

Anna Hagen, Friedrich Hauer, 2015:
Hygiene und Wasser in der städtebaulichen Fachliteratur um 1900
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Abstract

By the second half of the 19th century, European cities were confronted with a rapid increase in population and devastating hygienic conditions that often resulted in diseases and epidemics. It was only then that urban planning emerged as a technical academic discipline. Urban planning theorists attempted to find answers to these problems by adopting, amongst other things, new technologies and new findings in medicine. From the 1870s onwards a broad discourse on hygiene in urban planning started in German speaking countries.

In this volume, text excerpts from Reinhard Baumeister's „Stadt-Erweiterungen“ (1876), Josef Stübben's „Hygiene des Städtebaus“ (1896), Hans Christian Nußbaum's „Die Hygiene des Städtebaus“ (1907) and Camillo Sitte's „Der Städtebau nach seinen künstlerischen Grundsätzen“¹ (1889/1909) show, how 19th century urban planning theorists approached the topic. In the selection of texts, special attention has been given to the role of water as a resource for urban supply and discharge as well as its recreational and aesthetic functions.

While Baumeister and Stübben primarily focused on technical solutions, Nußbaum and Sitte emphasized artistic aspects. However, all the authors intended their books to function as practical guides for planners, technicians and policymakers.

¹ Commonly translated as: *The Art of Building Cities: City Building According to its Artistic Fundamentals*