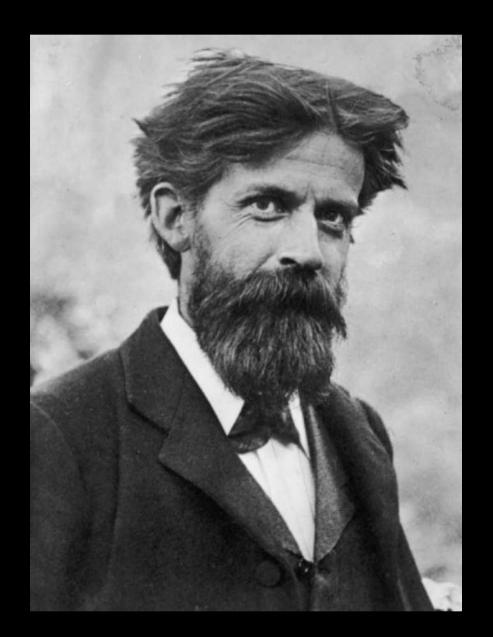
Università degli Studi di Firenze sede di Empoli

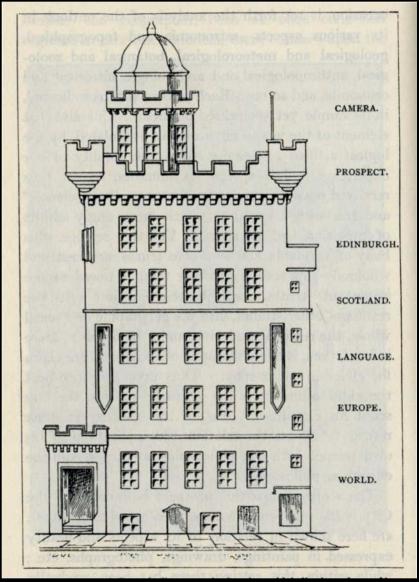
Corso di laurea in pianificazione della città del territorio e del paesaggio

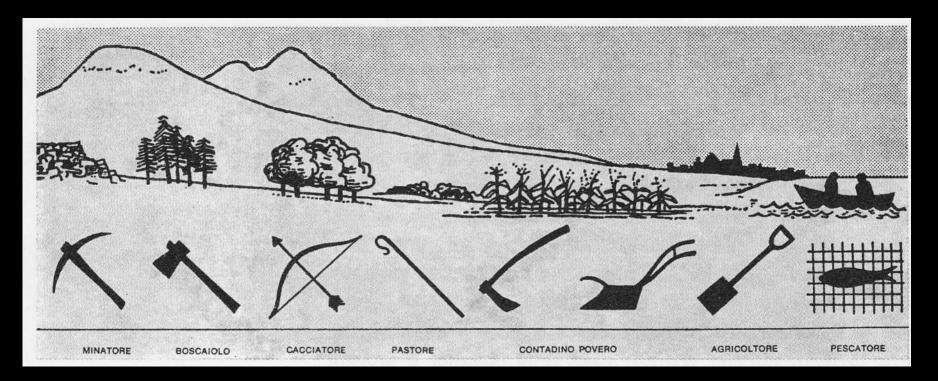
Eutopia: la città in evoluzione Patrick Geddes

STORIA DELL'URBANISTICA MODERNA B021540 - A.A. 2019-2020

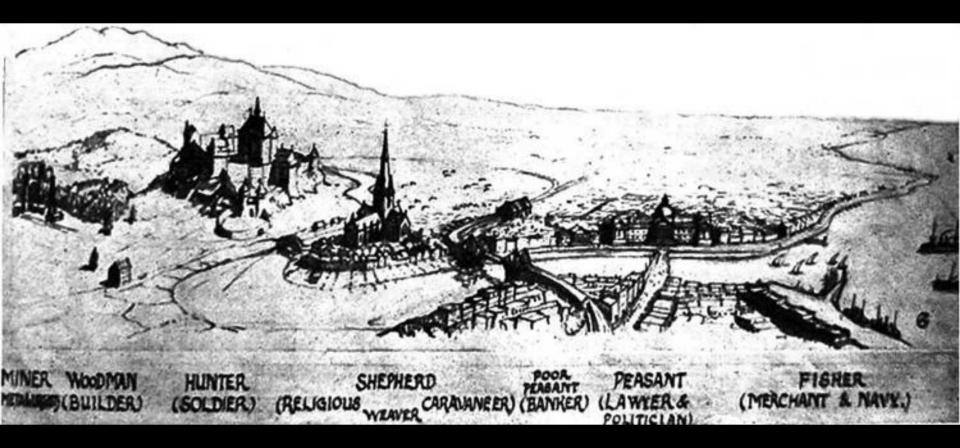
Patrick Geddes (1854 –1932)







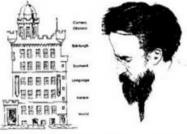




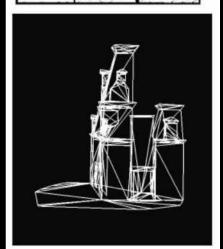
PLACE	PLACE WORK	PLACE FOLK
WORK PLACE	WORK	WORK FOLK
FOLK PLACE	FOLK WORK	FOLK

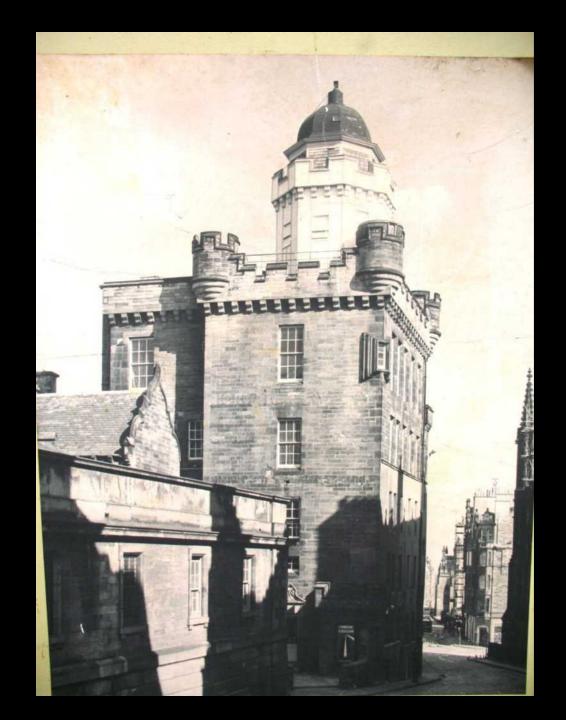






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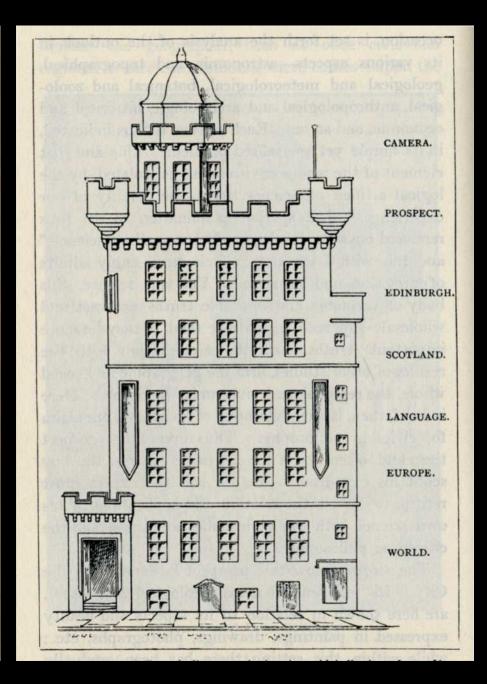


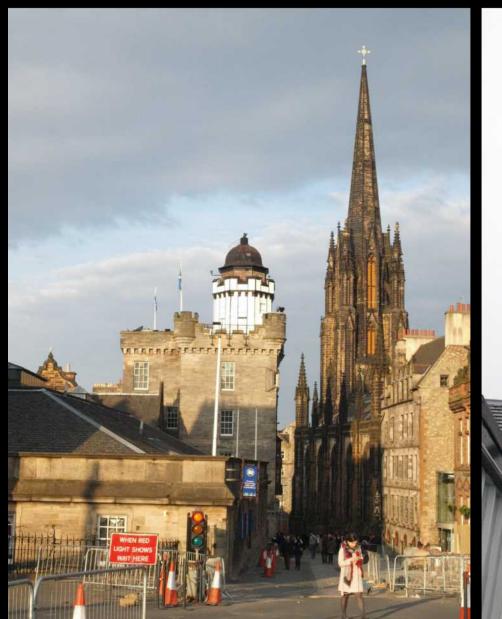




OUTLOOK TOWER.

Price Threepence



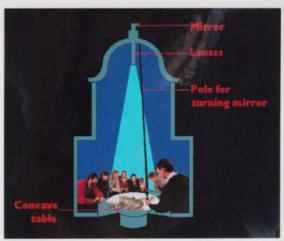






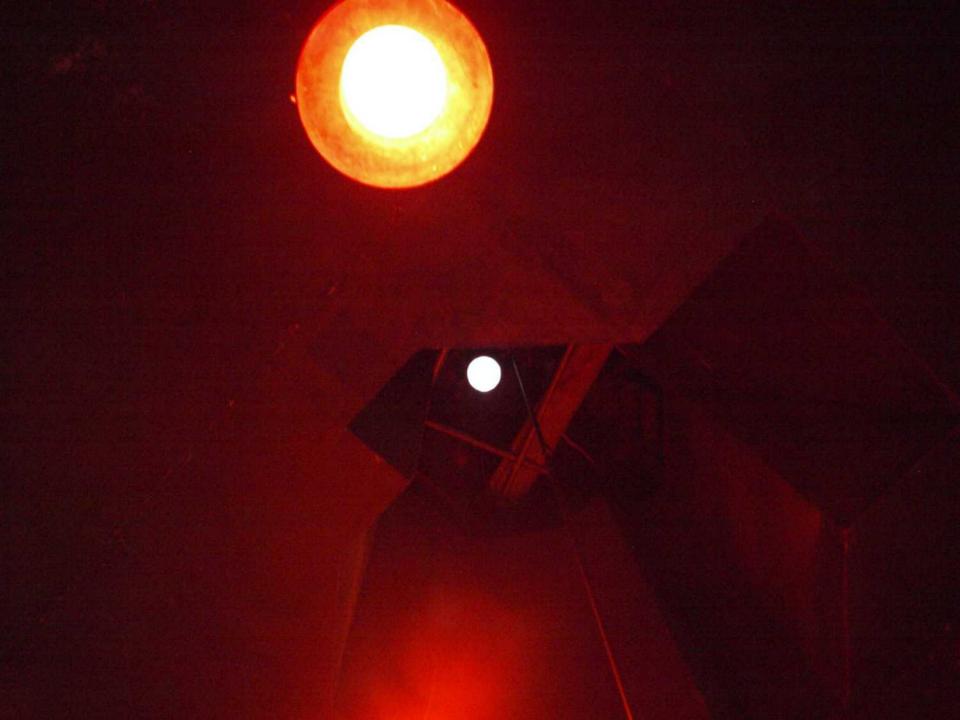
HOW DOES THE CAMERA OBSCURA WORK?

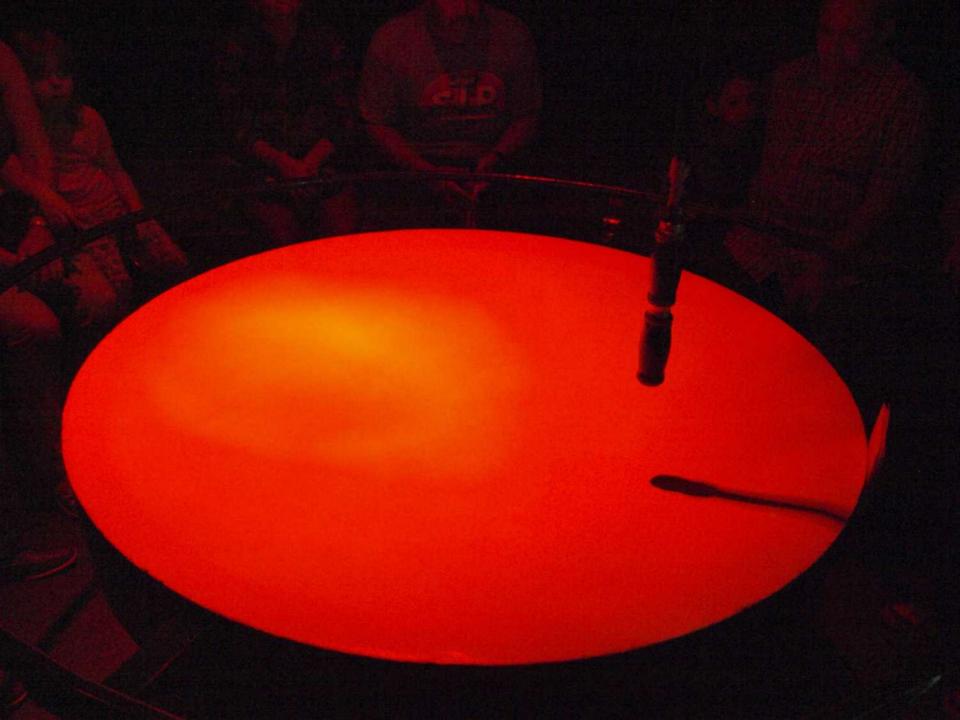
- The lens cylinder projects out of the roof of the Camera Obscura and is covered by a
 protective hood, open to one side. Under the hood facing out through the opening is a
 plain mirror protected by a pane of ordinary glass.
- The light from any object passes through the glass. The mirror is set at an angle and so
 reflects the light downwards, through the lens and on to the white table, where an image of
 the object is visible when the room is darkened. The mirror tilts and rotates to change the
 view.



- The image is not magnified, but is reproduced at life size in its correct orientation.
 In a basic pinhole Camera Obscura the image is upside down and reversed.
 In this Camera Obscura the mirror and lens turn the image the correct way up.
 The lenses also focus the image.
- The distances involved in the Camera Obscura are huge when compared to those in a
 photographic camera. This creates another problem. The lenses focus light in a curve. To
 overcome this, the table has a concave surface to match the curve of the focus.
 Nevertheless the image is still less clear at the edge than it is in the centre. This is due to
 the fact that any lens is weaker at the edge.
- The present lens system was installed in 1947 by Barr and Stroud, the Glasgow firm of scientific instrument makers. Apparently in 1853 the image was smaller and less clear than it is today.









RAMSAY GARDEN THESE BUILDINGS WERE CONSTRUCTED BY SIR PATERICK GEDDES 1854-1932 AROUND THE HOUSES OF ALLAN RAMSAY THE POET 1686-1758 AND HIS SON ALLAN RAMSAY THE PAINTER 1713-1784

ERECTED BY RAMSAY GARDEN RESIDENTS

1974

A Professor's VISION



The brightly painted houses in front of you, known as Ramsay Gardens, were built in 1893 by Professor Patrick Geddes, the 'father of town planning' and a noted social reformer.

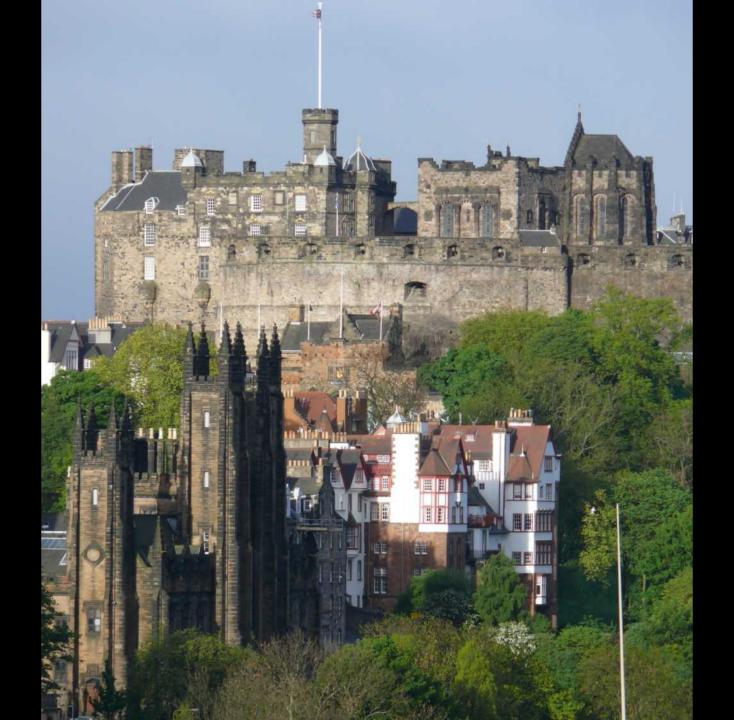
At that time this part of Edinburgh had some of the worst slums in Europe.

Ramsay Gardens were designed to improve the social mix of the Old Town by encouraging the middle classes to live there.



Ramsay Gardens from the North.









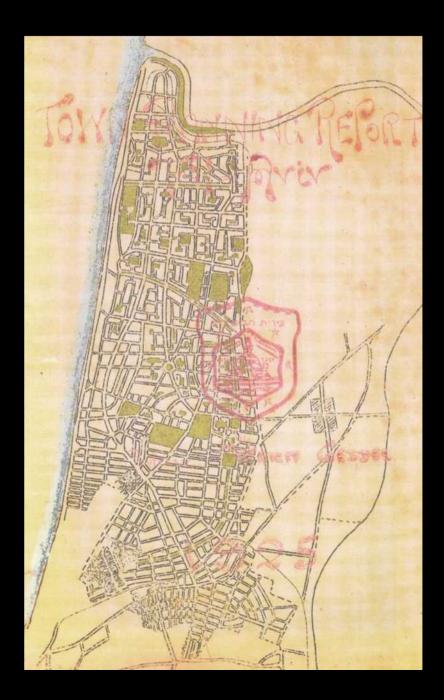












Il piano per Tel Aviv

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yWwa-UJcxWw