

SIDE GALLERY

CARLO SCARPA



Cornaro Armchair

Manufactured by Studio Simon
Italy, 1973
Iroko Wood

Measurements

140 x 83 x 65h cm
55,1 x 32,7 x 25,6h in

Details

Stamped with the label of the manufacturer

Literature

Accademia delle Belle Arti di Brera, "Dino Gavina
Ultrarazionale Ultramobile", Editrice Composito-
ri, Milano 1998, pp. 132, 133.

Fondazione Scientifica Querini Stampalia, "Dino
Gavina, collezioni emblematiche del moderno dal
1950 al 1992", Jaca Book, Milano 1992, p. 70.

Virgilio Vercelloni, "L' avventura del design:
Gavina", Jaca Book, Milano 1987, p. 93, images
61,62,63,64.

"Carlo Scarpa Sandro Bagnoli Il design per Dino
Gavina" edited by Sandro Bagnoli, Alba Di Lieto,
Regione del Veneto | Comune di Verona |
Silvana Editoriale, 2014, pp. 32-33-118.

Provenance

Private collection, Bologna

Biography

Born in Venice in 1906, Carlo Scarpa studied architectural design at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Venice. After graduating in 1926, he taught architectural drawing at the Academy, where he held multiple posts throughout his life. At the same time, Scarpa launched his career as an industrial and interior designer, creating multiple designs for Venini Glass Works in Venice. His most recognized pre-war project, however, was the 1935 restoration and renovation of the School of Economics at the University of Venice.

His post-war commissions consisted primarily of historic building renovations, interior remodeling, and exhibition installations, often revealing the influence of Art Nouveau, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Josef Hoffmann. Scarpa's architecture is characterized by a great sensitivity to the changes of time. Important projects include the Canova Plaster Cast Gallery in Possagno (Treviso) (1955-1957); Olivetti showroom in Piazza S. Marco, Venice (1957-1958); and the Banca Popolare di Verona, which Scarpa began in 1973, and which was completed after his death by Arrigo Rudi. He created multiple landscape, garden, and building designs across Italy, as well as in Canada, the U.S., Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, and France. He died in Japan in 1978. He is buried, fittingly, in the Brion Tomb complex in the San Vito d'Altivole (Treviso) cemetery—a 1969 Scarpa design that some call his most important work.