

Circles in a Circle

Wassily Kandinsky

1923

Geometric abstraction

Oil on canvas

(cm 95.6 × 98.7) "37.6 × 38.9

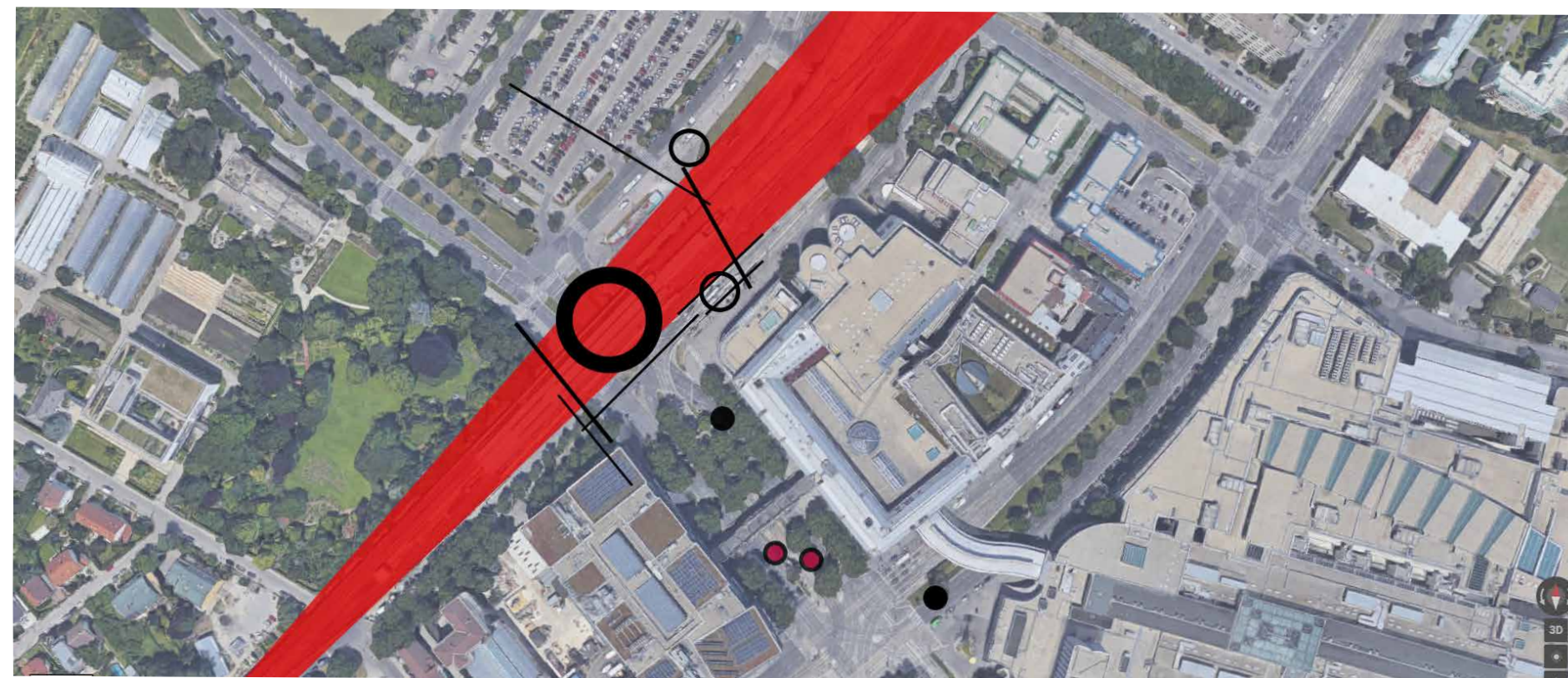
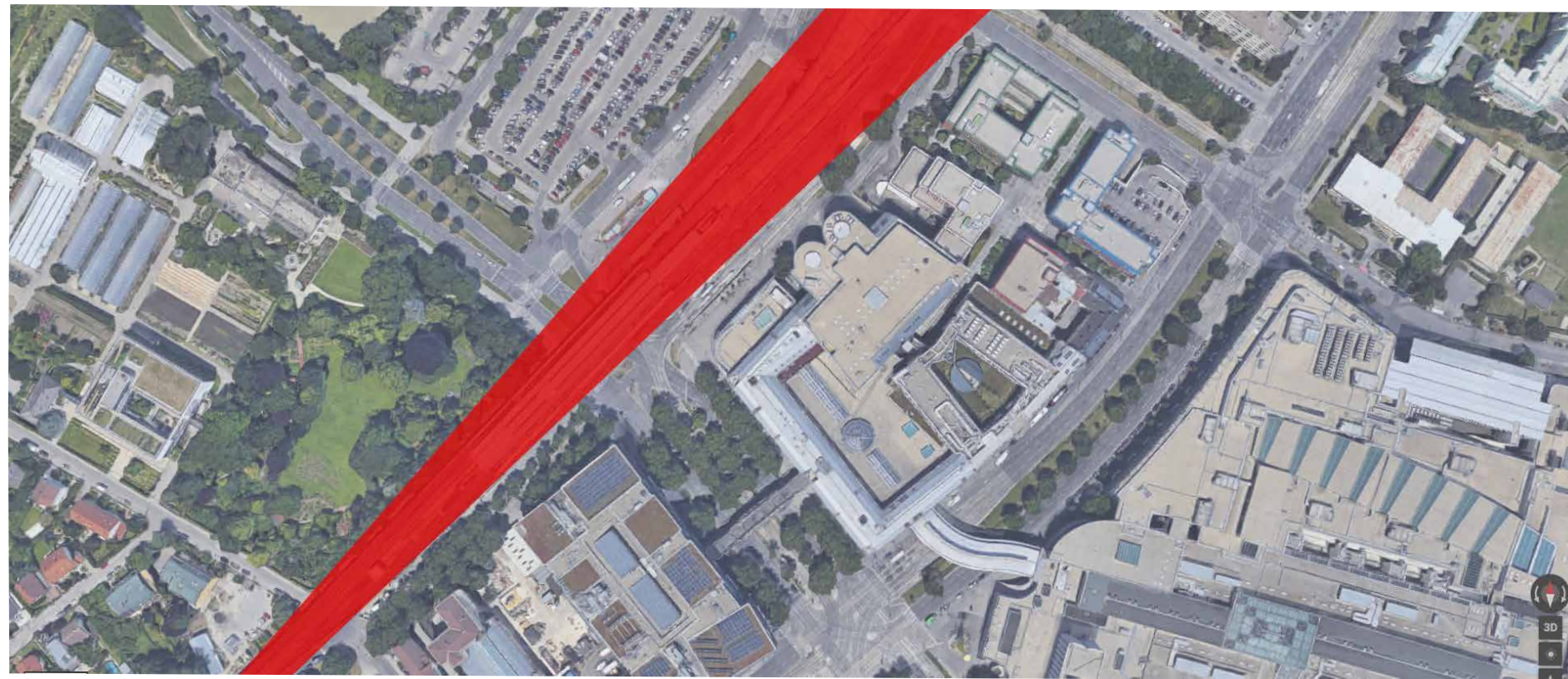
"Philadelphia. Philadelphia Museum of Art

"Circles in a Circle" is a compact and closed composition. Kandinsky began a thoughtful study of the circle as an artistic unit starting from this painting. In his letter to Galka Scheyer he wrote, "it is the first picture of mine to bring the theme of circles to the foreground." The outer black circle, as if the second frame for a picture, encourages us to focus on the interaction between the inside circles, and two intersecting diagonal stripes enhance the effect, adding a perspective to the composition

Wassily Wassilyevich Kandinsky (Russian: Васи́лий Васи́льевич Канди́нский, tr. Vasily Vasilyevich Kandinsky) (16 December [O.S. 4 December] 1866 – 13 December 1944) was a Russian painter and art theorist

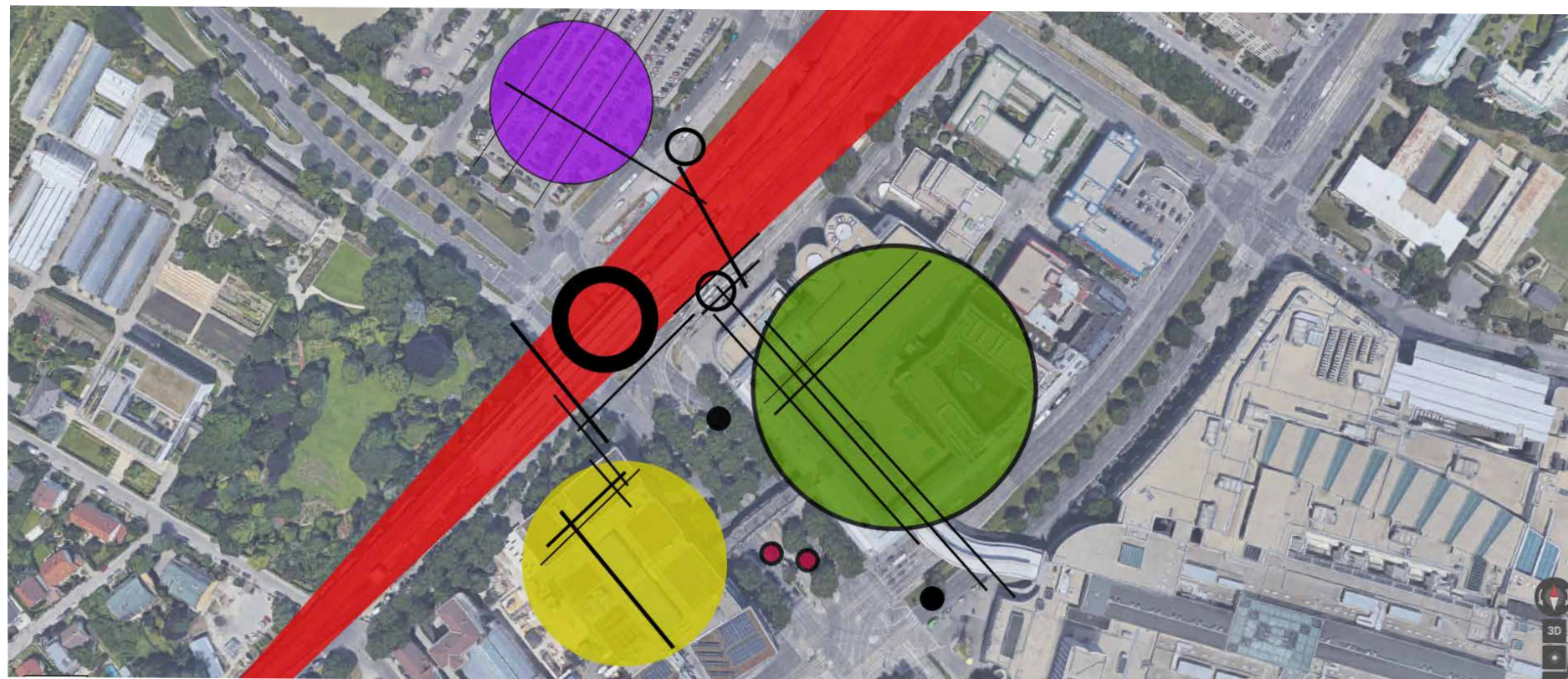
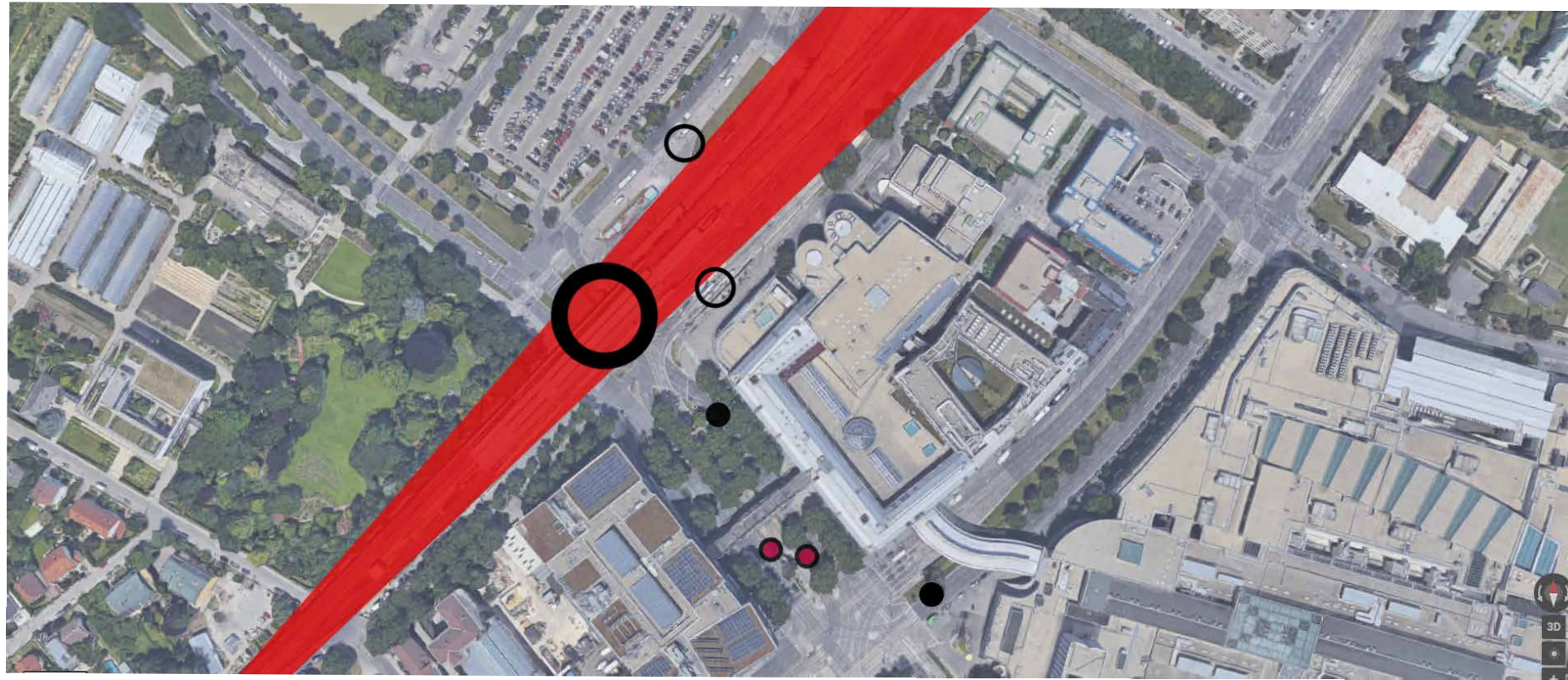
He is credited with painting one of the first recognized purely abstract works.[1] Born in Moscow, Kandinsky spent his childhood in Odessa, where he graduated at Grekov Odessa Art school. He enrolled at the University of Moscow, studying law and economics. Successful in his profession—he was offered a professorship (chair of Roman Law) at the University of Dorpat—Kandinsky began painting studies (life-drawing, sketching and anatomy) at the age of 30

In 1896, Kandinsky settled in Munich, studying first at Anton Ažbe's private school and then at the Academy of Fine Arts. He returned to Moscow in 1914, after the outbreak of World War I. Following the Russian Revolution, Kandinsky "became an insider in the cultural administration of Anatoly Lunacharsky"[2] and helped establish the Museum of the Culture of Painting.[3] However, by then "his spiritual outlook... was foreign to the argumentative materialism of Soviet society", [4] and opportunities beckoned in Germany, to which he returned in 1920. There, he taught at the Bauhaus school of art and architecture from 1922 until the Nazis closed it in 1933. He then moved to France, where he lived for the rest of his life, becoming a French citizen in 1939 and produc-

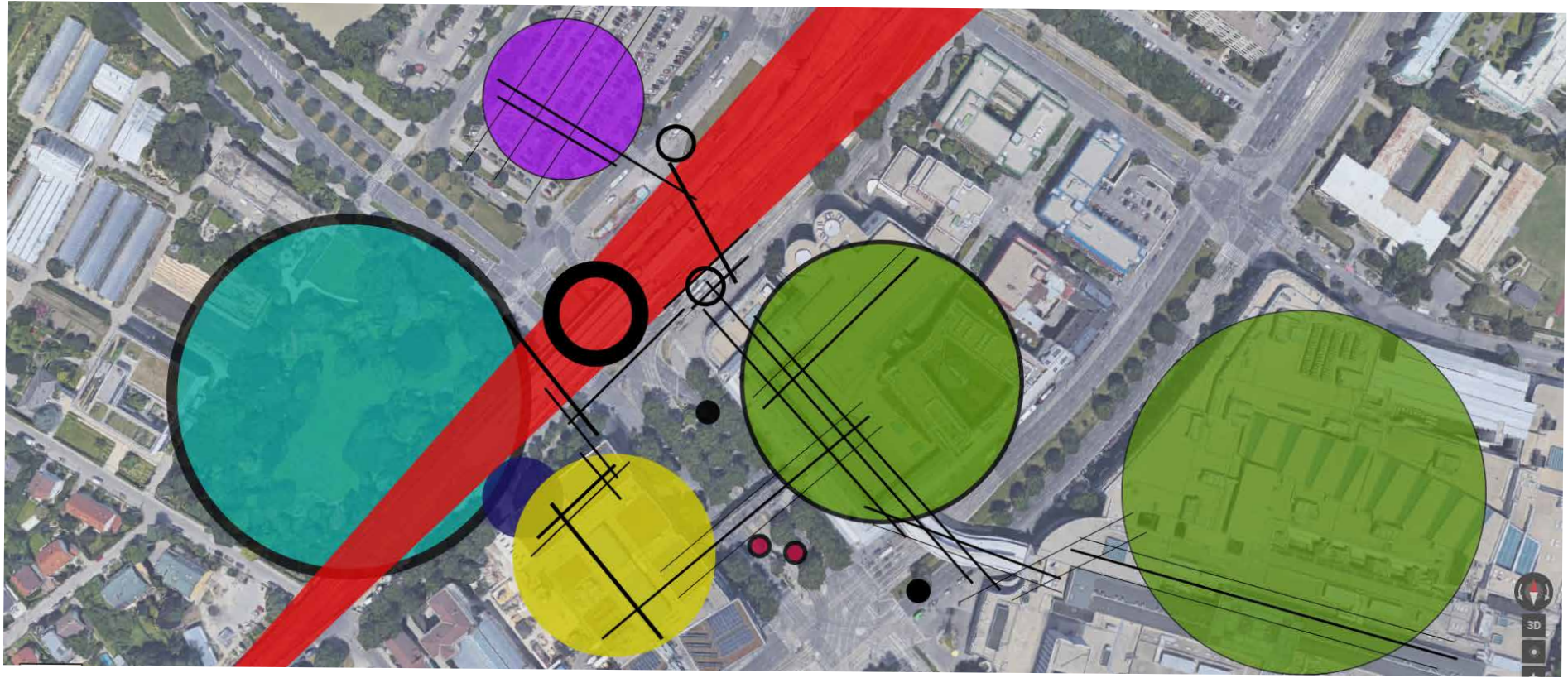
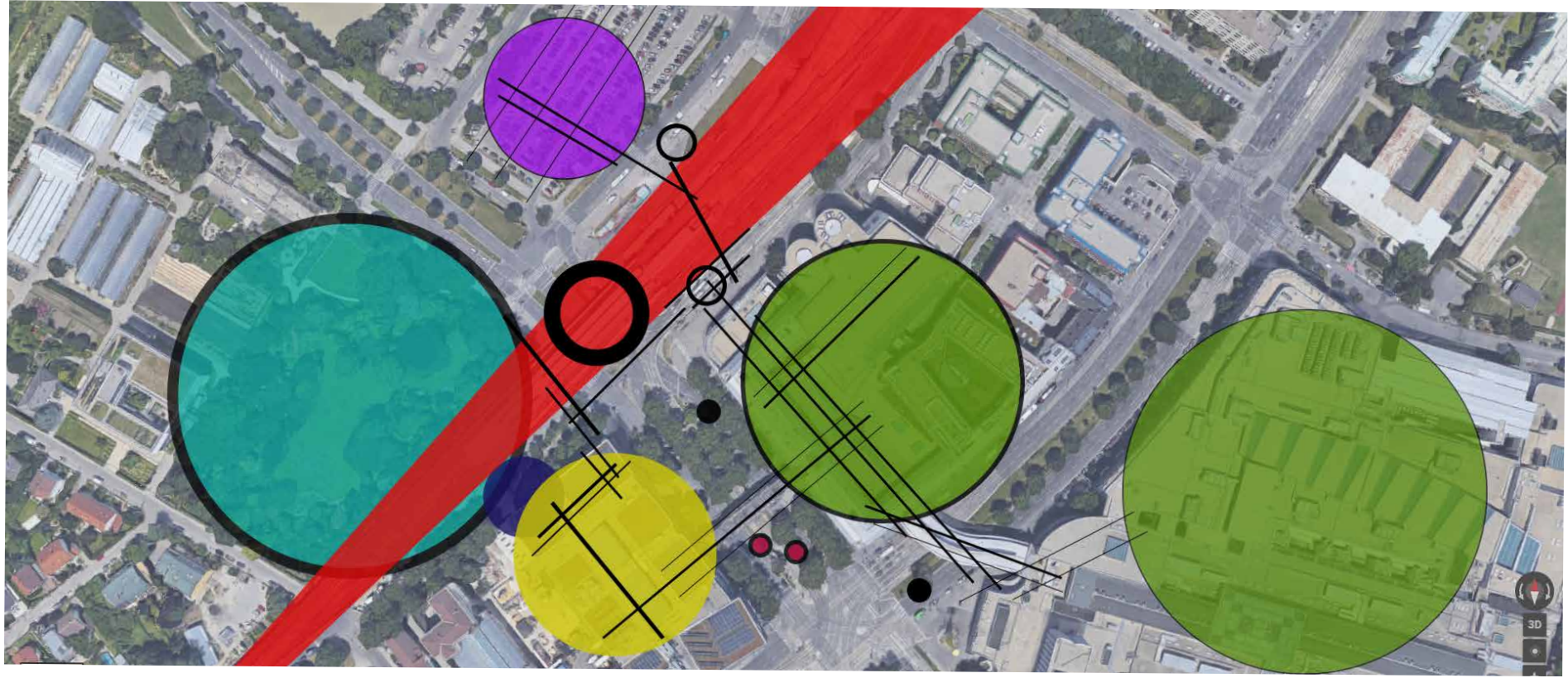


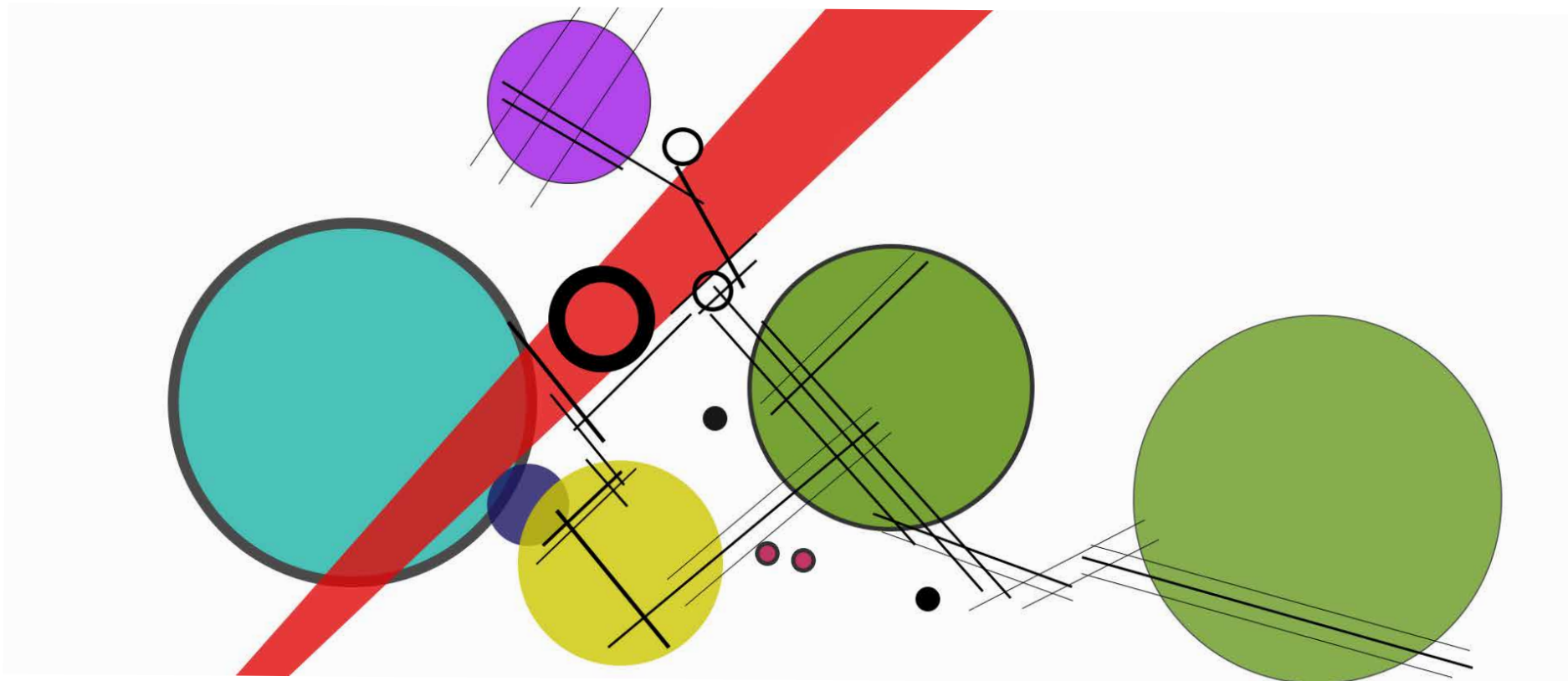
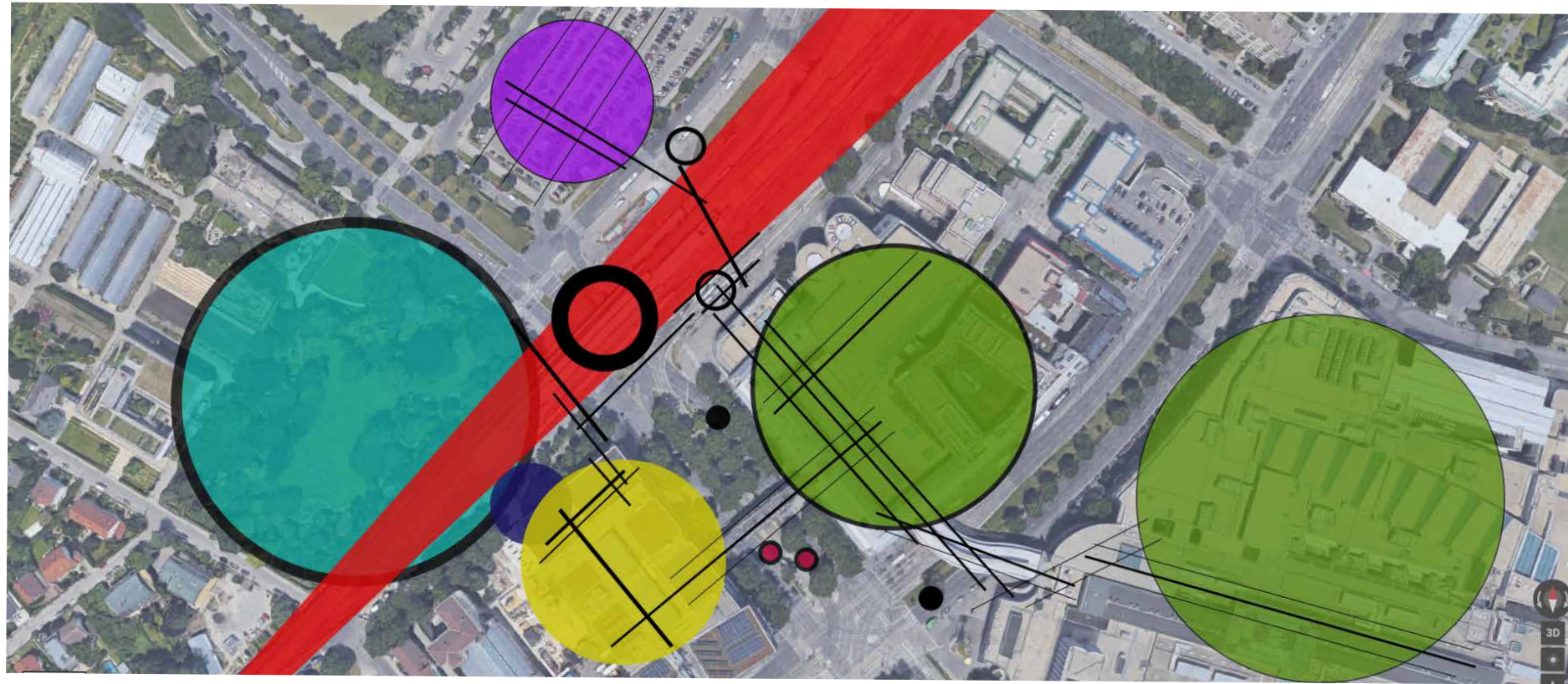
On the first lesson we got a station Kagan as our reference station from U1 metro line. Since Kagan is quite a busy station with a lot of passengers going through it everyday. We chose to analyse it, mostly the circulation of the people, trains buses but also its surrounding.

We made a small map of Kagan using only the symbols Wassily Kandinsky using his artwork, precisely the work called „Circles in a circle“,1923. In this piece we saw the way to show everything that the stations surrounding includes but also showing the functions of it by making the circles bigger/smaller or by using different shades of these bright colors.



The buildings are mostly divided by their function, whether these buildings are for permanent living, temporarily living (hotels, hostels, airbnb), working offices or entertainment (shopping, restaurants, bars). The second step was to divide the open spaces into parks, green surfaces, parkings etc. The third one was the circulation of the people. We tried to stand at the entrance of the station for a while and try to connect and note where the most people exit and where their movement start and ends or what is their mission on this trip.





We wanted to include to most diverse stations based on architecture, traffic and functions of the building surrounding the stations like Hauptbahnhof, Reumannplatz and Donauinsel. In the end we wanted to remove background to get a full impression of this work piece and to be able to compare it with Kandinskys work of art and create a fun, colorful map showing popular stations on U1 line that can produce a differnt perspective for the metro passangeres.

