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Ground plan:

The separate functions of living and sleeping are sufficiently expressed in the rectangular disposition of the two building tracts. The bedroom wing is two-storied, each storey presenting an unity of two bedrooms, bath and WC. The living-room wing is two-storied to the north, with its basement storey for laundry and storage largely retreating into the hillside. To the south, the upper floor level provides the large living- and dining-room, sheltering a covered entrance and car park beneath it.

With the exception of the window frames and a few other details painted white, all outer surfaces were treated in red-brown paint, which proved to be a good colour contrast throughout the year.

Constructed 1941; building expenses (excluding land and furniture) 12 000 dollars.

A house in Northfield near Chicago built of wood (pages 8—9)

This house was projected for a family of two adults and two children living without a maid, and had to be adapted to the climatic conditions of continental middle-west America. The southern front consists of a large glass wall, so that the strong exposure to the rays of the winter sun in daytime considerably contributes to the heating of the rooms. The inclination of the roof is at a parallel angle to the entering rays of the winter sun at its lowest point at noon, so that the rooms are flooded with sunshine in winter; during the summer, when the sun is high, the windows are shaded by the overhanging roof.

The house includes a large livingroom, separated from the kitchen by a low-level partition, a large bedroom for the children, subdivided by closet walls set freely into the room, the parents' bedroom with wall closets, a bathroom with separate compartments for shower and WC, and a storage room where heating and boiler centres are installed and which can be used at the same time as a working room. The large livingroom includes a bar, an open fireplace, a corner for meals with a table that can be wheeled to and from the kitchen fully laid.

Along the south side of the house, under the projecting roof, runs the covered terrace with the corner for outdoor meals which is often used in fine weather, and can be served directly from the kitchen by a pass.

A house in two segments (pages 10—12)

This house is situated on a steeply sloping plot in a forest region of Oakland, California. Living- and sleeping units are provided separately in two independent tracts, the living tract being for climatic reasons constructed on a considerably lower level to protect the living- and dining-rooms with their large glass surfaces from the glaring sun.

A covered staircase connects the two tracts, leading up over several grades of the slope.

The principal problem for the architects was to build a house for three generations, allowing a largely independent functioning of their parallel needs. As both segments are relatively small, both living and sleeping had to be concentrated on the smallest possible space, and at the same time an organization of these functions to be found which would still permit the feeling of ease and natural liberty of movement to the inhabitants.

The technical installation was separately planned for each building, giving for example independent heating plants to both living and sleeping tracts, so that we have two completely separate units.

A house in seven zones near Los Angeles (pages 13—17)

This site on a southwestern mountain slope near Los Angeles was chosen largely because of its unrivalled view over the town and the sea. The house is surrounded by a rich tropical vegetation. The building plot was picked out between two natural elevations of the ground forming a protective wall to both sides of the building.

The most conspicuous factor in the ground plan, dominating the structure of the whole house, is the uninterrupted suite of livingroom and loggia which occupies the whole length of the building from north to south, along which the other rooms form a secondary group. This axial body opens into the surrounding landscape to the north and to the south, thus forming the passage for a constant interrelation of the interior with

the intensely tropical outer surroundings in a free continuity of space. The study and diningroom are dependant from the central living-room and can be closed off by folding walls and sliding doors if separate rooms are needed.

This additional continuity of the rooms to the right and left of the central living-room forms a secondary transversal axis, leading over the inner dining-room to an outdoor porch reserved for meals in the open, thus permitting a double relation with nature. Both the rooms reserved for meals are directly accessible from the kitchen.

The wall closets in the dining-room can be opened from the kitchen as well as from the room side. The kitchen, which is placed behind the two dining-rooms, has an automatic washing machine besides the regular kitchen installation, so that no additional laundry is needed. The study, completely furnished as an atelier, can be turned into a guest room because of its large sofa. The bedrooms of the parents and children are isolated from the other rooms on the west of the house, with a view onto the hill and surrounding eucalyptus grove.

An additional bedroom is accessible from the entry hall, providing a guest — or maid's room.

From the entry hall, a staircase leads to the large roof terrace over the bedrooms of parents and children, offering on its partly covered area outdoor sleeping commodities for hot weather. A sideboard and corner for meals beside the chimney complete the necessary furnishings for out-of-doors life.

Bellah house (pages 18—19)

General features: This house constitutes an example for carefully planned room disposition on relatively small building area. The mutual positions of house and garage tracts create an outdoor living space completely sheltered against intrusion from without; the living-rooms: dining-room, salon and study, centre around this secluded court, their windows viewing the swimming-pool and greenery.

Ground plan:

The house is one-storied, all the rooms being on ground level. The kitchen is situated behind the living- and dining-rooms, both looking onto the terrace. The two bedrooms and bathroom with douche are situated along a separate corridor, accessible from the entrance. A separate smaller building contains the study and the adjoining garage, with an additional shelter for a second car.

Wood frame construction with outside woodwork of natural red California wood. Sliding-doors and -windows give more flexibility to the ground plan and allow a close interrelation between interior and garden spheres.

A house on the coast of Oregon (pages 20—21)

This house stands among the high grass on a beach of the western coast of Oregon. Its isolated position in the wild natural surroundings largely determined the constructive and formal quality of the house. To the west, a large row of windows gives a full view of the ocean, while the north and eastern walls are solid for greater shelter.

The front elevation to the west is in rough stone masonry, while the back walls to the east are covered with compact woodwork. The interior plan of the house is mainly determined by the large covered hall and veranda jutting out towards the ocean, whose spaciousness takes up half of the ground floor, thus making the hall the main feature of the house. This central room comprises the living-room and dining-room, adjoining the bedroom wing and bathroom on the north of the house, and the kitchen and storage rooms to the south. Two maid's rooms, a guestroom, bath and storage are situated above the garage and dining-room.

House of an italian vine-grower in Castana (page 22)

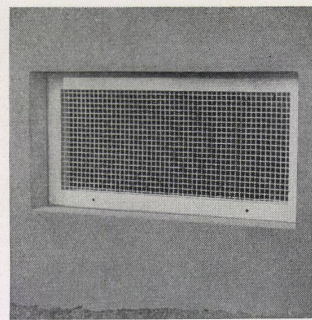
This house was built for three persons — the parents and a daughter — on a hillside among the vines. Its situation on the slope occasioned a full-sized basement storey with entrance and staircase on the south side, which recedes into the hillside with cellar, storage and garage to the north.

In the upper storey, kitchen and bath, as well as the two bedrooms on the south-east, centre around a spacious living-room, whose glass partition towards the staircase permits an additional view to the north-west.

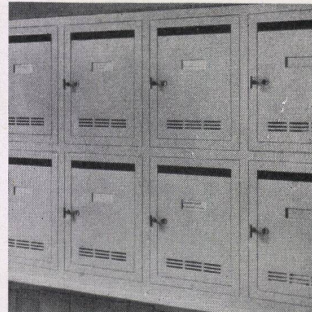
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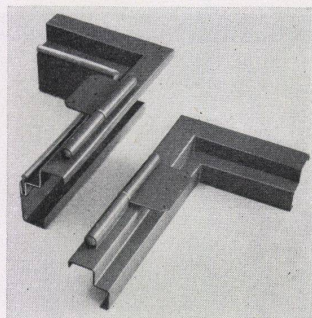
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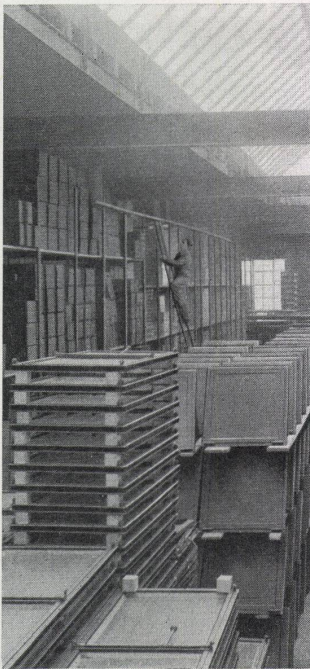
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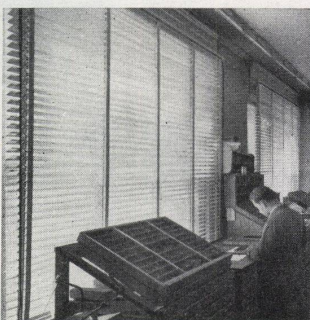
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