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| Migge, Leberecht (1881-1935) |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| Leberecht Migge was a German landscape architect and writer. During his early career he collaborated with architects Hermann Muthesius and Henry van de Velde. Considered pioneers of modernist architecture, van de Velde and Muthesius (amongst others) were the founding members of the influential *Deutscher Werkbund* (1907-1934, 1950--), a German association of architects, designers, and industrialist that Migge joined in 1912.  During the 1920s Migge worked on large-scale settlement projects with Bruno Taut and Martin Wagner in Berlin (*Onkel Tom’s Hütte* [1926-31] and *Berlin-Britz* aka *Hufeisensiedlung* [1925-31]), and with Ernst May in Frankfurt am Main (*Römerstadt* [1926-30]). The economic crisis following the First World War caused a severe housing shortage and in Berlin, as in Frankfurt, large-scale building programmes were initiated to improve the living conditions of the working class. Gardens were incorporated into the plans of these new settlements, giving tenants easier access to nutritious foods, protecting them from fluctuating food prices, and providing spaces for physical exercise.  Having collaborated on some of Germany’s most influential settlements of the 1920s, published extensively, and completed a range of recognized projects, Migge was one of the most prolific landscape architects of his time. |
| Leberecht Migge was a German landscape architect and writer. During his early career he collaborated with architects Hermann Muthesius and Henry van de Velde. Considered pioneers of modernist architecture, van de Velde and Muthesius (amongst others) were the founding members of the influential *Deutscher Werkbund* (1907-1934, 1950—), a German association of architects, designers, and industrialist that Migge joined in 1912.  During the 1920s Migge worked on large-scale settlement projects with Bruno Taut and Martin Wagner in Berlin (*Onkel Tom’s Hütte* [1926-31] and *Berlin-Britz* aka *Hufeisensiedlung* [1925-31]), and with Ernst May in Frankfurt am Main (*Römerstadt* [1926-30]). The economic crisis following the First World War caused a severe housing shortage and in Berlin, as in Frankfurt, large-scale building programmes were initiated to improve the living conditions of the working class. Gardens were incorporated into the plans of these new settlements, giving tenants easier access to nutritious foods, protecting them from fluctuating food prices, and providing spaces for physical exercise.  Having collaborated on some of Germany’s most influential settlements of the 1920s, published extensively, and completed a range of recognized projects, Migge was one of the most prolific landscape architects of his time.  [File: Plate 3.3.jpg]  Figure 1 Bruno Taut, Martin Wagner *Berlin-Britz* (*Hufeisensiedlung)*, 1925-31.  Source: Haney, D. (2010) *When Modern Was Green. Life and work of landscape architect Leberecht Migge,* London and New York: Routledge, Plate 3.3  [File: Plate 3.4.jpg]  Figure 2 Ernst May, *Römerstadt*, Frankfurt am Main, 1926-30.  Source: Haney, D. (2010) *When Modern Was Green. Life and work of landscape architect Leberecht Migge,* London and New York: Routledge, Plate 3.4  [File: Plate 3.5.jpg]  Figure 3 Ernst May, *Römerstadt*, Frankfurt am Main, 1926-30, garden path.  Source: Haney, D. (2010) *When Modern Was Green. Life and work of landscape architect Leberecht Migge,* London and New York: Routledge, Plate 3.5  [File: Plate 3.6.jpg]  Figure 4 Ernst May, *Römerstadt*, Frankfurt am Main, 1926-30, garden view.  Source: Haney, D. (2010) *When Modern Was Green. Life and work of landscape architect Leberecht Migge,* London and New York: Routledge, Plate 3.6 |
| Further reading:  (Haney)  (Heinze-Greenberg)  (Migge) |