Title: Restoration of Modern Architecture
The Case of the Modern Villas in Tirana, 1925-1945
Author: KRISTIANA MEÇO
Source: Forum A+P 30 | Recurring Novelties
ISSN: 2227-7994
DOI: 10.37199/F40002973
Publisher: POLIS University Press

Restoration of Modern Architecture
The Case of the Modern Villas in Tirana, 1925-1945

KRISTIANA MEÇO
POLIS University

DOI 10.37199/F40002973

Abstract
This study is oriented and is part of the research on the discovery, recognition and restoration of buildings belonging to the modern period of the years 25'-45' in Tirana. Buildings with respective construction periods give a place its identity. Architects, at this time, played animportant role in the construction of villas. The study of villas that are already cultural monuments is very important for this study.
The methodology used shows how through new methods we will be able to turn these villas into villas of a contemporary model. The methodology will be developed around the history ofrestoration in Albania and for this I will compare different case studies about this theme. These interventions will be made without touching its history but by preserving and developing it so it can sustain generation after generation.
The aim is to study the city of Tirana, to bring back to attention, a part of its history, the old capital houses, which today enjoy the status of Cultural Monument of the First Category. The pain of this story is that there are not many of these over 100 years old houses that have survived, and that could stand the test of time. Many factors have influenced these houses to berare today. The initial hypothesis is related to the material and historical benefit that the city of Tirana will have after their restoration. First of all, the history of these villas of the modern period will be known in relation to the history of restoration. The methodology will be based on the analysis. about the modern architecture of the XX century as a novelty to the XX century Tirana, defining more clearly the study on a villa that is already a cultural monument, given how these will turn into a contemporary model. The results are expected to show the study on the history, the categorization of the buildings that are preserved as well as the list with the respective names of these historic villas. Results onthe restoration study of other countries with Albania. How these villas will be part of a contemporary model as a cultural heritage.

Keywords: *Tirana, Restoration, Principles of Restoration, Modern Architecture, History*

Introduction

This study will focus on the context of Tirana, exactly on the Villas of the years 1925-1945. During this period, the first architectural and urban changes took place in Albania, of which very few traces remain today, therefore in this study we will learn how modern architecture can be restored based on the interpretation of the restoration charter and researching through restoration methodology, approach and theories. First of all, we need to familiarize ourselves with Albania, it's history and where Tirana is positioned in this state. What are the influences that are in Albania until the modern period? Albania's history is extensive and intricate, having been molded over millennia by a wide range of cultural, political, and geographic influences. Albania's history is a tapestry of varied influences and events that have shaped its identity and destiny, from ancient Illyrian tribes to modern nationhood. Albania is bordered by Montenegro to the northwest, Kosovo to the north, North Macedonia to the east and Greece to the south. On the western natural border, Albania has open access to the Adriatic Sea and to the southwest to the Ionian Sea. Albania is a country that has lived among the interaction of different cultures which have influenced its creation until today such as: Ancient Illyrians, Greek and Roman Influence, Byzantine, Ottoman Empire, National Awakening, Independence, Republic establishment, The Italian Influence and Zog's Monarchy, Italian Occupation 1939–1943- Italy, World War II and the Communist Era, 1944–1945: The Communist Regime's, Post-Communist Transition, Albania in the modern era. In this way, after Albania passed all these political influences, the attention should be focused on preserving these values which are still existing today in the city of Tirana. Today, the preservation of these modernist gems stands as a testament to Albania's architectural heritage, requiring special attention to conservation strategies that respect their historical context. Differently from the classical restoration of buildings, the restoration of modern architecture plays an important role in the preservation and revitalization of structures that are representative of the modernist movement.

The architectural development of Tirana during this period should also be understood as part of a broader process of modernization. Changes in political administration, urban planning, and architectural education contributed to the introduction of new forms and construction approaches. The villas constructed during these decades therefore provide physical evidence of the social and cultural transformations taking place in the capital. Their study allows researchers to understand how international architectural tendencies were interpreted and adapted to local conditions. This makes the villas valuable not only as individual buildings but also as components of a larger urban and historical narrative.

Today, restoration refers to the identification, preservation, and documentation of cultural heritage sites that represent national values. But before we can delve deeper into the restoration procedures, we must first define phrases like "cultural monuments[1]," "heritage[2] with national values," "conservation and restoration[3]," "revitalization of cultural heritage monuments," etc. (Figure3)

These concepts establish the theoretical framework within which the selected villas can be analyzed. A clear definition of conservation and restoration principles is particularly important because modern buildings often require a different interpretation of authenticity and material value. Unlike some older monuments, modernist buildings may contain industrial materials, reinforced concrete, steel, glass, and other elements that deteriorate in specific ways. Their conservation therefore requires both historical understanding and technical knowledge. Establishing these definitions also helps distinguish between conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, adaptation, and reconstruction.

The objectives and purpose will be realized through the interpretation of the literature, the collection of information, the collection of documentation and treating 4 case studies (Villas in Tirana during the period 1925-1945). Another very strong point is the connection that these villas will have with urban spaces and the impact that these objects have on the city, their positioning, the location, their history. Since they are buildings of the modern period, often the materials used are unique to that time, and today the restorer must find a way to make these materials as similar as possible to the original state, and for this it is a challenge in itself.

The analysis of the four selected cases also provides an opportunity to compare different architectural conditions and different degrees of transformation. Each villa can reveal particular problems related to material deterioration, changes

[1]Monument- an old building or place that is an important part of a country's history. (Source Cambridge Dictionary)

[2]Heritage- features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, or buildings, that were created in the past and still have historical importance. (Source Cambridge Dictionary)

[3]Restoration- the act or process of returning something to its earlier good condition or position. (Source Cambridge Dictionary)

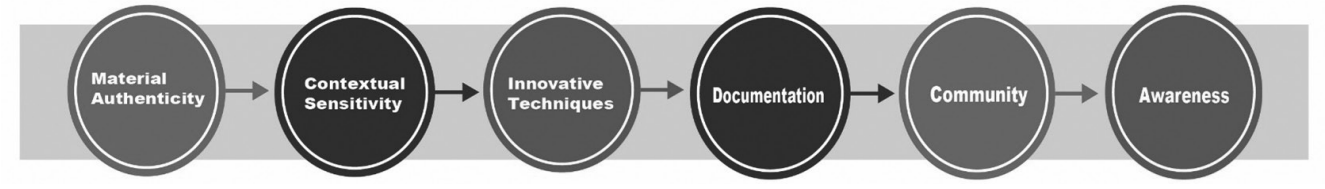


Figure 1. Diagram of the principles on which modern architecture is based. (Source Diagram: Author)

in use, alterations to façades, or modifications of interior spaces. By comparing these conditions, the research can identify recurring challenges as well as specific solutions that may be applicable to other modernist buildings in Tirana. The relationship between the building and its urban surroundings is considered equally important because the architectural value of a villa is influenced by its context.

Instead, it is important to choose the right restoration vision and philosophy for each individual effect, taking into account all the historical, archaeological, and aesthetic circumstances surrounding this effect. In the case of looking into the potential application of modern technology, the article suggests that there should be some standards and restrictions for this application.

The use of contemporary technologies should therefore be based on a careful assessment of necessity, compatibility, reversibility, and visual impact. Digital documentation, material analysis, three-dimensional surveying, and other contemporary techniques can support the understanding and monitoring of historic buildings. However, technological intervention should remain subordinate to the cultural and architectural values of the monument. The objective should always be to support conservation rather than allowing technology to dominate the historical character of the building.

Objectives and Methodology of the Research

The purpose of the study is to restore, revitalize, and conserve the architectural and cultural legacy of modernist buildings through a variety of strategies. The restoration of modern architecture seeks to achieve a delicate balance between maintaining the past and guaranteeing the ongoing relevance and vitality of these architectural treasures in the present and the future by aligning these goals.

The objectives and purpose will be realized through the interpretation of the literature, the collection of information, the collection of documentation and treating 4 case studies (Villas in Tirana during the period 1925-1945). Another very strong point is the connection that these villas will have with urban spaces and the impact that these objects have on the city, their positioning, the location, their history. Since they are buildings of the modern period, often the materials used are unique to that time, and today the restorer must find a way to make these materials as similar as possible to the original state, and for this it is a challenge in itself.

Therefore, conserving cultural heritage, modifying buildings for modern use, introducing cutting-edge technology and environmentally friendly methods, involving communities, carrying out in-depth research, encouraging teamwork, raising cultural consciousness, and fusing the principles of art and design are all important aspects of modern architecture restoration. This comprehensive strategy aims to achieve a harmonious balance between safeguarding modernist structures', sustainability and relevance in today's changing environments and maintaining their originality.

The historical context of the city of Tirana 1925-1945

To understand the origins of modern architecture and urban planning in Albania, we must first understand the prerequisites for the birth and development of the elements of this architecture, which happened during the period of the monarchy and further during the fascist occupation. In the first paragraphs, it will be analyzed the period after the declaration of independence of the monarchy, between the years 1923-1939, and that until the end of the Italian occupation 1939-1943. Based on research on the history of Tirana (Frasheri, 2000) and it's further developments (Dhamo. S, Thomai. Gj, Aliaj. B, 2016) from 1925 onwards, we can say that architects, initially Figure 3. Diagram of Hypothesis and research question. (Diagram source: Author) 8 from Austria, Italy and Albanian urban planners, who were employed in state offices direction of architectural solutions in Tirana, have made a significant contribution to urban and architectural planning in Tirana.

This period represents an important stage in the transformation of Tirana from a relatively small urban settlement into the political and administrative center of the country. The involvement of foreign architects and planners introduced new approaches to street organization, public buildings, residential architecture, and urban composition. At the same time, local professionals



Figure 2. Boulevard "Zogu I Pare" 1929



Figure 3. Boulevard "Deshmoret e Kombit" 2023

and craftsmen contributed to adapting these ideas to the physical and cultural conditions of Tirana. The resulting architecture was therefore not simply an imitation of foreign models but part of a complex process of adaptation and transformation

In order to identify the problems and changes that have occurred in Tirana since 1923 until today, we must understand the changes that occur in the Villas in terms of their functionality and physical changes, as well as the changes in the Urbanistic aspect and the problems that have appeared in their restoration. An important role of these changes is the interaction between preservation and intervention in those villas which have been classified as cultural monuments of the second category. The challenge is how the elements of the modern current will still be preserved today while protecting the values of the cultural heritage. In this subtitle of chapter two, it is important to emphasize the role of cultural identity between the preservation of modern elements and the efforts to assimilate them nowadays

The passage of time has introduced several layers of change to these buildings. Some transformations may reflect necessary adaptations to changing lifestyles, while others may have resulted from neglect or inappropriate interventions. Understanding these layers is essential because not every alteration necessarily represents a loss of value. Some changes may themselves have become part of the history of the building. The restoration process must therefore evaluate each transformation carefully rather than automatically attempting to return every villa to a single historical moment.

In conclusion, based on the above-mentioned problems, on the elements of the modern trend, the importance that these villas have given to the time, for the language used in their construction, as well as the urban connection that these villas have with the city, I have selected 4 case studies from the period 1925-1945 which are: 1- Villa 21 ("INSIG"), Jul Variboba' Street, 2- Villa of "Social Democratic Party in Tirana", Fortuzi Street, 3- Villa Nepravishta, Kavaja Street, 4- Villa of "Old French Embassy" Elbasani street.

These four case studies provide a representative basis for examining the relationship between modern architectural principles and the historical development of Tirana. Their locations within different urban environments also make it possible to investigate how changes in the surrounding city have influenced the perception and physical condition of the buildings. The selection therefore supports a comparative analysis of architectural form, urban context, material condition, and restoration potential.

Restoration Charter and Villas of Tirana

A key document that sets standards and guidelines for the protection and restoration of cultural property is the Restoration Charter. It acts as a guide for experts involved in the conservation of historic structures, sites and monuments, ensuring that restoration efforts are carried out in a manner that honors the cultural, historical and aesthetic values of the property. Figure 5. Boulevard "Zogu I Pare" 1929 Figure 4. Boulevard "Deshmoret e Kombit" 2023 9 The Charter places a strong emphasis on the necessity of preserving the integrity and authenticity of historic sites while making the necessary modifications to meet modern requirements. It promotes a careful strategy that prioritizes original materials, methods and design elements.

For the selected villas, these principles provide a framework for assessing the degree of intervention that can be considered appropriate. The historical significance of a building should remain the primary reference when determining restoration strategies. At the same time, the practical requirements of contemporary use cannot be ignored. The challenge is therefore to develop interventions that improve safety, functionality, and durability while maintaining the architectural identity of the original structure.

When intervention is required, the charter suggests making minor changes that are still identifiable as part of the original design, so that future generations can understand how the site has changed over time and this research is based on the restoration charter such as: Athens Charter, Venice Charter, Krakow Charter, Camillo Boito 1883. The Restoration Charter functions as an



Figure 4. Positioning diagram map of case study villas in Tirana. (Source: Diagram map by Author)

all-inclusive manual for preserving cultural assets. It advocates for public participation and advances the ideas of authenticity, minimal intervention, and interdisciplinary collaboration. To guarantee that restoration procedures respect the historical and cultural significance ingrained in heritage sites and enable their preservation for the benefit of future generations, the charter is a crucial instrument The importance of interdisciplinary

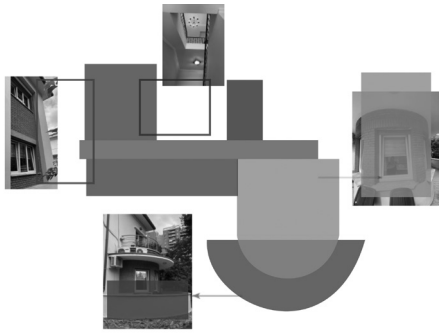


Figure 5. Analytical Diagram for second floor. (Source: Drawing by Author)

cooperation is also emphasized in the charter, involving professionals from a range of disciplines, including engineering, architecture, archaeology, and art history. Because of this multidisciplinary approach, decisions about restoration are well informed and take into account the many different aspects that go into making heritage sites culturally significant. The main emphasis of the thesis research is related to the manipulation of restoration charter by inferring what the repair standards would be for historic structures during the time between 1925 and 1945, when the architecture was referred to as "modern architecture".

The principles described above can be applied to the villas

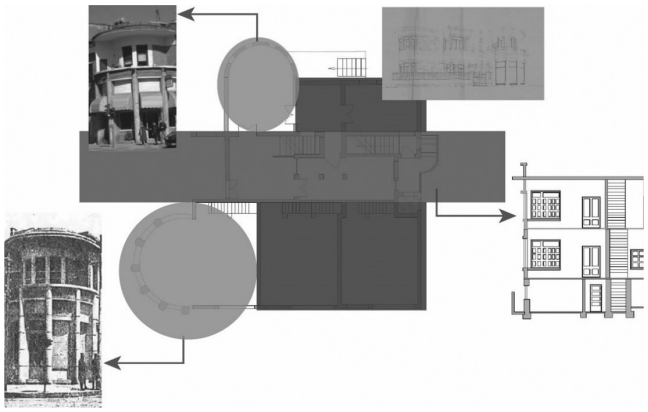


Figure 6. Analytical Diagram for first floor. (Source: Drawing by Author)

through a process of careful assessment and prioritization. Authentic materials should be retained whenever their condition allows, while damaged elements should be repaired using compatible techniques. Where replacement becomes necessary, the new intervention should be distinguishable without becoming visually dominant. Such an approach allows the building to communicate both its original architectural character and the history of its subsequent conservation.

These historic structures of historical and artistic importance have suffered much damage since research began in the area at the end of the 20th century. Since there is no established and mature system for modern architectural restoration, I create standards for modern architectural restoration in Albania using Western theories and standards/codes. Restoring an object to its original state aims to make it more readable or retain its original meaning.

The development of specific standards for modern architecture in Albania could provide a useful framework for future conservation projects. Modern buildings often require particular technical solutions because of the behavior of concrete, steel, plaster, glass, and other materials associated with twentieth-century construction. A restoration methodology adapted to these characteristics could improve decision-making and reduce the risk of inappropriate interventions. It could also support heritage professionals, architects, engineers, and public institutions in establishing a more consistent approach.

On the basis of respect for the original material, archaeological evidence, original design, and authentic records, restoration and reintegration of details and features frequently take place. For the restoration to avoid falsifying aesthetic or historical evidence, replacements for lost or deteriorated pans must blend in seamlessly with the overall design while yet being easily distinct from the original.

This principle is particularly important when dealing with missing architectural components. Historical photographs, drawings, archival information, and surviving fragments can help determine the original appearance of lost elements. Where evidence is insufficient, reconstruction should remain cautious and should not introduce speculative details. The distinction between original and new material can provide future researchers with valuable information about the building's conservation history. The theory of restoration of modern architecture also emphasizes the significance of green restoration techniques. To ensure that the restored building or site is both environmentally 10 sustainable and commercially successful, this entails employing environmentally friendly materials and procedures as well as implementing energy- efficient technologies.

Energy performance is especially relevant for buildings that continue to function today. Improvements in insulation, ventilation, lighting, and energy systems can be considered when they can be introduced without damaging significant

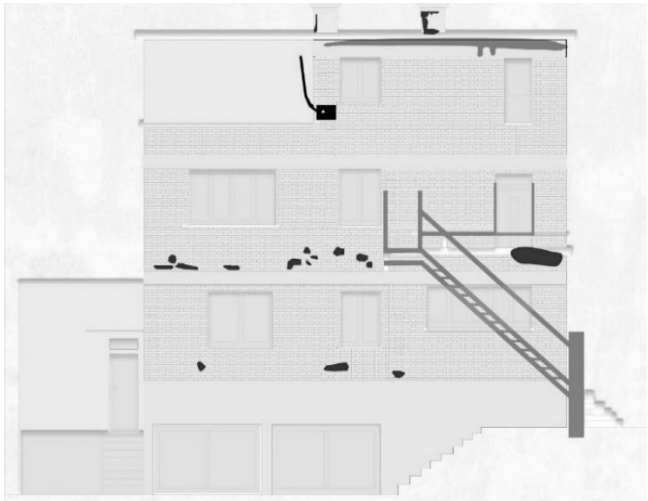




Figure 7. Façades today with the relevant pathologies (Source: Drawing by Author)

historic elements. Sustainable restoration can therefore combine environmental objectives with the preservation of architectural heritage. Reusing existing structures can also reduce the consumption of resources associated with constructing completely new buildings.

In order to guarantee the ongoing preservation of our cultural heritage, it highlights the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach, rigorous research and documentation, and sustainable restoration procedures, which is why several restoration theorists such as: "Eugene Emmanuel Viollet Le Duc", " John Rustic", "Camillo Boito", "Cesare Brandi".

The theories associated with these authors provide different perspectives on how historical buildings should be understood and treated. Their ideas demonstrate that restoration is not a single universal process but rather a field involving different interpretations of authenticity, historical continuity, artistic value, and intervention. Applying these theories to modern villas can help establish a critical framework for deciding how much intervention is appropriate in each individual case.

Case Study Villas in Tirana 1925-1943

Based on these theoretical frameworks, the restoration of Tirana's villas calls for a multi-layered strategy that honors the eclectic style of the architecture. Important insights can be gained from the accuracy of Boito, the minimalism of Ruskin, the inventiveness of Viollet-le-Duc, and the harmony of historical and aesthetic values in Brandi. It is important to view the villas as cultural artifacts that combine traditional Albanian craftsmanship with foreign influences.

The architectural analysis of these villas also demonstrates how international modernist principles were integrated into a local environment. Their proportions, balconies, windows, circulation patterns, and relationships with courtyards can be interpreted as expressions of changing architectural ideas. At the same time, local construction practices and social expectations influenced the final form of the buildings. This combination contributes to the uniqueness of Tirana's modern architectural heritage.

As such, restoring the villas requires both architectural innovation and cultural preservation. As a result, the theoretical approaches to restoration emphasize how crucial it is to treat the villas as both historical records and useful buildings. This calls for the careful and methodical application of restoration techniques that respects their special position in Tirana's architectural history while accommodating modern requirements. The villas of Tirana, Albania, are enduring representations of the city's rich architectural legacy; they testify to a turbulent past while also exhibiting decadence and resilience that have stood the test of time. Recent years have seen significant restoration efforts put into many of Tirana's villas, as evidenced by their painstaking preservation and revitalization. The goal of restorations is to bring back these historic structures' original elegance and charm while protecting their structural integrity for appreciation by future generations.

The continued use of these buildings can be an important factor in their preservation. Adaptive reuse may provide opportunities to accommodate contemporary functions while retaining important architectural characteristics. In this context, restoration becomes part of a broader process of urban regeneration. The villas can contribute to the identity and diversity of the city by remaining active elements of the urban landscape rather than becoming disconnected historical objects. These villas provide as concrete reminders of Tirana's cultural legacy and provide insights into the historical and architectural development of the city. Every villa has a distinct narrative that reflects the goals, preferences, and way of life of the people and families who have lived there in the past. 11 Thus, Tirana's villas represent a complex blend of history, resiliency, and extravagance.

Their individual histories can also help explain the social transformation of Tirana during the twentieth century. Residential architecture provides information about patterns of domestic life, social status, family organization, and relationships between private and public space. Consequently, documenting these villas can contribute not only to architectural history but also to the broader understanding of the city's social history.

They have been revived and preserved, demonstrating their ageless elegance and cultural significance, as demonstrated by signs of restoration. These villas are timeless representations of Tirana's architectural legacy that enthrall and inspire both locals and tourists, acting as a window into the city's bright future and colorful past

The visibility of these buildings within the contemporary city can also strengthen public awareness of architectural heritage. Their presence provides an opportunity for educational activities, architectural research, cultural tourism, and community engagement. When appropriately restored and interpreted, the villas can demonstrate how historic buildings can coexist with contemporary urban development while maintaining their individual identity.

This case studies are: Villa 21 (“INSIG”), Jul Variboba' Street

The architectural transition from the traditional plan to modernist principles is reflected in this floor plan. The functionalist principles of Modernism, which emphasize practicality, simplicity and interaction between indoor and outdoor spaces, are often evident in these villas. ‘’Villa Nepravishta’’, Kavaja Street

The organization of the interior spaces can be understood as an expression of changing social and functional requirements during the period. The relationship between rooms, circulation areas, balconies, and exterior spaces demonstrates the increasing importance of functionality within residential architecture. Such characteristics can help identify the modernist qualities of the villa and establish priorities for its conservation.

‘’Villa Nepravishta”, Kavaja Street

This villa was awarded in 1935 to Mr. Abedin Nepravishta by architect Berte. Mr. Abedinwas the mayor of the Municipality of Tirana and entrusted the plan of his house to Architect Berte, who was also dealing with the city center at that time. This villa has a semi-cylindrical wall, corner windows which are similar to other villas of that time with modern typology.

The architectural elements of the villa illustrate the gradual introduction of modernist forms into the residential architecture of Tirana. The semi-cylindrical wall creates a distinctive formal expression, while the corner windows contribute to the relationship between interior spaces and natural light. These features should be carefully documented because they contribute significantly to the architectural identity of the building.

This villa was very connected with the urban space as it is located between two main roads and as such took the shape of a trapezoid and also with an inner courtyard. Large balconies are not absent in this villa either.

The position of the villa between two important roads gives it a strong urban presence. Its trapezoidal configuration demonstrates how the architectural form responded to the specific conditions of the plot. The inner courtyard also contributes to the organization of private and semi-private space and can be considered an important element in understanding the original residential concept. The balconies strengthen the connection between the interior and exterior and are characteristic elements that deserve particular attention during restoration.

Villa Simionidhi", Elbasani Street

This villa was built in 1933 for Mr. Dr. Simonidi was built by the architect W. Kolher, a villa which was later used as a Residence for the French Embassy. This villa is typical of the modern period with clean lines with a 90-degree angle and a clean facade with long balconies.

The history of the villa demonstrates how buildings can acquire new functions while maintaining important aspects of their original architectural character. Its later use as a diplomatic residence adds another layer to its historical significance. The clean geometry and long balconies create a strong visual identity that reflects the architectural tendencies of the period. These elements can serve as important references when evaluating the existing condition of the façade

The outdoor spaces of the upper floors are used as usable terraces. Like every villa in Tirana of this period, this villa consists of a basement, first floor, second floor, third floorand today it is still in use as an international school. In the interior of this villa, there are traces that have not changed the details of the stairs, the doors, the door handle andthe railing of the stairs, which is made of steel.

The continued use of the building demonstrates the potential of adaptive reuse as a conservation strategy. The survival of original interior details provides valuable evidence about the construction and design practices of the period. Elements such as stairs, doors, handles, and steel railings can contribute significantly to the authenticity of the interior and should therefore be documented and protected whenever possible. The combination of active use and preserved historical elements demonstrates that conservation and contemporary functionality can coexist.

Results

The restoration of modern architecture reveals a complex and multifaceted project, with particular attention paid to the modern villas in Tirana between 1925 and 1945. The findings of this investigation highlight how crucial it is to maintain the distinctive character of these architectural treasures while tackling the problems brought on by aging cities, changing population demands, and time.

The analysis indicates that the conservation of these villas requires an approach that considers architectural, historical, material, social, and urban dimensions simultaneously. Their value cannot be reduced to their façades alone because their spatial organization, materials, construction details, and relationship with the surrounding urban environment are equally significant. A successful restoration strategy should therefore be based on a comprehensive understanding of the building and its history.

An important part of Albania's architectural history is the restoration of modern architecture in the villas of Tirana important conclusions about heritage conservation, urban transformation, and architectural preservation. In conclusion, a comprehensive and flexible strategy is required for the restoration of Tirana's modern villas built between 1925 and 1945. Through recognition of the historical relevance, Figure 10.

The results also demonstrate the importance of establishing clear documentation before any physical intervention takes place. Existing conditions, historical layers, materials, and architectural details should be recorded systematically. Such documentation can become a reference for future conservation work and can reduce the risk of irreversible decisions. It can also create a valuable archive for future researchers studying the modern architectural heritage of Tirana.

Façades today with the relevant pathologies (Source: Drawing by Author) 14 resolution of preservation issues, community involvement, and incorporation of contemporary technologies, Tirana can effectively manage the precarious equilibrium between development and preservation of cultural heritage.

The treatment of façade pathologies should be based on identifying their causes rather than addressing only their visible symptoms. Moisture, inappropriate repairs, pollution, structural movement, material aging, and incompatible interventions can all affect the condition of modernist façades. A detailed diagnosis can help determine appropriate repair methods while reducing unnecessary replacement of original material. This approach is particularly important for buildings where the façade is one of the main elements defining their architectural identity.

The study's conclusions, which highlight the significance of preserving architectural treasures that add to the city's distinct character and historical narrative, provide a basis for future initiatives.

Future research can expand the number of case studies and examine additional modernist buildings throughout Tirana and other Albanian cities. Comparative studies with international examples could further contribute to the development of restoration standards specifically adapted to the Albanian context. The research can also support the creation of a systematic inventory of modern architectural heritage, including historical documentation, architectural surveys, material information, pathology mapping, and proposed conservation strategies. In this way, the restoration of modern villas can become part of a

broader strategy for protecting the architectural identity of Tirana while allowing the city to continue developing.

Bibliography

A, G. (2010). Shqipëria Politike ("Political Albania"). Tirane, Albania: Pegi.

Aliaj.B, Dhamo.S, Kristo.S. (2019). Albania-Decades of Architecture in Political.

Tirana, Albania.

Ashworth, G. &. (2013). Building a new heritage: Tourism, culture and identity in the

new Europ. Routledge.

Bandi, C. (2008). Una interpretación sobre las ideas de Cesare Brandi en la Teoría

de la restauración.

Boito, C. (1893). Restoration in Architecture First Dialogue.

Boito, C. (n.d.). Jorge Otero-Pialos_TEORIA E RUAJTJES HISTORIKE.

Brandi, C. (1963). Theory of Restoration . Italy.

Carbonara, G. (2012). Restoration in theory and practice. . Routledge.

Celant, G. (1998). Casa come me: Malaparte. Skira.

Ching, D.K.F., Jarzombek, M. & Prakash, V. (2011). A global history of architecture.

New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Choay, F. (1996). Le Corbusier: La Planète Comme Chantier. Éditions du Seuil.

Choay, F. (1996). Le Corbusier: La Planète Comme Chantier. . Éditions du Seuil.

Cleere, H. (1989). Archaeological heritage management in the modern world. Unwin

Hyman.

Cohen, J. L. (2013). Le Corbusier: An Atlas of Modern Landscapes. The Museum

of Modern Art.

Cohen, J. L. (2013). Le Corbusier: An Atlas of Modern Landscapes. . The Museum

of Modern Art.

Cohen, J. L. (2013). Le Corbusier: An Atlas of Modern Landscapes. . The Museum

of Modern Art.

Curman, S. (n.d.). Jorge Otero-Pialos_HISTORIC PRESERVATION THEORY.

Curtis, W. (1996). Modern Architecture Since 1900. . Phaidon.

Curtis, W. J. ((1986).). Modern Architecture Since 1900. . Phaidon Press.

Dal Co, F. (1996). Italian Modernism: Architecture and Urbanism Between Fascism

and Democracy. . MIT Press.