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## Summary

Eduardo Anahory, Lisbon

### Pre-fabricated Holiday House on the Beach of Galapos, Portugal (pages 231-234)

This first attempt at this type of pre-fab construction dates from 1962: four units on the Portuguese coast of the Atlantic.

Steel skeleton in the shape of piling to protect the living level from the waves. A balcony running along the entire face shelters the rooms from the sun.

To the left and to the right of the entrance are the sanitary installations: small kitchen and shower with lavatory and WC. The entrance is accessible via a footbridge from the highway.

The plastic shutters one storey in height can be inclined to horizontal position and so serve as brise-soleils. The wall panels are composed of cork layers lined on both sides by wooden slats. In the bathing rooms the panels are hot laminated.

Inge Andreas Dahl, Oslo

### Timber House at Sande, Norway (pages 235-237)

The house is located south of Drammen in a green countryside, a broad landscape, very open, with wheat fields and forests.

A national highway with heavy traffic and the access road to the neighbouring little town have determined the plan. To provide protection against noise and curious strangers, the covered shelter area has been sited in front of the living-room, and this exterior tract has been marked off by the south wall, which projects, and a large enclosure sealing off the other sides.

The living-room, with special lighting source above the piano, forms the centre of this small house. The dining nook is situated in a recess beside the kitchen. The sole aperture in the face on the south is a floral window giving light to the bedroom and bath corridor. Foundation of concrete. Living level entirely of wood. The use of wood is in any case very frequent in Norway, since the country has enormous forest reserves. Heating: oil, with hot air system. The hot air is injected beneath the windowsills via asbestos-cement ducts. Flat roof with central run-off. External walls painted silver-grey, window frames dark. Lamp, chimney and tinwork black.

Léo Hafner, Alfons Wiederkehr, Zug

### Doctor's Home in Zug (pages 238-241)

Situation: gentle slope looking out on the town, the Lake and a stretch of placid countryside with the Alps in the background; this section is preferred by well-to-do builders of homes in Zug.

Siting: parallel to the gradient. Lay-out on basement level, on west side: rooms for the four children; on ground floor, on north-west: parents' bedroom and guest room grouped around a small hallway. Entrance with glass door facing the living area and the extensive view. A large south section consists of a living-room, a music salon separable by a curtain, a dining nook and a breakfast bar communicating with the kitchen. The house is surrounded by a large terrace accessible

via sliding doors from the large room. The garden has a pool with reeds and large stepping stones and a covered shelter.

Raphael S. Soriano, San Francisco

### House at Bel Air, California (pages 242-245)

Generously conceived plan based on rectangular shape. House for a couple with two children.

Supporting construction: steel pillars; south face: entirely glazed, east and west faces: closed with a few apertures, north face: mostly closed up.

In centre: living area with library, to right of entrance: bedrooms, to left: kitchen, laundry, maid's room, garage. A patio in front of the kitchen and the dining-room, as well as an inside garden in front of the parents' bedroom enrich this sober plan.

Are Vesterlid and Hans Oesterhaug, Hamar

### Timber House in the Forest at Moelv near Hamar, Norway (pages 246-251)

What is not possible in most European countries is rather frequently encountered in Norway: one can have a house built in the midst of the forest.

This kind of siting gives rise to quite a different style of architecture from that employed on open sites.

The large plot is located in a pine forest; thus, the architect was able to work out a very extended plan having an L shape, one arm of which constitutes the living area, with a large room serving at once as kitchen, dining area and sewing room, the other arm housing the bedrooms.

The entrance court is situated nine steps lower than the living tract, the centre of which is a space containing a fireplace of steel accessible from all sides, surrounded by benches and easy chairs, and commanding a view of the forest. The kitchen is basically just an apparatus attached to an accessible cold storage room.

The bedroom wing is made up of the bedrooms themselves and, at the end, a game room with two cubicles for the children. It is a typically Scandinavian timber house. The exclusive use of wood invests it with its unity: wood is employed in the external and interior walls, in the ceilings and some of the floors. Remarkably careful detailing.

Spencer and Gore, London

### House above old garage (pages 252-253)

The house in question has been built above an old garage set on a slope. This arrangement has made it possible for the house to be entered at ground level on the upper floor. The two entrances are on the north side. The plan of the house is lucid and is supplemented by a terrace on the south. Considerable use has been made of wood in the interior; the building as a whole is very attractive.

Sep Ruf, Munich

### Home with Interior Courtyard and Attached Apartment on the Outskirts of Munich (pages 254-256)

Small site in an outlying district of Munich: facing south towards the street. Sited on the north-west; garden on the south and green zone on the west in front of the apartment annex. The closed up east wall serves as protection against the excessively close neighbours; it also shelters the interior courtyard situated on the east side. All the rooms open on to this courtyard:

large living-room opened to the north towards the courtyard, to the south on to the garden; bedroom of the lady of the house with the same window plan, separated from the living-room by a sliding door and thus capable of serving as an extension of the latter. Library running along the courtyard; on north side, facing south, the master's study as well as his bedroom, connected with the drying room and the bath.

The plan is completed by the kitchen which faces west, and the servants' quarters opening on to a separate garden on the west.

Walls on ground level of facing brick on the outside, rendered or wainscoted on the inside.

Ceilings covered with untreated wooden panelling, beams of wood, multiply with run-off toward the interior courtyard.

Floors of terra cotta tiles in the hallway, of oak and clinker in the rooms. Windows have natural wood frames and trim and are double-glazed.

Solid doors of laminated wood covered with pine veneer or painted.

Oil heating, steel radiators and flat convectors.

A. Richard Williams, Champaign, Illinois

### One Volume House for an Architect in Champaign, Illinois (pages 257-259)

Site: orchard, located in a rather thickly settled district, near an intersection. The architect erects a kind of "box", of which he opens up the south wall and the "lid".

The covered tract constitutes the sole volume of the house, illuminated by a large south window and by an aperture in the "lid", where the studio is, a place to get together, to make music and to sleep.

The bath and the kitchen are situated in a core the walls of which do not run all the way up to the ceiling.

The side walls of the box project toward the south creating an open-air space, where there is a stand of trees and a number of large boulders placed on beds of gravel, as in Japanese gardens. A high wall closes off this area on the south.

This part is redolent of the architecture of Pompeian houses, where interiors and exteriors are intimately associated. Concrete slabs describing a ring around a circular gravel surface reinforce this impression, for they straddle the garden, where they mark the limits of the covered shelter, and the interior, where the dining nook is located.

The owner has a great predilection for gravel, which he employs as base even under his drawing table, under his piano and, in part, under his bed. The other interior floors are of wood.

Construction:

Total cost: \$ 21,000.

External walls: ordinary Chicago brick, hollow type.

Floors: flagging of washed concrete and gravel.

Inside walls: bath and kitchen of teak.

Columns: steel sections painted black.

Ceilings: untreated white rendering.

Fixed furnishings: teak and steel, cushions covered with natural leather or dyed black.

Heating: gas; hot air system; ducts located beneath teak floors.

Joachim Schürmann, Cologne

### Home on Two Levels Belonging to a Woman Painter in Cologne-Lindenthal (pages 260-264)

Small house on a square plan.

Constructed volume: 1000 cu. meters. The owner lives here alone, is a painter.

Ground floor: living, dining and working areas.

The recessed location of the kitchen and of the dining nook provide a canopy for the car and for shelters on the east and west sides.

Upper level: 4 bedrooms with loggias; central core: technical installations and stairs.

This very sober and Spartan architecture reveals itself clearly in its façades.

Construction:

Larch timberwork, roof structure of fir and pine, fascia boards of afzelia.

Timberwork walls with double insulation; on ground floor external boarding of pine, on upper level facing of Angers slate.

Interior walls: on ground floor, reed matting lime rendered, on upper level,

pine wainscoting, in installations core stone agglomerate. Deck above cellar of reinforced concrete, above the upper levels, timber construction with panelled ceilings.

Oak stairs with safety glass balustrade. Roof structure with horizontal ventilation, double panelling applied cold, with natural gravel multi-ply top coating.

Laminated doors, painted.

Windows with wood frames and single panes, in part protected by thermopane blinds with white intermediate layer.

Floors: on ground floor, finished adhesive flooring light blue, on upper level, laminated flooring, rendered waterproof, with wall-to-wall carpeting applied on layer of felt.

Oil heating, hot water system; water heating: individual electric appliances.

Lawrence Halprin and Associates, Berkeley

### Swimming-Pool on a Hillside Site in Berkeley, California (pages 265-268)

The architect insists on a very rigorous architecture for his swimming-pool, the stairs and the terraces on this gentle south slope in the San Francisco area. The house itself gets a wooden terrace with tiers and stairs where one can sit. From this terrace two paths with steps go down to a second terrace of concrete, which is connected with the swimming-pool and the diving board.

The gargoyle from which spouts the water supply for the pool is a sculptural work of art. The terrace itself is embellished with a stone mosaic and a back wall bearing a relief.

Many trees and abundant grass surround the pool, which will be in use the whole year. For this reason the edges of the pool are equipped with heating units.

Aris Konstantinidis, Athens

### "Xenia" Motel at Kalambaka, Greece (pages 269-274)

At the foot of the famous rocky eminence on top of which are located the "Metora" monasteries, the hotel association has just built a new motel near the village of Kalambaka.

Its volumes and its materials are well integrated with the landscape and the local architecture.

(cf. examples of work by the same architect presented in previous issues of our review.)

The motel is made up of two volumes, the four levels of which are all accessible from the ground. The lower level of the last wing serves as a garage, the next two higher levels are divided up into double bedrooms.

The gradient is very well utilized: the driveway on the intermediate level leads to the reception desk, with a hall and a small lounge constituting the last wing of the building. The rooms situated above are directly accessible from the green slope. As in preceding projects, the architect employs essentially reinforced concrete and stone, this recalling the materials used in Greek farmhouses. The floor of the restaurant is of grey marble, the fireplace of red brick. The stairwells and the open corridors are floored with red cement flagging. The balustrades are painted red and consist of green novopan panels.