

Chapter 1 : Solel Boneh Headquarters - - ariehsharon

Professor emeritus Itzhaq Beit-Arieh of Tel-Aviv University, the man who helped bring the Edomites back to life through his archaeological work, died in July.

Nevertheless, traditional business models are no longer sustainable and high-quality publications, like ours, are being forced to look for new ways to keep going. Unlike many other news organizations, we have not put up a paywall. We want to keep our journalism open and accessible and be able to keep providing you with news and analyses from the frontlines of Israel, the Middle East and the Jewish World. As one of our loyal readers, we ask you to be our partner. But if anyone deserves that title, it is Arieh Sharon. It is the first retrospective, curated by Dr. Eran Neuman, of one of the founding fathers of Israeli architecture and one of the busiest members of the profession here during the 20th century. Be the first to know - Join our Facebook page. To put kudos in perspective, Sharon, who died in at the age of 84, was the first recipient of the Israel Prize for Architecture, in He made aliyah from Poland in After schooling himself in Bauhaus design and architecture, he became one of a cadre of Bauhaus-influenced architects, such as Ben-Ami Shulman, Erich Mendelsohn and Dov Karmi, who fled Europe in the s and left their enduring stamp on construction aesthetics in pre-state Palestine, in particular Tel Aviv. Sharon may have been the most active of the lot. All told, he was responsible for designing over projects across the country, although not all came to fruition, across a career that spanned six decades. With olim flooding into Israel at the rate of 1, a day, clearly new construction was required, and at double-quick speed. Ben-Gurion appreciated the urgency of the situation and asked Sharon to help. The upshot was the National Plan "a. Sharon also created urban plans that helped shape the character of the young state. In fact, work began on the plan while the country was still fighting for its very existence, as the War of Independence continued to rage. There are plans for large urban edifices, kibbutz dining rooms, hospitals and swanky residences. The man could, clearly, turn his skills to practically any job going. In , Sharon decided to up his professional ante and moved to Berlin. But the Bauhaus center in Berlin, at the time, was not the leading design school. The school of Charlottenburg was more important, based on German expressionism. There was something about Sharon that placed him at the head of the camp, but not too far ahead of it. He always maintained a link with the mainstream but was always a few steps ahead of it. He became interested in juxtaposing shapes or colors, to see how you create a gradient, looking at perspective, at amorphous things. Their daughter Yael was born there. Shortly afterward, Sharon received his Bauhaus diploma and was immediately put in charge of the architectural concern of then-Bauhaus head, Hannes Meyer, and supervised the construction of the Bundesschule des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes ADGB Trade Union School in Bernau bei Berlin, to the northeast of the city. A year or so later, Sharon returned to Palestine and opened up his own firm in Tel Aviv. The couple officially divorced in Sharon soon began to make his professional presence felt here, although not everyone took to it too kindly. His first commission in Tel Aviv was for the construction of four pavilions for the Histadrut exhibit at the Levant Fair in He thought that, as a modern city, Tel Aviv should adopt a modern style of architecture. He was in pole position to make the most of the elbow rubbing when Israel came into being. For them, he was the go-to architect and planner. Thus, Benjamin Idelson was brought in to the company to keep things ticking. Idelson and Sharon enjoyed a fruitful partnership until , redefining the way planners and the public viewed architecture. They preferred refined articulation of building envelopes, as well as tending to place buildings around the perimeter of the site in question, thereby demarcating the boundaries. That created a presence and a different kind of connection between the interior and exterior spaces. All of this contributed to the creation of buildings that conveyed both a civil and a monumental appearance. Sharon also took his gifts and rich experience to foreign climes. Here, too, Sharon marked out the boundaries of the campus, placing the humanities, law and social science faculties. He also made them more user friendly by interconnecting the buildings with a system of covered passageways that provided protection from the tropical rains. As Jerusalem began to spread out following the Six Day War, Sharon was once again in the thick of the architectural action. That took in not only a vast area, it also meant grappling with some taxing physical and religious logistics. Sharon sought to strengthen the Old City, without

overloading it, with numerous municipal facilities. Most importantly, their plan defined the Old City as a pedestrian area while promoting its commercial thoroughfares. As always with Sharon, it was an ambitious venture. Advancing years and grand-scale public architectural project notwithstanding, Sharon never lost touch with the need for buildings to serve human beings and to be as user friendly as possible. In the days when the state was already a fait accompli and the buds of privatization were beginning to sprout, Arie Sharon hoped that individual spaces would be created within their modular system of architecture. Over three decades after his passing, that legacy lives on.

Chapter 2 : Arieh Sharon - Wikipedia

Tel Aviv's most unusual Bauhaus renovation is the fusion of original architecture with a spectacular high-rise structure, at 96 Hayarkon Street. The iconic original was built by Pinhas Bizonsky in , shaped in a symmetrical 'H' structure, with beautiful curved balconies along the protruding 'legs' and arresting clean lines across.

Nevertheless, traditional business models are no longer sustainable and high-quality publications, like ours, are being forced to look for new ways to keep going. Unlike many other news organizations, we have not put up a paywall. We want to keep our journalism open and accessible and be able to keep providing you with news and analyses from the frontlines of Israel, the Middle East and the Jewish World. As one of our loyal readers, we ask you to be our partner. And so with the Norman Hotel in Tel Aviv. Was this a mistake? And every award like that is more pressure – another kilos on the back of the team because the expectations of the guests are much higher. Occupancy is very high. It is very difficult to get a room at the moment and at the same time it is not a cheap hotel to stay in. So all that creates a very, very high expectation which we must deliver. Not only in June in the high season, not only on Rosh Hashanah. It is 24 hours, seven days a week that you have to deliver the product and the service. So with this in mind I launched my stay. Has the Norman lived up to its reputation? There is no second chance of a first impression. Our doorman, appropriately named Dor, took my vehicle and whisked it away as we checked in. The bill hit us at checkout. Many staff are scurrying about all smiles and greetings, two at the reception, two at the door, two at the restaurant. A glass of slightly sparkling water is put in my hand as Maya behind the desk asks for my name. People are paying so much. The hotel is clipping along at full capacity. It is always full. We proceed to the Library Bar as they prepare our room. It is a stunningly English yet very Israeli setting. Big-band swing music from the bar to the rooms sets the tone. Propeller ceiling fans stir the perfect temperature. It is staunchly Israeli, from the art – such as the Dead Sea-encrusted violin by Sigalit Landau – to the photos in the hallways and epic poem on the walls of the inner lobby. It harks back to a bygone era of Paul Newman and Sophia Loren in the early s when Hollywood filmed classics like Exodus and Judith in the fledgling state. But discretion is key here and the hotel keeps its guest list very close to its chest. While reclining on leather-buttoned stools at the Pewter Bar, I check out an impressive cocktail list, and equally impressive selections of whiskeys and bourbons, cognacs, vodkas and other spirits. My companion orders a Caesar salad that comes with crisp lettuce smothered in shredded Parmesan cheese and loads of fresh bacon, a menu inspired by Chef Barak Aharoni. We don our robes and head for the roof. The hotel was built in a way that access to the pool requires climbing a flight of stairs. It is really two buildings built in the Roaring Twenties that have been joined together, but it makes for staggered steps. One elevator has three floors and the other, seven. A maze of hallways connect original buildings linked by a contemporary glass atrium. The roof has a vibe that is busy and full. The pool is open until 7 p. What a pity there is no night swimming, which I am told is due to lighting issues and neighbors. The hotel has just 50 rooms, including 20 suites and, of course, two penthouses, each one over square meters with a meter terrace. Our room was airy with floor-to-ceiling glass windows opened to a secluded garden in the heart of Tel Aviv – quite private in the middle of the city. The pool opens early and we enjoyed a brisk swim and descended to a magnificent breakfast. Breakfasts at top Israeli hotels tend to have ubiquitous, massive spreads, inviting gluttony. Here it is elegant. Fresh-baked croissants and rolls, etc. I had Eggs Benedict cooked to perfection with runny poached eggs on muffin and bacon. My companion had French toast with Bananas Foster and raspberry sauce. The comfortable thing about this hotel is the dress code. There are folks in smart suits, but they are hard to spot among people who appear very relaxed in their shorts and T-shirts, summer dresses and vacationing spirit. Here at the Norman the awards keep stacking up, and rightly so. Selecting the right people is the biggest challenge running this hotel. Building the hotel was very, very difficult. It was a long process, designing it, putting the whole package together. And these are the tangible things. But the hardest thing is the people. There are no stores to find a nice receptionist or a positive waiter. You really need to meet all the people and look into their eyes and see if they fit, or can fit, the hotel. How do you want your guests to feel? Excited to come back. Most of our guests are return guests. I want them

to feel that they are welcomed back to the hotel. But the feeling is hospitality. I am always going to use the intangible, so that the people greet them nicely, they open the door for them, they say hello. Who are the clientele? The biggest market to Israel is the American market. The second is the English, then the French and the Israelis. We were very surprised. We have many Australian guests coming to the Norman. So I really try to focus on those markets. The Israelis are our second or third market. Many of them live across the street. They take a little trolley and they come for the night. The minute you enter the steps of the Norman you feel like you are abroad. You come across the street, you stay, enjoy the pool. You get a massage. You eat in one of our great restaurants. You have a drink at the Library Bar and of course stay in a very pampering room. First of all the size. Fifty rooms [makes this] a very tangible hotel. We have all the facilities that a big hotel has. We have two restaurants, the bar, the rooftop pool, the wellness center with a gym and a treatment room. So we have all the facilities that the big hotels have but the service is very hands-on. We hug our guests when they come, especially when they come back. The owner of the hotel decided to call it after his dad, Norman Lourie. He was a great Zionist who helped the country. If I could ask for one thing, it would be to have one glass of wine on the bar with Norman. He was an hotelier, old school, loved people. I feel his spirit. It is in the air. He is watching us.

Chapter 3 : THE 10 BEST Tel Aviv Hotel Deals (Nov) - TripAdvisor

BEN-ARIEH, YEHOASHUA. BEN-ARIEH, YEHOASHUA (), Israeli geographer specializing in historical and cultural geography and the Middle www.nxgvision.comered one of the most important researchers of Ereá Israel and Jerusalem in the modern era, Ben-Arieh was born in Tel Aviv, and received his Ph.D. from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in

After graduating from high-school in , he studied at the German Technical University in Brno. He joined Kvutzat Gan Shmuel in which evolved into a kibbutz , working as a beekeeper, [4] and later, taking charge of planning and constructing simple farm buildings, cow-sheds and dwelling units. Architectural studies[edit] Sharon spent a month in Berlin and arrived at the Bauhaus in Dessau , where he was admitted to the preliminary course â€” the famous Bauhaus Vorkurs â€” by Walter Gropius , the founder of the Bauhaus. Sharon studied under Josef Albers , whose teachings were based on letting the student experience different materials, trying them out, and making experiments. It is a protected building and in it was proposed for World Heritage Site listing. In the two divorced. The spacious voids between the pillars created a shaded street-scape, added to the natural ventilation during the hot summer days and connected the pavements with the green areas. Kibbutz planning in the s[edit] During the Second World War , building activities in the big towns all but stopped, due to the lack of fundamental building materials such as concrete and iron. Sharon began building simple structures in the kibbutzim , above all community buildings and schools, which were constructed from local materials, like sand, bricks and lime-stones. The dining hall in a kibbutz forms the center of the community, where in addition to its primary function, the members used to meet on social occasions, cinema or theatre performances, or political meetings. The school communities were built for â€” children of several kibbutzim, where the youngsters aged 12â€”18 lived, studied and worked together. Their layout was, in fact, that of a micro-kibbutz. He designed a great number of outline plans for existing collective settlements and their extensions as well as general layouts for new agricultural settlements, and school communities. Other activities included a series of lectures at the Technion in Haifa , covering subjects such as: Early settlement types in the country The kvutza which later developed into the kibbutz Physical layout of the various types of settlement Social and economic structures and Work organisation, education and cultural activities in the kibbutz Arieh Sharon with mock-up of Rambam Hospital , Haifa , When the State was created in the overwhelming majority of the population was concentrated in a narrow coastal strip. The team consisted of urban planners, architects, engineers and economists. The regional structure would be completed by the development of a regional urban center â€” a medium-sized town. Thus the plan provided for the establishment of 20 new towns, dispersed all over the country and established guidelines for industrial estates to be located close to the new towns. A national water plan was set up that would carry water from the surplus areas in the north to the dry, water-poor areas in the south. And a network of National Parks was devised, spreading all over the country, exploiting the existing landscape features, nature reserves and historical sites. From onwards he worked together with his son, Eldar Sharon, until his death in Of course, here the architect is privileged; behind his forms, however, one cannot fail to grasp the human, spiritual and social aspirations of a people. This is partially true of all architects, because their work is always involved in a collective context; but for none, or perhaps only for very few others, is it evident in the same degree. The inner meaning of his architecture derives from these pendular alternatives, from the joyful refusal to select one of them, reducing the range of his vital tentacles. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Chapter 4 : Boutique hotel in Tel Aviv earns international acclaim - Israel News - Jerusalem Post

Arieh Sharon, a graduate of the Bauhaus School, planned over projects, including kibbutzim, office blocks, hospitals and university campuses. Sharon was the architect of the first masterplan of Israel, at the office of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

Tel Aviv, established as suburb of Jaffa, received township or local council status in 1909, and city status in 1910. The opening ceremony of the Jaffa Electric Company powerhouse, on 10 June 1910, celebrated the lighting of the two main streets of Tel Aviv. At the same time, Jewish cultural life was given a boost by the establishment of the Ohel Theatre and the decision of Habima Theatre to make Tel Aviv its permanent base in 1911. Friction during the 1939 Arab revolt led to the opening of a local Jewish port, Tel Aviv Port, independent of Jaffa, in 1940. It closed on 25 October 1948. Some, like Arieh Sharon, came to Palestine and adapted the architectural outlook of the Bauhaus and similar schools to the local conditions there, creating what is recognized as the largest concentration of buildings in the International Style in the world. Jaffa with, as of 1948, a population of 100,000, people—53, Muslims, 30, Jews and 16, Christians—was designated as part of the Arab state. Civil War broke out in the country and in particular between the neighbouring cities of Tel Aviv and Jaffa, which had been assigned to the Jewish and Arab states respectively. After several months of siege, on 13 May 1948, Jaffa fell and the Arab population fled en masse. Due to the international dispute over the status of Jerusalem, most embassies remained in or near Tel Aviv. Park Tzameret residential neighborhood under construction Tel Aviv thus grew to 42 square kilometers. The Shalom Meir Tower, which was completed in 1955. In the early 1950s, the decline in population was reversed, partly due to the large wave of immigrants from the former Soviet Union. In 1955, Tel Aviv was categorized as a world city. Iraq hoped to provoke an Israeli military response, which could have destroyed the US—Arab alliance. The United States pressured Israel not to retaliate, and after Israel acquiesced, the US and Netherlands rushed Patriot missiles to defend against the attacks, but they proved largely ineffective. Tel Aviv and other Israeli cities continued to be hit by Scuds throughout the war, and every city in the Tel Aviv area except for Bnei Brak was hit. A total of 74 Israelis died as a result of the Iraqi attacks, mostly from suffocation and heart attacks, [55] while approximately 1000 Israelis were injured. It was feared that Iraq would fire missiles filled with nerve agents or sarin. As a result, the Israeli government issued gas masks to its citizens. When the first Iraqi missiles hit Israel, some people injected themselves with an antidote for nerve gas. The inhabitants of the southeastern suburb of HaTikva erected an angel-monument as a sign of their gratitude that "it was through a great miracle, that many people were preserved from being killed by a direct hit of a Scud rocket. The outdoor plaza where this occurred, formerly known as Kikar Malchei Yisrael, was renamed Rabin Square. The first suicide attack in Tel Aviv occurred on 19 October 1985, on the Line 5 bus, when a bomber killed 22 civilians and injured 50 as part of a Hamas suicide campaign.

Chapter 5 : Tel Aviv - Wikipedia

Arieh S Solomon of Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv (TAU) with expertise in: Ophthalmology. Read publications, 2 answers, and contact Arieh S Solomon on ResearchGate, the professional network for.

Chapter 6 : Tribute to Zionist Arieh Handler - Israel National News

Arieh Sharon was a key figure in shaping Tel Aviv, a city which was established on sand dunes in 1909 and transformed into the so called 'White City' filled with architectural splendor. Tel Aviv became saturated with over 1000 Bauhaus buildings designed in the International Style and built during the '30s.

Chapter 7 : The Independence Trail | Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality

Arieh Sharon (Hebrew: אריה שרון; May 28, 1909 - July 24, 1998) was an Israeli architect and winner of the Israel

Prize for Architecture in Sharon was a critical contributor to the early architecture in Israel and the leader of the first master plan of the young state, reporting to then Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion.

Chapter 8 : Beit Aryeh-Ofarim - Wikipedia

Best Dining in Jaffa, Tel Aviv: See 11, TripAdvisor traveler reviews of Jaffa restaurants and search by cuisine, price, location, and more.

Chapter 9 : Arieh Sharon: Architect of the State - Tel Aviv Museum of Art

"Arieh Sharon: Architect of the State" at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum of Art Yael Aloni The Israeli Architect Who Planned the Entire Country In a new exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, the hand of the creator Arieh Sharon plays the leading role.