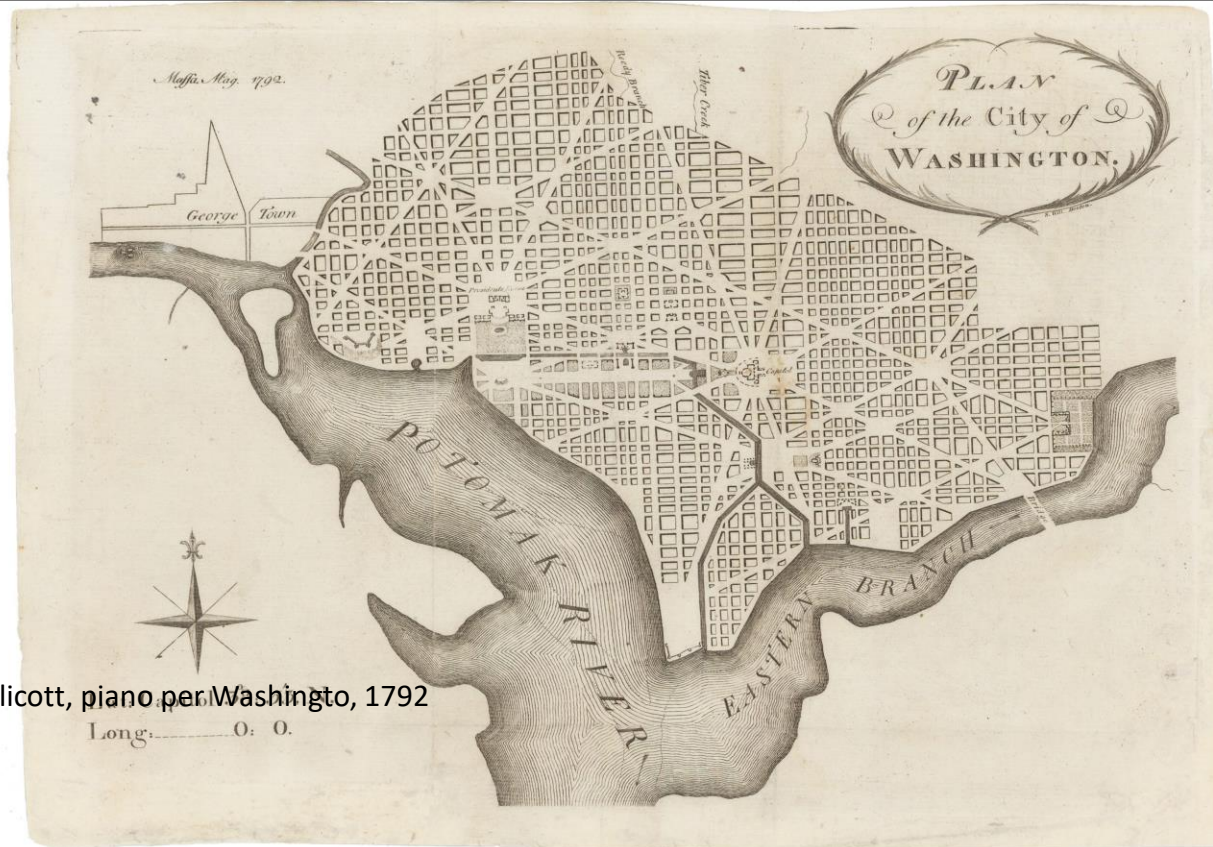


8. La città americana



Andrew Ellicott, piano per Washigto, 1792



Washington, Freedom Plaza con l'asse della Pennsylvania Avenue

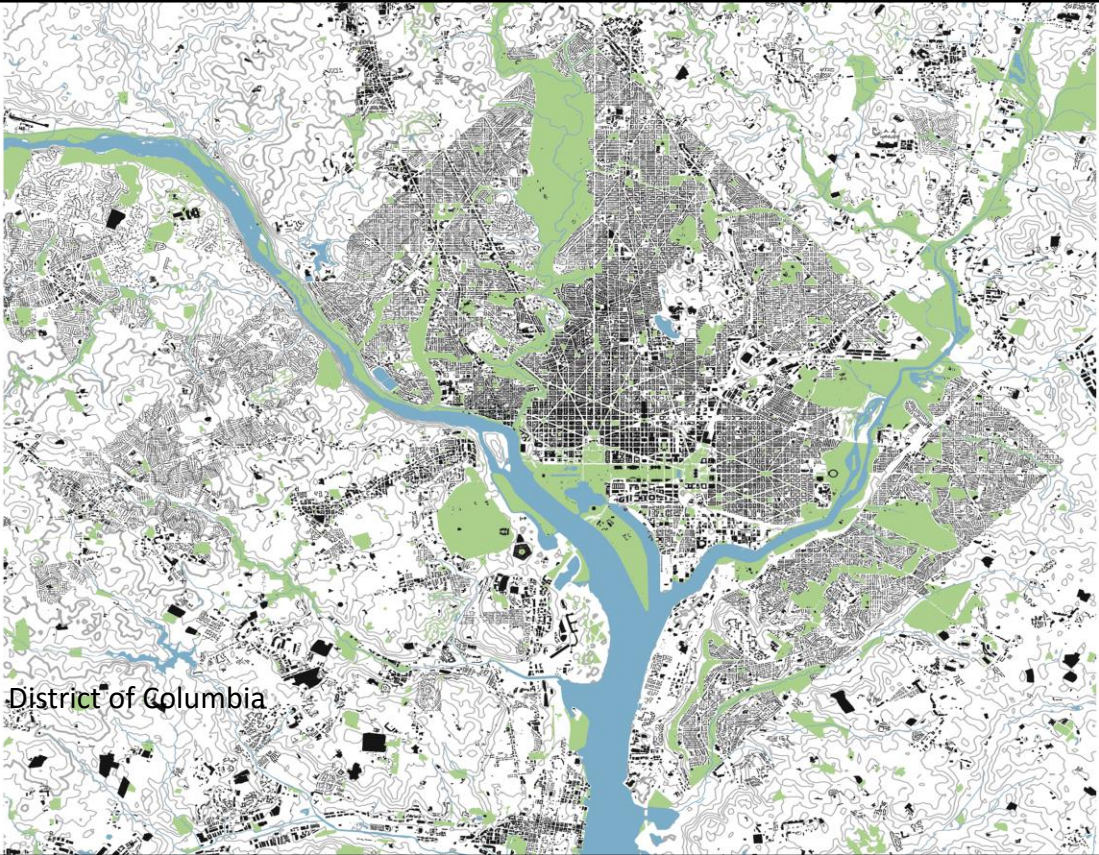


Washington, The Treasury Department (Ministero delle Finanze)



Washington, The Mall visto dal Lincoln Memorial

Washington e il District of Columbia

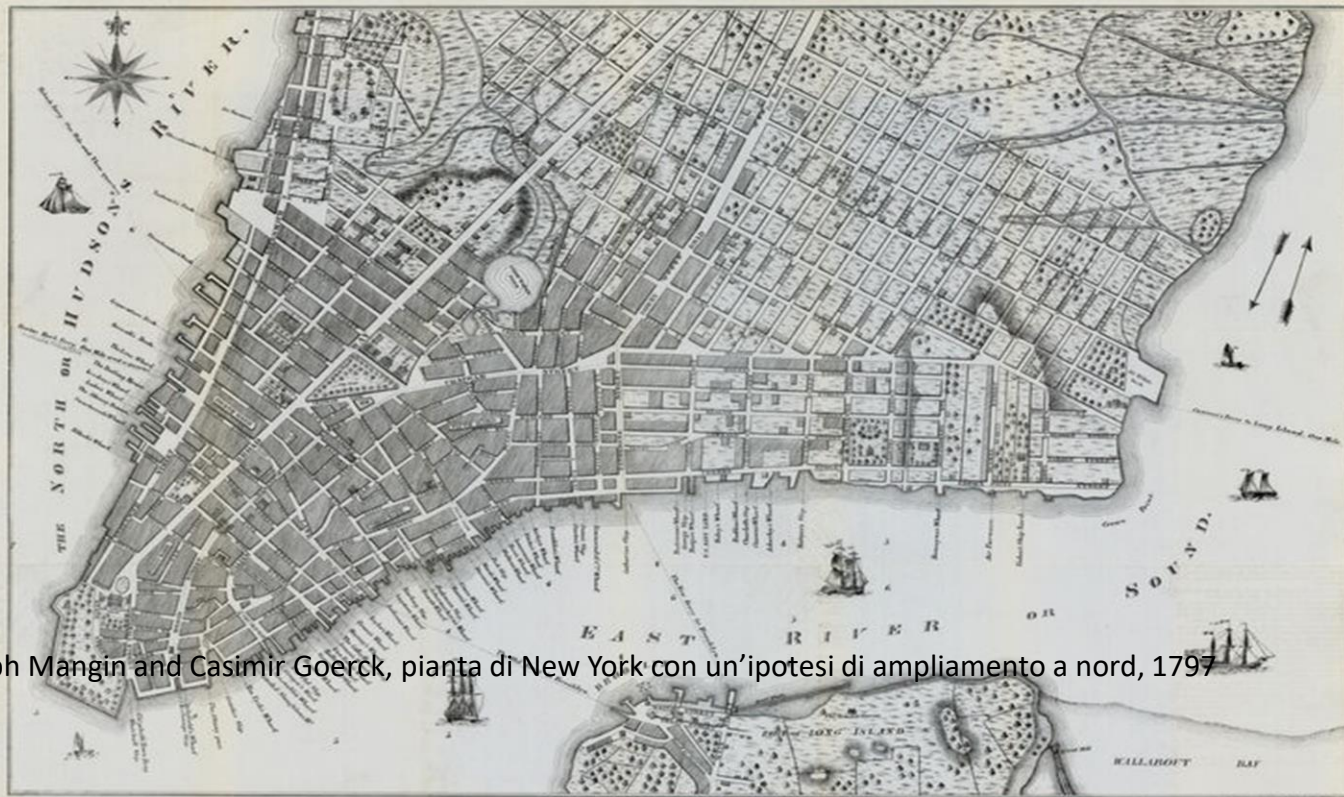


Afbeeldinge van de Stadt Amsterdam in Nieuw Nederland.

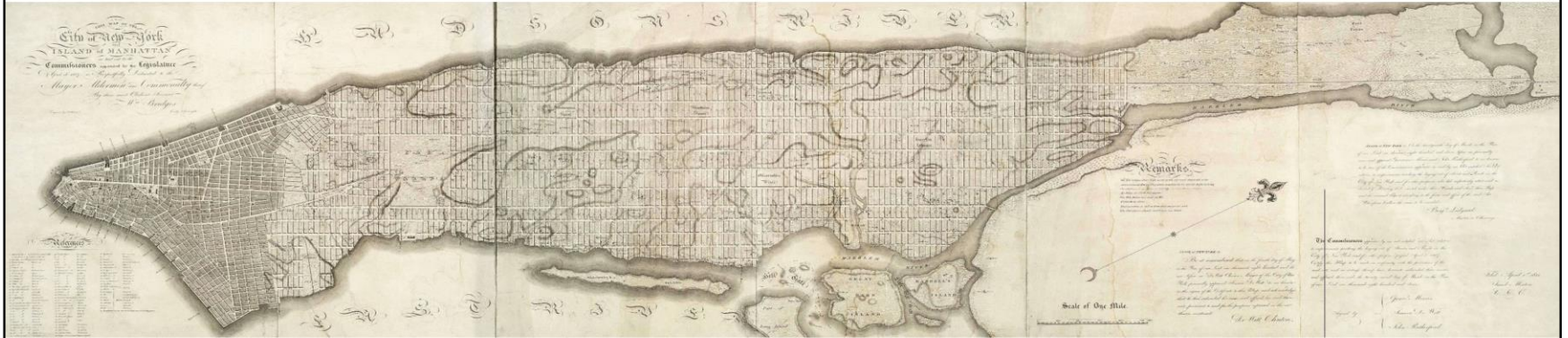


Pianta di Nuova Amsterdam, 1665-1670 ca., da un originale di Jacques Cortelyou, 1660

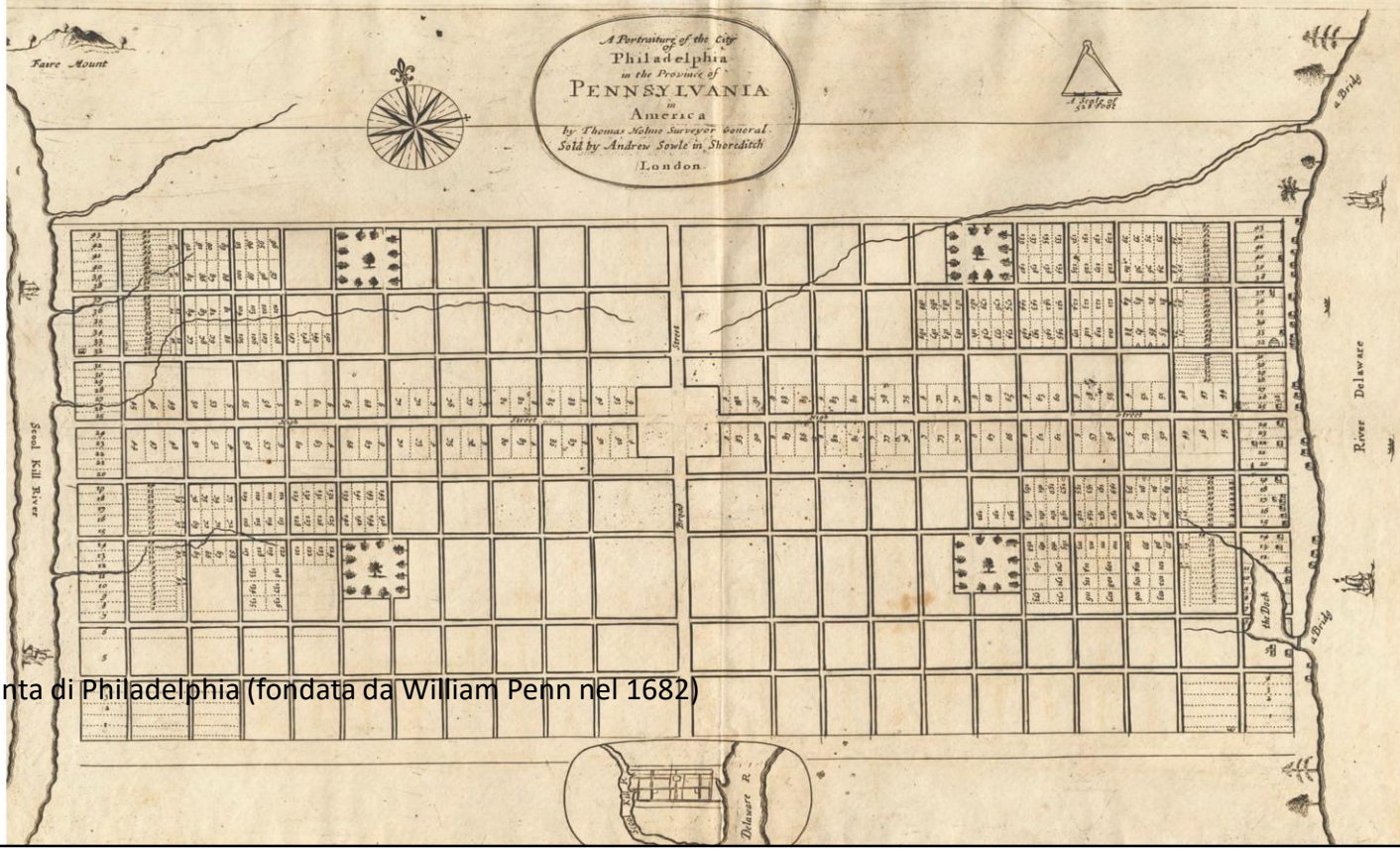
A New & Accurate PLAN of the CITY of NEW YORK in the State of NEW YORK in NORTH AMERICA. Published in 1797



Joseph Mangin and Casimir Goerck, pianta di New York con un'ipotesi di ampliamento a nord, 1797



Gouverneur Morris, John Rutherfurd e Simeon De Witt, piano di urbanizzazione di Manhattan, 1811



Pianta di Philadelphia (fondata da William Penn nel 1682)

Philadelphia





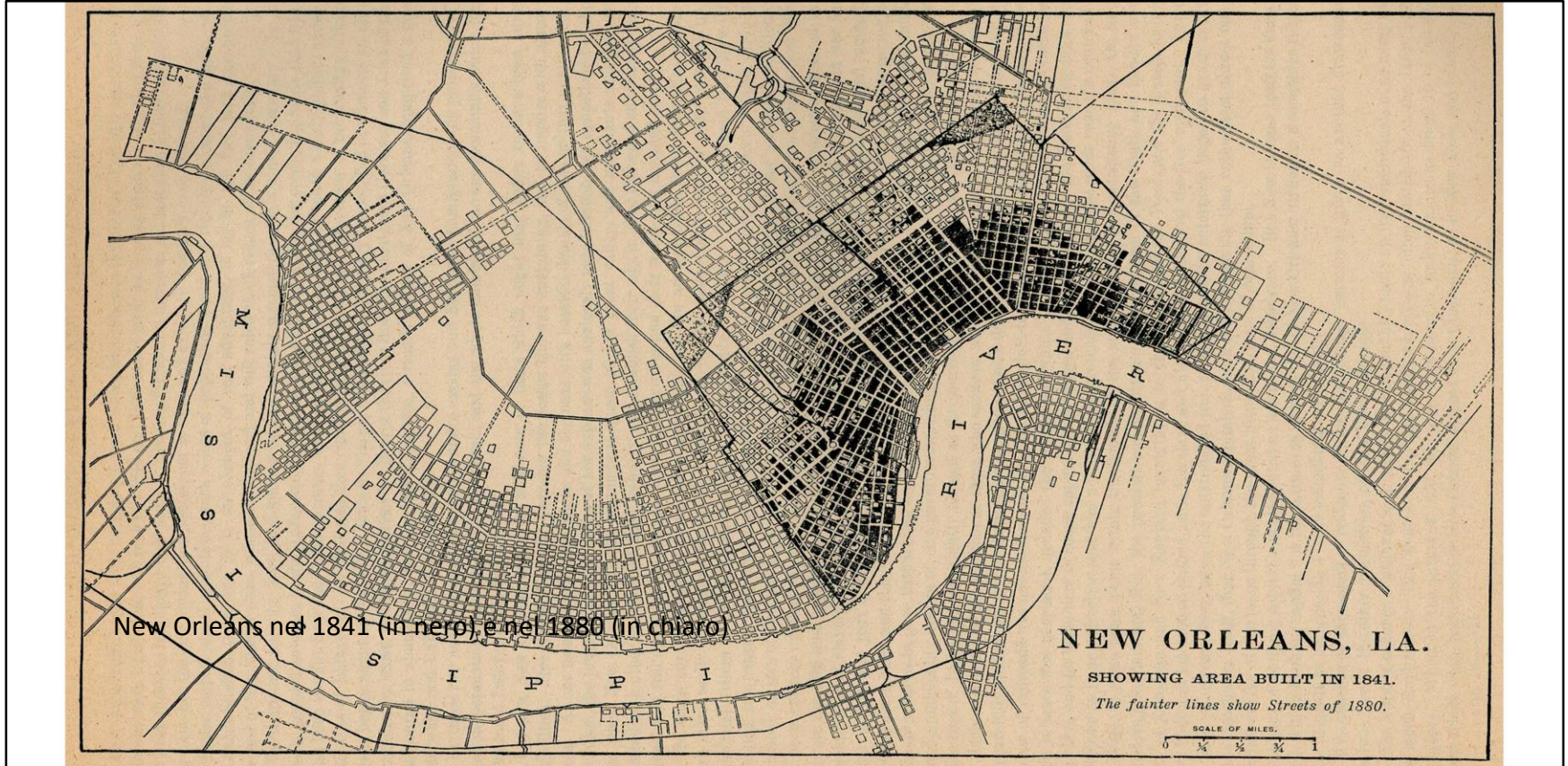
Philadelphia, The First National Bank



New Orleans



New Orleans, L'antica Place d'Arms, oggi Jackson Square

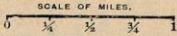


New Orleans nel 1841 (in nero) e nel 1880 (in chiaro)

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SHOWING AREA BUILT IN 1841.

The fainter lines show Streets of 1880.





Il corso del Mississippi

Chicago

New Orleans

Chicago e la nascita del grattacielo

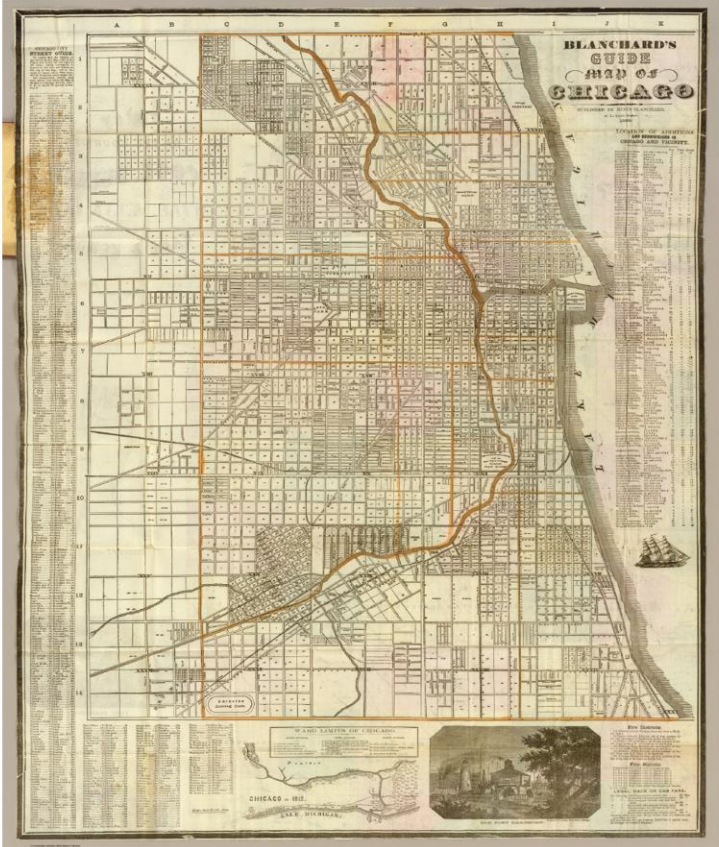


Stampa ottocentesca con l'ideale raffigurazione di Chicago nel 1820

CHICAGO IN 1820.



Pianta di Chicago nel 1883





Una casa con struttura in «balloon frame» in costruzione



John Ward house - Salem, Massachusetts, post 1684



F.L. Wright, Frank Lloyd Wright House, Oak Park, Ill. (1889)



La zona centrale di Chicago dopo l'incendio del 1871

3 Court House.

4 Post Office

5 First National Bank
13 4th Avenue

6 Second Presbyterian Church
11 Knights Block, Harrison Street
14 Dearborn Street

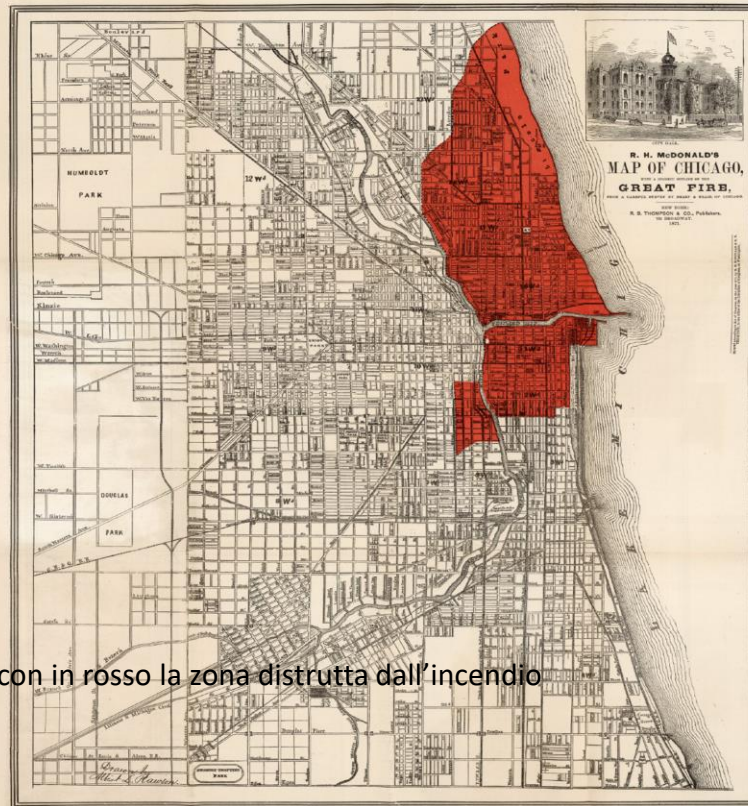
7 Central Elevator "B"

15 Star

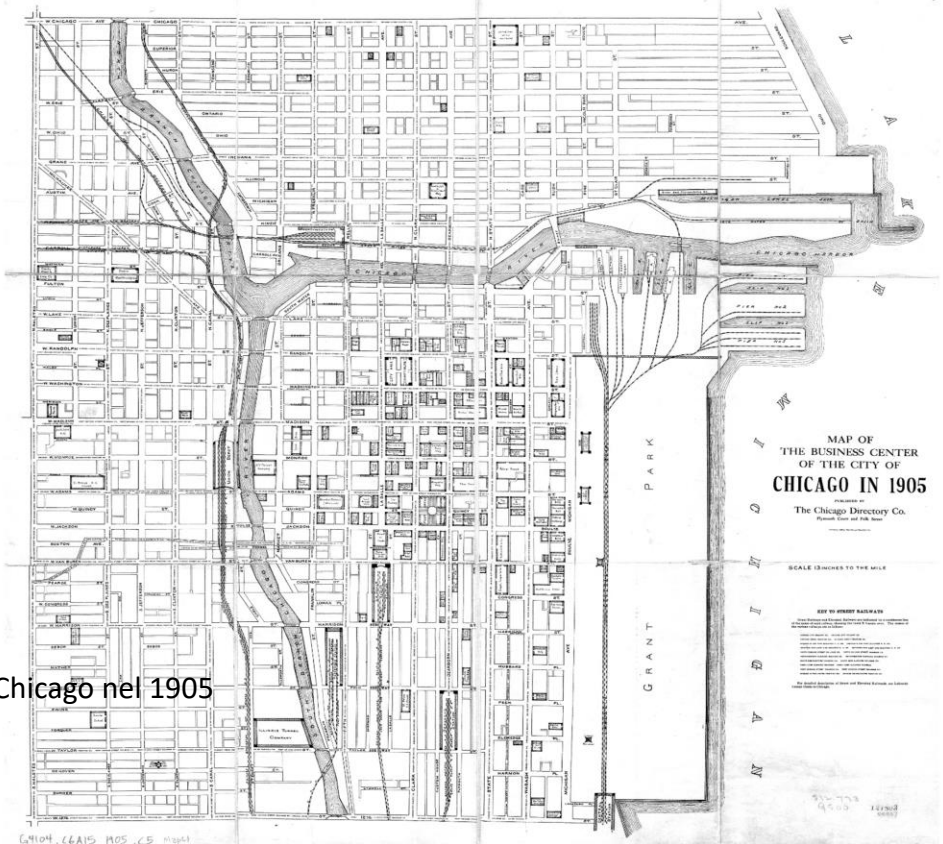
CHICAGO, AS SEEN AFTER THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

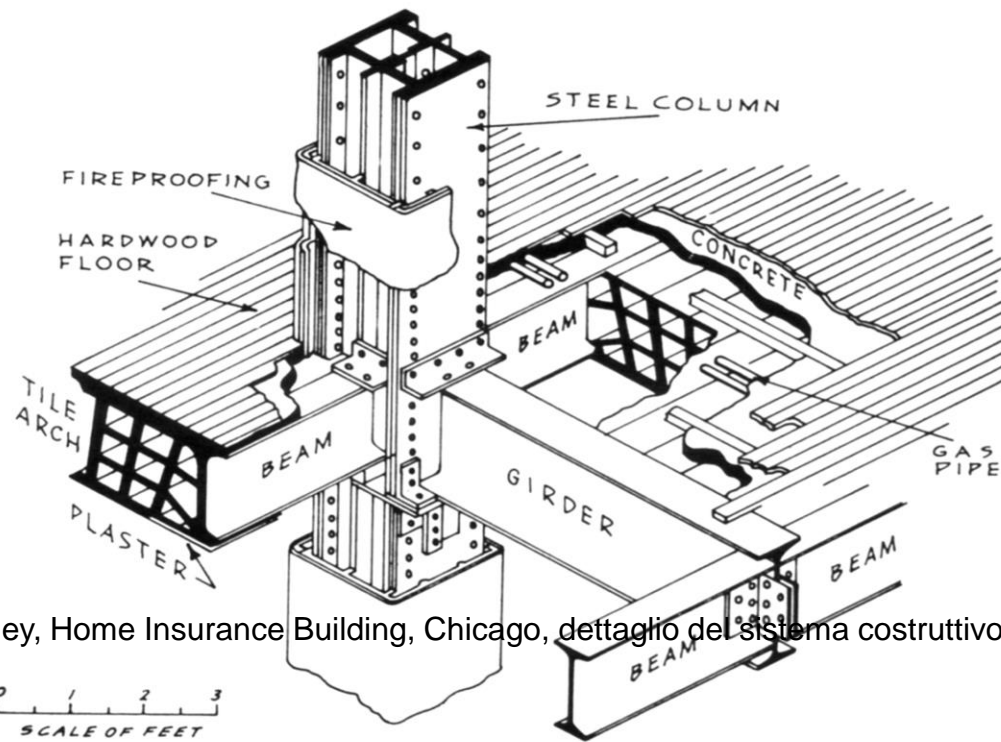
Engle & Lockwood, Lith. Chicago

Pianta di Chicago nel 1871, con in rosso la zona distrutta dall'incendio



Il business district di Chicago nel 1905





W. Le Baron Jenney, Home Insurance Building, Chicago, dettaglio del sistema costruttivo (1884)



Veduta di Chicago attorno agli anni Quaranta del novecento.

W. Le Baron Jenney, First Leiter Building, Chicago (1879)





W. Le Baron Jenney, Home Insurance Building, Chicago (1884-1885)

L. Sullivan e D. Adler, Wainwright Building, St. Louis (1890-92)



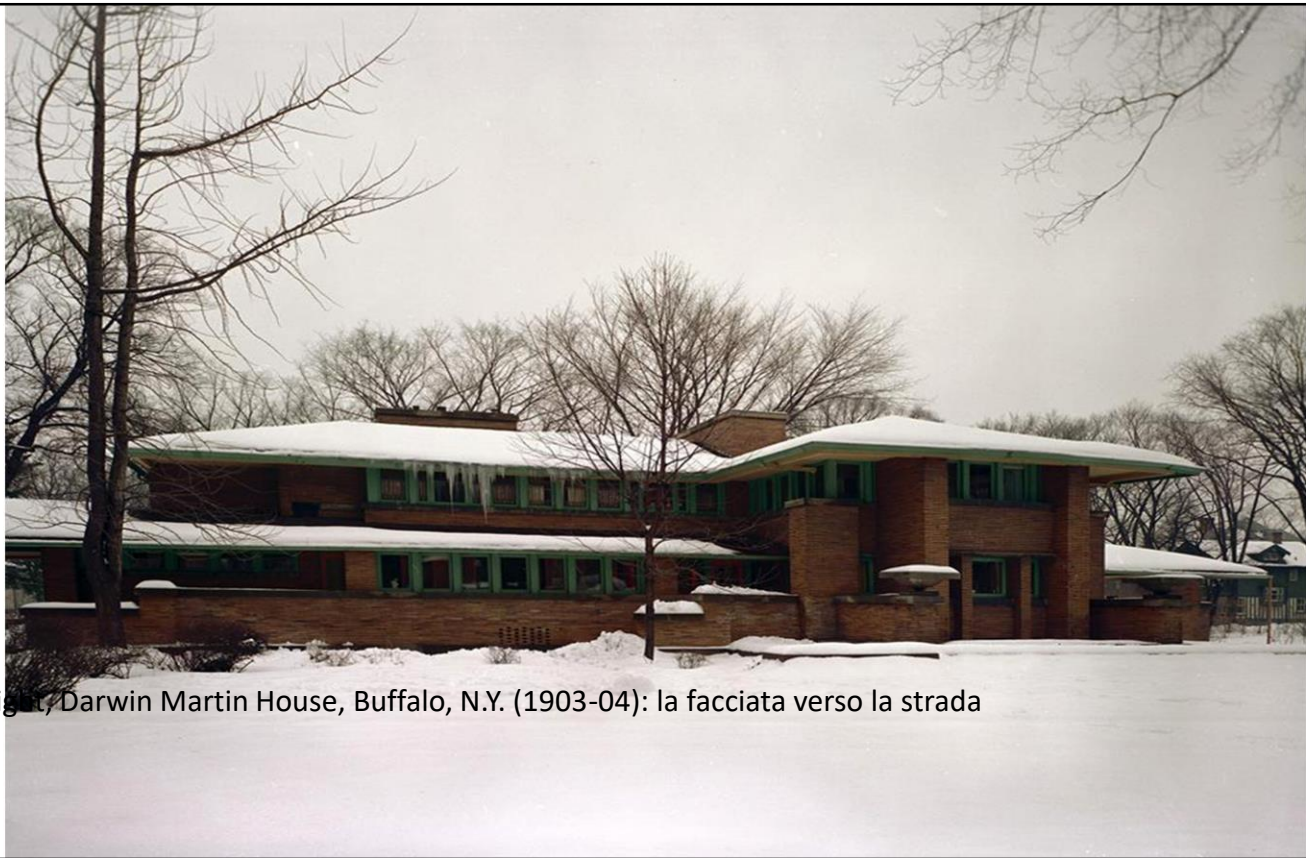
L. Sullivan, Guaranty Building, Buffalo (1894-96)



Frank Lloyd Wright



Wright, William Winslow House, River Forest, Ill. (1893)

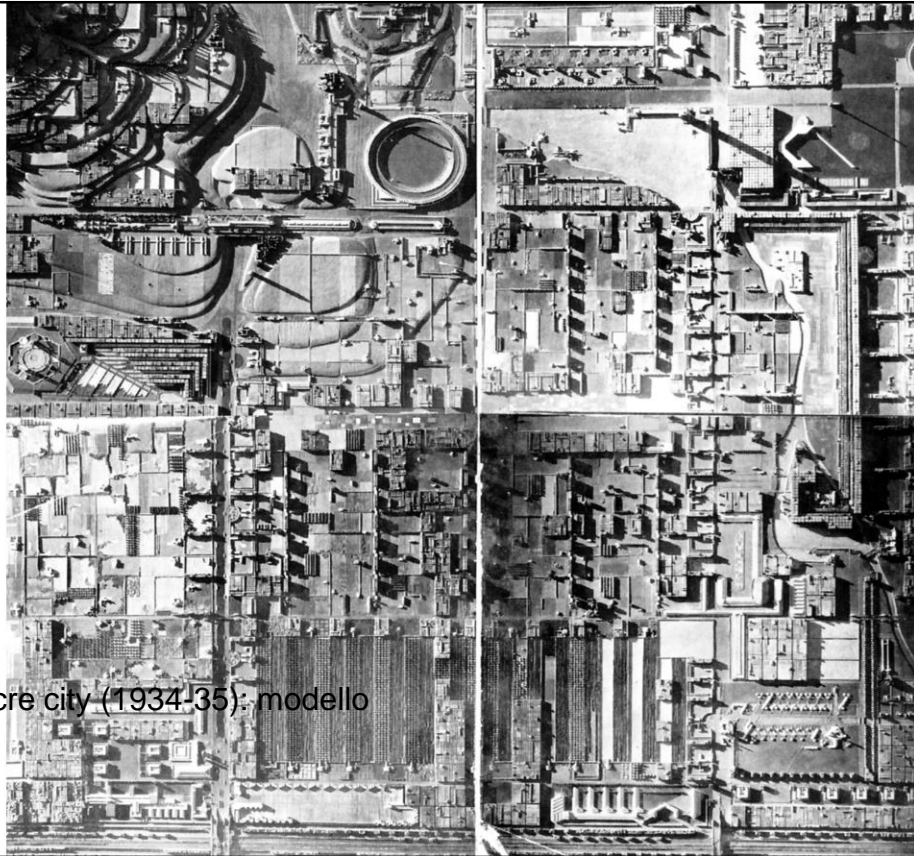


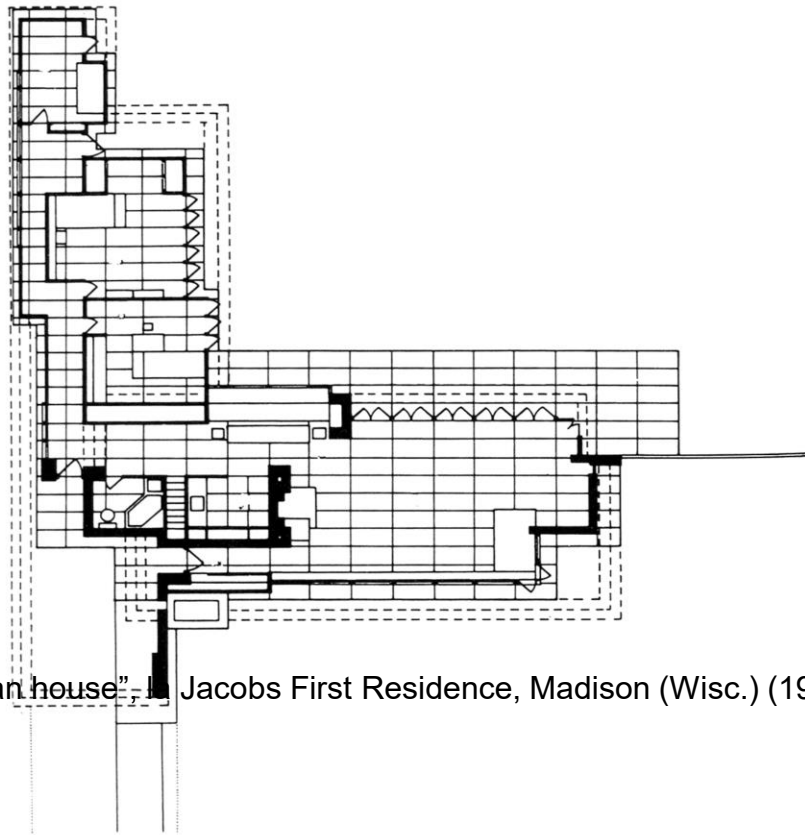
F.L. Wright, Darwin Martin House, Buffalo, N.Y. (1903-04): la facciata verso la strada



F.L. Wright, Frederick C. Robie House, Chicago (1908-10)

F.L. Wright, Broadacre city (1934-35): modello





F.L. Wright, Una "Usonian house" - Jacobs First Residence, Madison (Wisc.) (1936-37) : pianta



F.L. Wright, Una "Usonian house": la Jacobs First Residence, Madison (Wisc.) (1936-37)



F.L. Wright, Una "Usonian house": la Jacobs First Residence, Madison (Wisc.) (1936-37)



F.L. Wright, Una "Usonian house": la Jacobs First Residence, Madison (Wisc.) (1936-37)



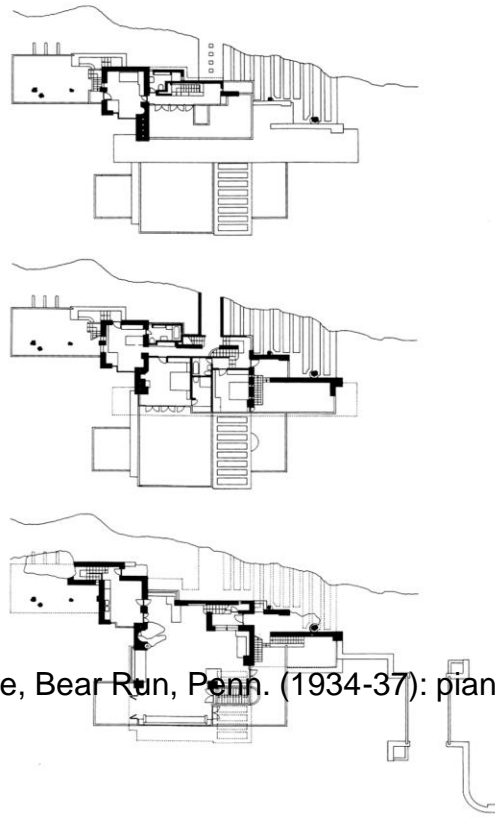
F.L. Wright, Edgar Kaufmann House, Bear Run, Penn. (1934-37)



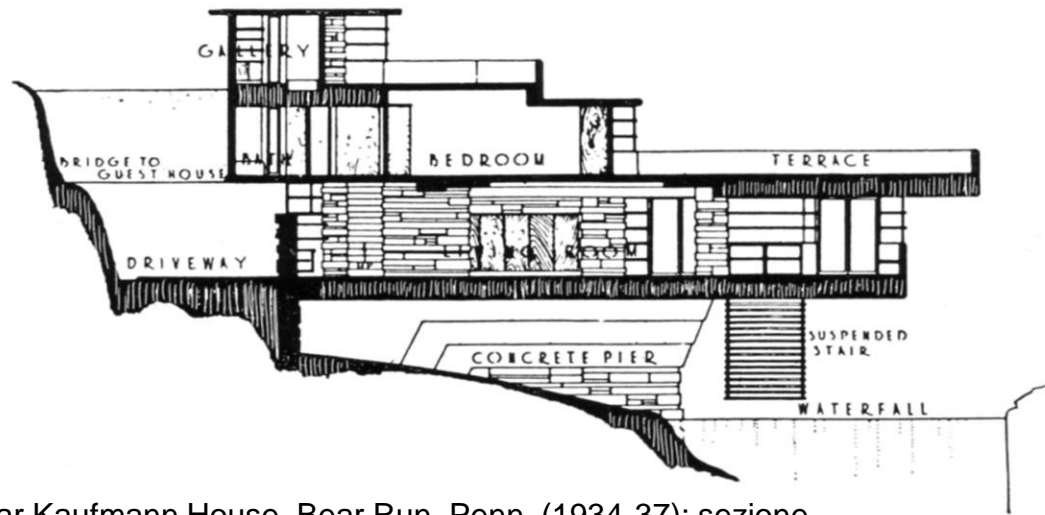
F.L. Wright, Edgar Kaufmann House, Bear Run, Penn. (1934-37)



F.L. Wright, Edgar Kaufmann House, Bear Run, Penn. (1934-37)



F.L. Wright, Edgar Kaufmann House, Bear Run, Penn. (1934-37): piante



F.L. Wright, Edgar Kaufmann House, Bear Run, Penn. (1934-37): sezione

F.L. Wright Logan Bowman House, Bear

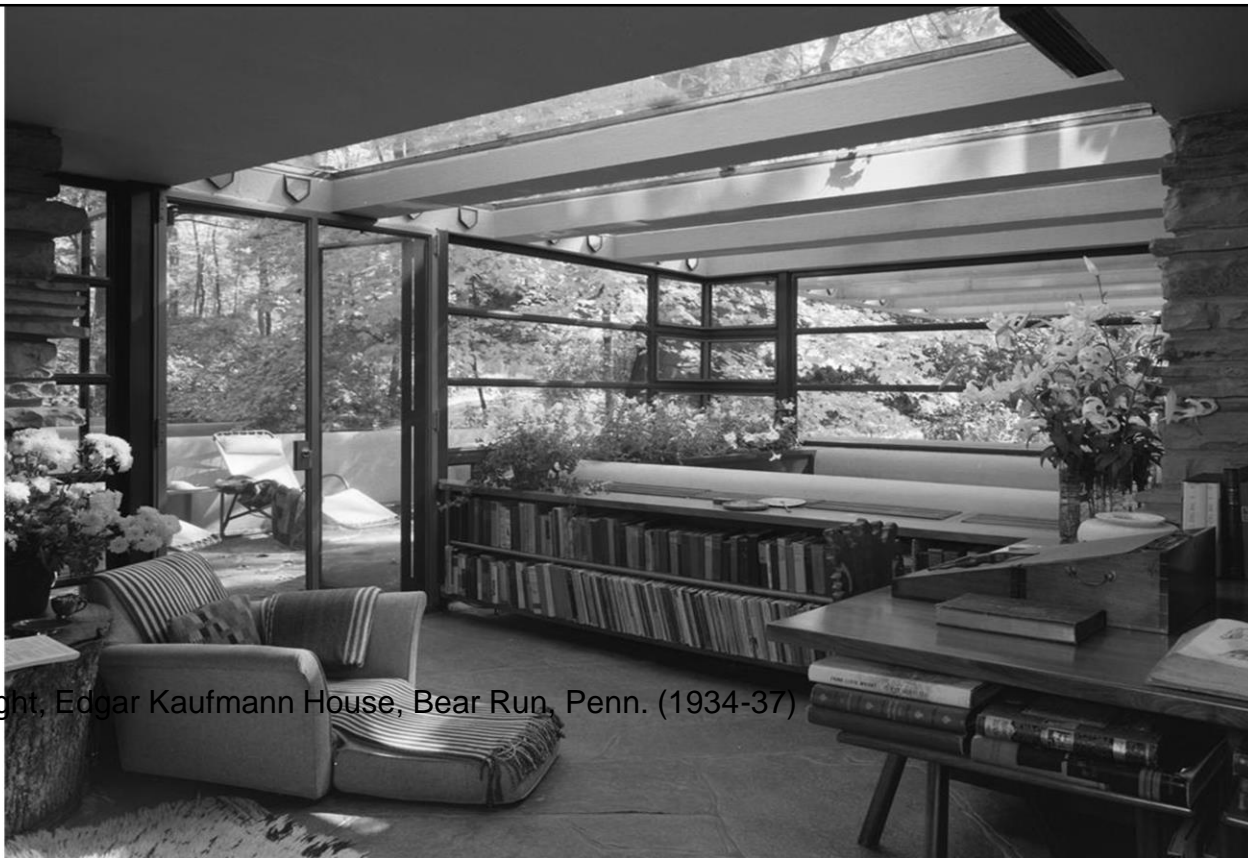




F.L. Wright, Edgar Kaufmann House, Bear Run, Penn. (1934-37)



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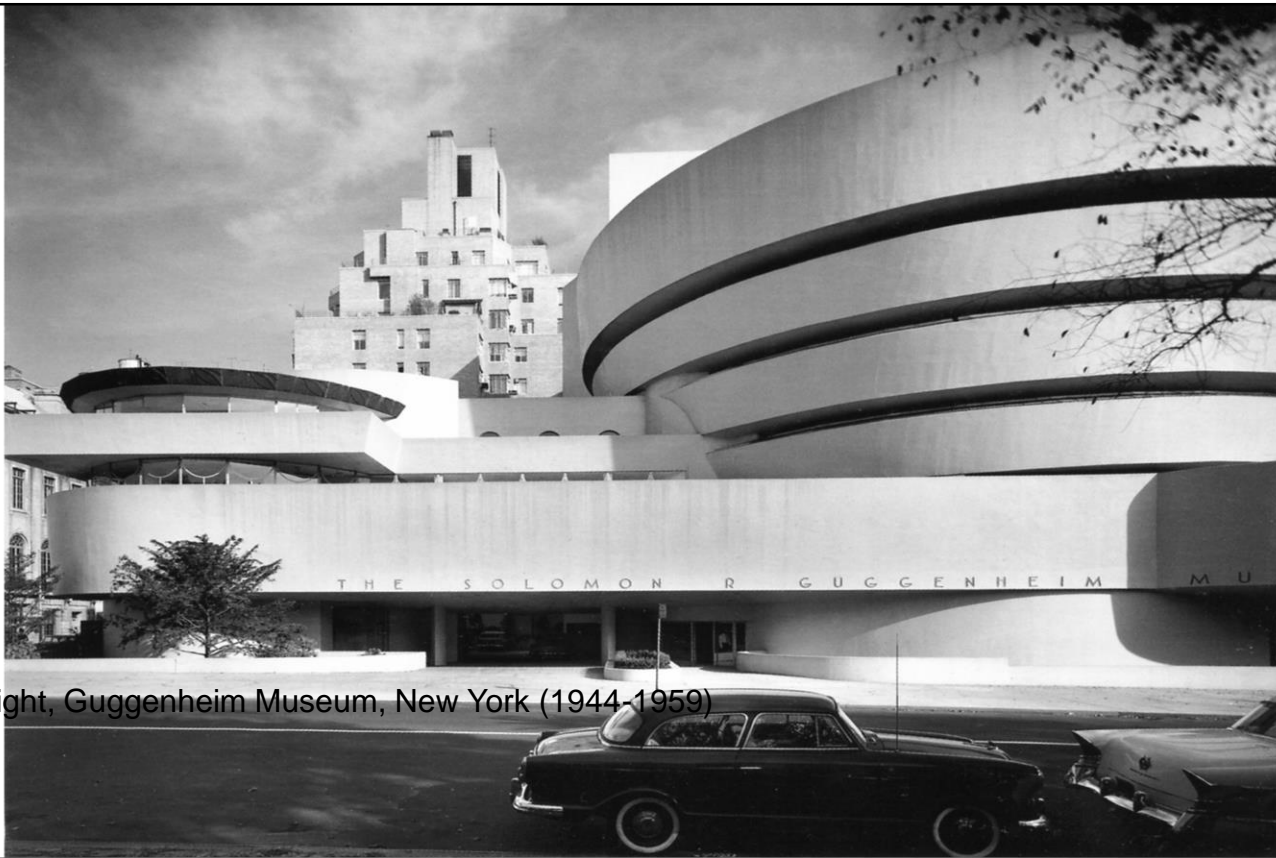
F.L. Wright, Edgar Kaufmann House, Bear Run, Penn. (1934-37)



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F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959)

F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959)



F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959)

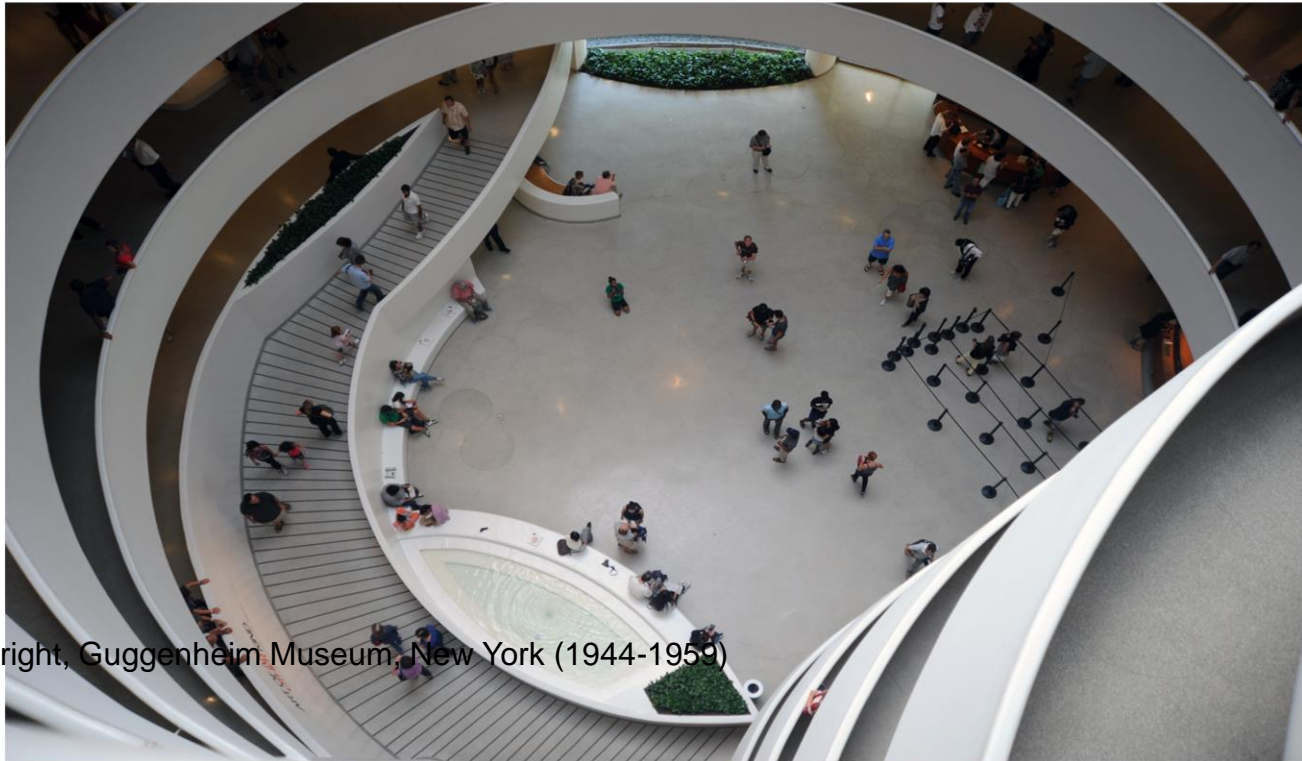




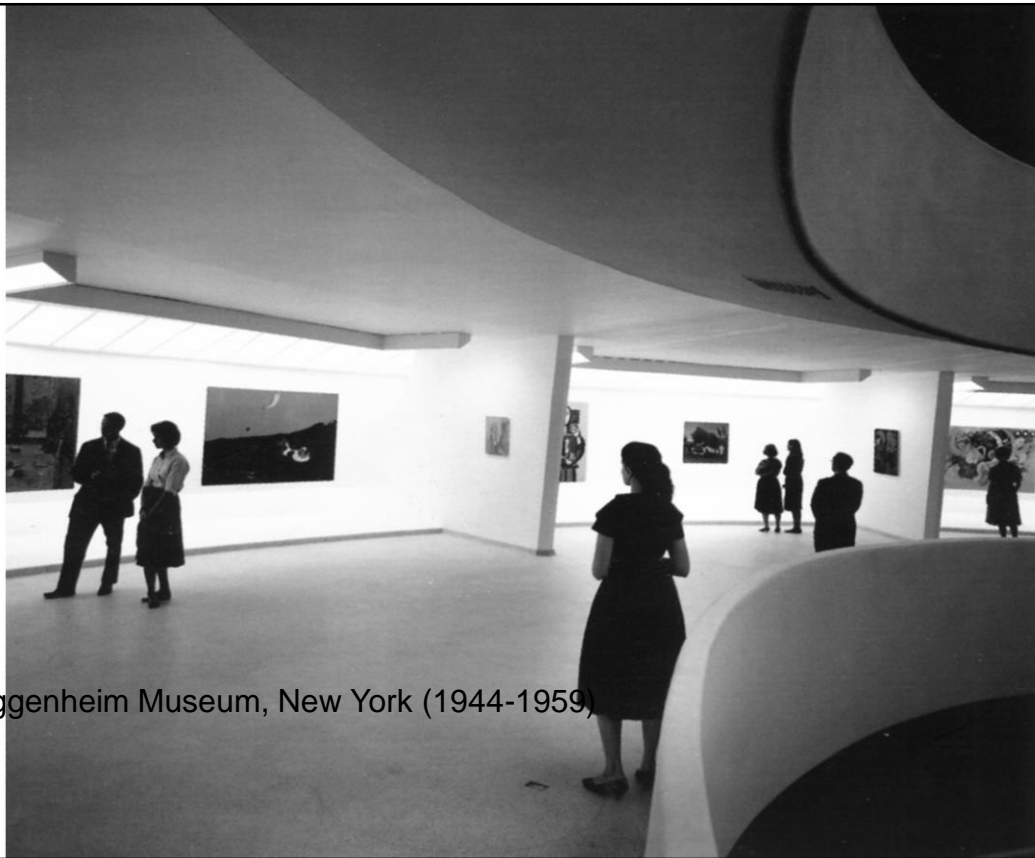
F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959)

F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959)

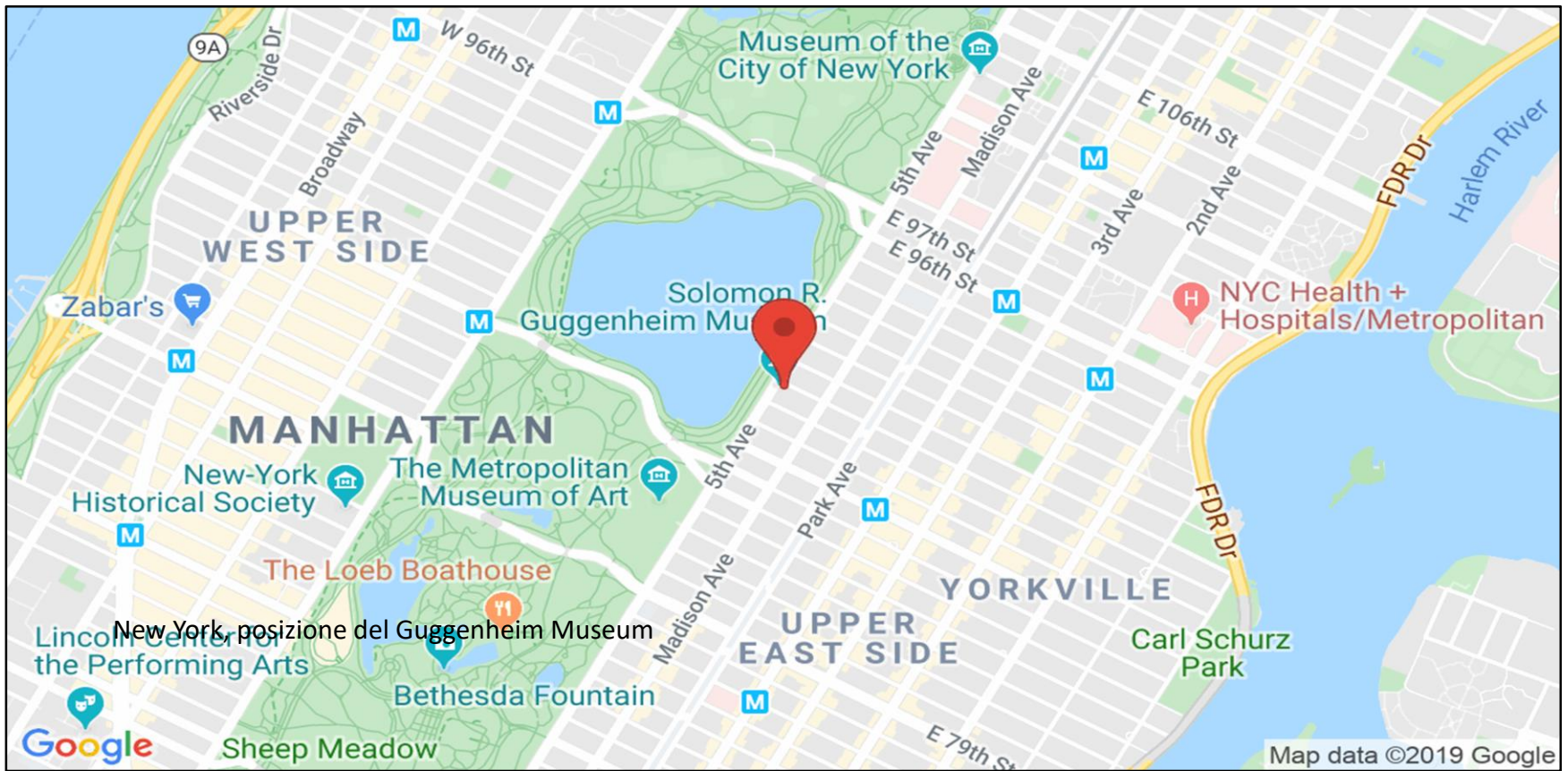




F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959)

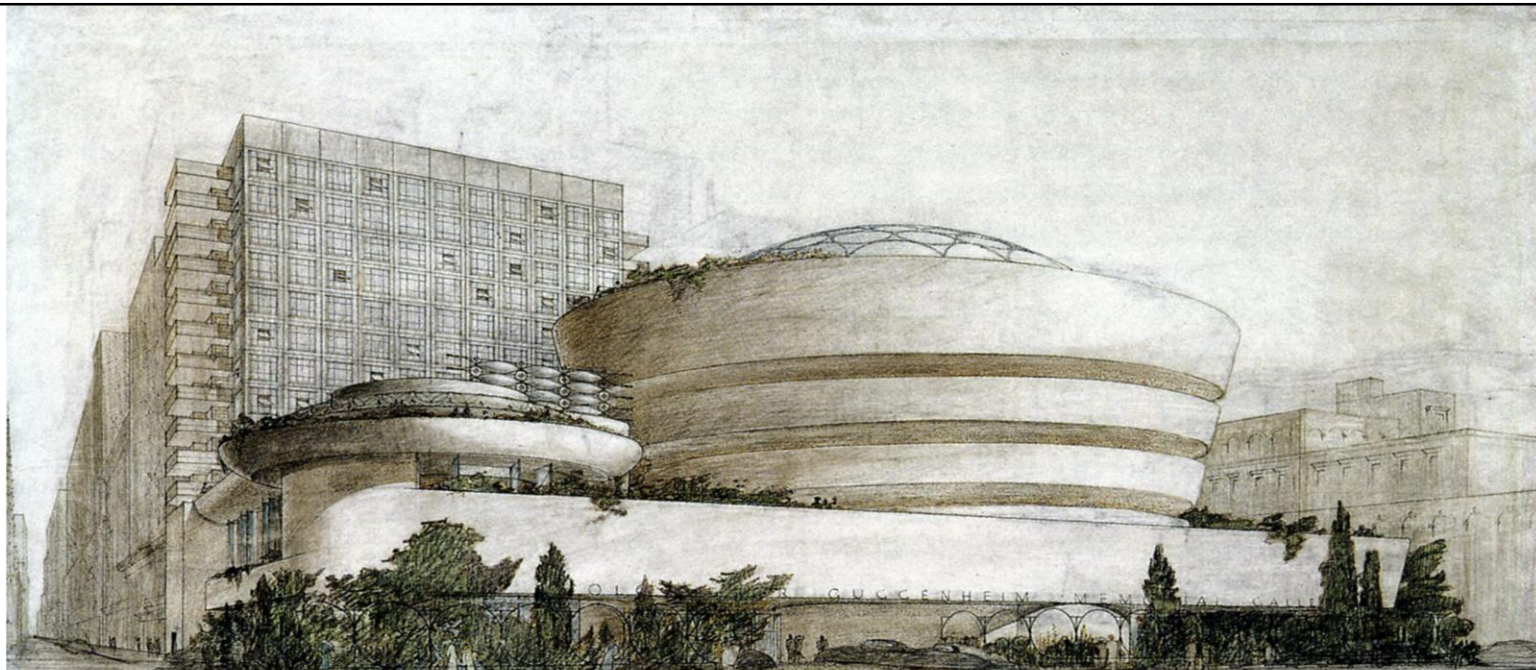


F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959)





New York, Central Park con il Reservoir



F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959): versione con il blocco residenziale di 13 piani, 1947

THE MODERN GALLERY
MUSEUM FOR THE SOLOMON R. GUGGENHEIM FOUNDATION
FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT ARCHITECT
HOLDEN AND McLAUGHLIN ASSOCIATES



F.L. Wright, Guggenheim Museum, New York (1944-1959): situazione dopo la costruzione dell'ampliamento di Charles Gwathmey (1982-1992)



New York e i grattacieli

Veduta di New York, 1870



THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVEY, 255 NASSAU ST.

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1870

Incendio del 1836 di Pearl Street



New York, edificio in ghisa nella zona di Soho



New York, edificio in ghisa nella zona di Soho



New York, edificio in ghisa nella zona di Soho



New York, edificio in ghisa nella zona di Soho



New York, The New Tribune Building (Richard Morris Hunt, 1875)



THE NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING
Designed by Richard Morris Hunt, Architect, New York



New York, Pulitzer Building (a sinistra) (George B. Post, 1889-1890)

New York, Flatiron Building di Daniel Burnham (1902)



New York, Metropolitan Life Tower (Napoléon Le Brun, 1905-1909)



New York, Woolworth Building (Cass Gilbert, 1910-1913)



New York, Lower Manhattan



New York, Wall Street





Equitable Building, Lower Broadway, New York (Ernest R. Graham, 1912-1915)

Chart showing Height Limits at the street line for all street widths in all Height Districts.



FIG. 139.

Il «principio dell'arretramento» (setback principle) stabilito dalla Zoning Law municipale di New York del 1916

street in a one and one-half times district, he can add on an upper 30 feet provided he sets the upper 30 feet back 10 feet from the street line. He can make that setback right from the height limit in the form of a mansard which would slope back in a ratio of one foot horizontally to three feet vertically, or in a setback of three and one-third feet for each of three stories, or in a setback of 10 feet for the whole height of 30 feet; then he can set back again above the top of this set-back provided he keeps in the same set-back plane. In general the set-backs might be determined by a line drawn from the centre of the street up through the horizontal line in the street wall on the street line at the level of the height limit on the street

SETBACK PRINCIPLE.

Typical example in a 1 1/2 times district, for streets 50' to 100' wide.

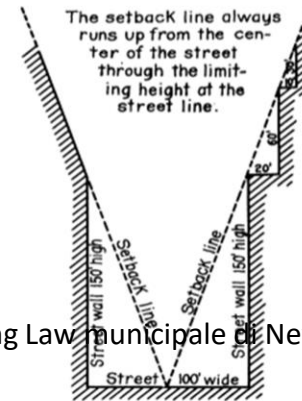


FIG. 140.

line for that district and street. In the street in question this horizontal height limit line would be at a level of 90 feet. These two lines would determine a plane which might be called a setback plane, and no portion

Grattacieli nella Grand Plaza, New York



New York, grattacielo al 120 Wall Street, 1930





Manhattan attorno agli anni quaranta del Novecento

New York, Chrysler Building (William van Alen, 1928-1930)



New York, Chrysler Building (William van Alen, 1928-1930)



New York, Chrysler Building (William van Alen, 1928-1930)





New York, Chrysler Building (William van Alen, 1928-1930)

New York, Empire State Building (Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, 1930-1931)



New York, Empire State Building (Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, 1930-1931)





New York, Rockefeller Center (Reinhard & Hofmeister; Harrison & MacMurray; Raymond Hood, 1931-1940)



New York, Rockefeller Center (Reinhard & Hofmeister; Harrison & MacMurray; Raymond Hood, 1931-1940)



New York, Rockefeller Center (Reinhard & Hofmeister; Harrison e MacMurray; Raymond Hood, 1931-1940)

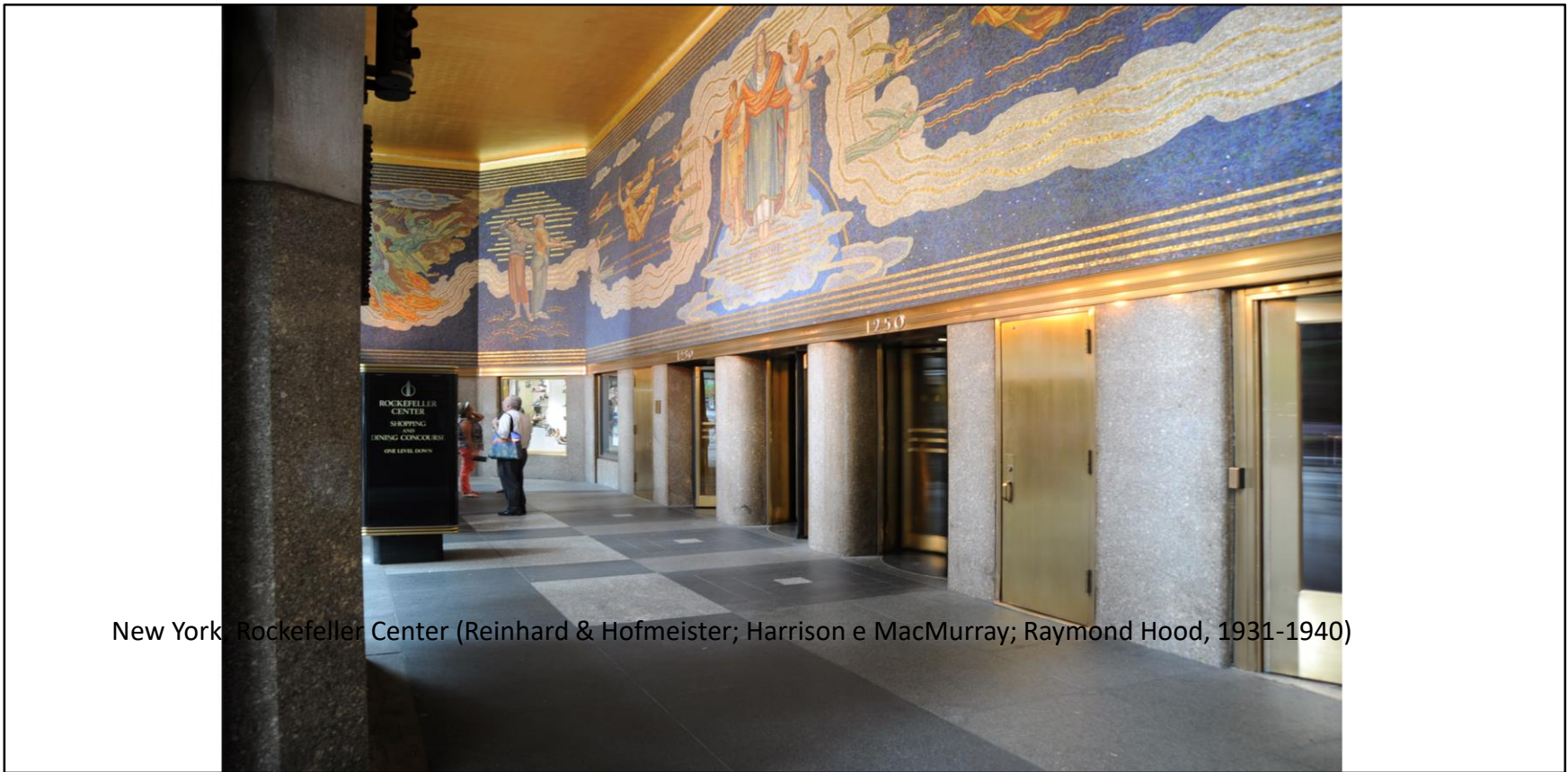


New York, Rockefeller Center (Reinhard & Hofmeister; Harrison e MacMurray; Raymond Hood, 1931-1940)



New York, Rockefeller Center (Reinhard & Hofmeister; Harrison e MacMurray, Raymond Hood, 1931-1940)





New York Rockefeller Center (Reinhard & Hofmeister; Harrison e MacMurray; Raymond Hood, 1931-1940)



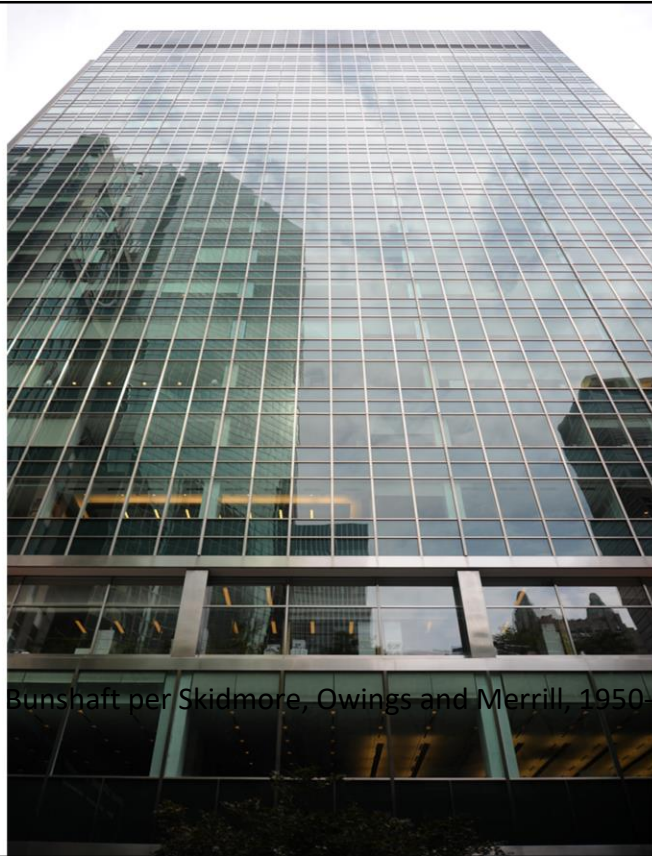
New York, Lever House (Gordon Bunshaft per Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, 1950-1952)

New York, Lever House (Gordon Bunshaft per Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, 1950-1952)



New York, Lever House (Gordon Bunshaft, per Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, 1950-1952)





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New York, Seagram Building (L. Mies van der Rohe, 1954-1958)



New York, Seagram Building



New York, Seagram Building (L. Mies van der Rohe, 1954-1958)



New York, Seagram Building (L. Mies van der Rohe, 1954-1958)





New York, Seagram Building (L. Mies van der Rohe, 1954-1958)



New York, Seagram Building (L. Mies van der Rohe, 1954-1958)



New York, Seagram Building (L. Mies van der Rohe, 1954-1958)

Gordon Bunshaft (SOM), Chase Manhattan Tower, 25 Liberty Street, 1960



Gordon Bunshaft (SOM), Chase Manhattan Tower al 28 di Liberty Street (1960) (foto di E. Stoller)





Chase Manhattan Tower al 28 di Liberty Street (1960)



Gordon Bunshaft (SOM), Chase Manhattan Tower al 28 di Liberty Street (1960)



Gordon Bunshaft (SOM), Chrysler Building tower at 28 di Liberty Street (1960)



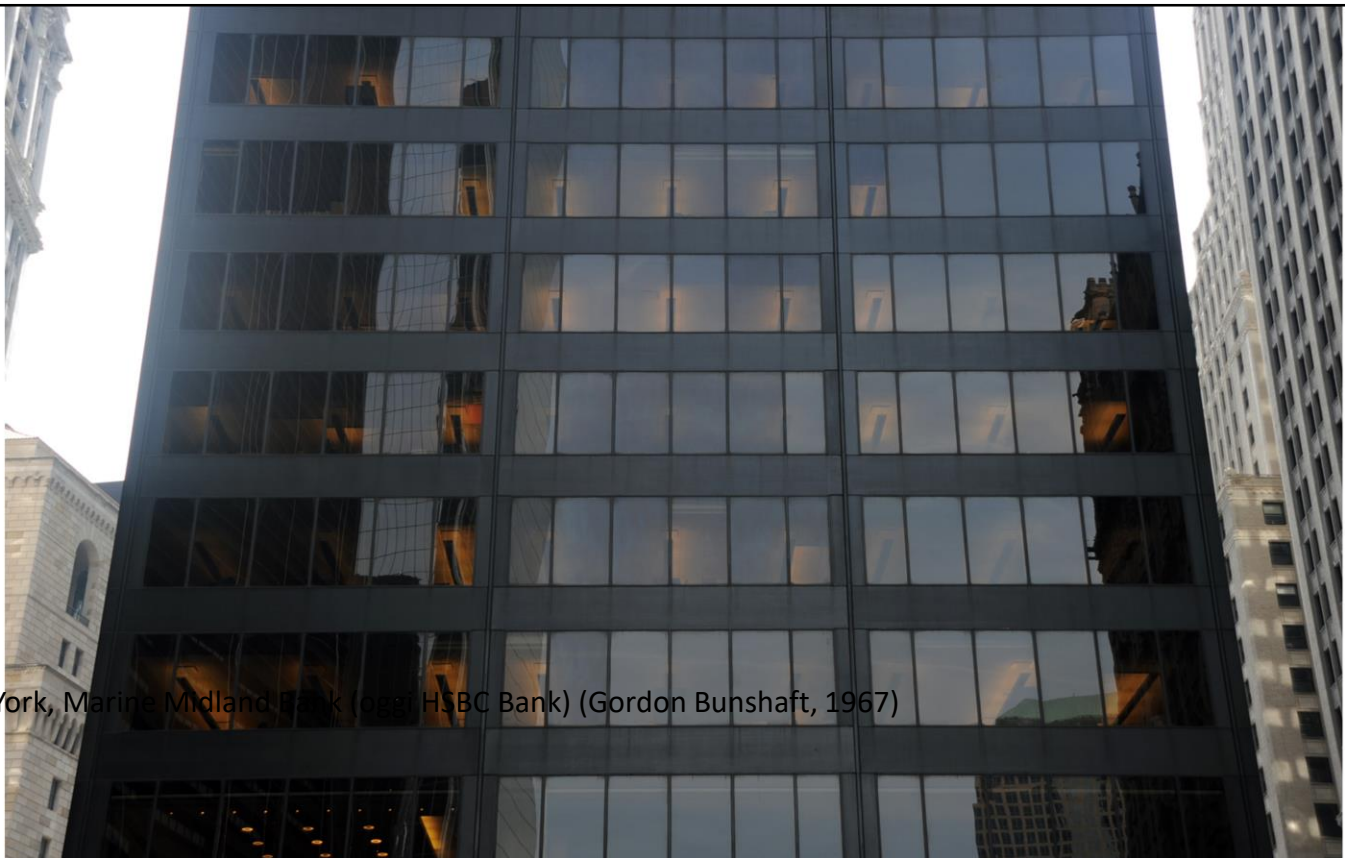
Gordon Bunshaft (SQM), Chase Manhattan Tower al 28 di Liberty Street (1960)



Chase Manhattan Tower al 28 di Liberty Street (1960), giardino giapponese di Isamu Noguchi

New York, Marine Midland Bank (oggi HSBC Bank) (Gordon Bunshaft, 1957)





New York, Marine Midland Bank (now HSBC Bank) (Gordon Bunshaft, 1967)



New York, Marine Midland Bank (oggi HSBC Bank) (Gordon Bunshaft, 1967) e Isamu Noguchi, Red Cube

New York, Avenue of the Americas





New York, Torri Gemelle del World Trade Center (Minoru Yamasaki, 1976)