

**Zeitschrift:** Bauen + Wohnen = Construction + habitation = Building + home : internationale Zeitschrift

**Herausgeber:** Bauen + Wohnen

**Band:** 12 (1958)

**Heft:** 7: Einfamilien- und Ferienhäuser = Maisons familiales et maisons de vacances = One-family houses and summer houses

**Rubrik:** Summary

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

### **Conditions d'utilisation**

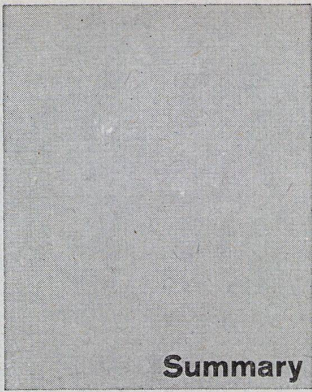
L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

### **Terms of use**

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

**Download PDF:** 13.02.2025

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**



## Summary

### House in Malibu (pages 213–215)

The assignment here was to build a one-family house for a widow and her mother and grown-up daughter, directly on the Pacific Ocean. In addition to the three regular occupants, place also had to be provided for a guest or a nurse for the owner's elderly mother. The architect hit upon a cruciform plan. The entrance is located in the north-west corner between two arms of the cross, and leads into a small hall. A corridor leads from the right of the hall to the three bedrooms; these all face south. On the north side are the utility rooms such as furnace room, two baths and a laundry. A short corridor leads from the left of the hall to the kitchen and a work room. These two corridors along with the double garage form one arm of the cruciform plan. Farther east there is a lounge as well as an extension thereto constituted by the guest room and bath, bedroom and a second bath with shower. Adjoining the north-west arm of the cross is a covered, sheltered garden terrace. The roof over the part of the house running north and south is about half a meter higher than the roof over the bedroom wings. All windows on the south side command a view out over the vast Pacific and the rocky, romantically beautiful coastline. The shore can be reached by way of a long series of steps down the cliff. The house and the terrace in front are surrounded by sub-tropical trees and flowers.

### House at Klampenborg near Copenhagen (pages 216–217)

The assignment was to build a small house for a young doctor and his wife in a park at Klampenborg with a wonderful stand of trees, the house comprising living-dining room, kitchen, bath and a bedroom. The plan is based on a simple rectangle. Left of the entrance is the bedroom measuring about 21 sq.m.; the utility core comprises the furnace, the bath and, adjoining, the kitchen as well as the large dining-living room with central freestanding fireplace. The kitchen takes the form of a large cupboard, as it were, on the wall of the dining room, open to the latter, and provided with a service hatch located next to the dining-room table. The living-room is wide open to the south, having four windows, two of them with fixed panes and parapets, while the other two are sliding glass doors extending down to floor level.

### Private Home of an Architect at Baden near Zurich (pages 218–219)

The site is on an exceptionally steep slope above the outskirts of Baden. The house comprises an architect's studio, a living- and dining-room as well as a separate bedroom for the children, the owner and for his wife. The 40° slope induced the architect to install the studio on a garden level containing the cellar in the back against the slope, whereas above it and accessible by way of stairs beginning on the garden level is the living area proper. It is open on the garden side owing to a broad terrace which extends to the wooded slope. The owner has made clever use of the flat roof by constructing a large roof garden with open fireplace and brise-soleil. From this roof terrace there is an extensive view out over the town and up the green valley of the Limmat as far as Zurich with the Alps in the far distance. The living-room extends from the south to the north elevation and commands the above-mentioned view

through huge windows reaching from floor to ceiling. A large door also leads to the garden seating area. There is a utility core comprising the kitchen and the bath as well as a dressing room furnished with lavatory in the interior of the house, lighted through glass concrete panels. The dining nook is installed in one part of the living-room, which is open to the kitchen. The small dressing room serves as bedroom corridor. It opens into all the bedrooms, on south side the children's room, on the east the owner's room and his wife's room. On the garden level just below these two bedrooms there is located the architect's work room and his files.

### House in Pasadena, California (pages 220–221)

The architect had at his disposal a site with a stand of old trees and a small pond. The house was erected with the special features of the landscape in mind. The entrance is on the ground floor in a low garage and kitchen wing. From the right of a small cloakroom there is access to kitchen and play room, from which in turn a door opens into the car port. Stairs lead from the living-room up to the bedroom floor. This comprises the parents' bedroom, a children's bedroom and a wardrobe located directly under the roof. The bedrooms command a fine view of the surrounding hills and the pond. The living-room is especially beautiful, it being glazed up to the slope of the roof, thus being integrated with the enormous trees outside, house and woodland forming a harmonious unity. A fireplace wall of flaked native stone is carried on into the garden where it serves as the back of a wide bench.

### One-Family House at Sissach (pages 222–223)

We published the plan of this house in the December issue, 1956. The architects were successful in realizing construction exactly according to their plan. The house is located in a residential area, and comprises a living area with kitchen, dining nook and garden seating area and, on a higher level, three bedrooms, a small office, a small bath and a double garage on the north side. The difference in levels is due to the gentle slope on which the house is situated.

### Courtyard Houses at the Berlin »Interbau«, 1957 (pages 224–226)

The five one-family houses have varying lay-outs and dimensions depending on their respective situations with respect to the street and to the park and on the number of residents they are intended to accommodate. Living-rooms and bedrooms have large windows on the south side opening on the secluded courtyard. The two houses adjoining on the east are L-type houses, with the living area facing south and the bedroom wing on the west opening on the courtyard. The bedrooms besides have windows on the east side of the building. Adjoining an east bedroom area similar to that of the two units described above, there is a separate living area on the west side, which opens on a closed-in courtyard on each of the two sides. Each house has a garage connected with a small hobby room. Where the courtyards immediately adjoin the Tiergarten the south walls are furnished with an aperture similar to a window permitting a view out into the park.

### Journalist's House at Naerum, Denmark (page 227)

This one-family house is situated on a level site, and the entrance is located in the middle of the west side. There is a small vestibule opening on the south into the living-room, on the east the dining nook and the kitchen and on the north a passageway leading to the bedrooms. Steps lead from the terrace down into the garden. In the centre of the house are located the kitchen, the bath room and a small furnace room. The plan is compactly rectangular. There are three bedrooms on the north side. The main area is raised about one meter above the level of the ground.

### One-Family House at Rungsted, Denmark (pages 228–229)

The problem was to erect a one-family house for a family with four children on

a site provided with abundant flower beds and shrubbery and a stand of fine old trees. The architect worked out a compact rectangular plan. The entrance is on the north side with a vestibule leading directly into the large living-room, in which part of the space is reserved for the dining nook. Adjoining this dining nook and in a separate wing is the kitchen, as well as the maid's room and the cellar stairs. Another door in the vestibule leads into the cloakroom connecting with a corridor one step higher and furnished with a skylight, this hallway leading north to the children's bath room and the parents' bedroom; the four children's bedrooms, on the other hand, are located on the south side. At the end of the corridor there is another room which, like the living-room, is provided with a large fireplace. Connected with the parents' bedroom is a separate bath room.

### Summer House at Tisville (pages 230–231)

There is a particularly fine view from a large north window, this being planned deliberately owing to the nature of the site. All the rooms face south-west and open on to the sea and a continuous balcony, from which a small stairway leads down into the garden. The small house is set on a foundation of raw brick, the basement housing the garage and bicycle shed. In this way the living area can project over the wooded site somewhat and thus have an unimpeded view out over the sea.

### Studio Annex in Darmstadt (pages 232–233)

The assignment was to build a studio apartment as an annex to the house erected in 1953, for a young married couple. The site is beautifully wooded. This annex had to be as self-contained as possible, but it also had to be planned so that it could be used with the main house as a unit. Moreover, the architectural lines of the house had to be respected if not emphasized. The upper part of the annex, which is like a gallery, is about on the same level as the already existing house, which was slightly enlarged and in front of which was created a covered terrace by extending the roof across to the old structure. From the gallery the painter can look, with a certain space between, directly at the two studio walls where he will work, which are at right angles to each other. These walls have ideal lighting owing to the skylight. The bath and WC are on the same floor. The tiles surrounding the gallery area are in part used as a parapet.

### One-Family House on the Starnberger-See (pages 234–235)

The house is situated on a rather steep, terraced southerly slope covered with trees and bushes. On the main floor the vestibule, which at the same time serves as corridor to the terrace, opens into the kitchen, bath, bedroom, studio or baby's room and the living-room. In the basement are the anteroom, WC, furnace, coal bin with entrance in front, a guest room as well as a small hobby room. If need be, the vestibule, guest room, hobby room, hallway and WC can be partitioned off and sub-let.

### One-Family House in Königstein, Taunus (page 236)

The site slopes to the south away from the road, and has a stand of old trees. The house was recessed somewhat from the building line and is not quite parallel to the road but is cocked somewhat to the south in order to spare the trees. The first stage of the building is two storied and consists of a basement and a ground floor. The entrance on the street side leads over a footbridge at ground floor level, spanning a small brook, the bed of which is about 1 meter above basement level. The kitchen, breakfast nook for the children, stairway, entrance and cloakroom are on the north side of the house.

### Biserhof Housing Scheme (pages 237–240)

For some decades now various architects have sought to make better use of available land when planning housing projects and to group together individual houses to form larger architectural units. Special studies have shown that the following results can be attained: Better utilization of

the site without sacrificing the special advantages of the private home. Concentration of all open areas in the yard of the individual house so as to achieve maximum privacy, protection from the wind, ample sunlight and accessibility only from the house itself. Introduction of economies into construction by means of uniformity and simplification of structural details. All these factors could be realized in practice with particular success in the "Biserhof St. Gallen" scheme with 8,200 sq.m. site sloping to the west. Owing to the slope, the buildings could be disposed in such a way that each house commands an unimpeded view. As the photograph of the model shows, the original plan called for 14 houses for the entire scheme. Instead of individual garages a neighbourhood garage for 14 to 20 cars was planned under House 1.

### Plan for Holiday House and Youth Hostel at Sargans (page 241)

A holiday house with a youth hostel is to be erected in a small community in the valley of the Rhine. The architect hit upon the idea of integrating the large lounge rooms of the youth hostel and of the holiday house within a centrally situated structure. Both rooms can be made into one by means of a sliding partition. Each room is served by its own kitchen. Four small buildings connected with the main central structure by covered passages are planned, two of which to contain sleeping quarters for girls and boys, the third hobby shops and the fourth an open-air theatre. These four structures extend like spokes of a wheel from the central building. The buildings are surrounded by playing fields.

### Plan for a One-Family House in Riehen (pages 242–243)

This house is planned for a site sloping to the north, the best building site below the Höhenstrasse in Riehen. The house had as far as possible to be of one storey in accordance with the express wish of the owner. The nature of the site gave rise to particular difficulties in the disposition of the individual rooms. The best view is on the north down the slope, whereas the view on the south is impeded by the street. Thus the living area was disposed in the south-west, in which connection a tree and a neighbour's house had to be taken into consideration. The living-room and children's room are on the ground floor, whereas the parents' bedrooms are housed on the basement level facing down the slope.

### Plan for a One-Family House in Gross-Breitenbach, Odenwald (page 244)

A young married couple with a son, from Mannheim, desire a house to relax in. Both husband and wife are under pressure in their demanding jobs, and after working hours they wish to get completely away from the rush of the big city. They will employ a housekeeper. The site is around 3,000 sq.m., slopes to the south and has a light stand of oaks. It commands an extensive view from south-west to east of the Weinheimer Burg and the Odenwald. The house consists of a living and a bedroom area connected by the entrance hall and separated by the courtyard. By the entrance, accessible from the vestibule, there is a storeroom for skis and garden implements. The living-room is completely glazed on the south side and on the side facing the part of the courtyard which is not covered over. The dining nook adjoining the living-room on the north is separated from the kitchen only by a breakfast bar. The bedroom section has two floors. On the first floor are the bedrooms of the parents and their son, on the ground floor the housekeeper's room, a large play room, laundry and furnace room.

### Garden on the Lake of Zurich (pages 245–247)

This site is about 1,000 sq.m. in area, on a gentle north slope. The architect has taken advantage of this terrain in that he has extended one wing of the house in the direction of the valley so that a small garden lounge could be created on the south side facing the mountains. The garden living-room gains appreciably in size by the continuation of the supporting masonry wall to the west; at the same time the supporting wall separates the garden from the driveway.