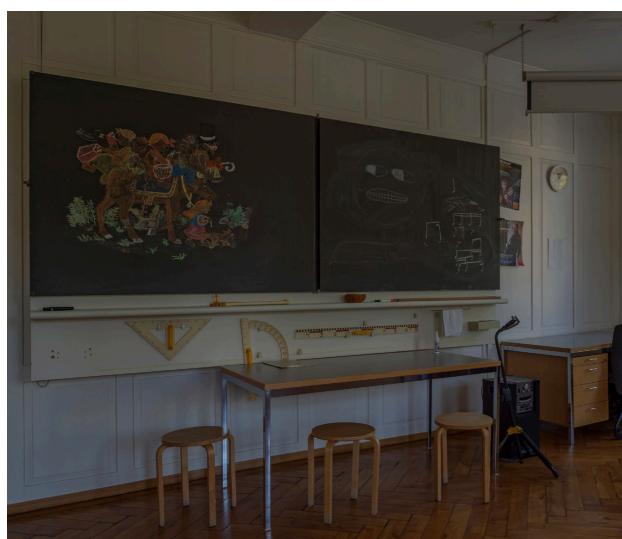


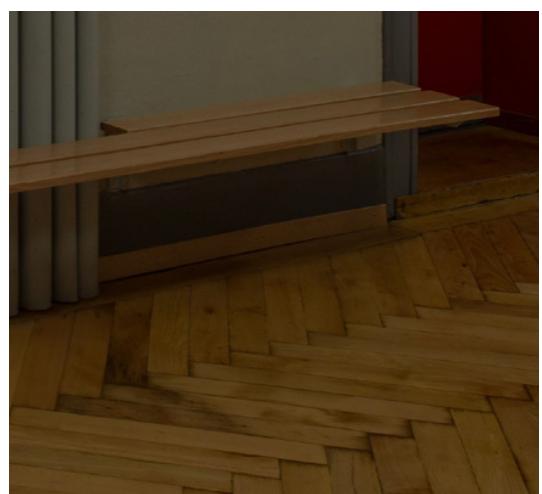
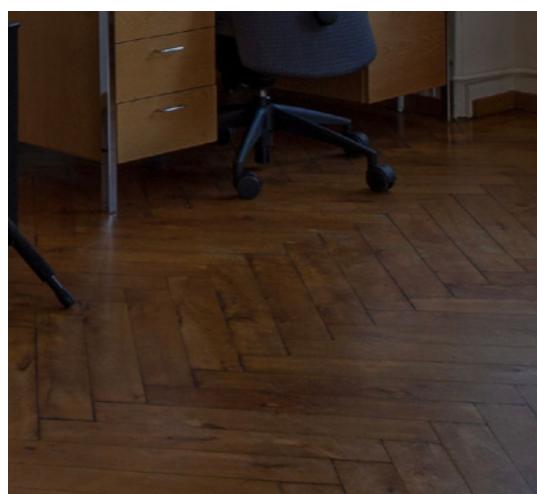
Untitled (sinks with tiles),  
a set of five photographs,  
2022





Untitled (blackboards),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





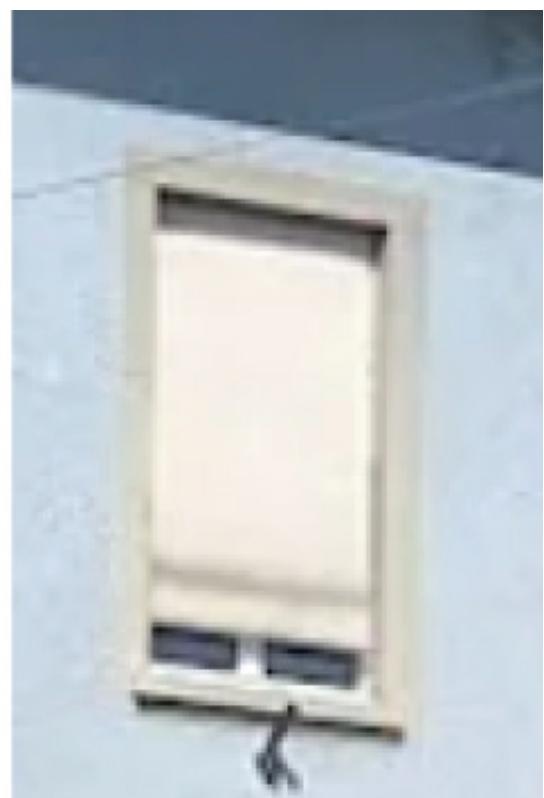
Untitled (herringbone parquets),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022



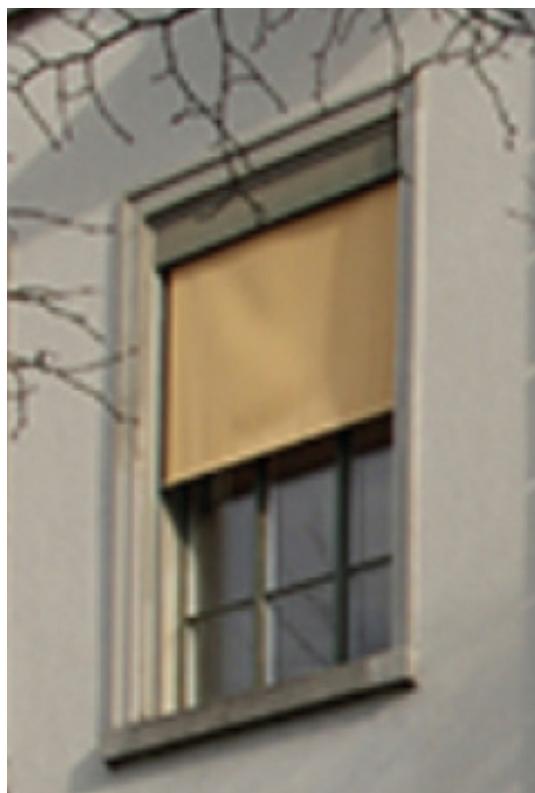


Untitled (wooden chairs),  
a set of three photographs,  
2022





Untitled (sunblinds),  
a set of four photographs,  
2022





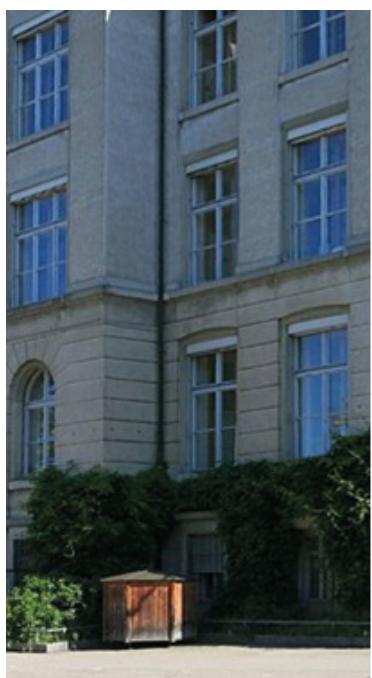
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2022



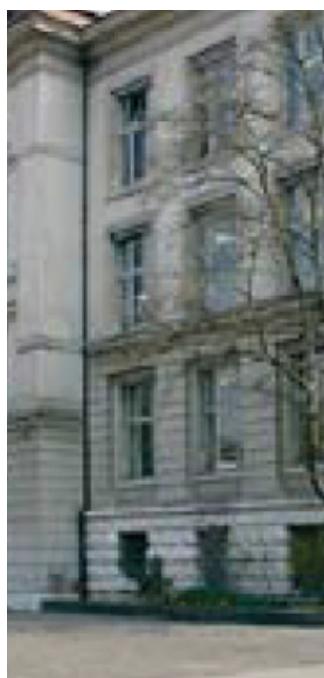


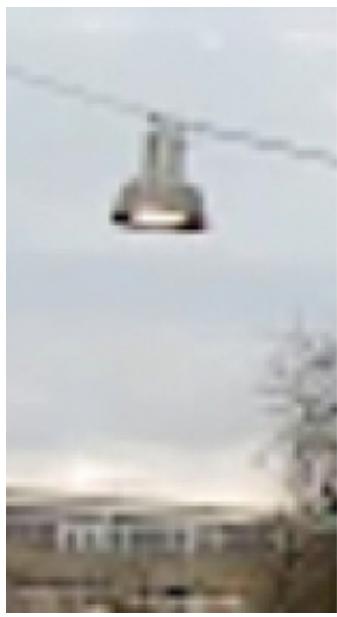
Untitled (windows with stickers on them),  
a set of five photographs,  
2022





Untitled (school entrances with plants at the bottom),  
a set of five photographs,  
2022





Untitled (rope-mounted lamps),  
a set of six photographs,  
2022





Untitled (basketball hoops),  
a set of nine photographs,  
2022





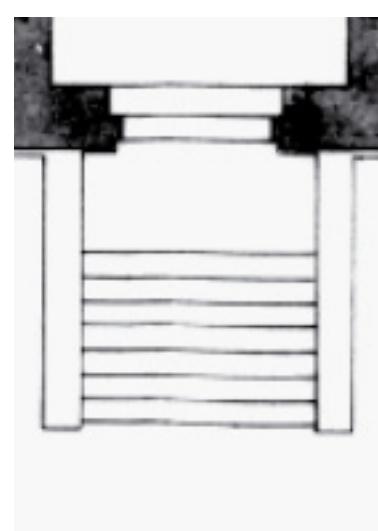
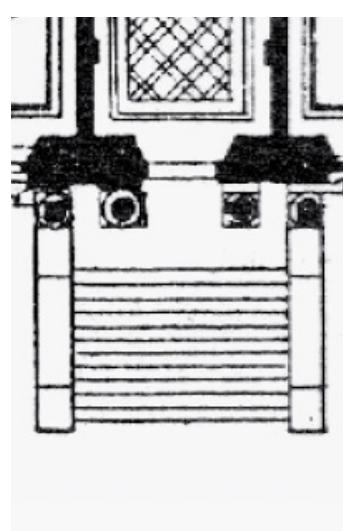
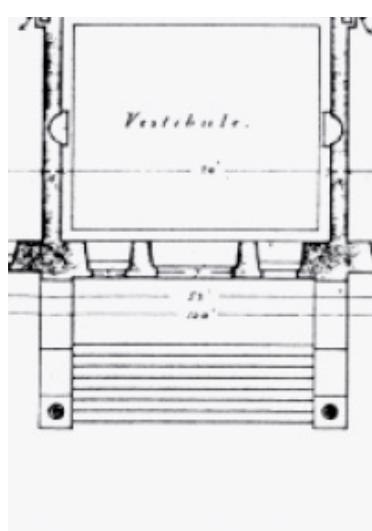


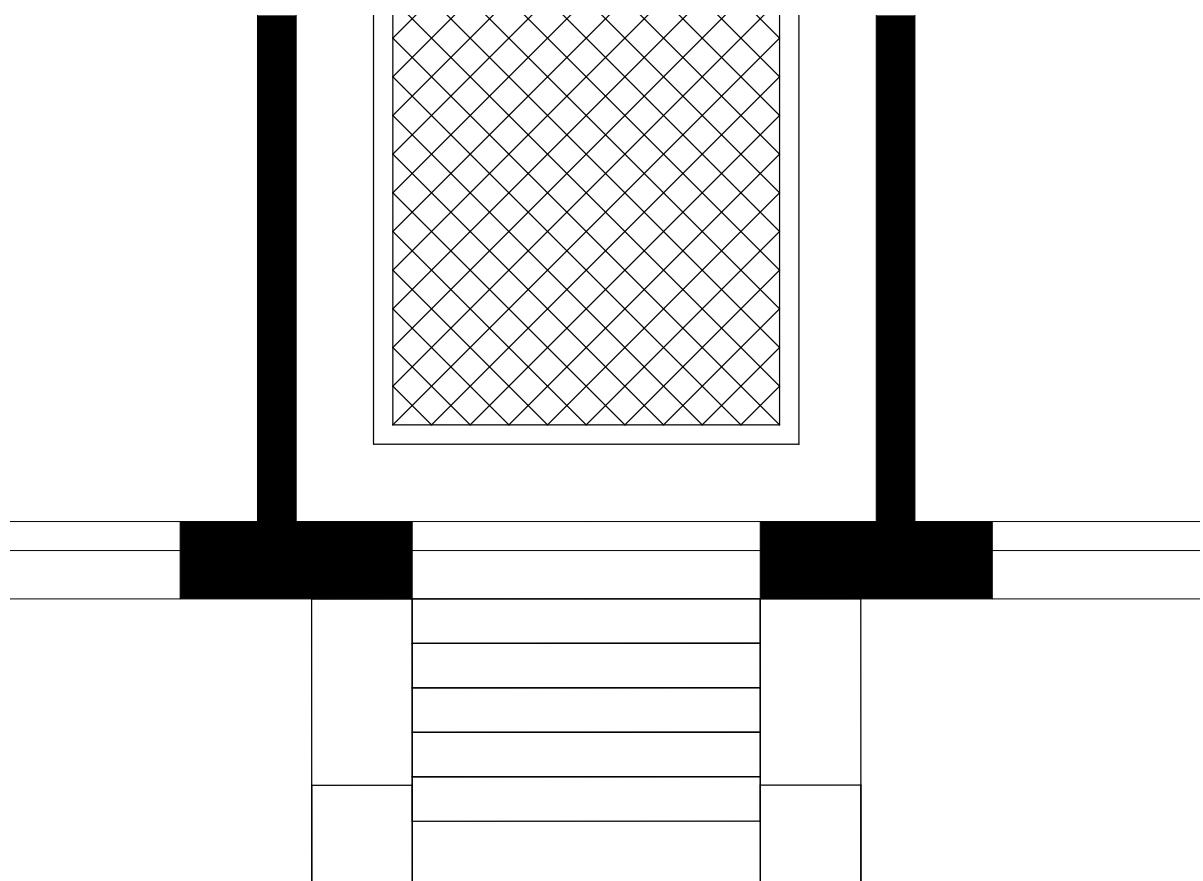


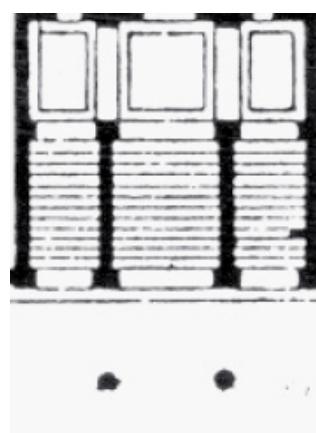
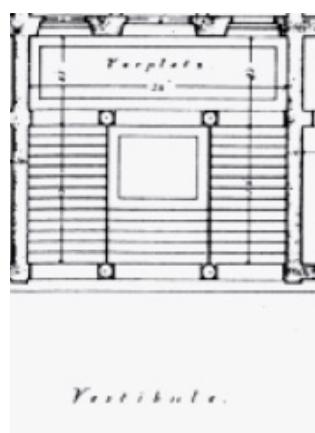
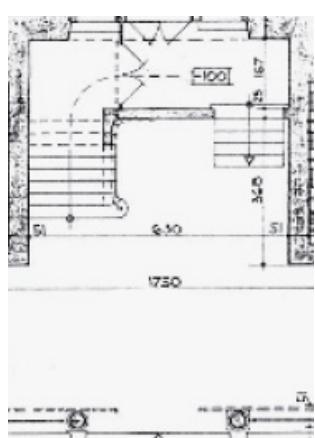
# Appropriation

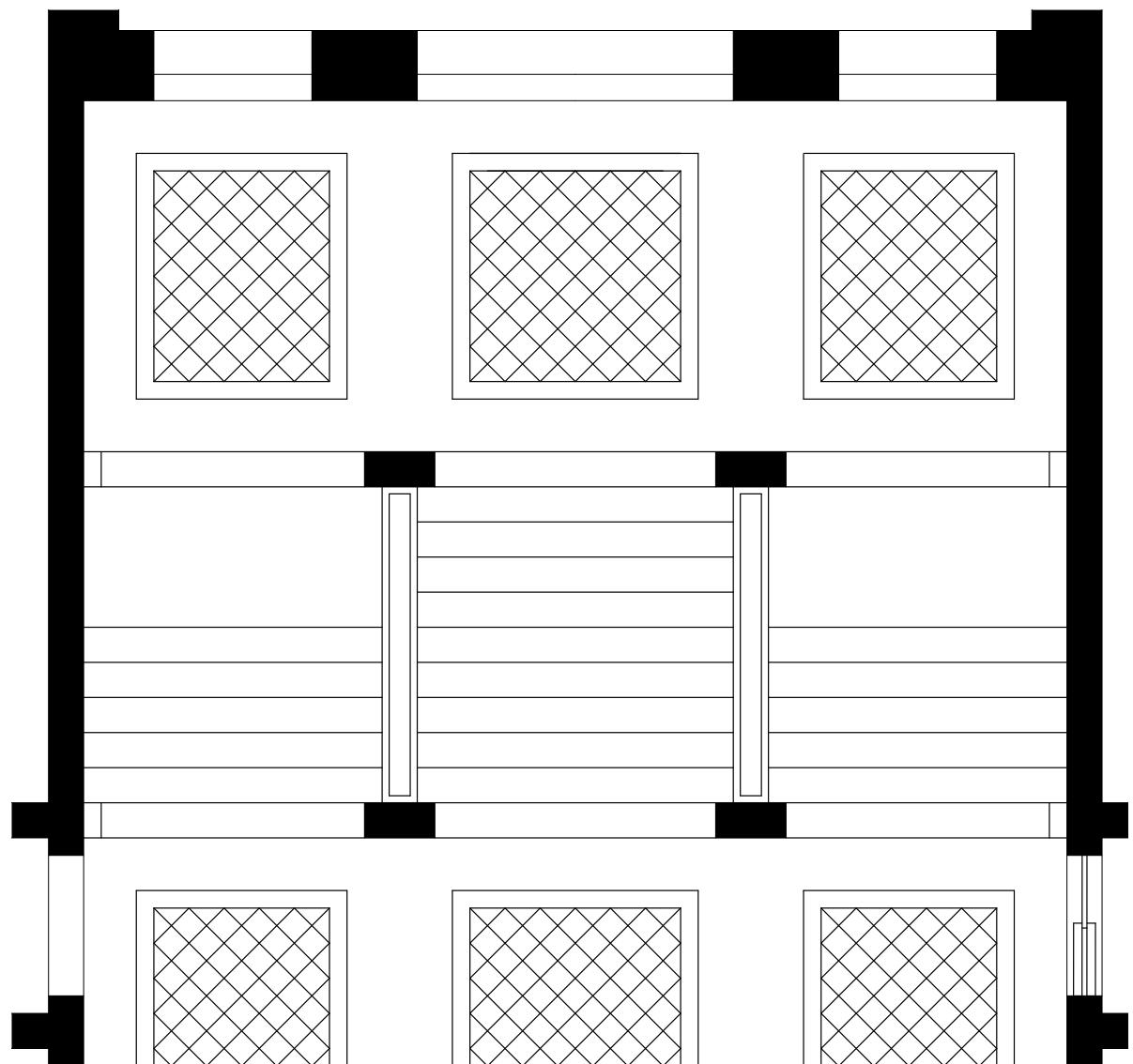
Appropriation is synonymous with Prince. He has been involved in many controversies, re-photographing the Marlboro Cowboy, ten-year old Brooke Shields nude portrait and several Instagram posts, just to name a few. Yet he does not produce a trivial copy, there is agency in reframing and rearranging.

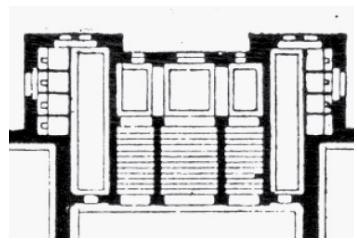
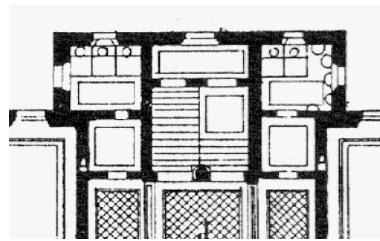
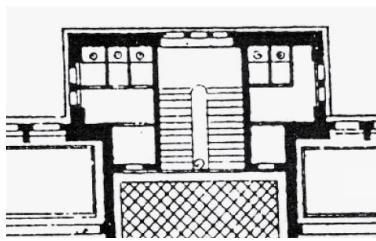
Appropriation has also played a major role in our addition to the Kanzleiareal. This final chapter illustrates how the previously developed series translate into the project and how the process of collection, series and appropriation ultimately becomes a body of work.

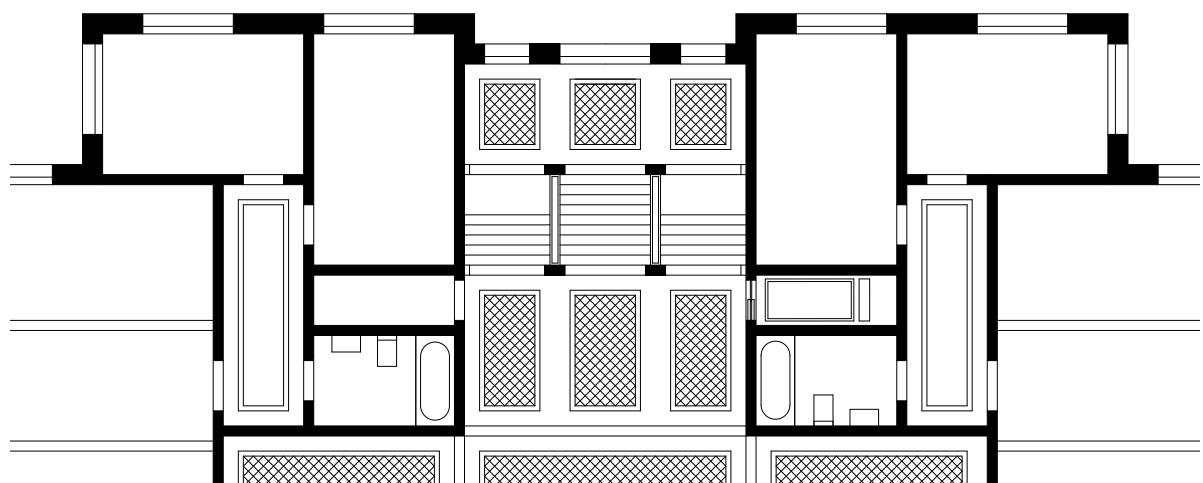


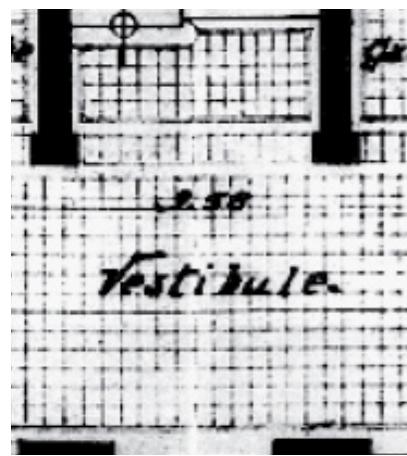
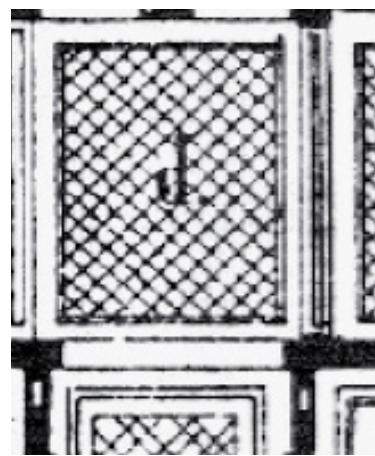
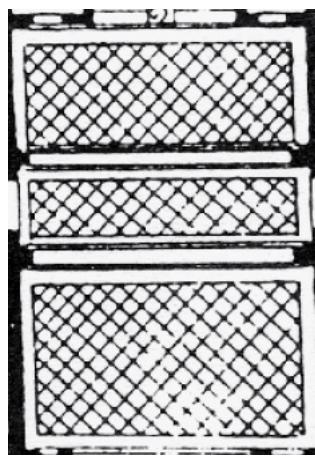


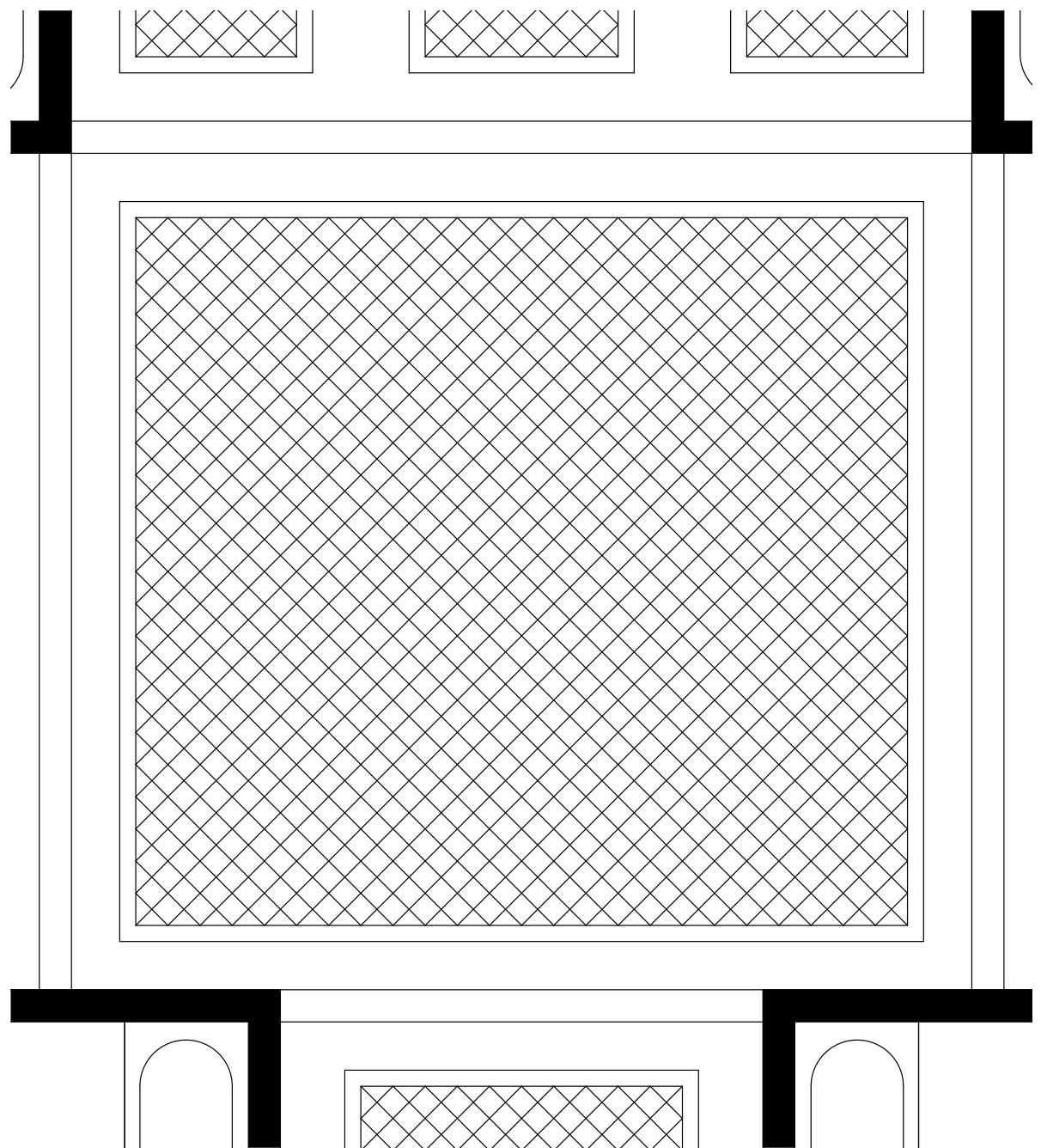


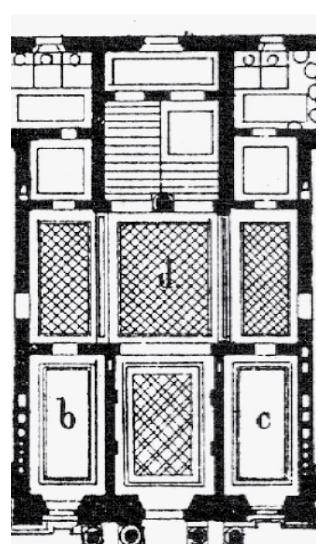
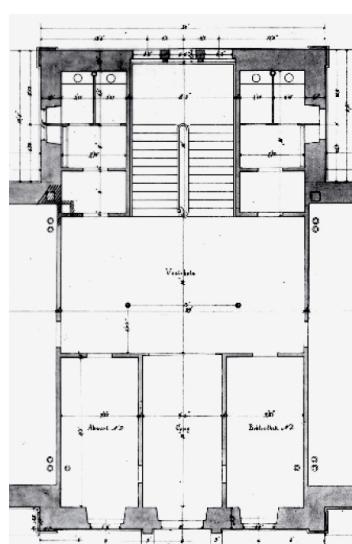
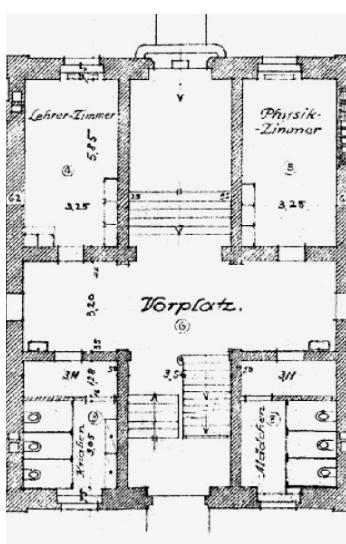


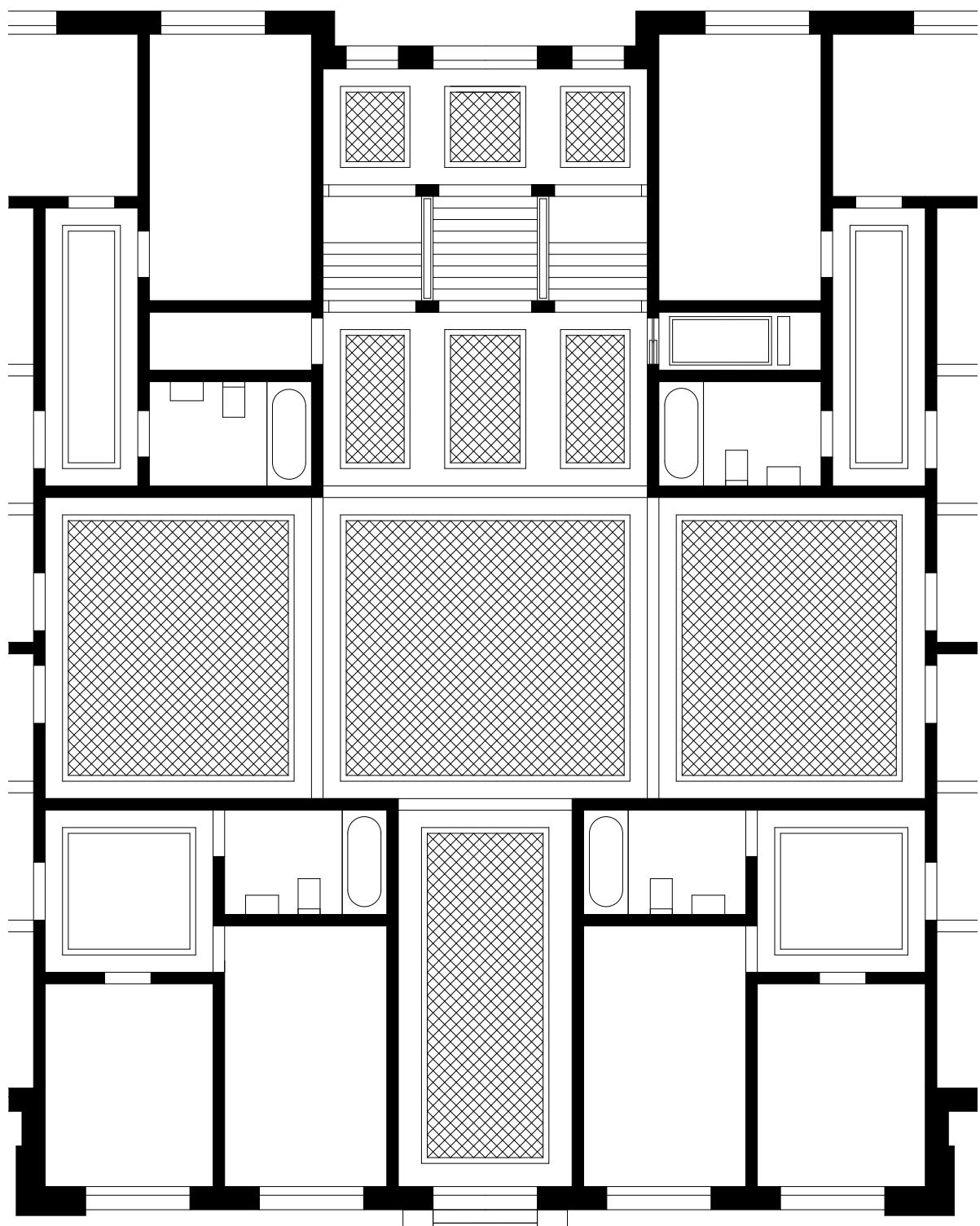


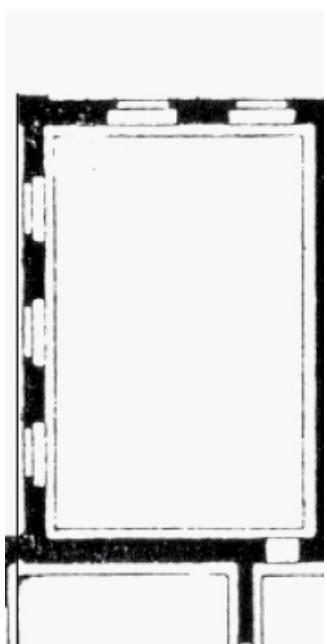
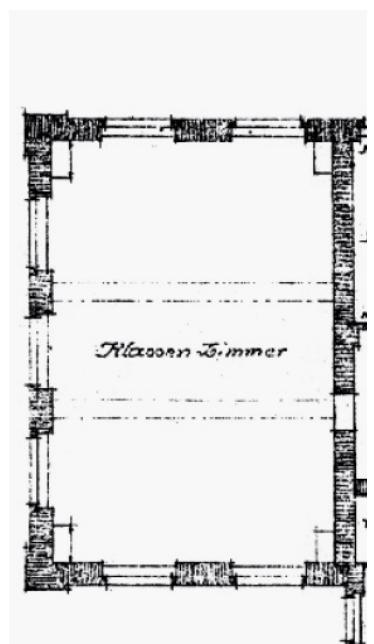
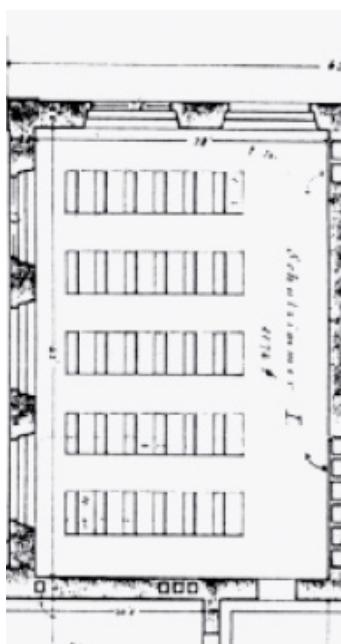


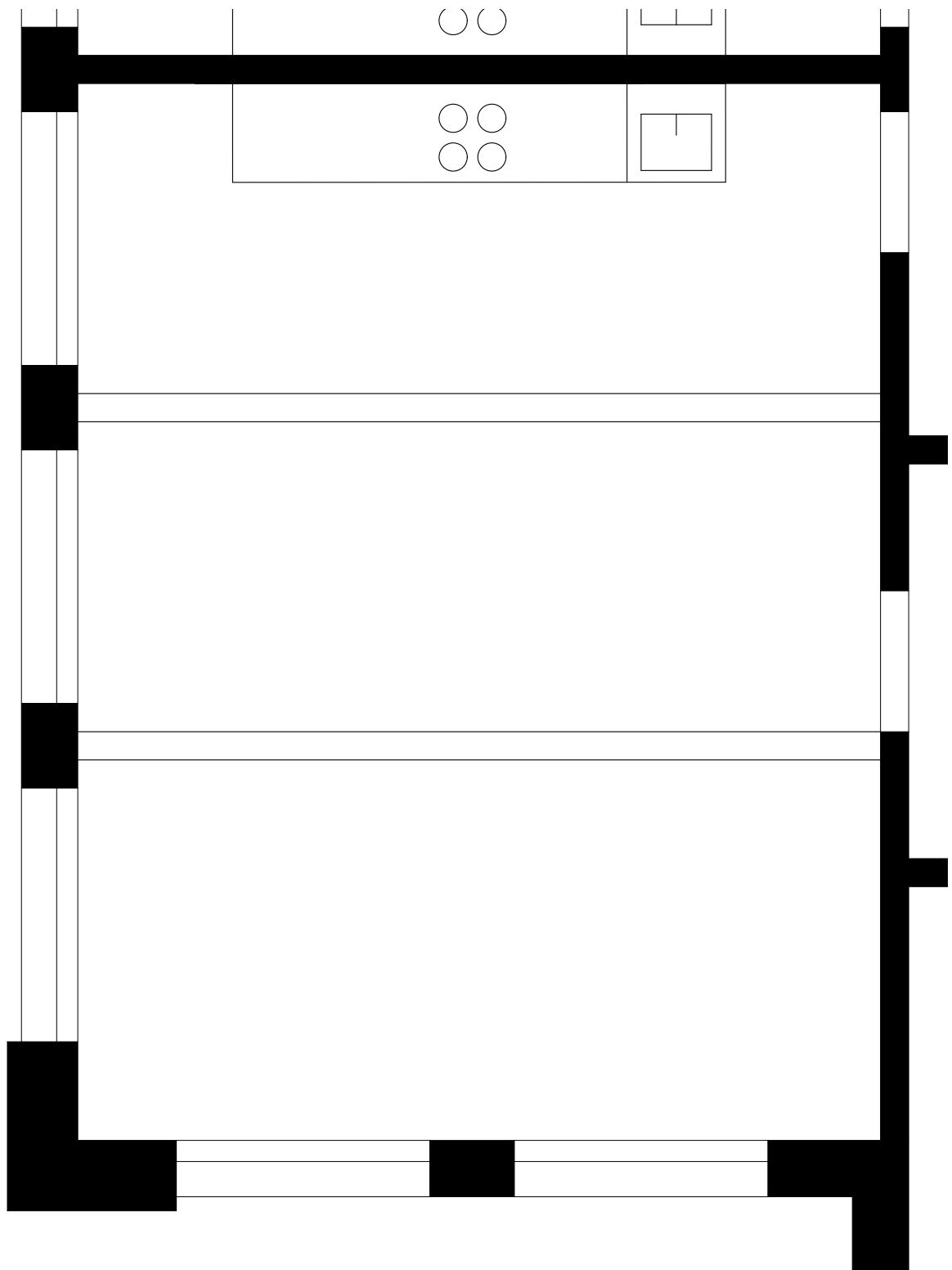


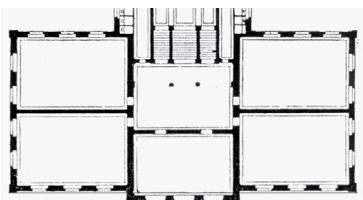
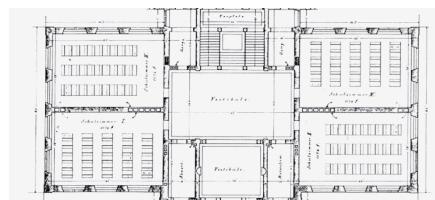
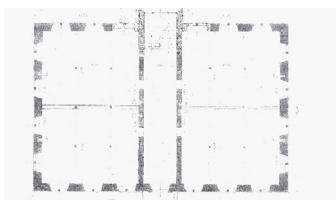


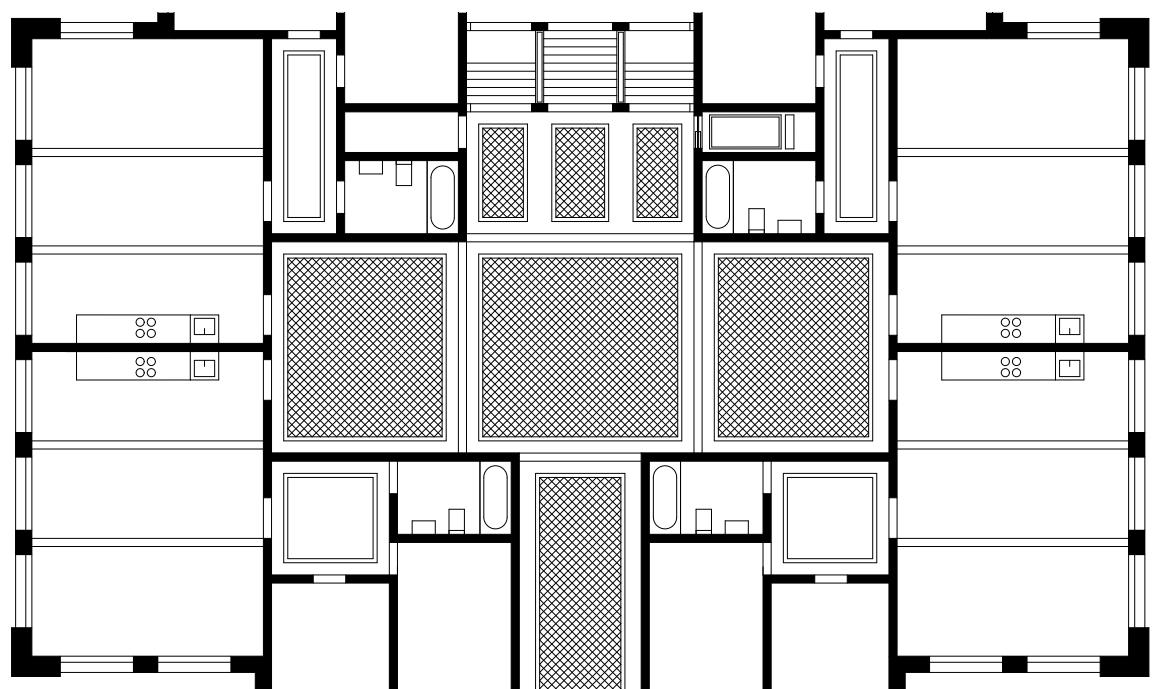




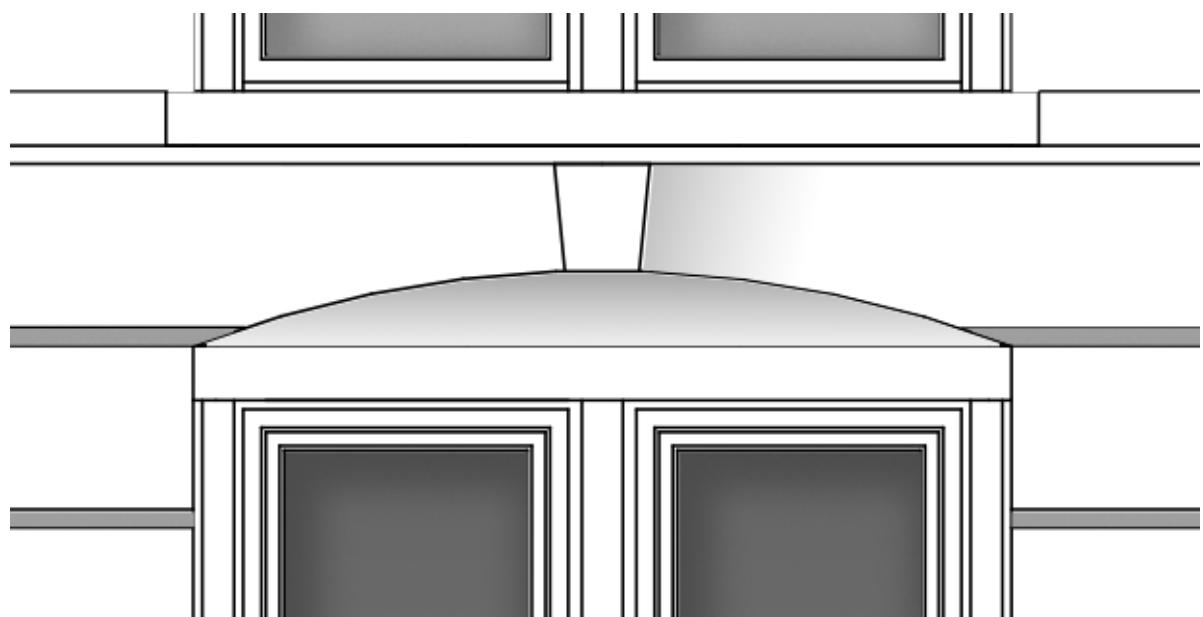




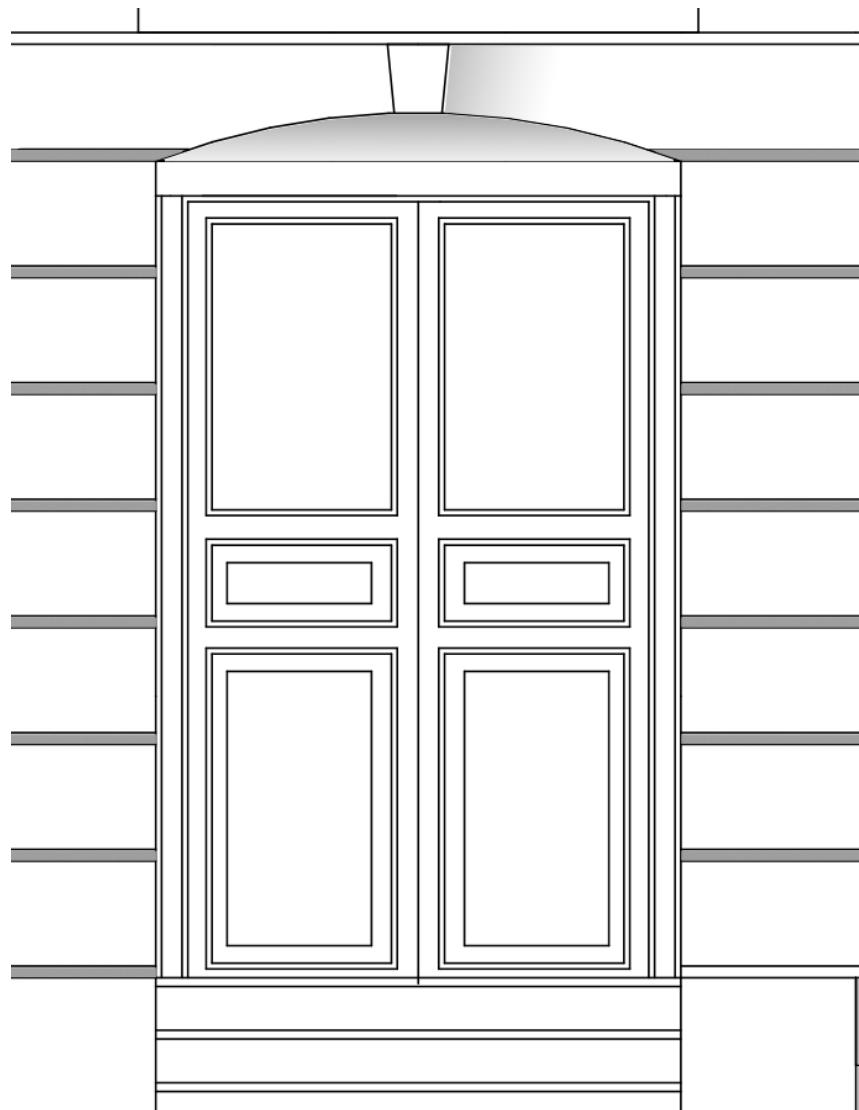


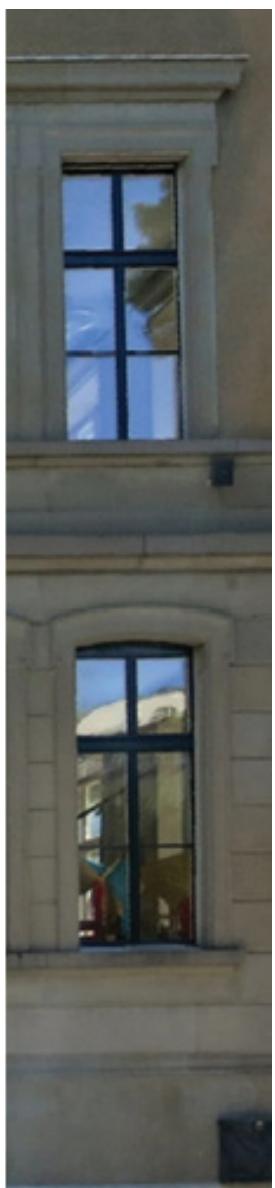
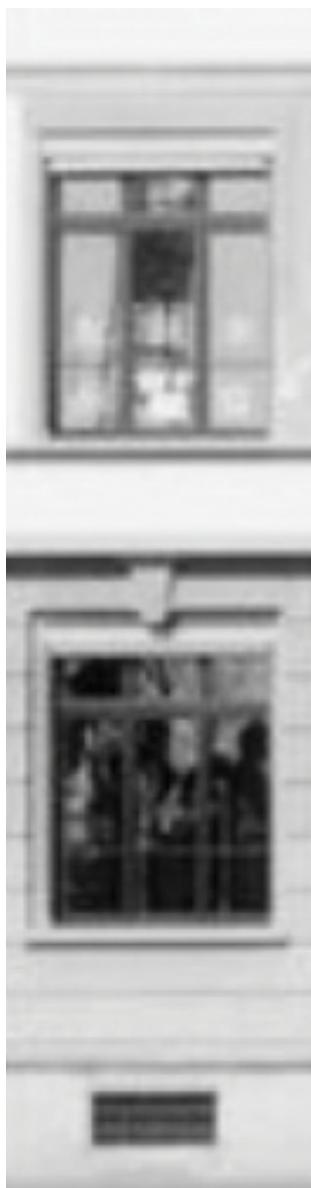


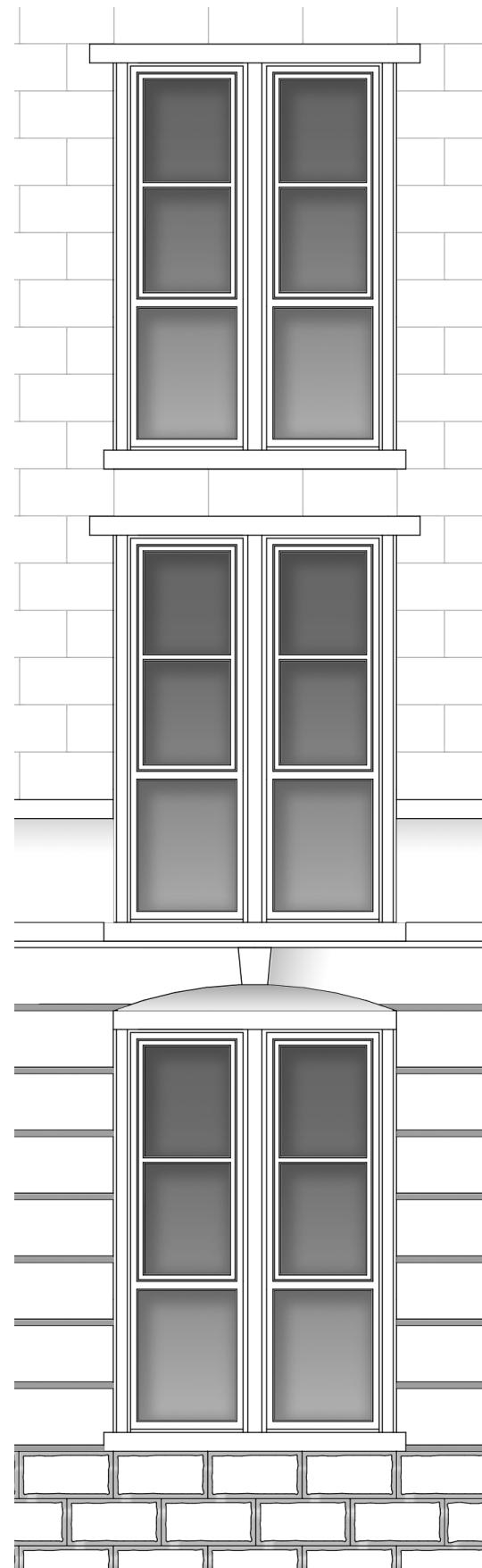




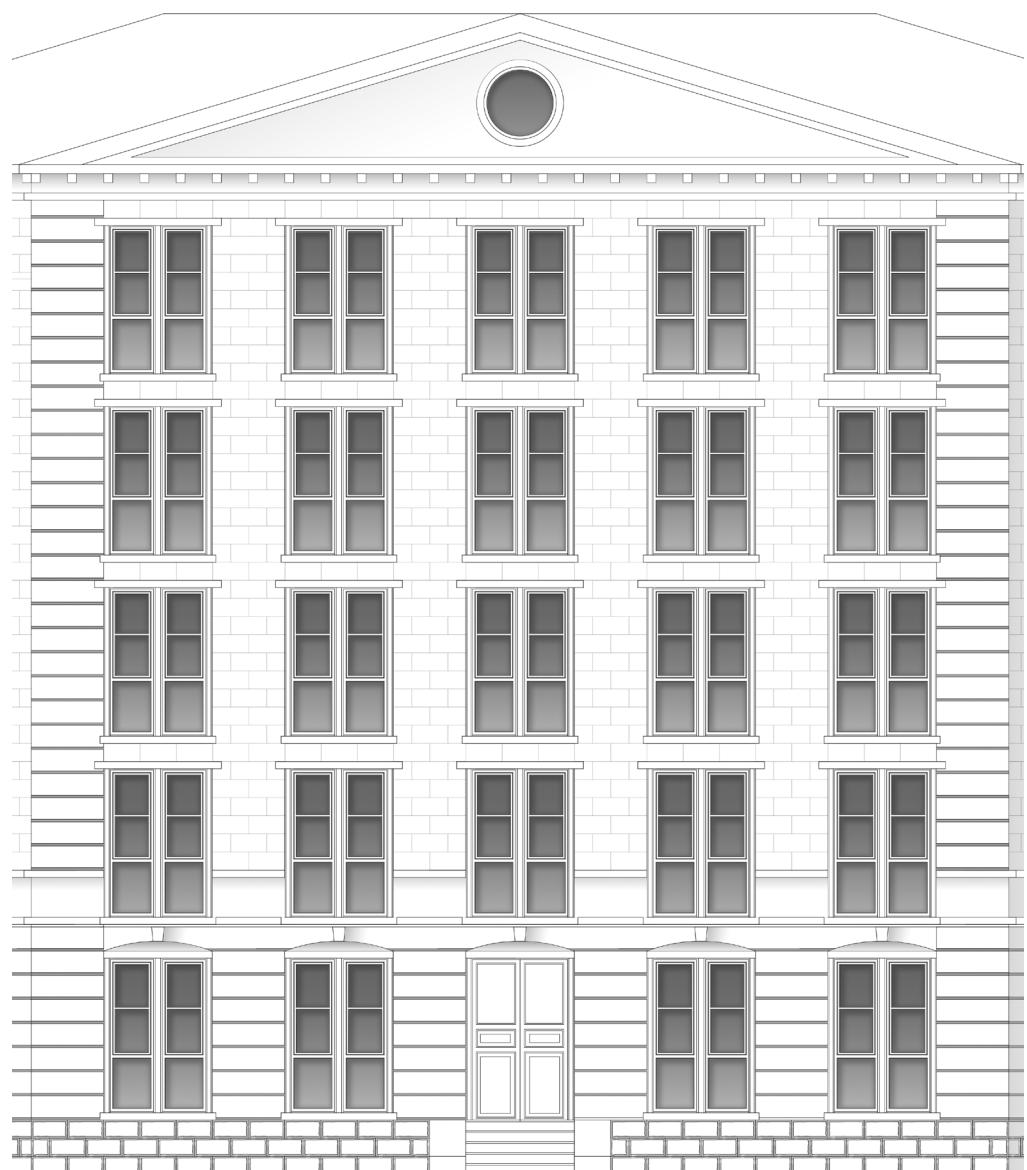


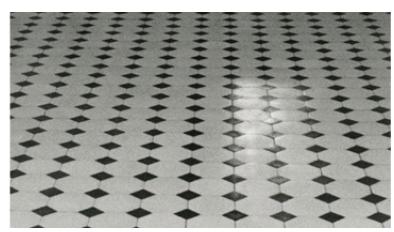


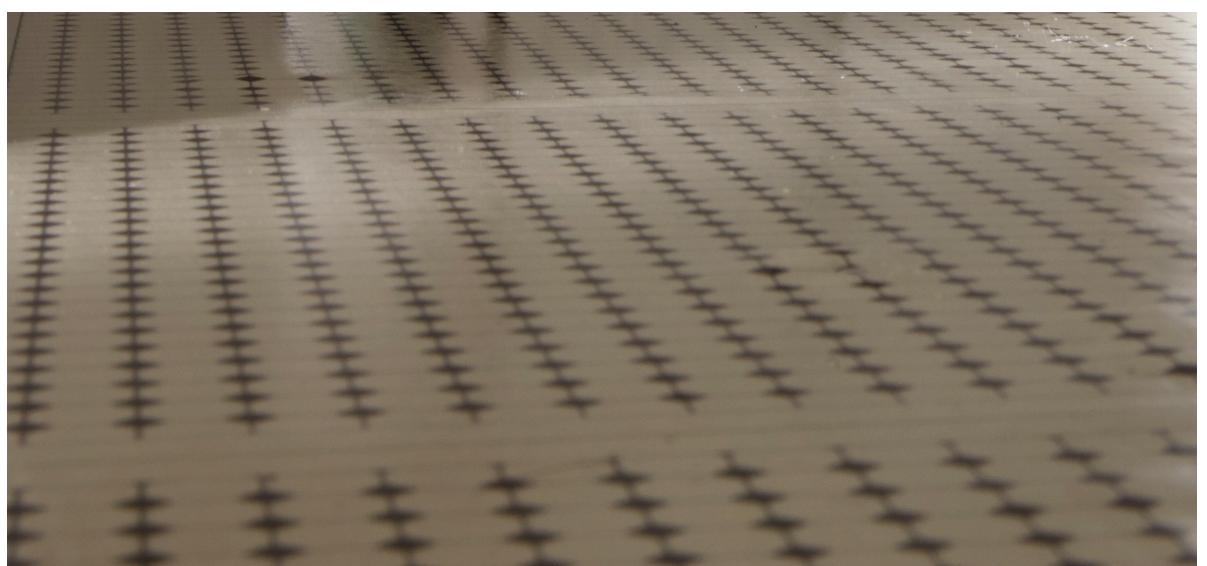




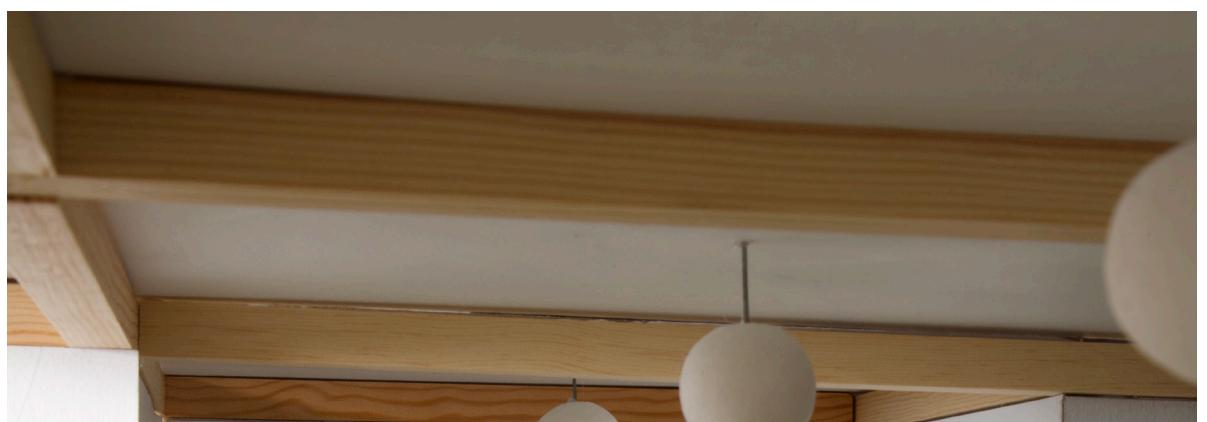


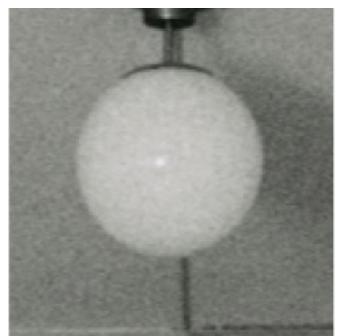




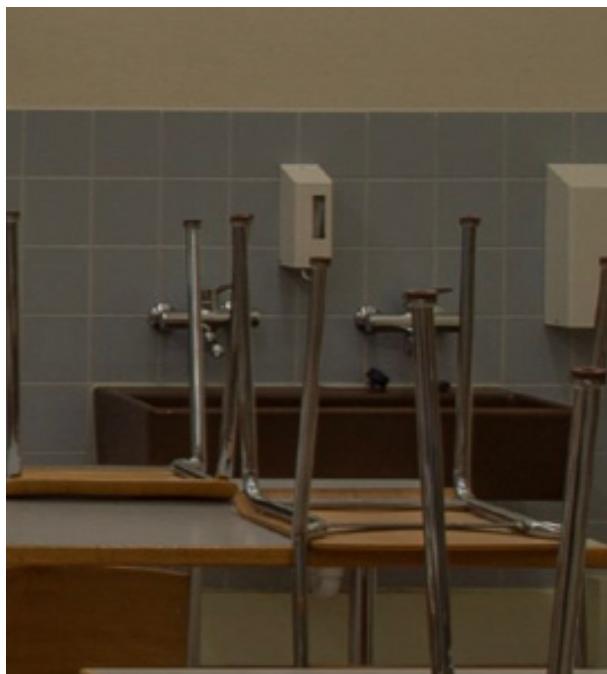








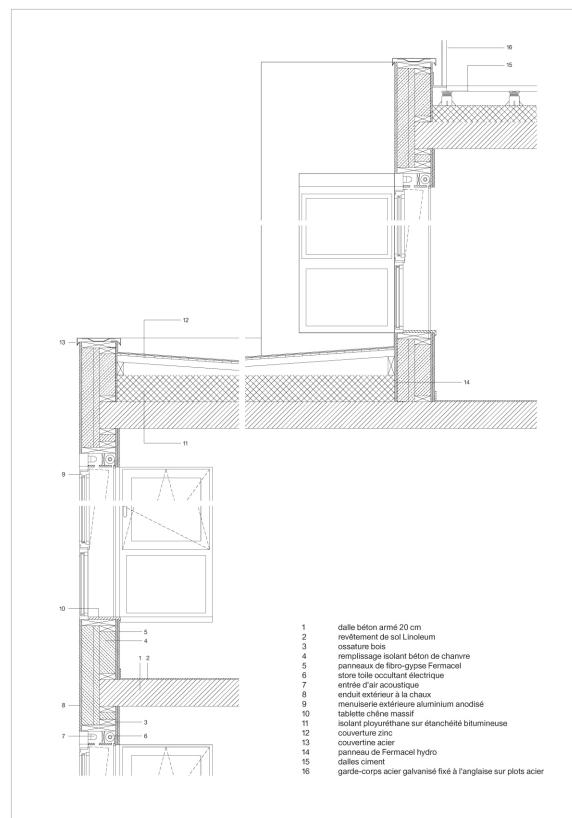
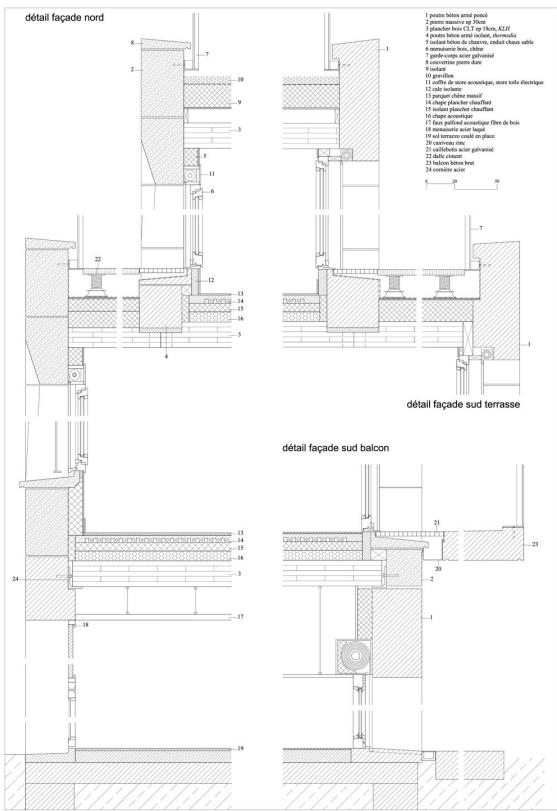








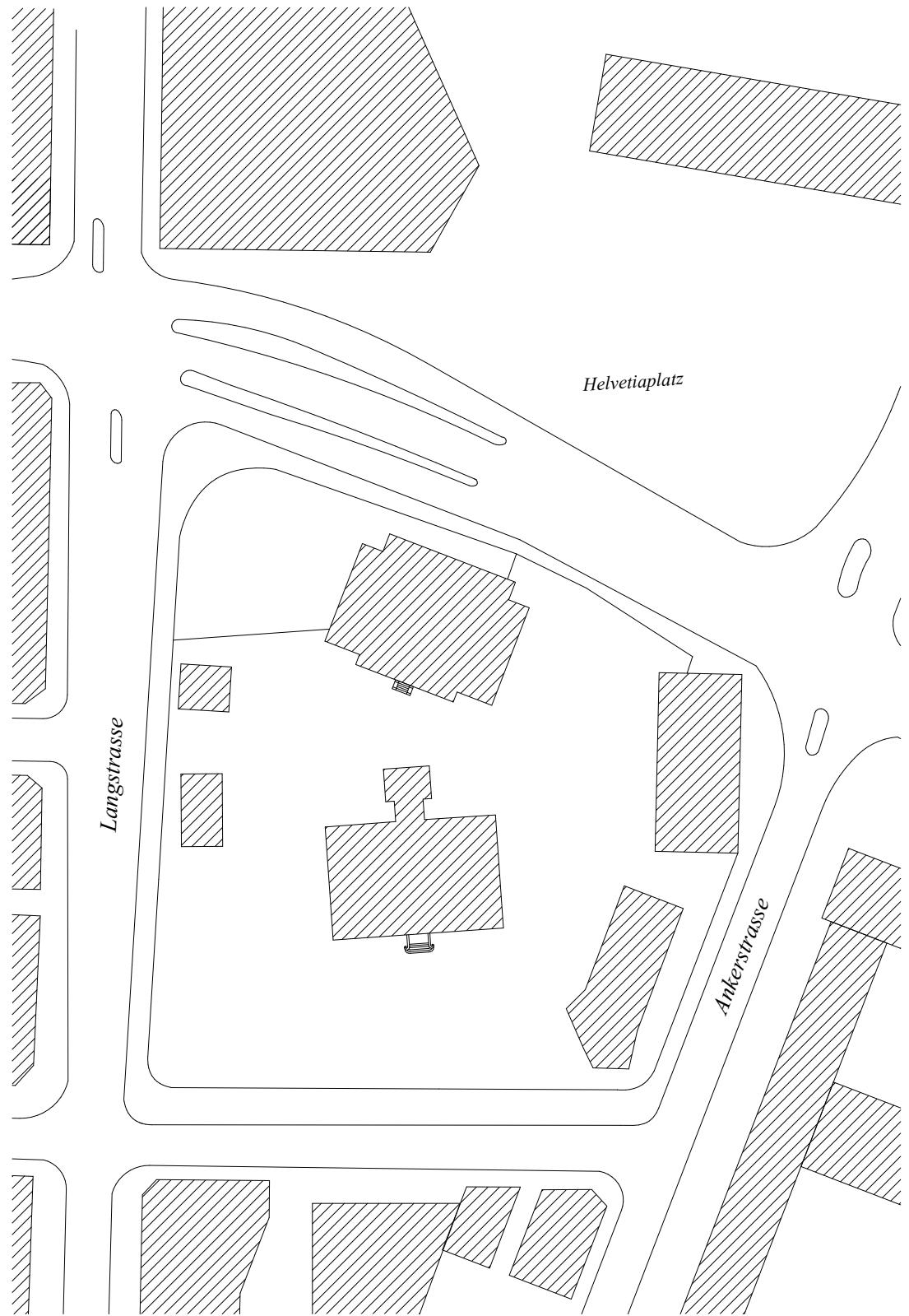


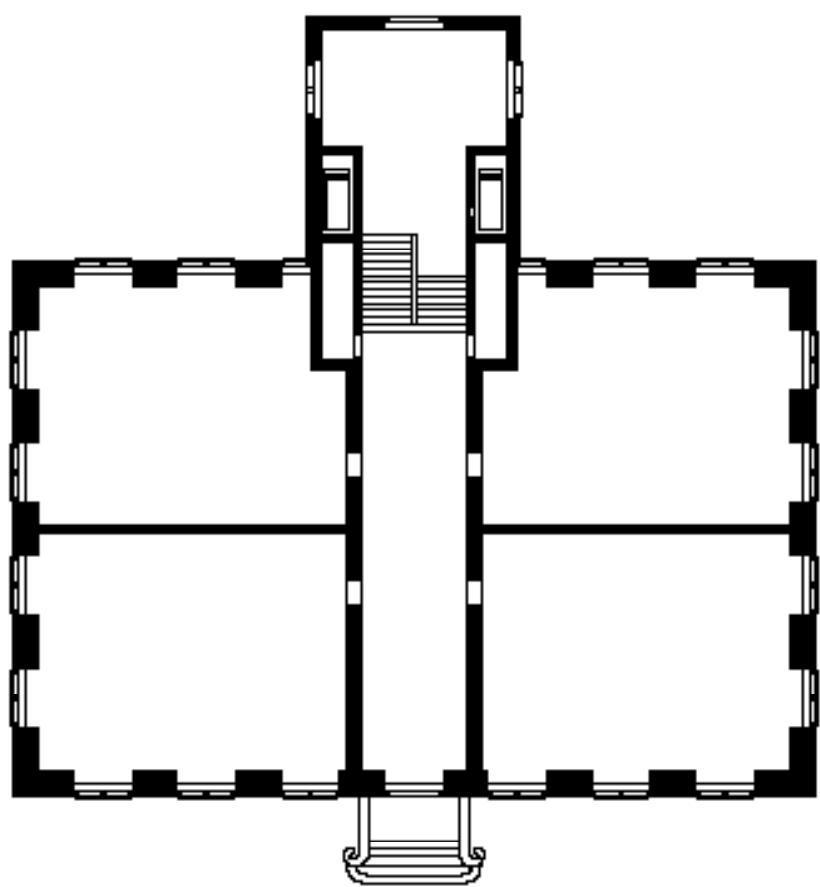


Construction Reference, solid stone  
Logements Rue Oberkampf, Paris  
Barrault Pressacco

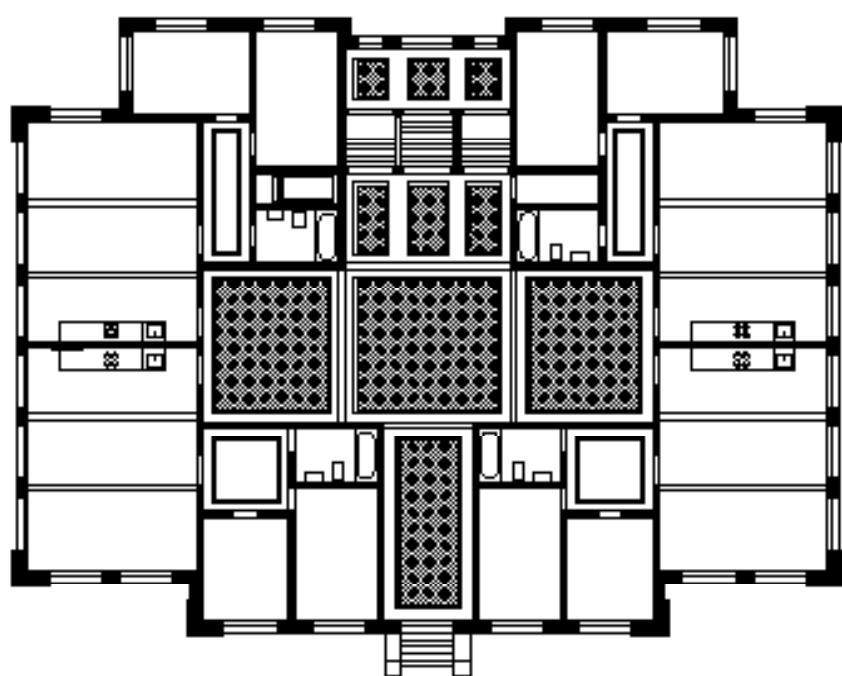


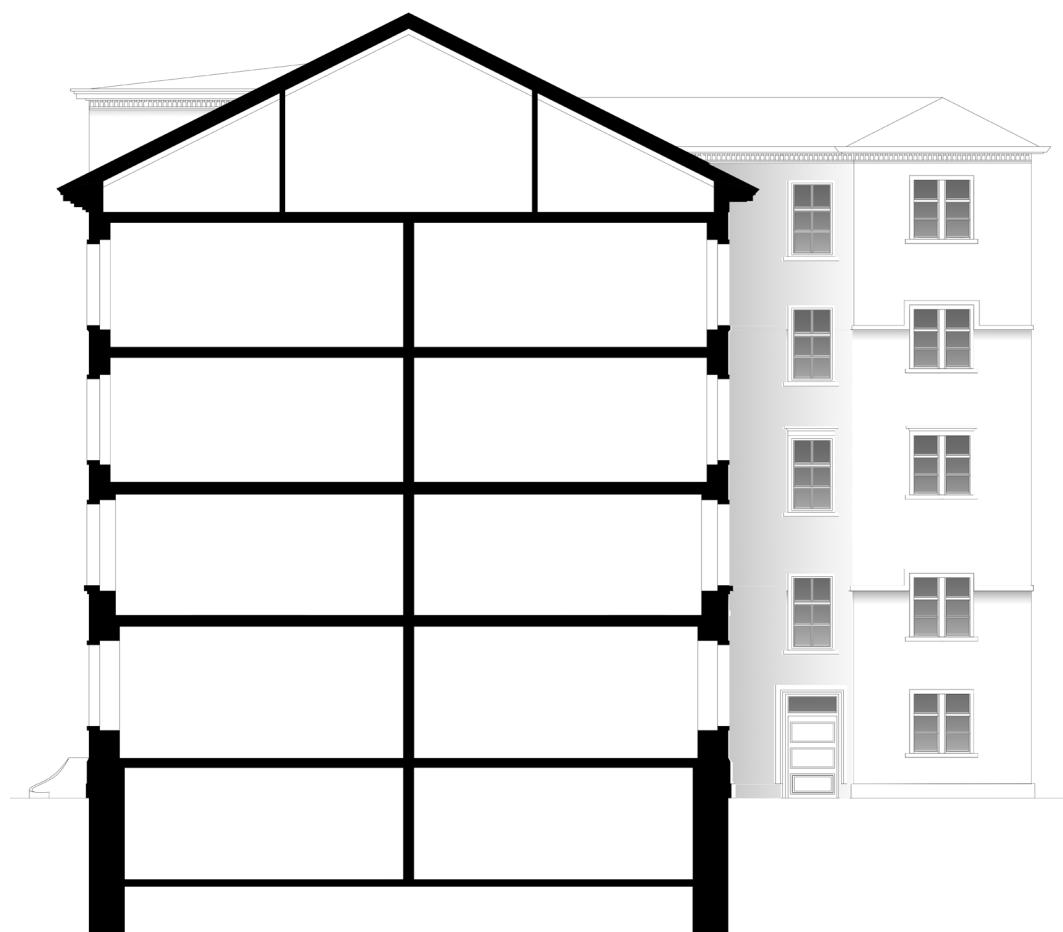




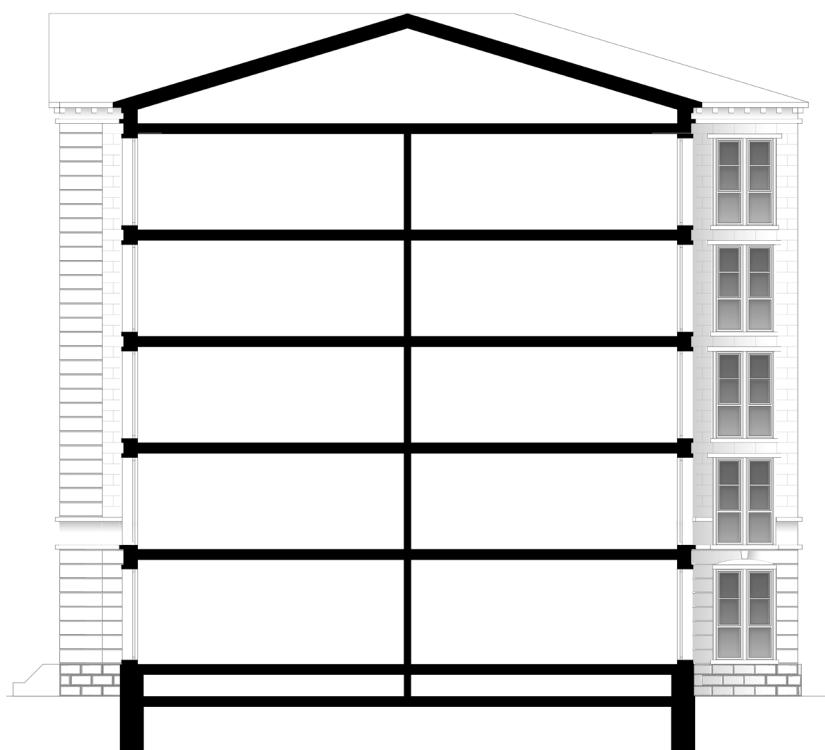


Floorplan ground floor

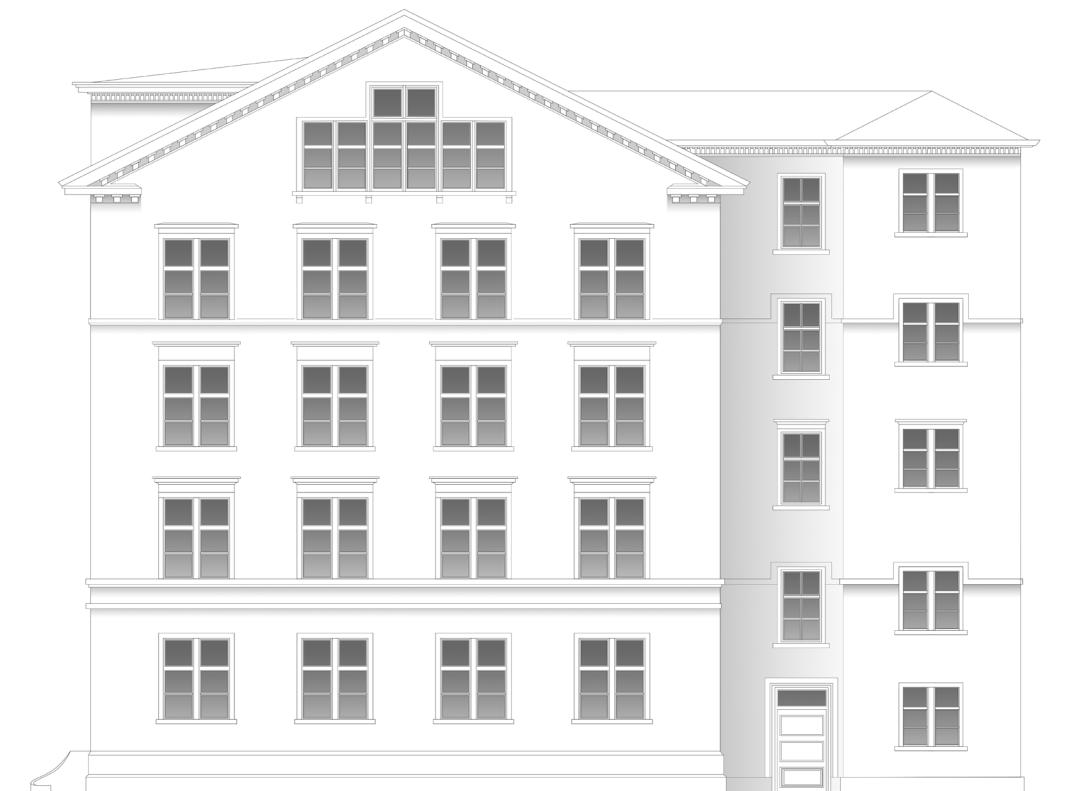


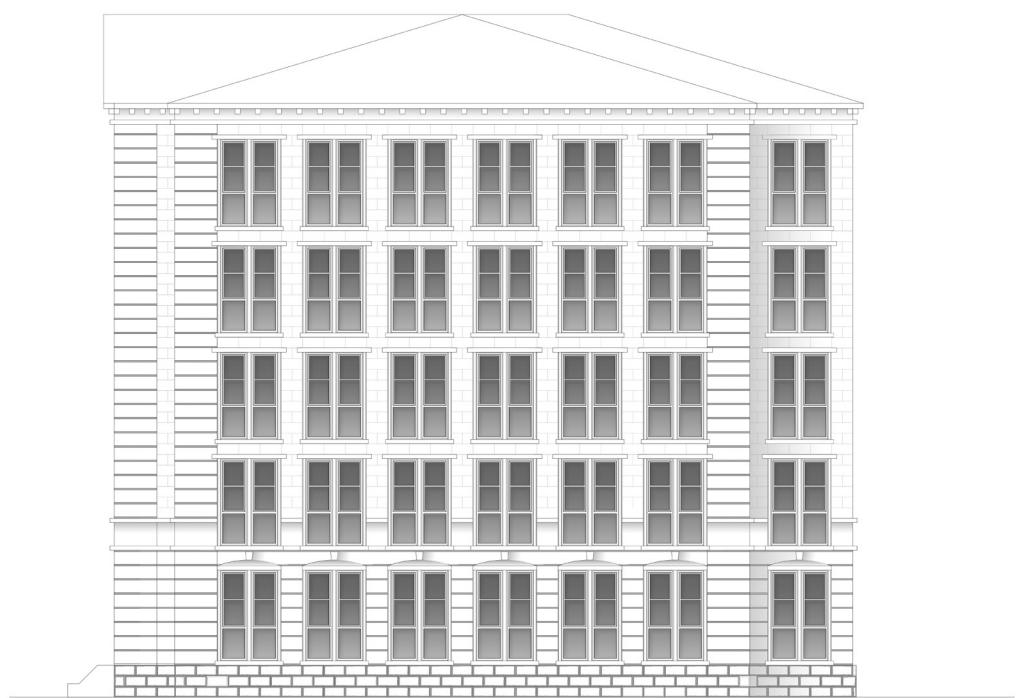


Frontfassade



Frontfassade







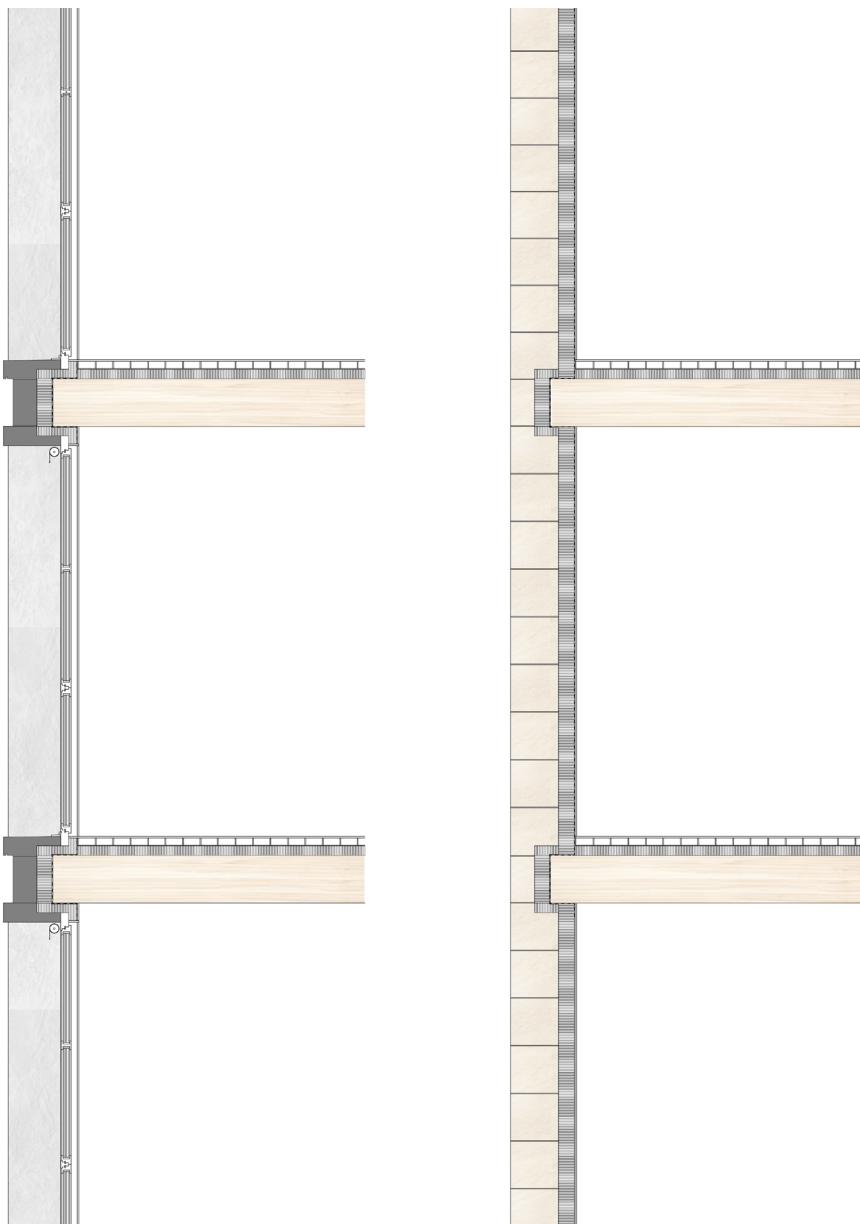
Elevation front fassade



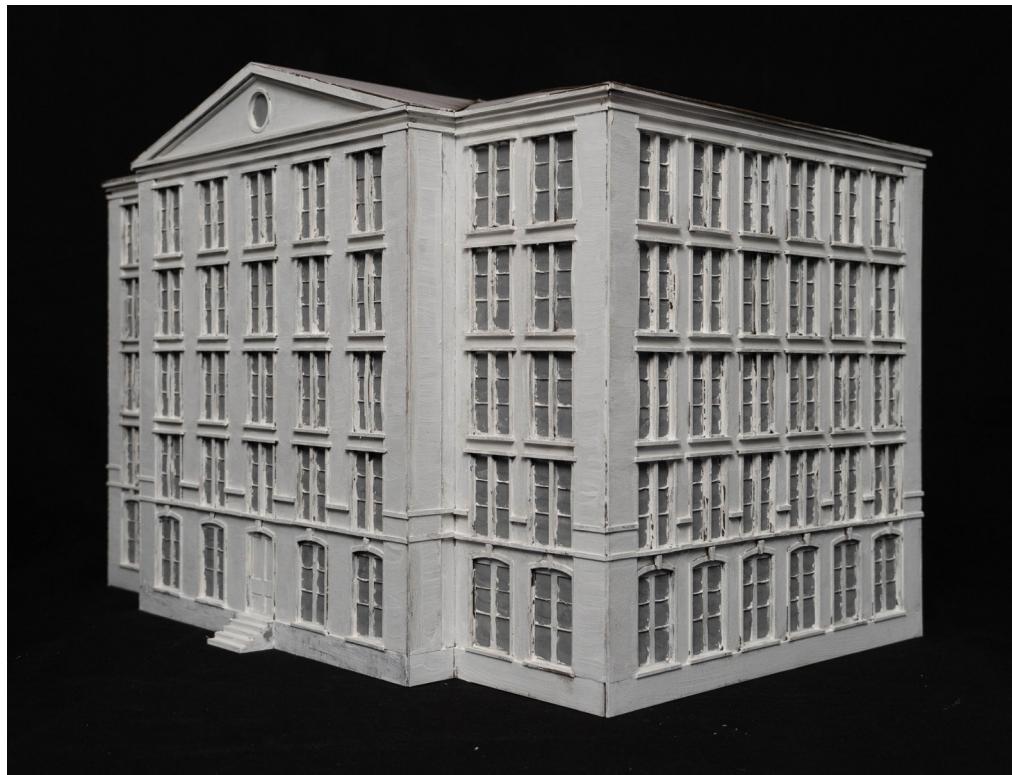


Elevation back fassade









Facade model  
1:50











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Studio Caruso HS22

Guillermo Padilla  
Elia Trachsel

