

Marie & Otto Neurath Timeline



Marie

Reidemeister was born in Braunschweig, Germany, studies mathematics and physics at Göttingen University, 1919 Marie spends a term at art school 1922-23 gets experience as a school teacher

1898

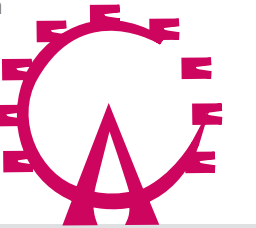
1924 meets Otto in Vienna while still at University and knew instinctively that she wanted to work with him
1925 After finishing her final exams in February, on 1 March, Marie becomes the first employee of the newly founded Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftsmuseum (Social and Economic Museum) in Vienna. Her original tasks include drawing up an inventory, looking after petty cash and typing. She also began to "make the design drawings"
1927 Marie takes much larger role in 'Wien und Wiener' exhibition

The Vienna Method is proclaimed an international success

1924

1925

1928



1928 First trip to England with Otto
1929 Designed atlas Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft at request of Leipzig publisher. Marie is responsible for all transformation
1930 Worked on Hygiene-museum in Dresden
1930s Used Vienna Method for charts for the International Congress of Modern Architects.
1931-34 Visits to Moscow (Izostat) training Russian artists in pictorial statistics.

1934

1935



1935 The Vienna method becomes known by the acronym Isotype (The International System of Typographic Information) coined by Marie after inspiration from BASIC English.
1936 International Picture Language published 'Around Rembrandt' and 'This Rolling Wheel' exhibitions in The Hague department store De Bijenkorf
1936-37 Otto and Marie visit New York and New Mexico
1937 Basic by Isotype published
1937-42 Work in New York with National Tuberculosis Association.
1939 Modern Man in the Making published.

1940

1941

1940 May-10, flight from The Hague to UK with Otto. Escape from Scheveningen on 'Seaman's Hope' the official lifeboat of the Province of South Holland. Picked up by British boat, landed Dover, Neurath as 'enemy alien' interned in Pentonville, Marie interned in Fulhamthen Holloway, both later on the Isle of Man.
1941 Marie and Otto released from internment Otto and Marie married on 26 February in Oxford. Founded Isotype Institute in Oxford. Start of collaboration with Paul Rotha on film projects. The Neuraths resided in Oxford.
1943 Commissioned to help make a series of war propaganda films with Paul Rotha and England's Ministry of Information
1945 Invited to Bilston work on Housing project.

Work in the UK – Isotype helps with the war effort

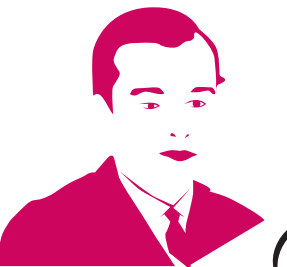
1945 Otto lectured at All Souls College, Oxford on Logical Empiricism. Invited to Bilston work on Housing project. Died on 22 December in Oxford.

Otto

The Hague 1934-1940 – Isotype becomes more adventurous

1934 Founded Mundaneum Institute in The Hague. Collaborated with Paul Otlet. Founded the Unity of Science Movement Arntz designs the new logo
1936 International Picture Language published. Visits Chicago and presents plans for publication of Encyclopedia for Unified Science to University of Chicago Press in collaboration with Charles Morris
1937 Renamed International Institute for the Unity of Science, formed executive committee with Frank and Morris. Death of Olga

Otto, Marie and Gerd – Isotype reaches maturity



Gerd

1928 Gerd Arntz joins team on a full time basis in Vienna First coloured picture book Die bunte Welt
1929 Vienna Circle manifesto appears
1933 Founded International Foundation for Visual Education in The Hague.

Otto and Marie at the G&W –

Early principles of Vienna Method formed

1925 First graphical display was prepared for a Viennese Hygiene exhibition in May/June, 1926 participation in GESOLEI (Gesundheit, Soziale Fürsorge und Leibesübung) exhibition in Düsseldorf, (on health, social insurance and gymnastics), G&W produces displayboards for the International Urban Development Exhibition in Vienna. Neurath invited to reopening of Bauhaus in Dessau,
1927 The main hall in Vienna's New Town Hall given to G&W to be used as a permanent exhibition, designed by Josef Frank. Commission to design a youth exhibition in Amsterdam, Berlin and a hygiene exhibition in Calau.

1882

1906

1912

1923

Otto

went to study mathematics at University of Vienna, but later switched to economics history and philosophy, finally transferring to Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Berlin

1906 teaching economics and history, at the Neue Wiener Handelsakademie, 1907 Married Anna Schapire 1911 Birth of son Paul, death of Anna
1912 Married Olga Hahn, Balkan war began, conduct empirical comparative studies investigating how economies operate under the stress of war.
1914 Start of World War I, 1916 Appointed Director of Museum on War Economy, Leipzig, 1919 Otto invited to create, lead and put into action a Central Planning Office for Bavaria, Neurath arrested, Austrian government effected his exchange to Austria, returned to Vienna
1919-1924 founds Museum for Housing and Town Planning
1923 Developed embryonic ideas for the Vienna Method

1971 Isotype Institute work draws to a close, donation of Isotype Institute material to University of Reading (The Otto & Marie Neurath Isotype Collection).
Marie begins to give seminars on Isotype to third year typography students on the Typography and Graphic Communication course
1973 Empiricism and Sociology (Volume 1 of the Vienna Circle Collection, D. Reidel)
1975 'Graphic Communication through Isotype' exhibition University of Reading library, later travels to Vienna
1975 Robin Kinross writes M.Phil thesis on Otto's contribution to visual communication
1986 Marie dies in London 10 October

Marie



Sue Perks: SPerks@ucreative.ac.uk
Martin Foessleitner: foessleitner@hi-pe.at

1971

1986

