## Bauhausbecher

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## PAULKLEE

## Pedagogical SKETCHBOOK

PAUL KLEE PEDAGOGICAL SKETCHBOOK

LARS MÜLLER PUBLISHERS

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INITIAL PLAN FOR A SECTION OF THE
INSTRUCTION AT THE STATE BAUHAUS
IN WEIMAR
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(8) Material Structures
in nature.


Fig. 21

Structural concept in nature: The grouping of the smallest recognizable entities in matter:
Bone matter is cellular or tubular.
Ligament structure is a sinuous-fibrous web.
Tendons are continuous with
the connective tissue of the muscle, strengthened by cross grain.

## (9) The natural organism of movement as

## kinetic will and kinetic execution. (Supra-

material).

A Bones are coordinated to form the skeleton.
Even at rest they depend on mutual support.
This is furnished by the ligaments.
Theirs is a secondary function; one could speak of a hierarchy of function.
The next step in motoric organization leads from bone to muscle The tendon is the mediary between these two.


## Proof of the statement about the horizontal.



Fig. 41


Fig. 42

Fig. 41: The inserted space box gives the subject a view of the upper plane; therefore this plane should lie below his eye level. Indeed, the horizontal is situated above.

Fig. 42: The inserted space box gives the subject a view of the in side plane; therefore this plane should lie above his eye level. Indeed, the horizontal line is below.


Fig. 43
Fig. 43: In this case, however, the eye sees the upper plane of the Fig. 43: In this case, however, the eye sees the upper plane of the merely as a horizontal line. Consequently, it must lie exactly on eye level. Indeed, the rim of the upper plane coincides with the horizontal

## 20 Once more the vertical.

Why is Fig. 44 as representation of a house wall incorrect? It isn't wrong logically. The lower window openings are closer to the eye than the upper ones, which means they are "larger" perspectively. As representation of a floor pattern, this perspective rendering could be easily accepted This picture therefore is not incorrect logically, but psychologically. Because every creature, in order to preserve his balance, insists on seeing actual verticals projected as such.


Fig. 44

21

Fig. 45
The tightrope walker with his pole. Horizontality. The Horizon as actuality.



Fig. 46
Horizontality: The Horizon as supposition.

The vertical indicates the straight path and the erect posture or the position of the creature. The horizontal indicates his height, his horizon. Both are completely realistic, static facts.

## IIL.(®อ๑

(27) AIR.

Fig. 54: A bullet, fired at a steep angle rises with diminishing energy into the air it turns, and falls to earth with accelerated energy.
(Loose continuity.)


Fig. 54

## EARTH <br> (mountain).



Fig. 55: A climber of stairs, ascending with increasing energy from step to step.
(Rigid continuity.)

## 29 WATER.

## Fig. 56

The leg strokes of a swimmer-rhythm in loose continuity.

30 EARTH (mountain) and AIR combined.


A stone falls. Increasing in acceleration, it bounces down a steep hill.
(Continuity partly loose, partly rigid.)
Fig. 59: A meteor moves along its orbit. Attracted by the earth it is deflected from its course and traverses the earth's and traverses the earth's it barely escapes the peril to it barely escapes the peril to and moves on into the stratosphere, aradually cooling off and extin guishing.
(Loose continuity.)


A balloon rises from a warm into a cool air stratum, then into a somewhat warmer and finally into a very warm region (Loose continuity.)

## 32 Cosmic and atmo- spheric combined.



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