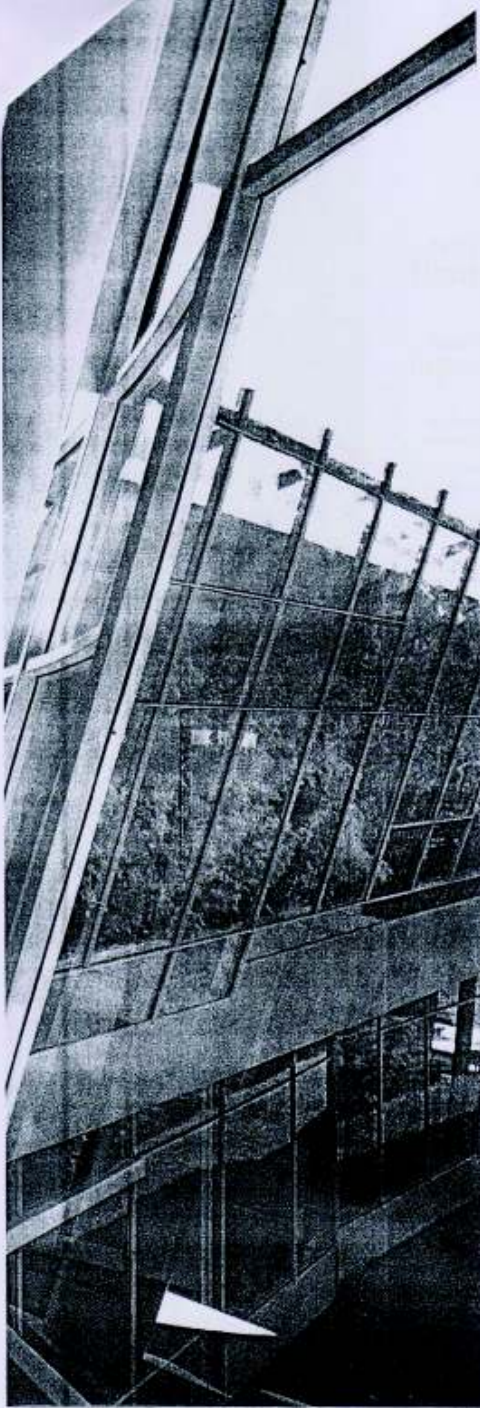


Home

DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE
FROM PREHISTORY
TO TODAY

VIKING
an imprint of
PENGUIN BOOKS



Consultants

Chris Abel is an architecture writer and lecturer of international renown, based in Sydney, Australia. He has taught at major universities in many parts of the world and is the author of more than 100 publications of theory and criticism.

Professor Alexander Cuthbert, University of New South Wales, Australia, has had more than 30 years academic and professional experience, living and working in Europe, North America, Asia, and Australasia, in the fields of architecture, urban design, and urban planning.

Professor Philip Goad, Melbourne University, Australia, is internationally known for his research in a variety of areas, including architectural theory and design. He is an authority on modern Australian architecture and has worked extensively as an architect, conservation consultant, and curator.

Douglas Lloyd Jenkins is one of New Zealand's best known and most respected design, art, and architecture writers. In 2005 he was awarded the Montana Medal for Non-Fiction, New Zealand's top literary prize, for his book *At Home: A Century of New Zealand Design*.

Professor Ora Joubert, University of Pretoria, South Africa, is an acclaimed architect, with work featuring in more than fifty national and international publications. As well as academic commitments, she is the editor of a forthcoming book on contemporary South African architecture.

Michael Webb lives and works in Los Angeles, USA, and is the author of more than twenty books on architecture and design including *At/Invention/House*, *Adventurous Wine Architecture*, and *Brave New Houses*. He is also a regular contributor to *Architectural Digest*, *The Architectural Review*, and *Frame and Mark*.

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS

Part 1 Alexander Cuthbert, Ayu Suartika

Part 2 Nigel Bartlett, Philip Goad, Linda Hunt, Marlowe Richards, Barry Stone, Russell Walden, and the architects

Part 3 Michael Chapman, Samantha Levy, Miles Lewis, Jamie Inglis, Ritu Mazumdar, Barry Stone, Russell Walden, Nadia Watson, and Tracey Woods

Introduction 16

Part 1
Home in the Past

Introduction 24

Chapter 1
Home as Nature 26

Chapter 2
Home as Defense 34

Chapter 3
Home as Cloister 40

Chapter 4
Home as Spirit 46

Chapter 5
Home as Journey 50

Chapter 6
Home as Art 56

Chapter 7
Home as Facade 60

Chapter 8
Home as Function 66

C O

Part 2
Home Today

Chapter 9
In the City 74

11th Street House 76
Konig Eisenberg Architecture

1532 House 80
Fougeron Architecture

Alamo Street Loft 84
Lake | Flato Architects

Bellevue Hill House 86
Duress/Wellbier

Casa D'Água 90
Toxy Melnikoff

Casa Perellos 94
Architecture Project

Charter House Apartments 99
Jackson Clements Burrows Architects

Cremorne Street House 102
Stevens Lawson Architects

Fabric Wall Residence 104
Kazuhiko Oishi Architecture Atelier

Horizon Apartments 106
Merry Seftler & Associates

House C 108
TEN Architecture

House for Art Collectors 112
Mehdi Ghasseini Koelliker Architects

House Mongolia 114
High Fraser

Jalan Tempinis 116
Sakaan Design

Legal / Illegal House 120
Hansel Herz Architecture & Urbanism

The Lowe Apartment 126
Brookes Stacey Randall Architects

McAssey House 128
isa. House Architects

Metro Hollywood Transit Village 132
Katzner Architects

Mica House 136
Stanley Williams Architects

Mitchinson Residence 138
Stephen Viscusi Architecture

Mt Eden House 140
South Pacific Architecture

Orange Grove 142
Pugh + Scarpa Architects

Parnell House 146
Greenwood Clarke Carmichael Architects

Skybox 150
Helling House Architects

Solar Umbrella 154
Pugh + Scarpa Architects

SOMA House 158
Jin Jeoningsu Architecture

Urale Arapai House 162
Malcolm Walker Architects

Weathering Steel House 164
Shim-Schiffel Architects

Westcliff Estate 168
studioHAS architects + urban designers

Wind House 172
WUSA

n t e n t s

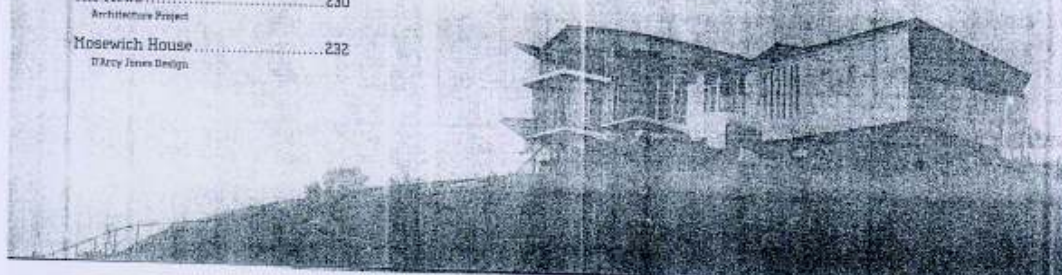
Chapter 10 Outer City 178

Amy Loh House 180	Jeremy Lim (CG Associates)
Beau Constance 182	Metropolis
Belmont House 188	Samir G Hariri - Architecture
Benedict Canyon Residence 192	Griffin Enright Architects
CH House 194	BAAR, Jerril Belski/Merck Santiago
Cliff House 196	Ven de Werve Houswold Architects
Exploded House 199	GAD (Graham Angold)
Floating House 200	Ngien Partnership
Heise House 204	Peter Denters Design
Hill House 206	Schmitt, Markow and Associates
Hofbauer House 210	Pichler & Traupmann Architects
House and Atelier Lang-Kröll 212	Herbert Nogler Architekten
House of Courts 216	Lake Flato Architects
House on Blue Jay Way 218	Studio Pelli Pelske architects (SPPA)
House XI 224	Ngien Partnership
Jayasundera House 228	Varma de Silva
The Mews 230	Architecture Project
Rosewich House 232	T Arty Jones Design

Oshry Residence 236	Studio Pelli Pelske architects (SPPA)
Pacembi House 240	Mario Kassar Architects
Rokko Housing I, II, and III 244	Tedko Ardo Architect and Associates
Santa Monica House 250	Chau Studio
The School House 254	Brooks Scarzy Bastien Architects
Serrano House 256	Felix Anshel and Christyke Krasner
Studio and Apartment House Huber 258	Spaser Architects
Ward Residence 260	Marnel Radziner + Associates

Chapter 11 Future City 256

Gardner 1050 268	Liaman O Helling Architects
Living Tomorrow 270	Studio
Longlands Mill 272	Space Park Architects
Moriyama House 274	Fyfe Architects
One Room Three Ways 278	John Arpin/CGI Interactive
Parque Espana 280	TKA Architects
Ramp House 284	S&S-Gordon Architects
Shanghai Star Mei Hwa Estate 286	Bea Wood Studio Shanghai
Skyhouse 288	Marko Basterot Architects
Tyson Street House 290	Jackson Clements Burrows Architects
Voler House 296	Walker F Cunningham
Wall House 298	Amirpour Khatami
Zhuanjiao Cambridge Water Town 300	Bea Wood Studio Shanghai



c o n t e n t s (continued)

Part 2 Home Today (continued)

Chapter 12 In the Country 304

Berman House 306	Harry Sandler & Associates
Bowral House 312	Goran Harcourt
BR House 318	Marcia Kruger Architects
Chameleon House 324	Andreas Anderson Architecture
Desert House 328	Harriet Radtner + Associates
Gradman House 334	David Mitchell
House Lana 338	Carroll Architecture
Jackson Family Retreat 340	Ferguson Architecture
Kangaroo Valley House 344	Goran Harcourt
Maison Goulet 348	Neil Buchanan Consulting Architects
Mahina House 352	TKStudio
Rose House 358	Johnstone Architects
Tea Plantation House 362	Kahui Property Associates
Tree House 364	Gardner Architects
Willa Kaleidoscope 368	Lee Space Architects

Chapter 13 By the Water 370

Cape Schanck Residence 372	Denton Corker Mackinnon
Casa Fontana 376	Sharon Williams
Glass House 380	Shari Yeh
Gloucester House 384	Charles Fene Architects
Island House 388	Phil Sutcliffe Architects
James-Robertson House 388	Lesley Brown Architecture
Kilcare House 394	James Hoffmeyer
Lo House 396	SLDA Architects
Malibu House 400	Kramer Architects
Martha's Vineyard House 406	Architectural Research Office
Orijeans House 408	Charles Rose Architects
Pey Yorkin House 412	Moore Ruble Yudell Architects & Planners
Pond House 418	Will Bruder Architects
Rochman Residence 422	Lucas Sherrington Architects
Sea Farm House 426	Stefan Antoni Dimodochi Trust Architects
Shaw House 430	Poluan Architects
Slat House 434	David Davis Architects

Chapter 14 In Your Dreams 438

Casa Cusenza 440	Van Tilburg, Barnard & Soderbergh
Casa Morton 444	Joey Wouda
Chesa Futura 448	Foster and Partners/Kitchell Architects
Chicken Point Cabin 452	Glen Sutherland/Karatz/Allen Architects
Coromandel Bach 454	Gordon Clarke/Garnahan Architects
Crescent House 456	Mallace & Cunningham
House Westcliff 462	Silvio Beck & Lesley Carstairs Architecture & Interiors
John Lee House 468	Jimmy Lim (JLL Associates)
Mataja Residence 470	Yatsberg/Watson Collaborative
Orchard House 476	Stuart McInnes Associates
Quito House 478	Carlos Zapata
Residence for a Sculptor 484	Tender Architects
Sekeping Serendali 488	Seksan Design
Sky Arc Residence 492	Will Bruder Architects
St Leon House 494	Stefan Antoni Dimodochi Trust Architects
The Tree House 500	Van der Merwe/Hawes/Kei Architects
Visiting Artists House 502	Jim Jennings Architecture
Yudell-Beebe House 508	Moore Ruble Yudell Architects & Planners

Part 3 The Architects

Index 570

Preface

Home is an enlightening tribute to architecture, containing rich illustrative photos, technical drawings, and descriptive text. The pages depict the cultural traditions of housing throughout history, featuring a broad range of innovative homes of the present day, and a guide to architects who are leaders in their field.

In the Introduction, Professor Philip Goad takes readers on a quest to find a unique and recognizable Australian style. He looks at the influences that have shaped the country's architecture and puts the Australian homes featured in this book into context.

In Part 1, Professor Alexander Cuthbert considers the home as the universal physical medium of expression for humans. Drawing examples from across the globe and across time, he considers the cultural, symbolic, religious, and spiritual dimensions of home.

Part 2 of the book is devoted to exploring an international array of homes, designed by some of the most significant architects of the modern era. A wide selection of images provides a spatial context to plans, elevations, and section drawings. The home descriptions are written by the architects themselves, or a nominated writer, and these provide invaluable insights into the architects' design intents and their creative solutions to logistic, heritage, and environmental problems. The descriptions also provide an appreciation of the architects' design philosophy. The homes have been ordered alphabetically by name within broad categories, including In the City, Outer City, Future City, In the Country, By the Water, and In Your Dreams. Readers can seek out their favorite architects in the book's index.

Part 3 of the book is set out in an easy-to-use A-Z format and includes profiles of significant architects and designers who have shaped architectural trends in the past century.

Enjoy viewing some of today's most significant, architecturally designed homes from around the world created by the artists of modern-day architecture.

Chapter 5 Home as Journey



Home as journey has had a long history, from the trading caravans of the Great Silk Route to the space capsules that NASA has sent to the moon. While the nomad is central to our idea of home as an experience of movement, the concept also has many variations.

NOMADISM

In the strict sense of the word, "nomadism" only has two interpretations. Pastoral nomadic life was a symbiosis between humans and animals, where movement was demanded because animals of what-ever kind had depleted the landscape of food. One

theory of pastoral nomadism is that it grew out of the activities of hunter-gatherer people; another is that it evolved much later after mixed farming had developed. In any event, pastoral nomads were dependent on animal husbandry, and their lifestyle allowed them to exploit a variety of different landforms so, technically, it is a form of farming, replacing plants with animals. The domestication of goats, horses, sheep, cattle, and other creatures allowed this form of nomadism to evolve. The Mongols, Magyars and Moors were typical examples of this. Pastoral nomadism was also dictated by the seasons, where migration was imposed by the passage from one season to another.

True nomadism, however, required no justification for movement – it was just natural behavior, rather than staying in one place. Historic nomadic peoples populated all forms of landscape: the Bedouin and Tuareg of the desert, the Pygmies of the central African jungle, the Innu people of Quebec and Labrador, or the Moken sea gypsies of the Surin Islands in southern Thailand. Therefore, nomadism even included movement over water, and the nomadic Hakka boat people of southern China can be seen in anchorages in Hong Kong today.



TOP
Example of an Aboriginal waddy, Australia. This hut exemplifies the journey of the largely nomadic lifestyle of the Australian Aborigines. Home is an endless journey following the myths and legends of the Dreamtime – their spiritual world. All forms of home were cradle, temporary, and disposable.

LEFT
A hut of the Bembembele tribe, Malawi, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The construction of this temporary hut coincides with the tribe's constant movement in search of food. This migration is also necessary to avoid disastrous damage, potentially caused by bad weather conditions.



MOBILE "HOMES"

The development of home in these contexts also bred a variety of physical dwellings. Both true nomadism and pastoral nomadism led to the construction of an immense variety of structures that were sometimes fixed (to be revisited at the same time the following year), or that were transported by camel, horse or other animals such as the llama and guanaco of Peru. Many true nomads, such as the gypsy tribes of the Ituri Forest in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or the Australian Aborigines, only had the most minimal of temporary and disposable structures. Since nomadism took place in all kinds of climatic conditions, home had to be adapted accordingly. The Inuit built temporary ice huts called "igloos" whenever they needed refuge. The Mongols developed circular buildings called "yurts," which were suited to the high winds of the Steppe, which were also used by the Kirghiz people in the Gobi desert. In America the Plains Indians developed the "tepee," which was a superb adaptation to climatic conditions. It also satisfied the need for a demountable structure. The tepee could be transported as the tribe moved, being used predominantly during periods of hunting buffalo. It used a framework of long poles in a conical form, covered with animal skins as a protective membrane. Ventilation through the apex of the tepee allowed a central fire to be lit for heating and cooking. The outside was usually decorated with symbolic images. Today animal skins have been replaced by high quality canvas, and tepees built according to the original designs are still in vogue and can now be purchased by mail order. The other structure used by the Plains Indians was the wigwam, which is often confused with the tepee. It was, however, an entirely different form, built in the shape of a dome from flexible tree branches covered with rush matting, and was usually used to store grain.

The Bedouin Arabs developed an altogether different form of tent home, a structure that could easily cover a large area and accommodate many people. The Bedouin account for 10 percent of the population of the central Middle East. Their nomadic lifestyle is

based in the desert environments of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Israel, Syria, as well as Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya in North Africa. It is estimated that in Saudi Arabia alone there are around 700,000 Bedouin people. Most are Sunni Muslims, but there are also a small number of Christians because any Bedouin who believed in Jesus Christ was put to death. The Bedouin tent was usually black in color and extremely lightweight, being made from wool strips and lightweight timbers in compression. Its shape is very like the advanced tent forms used today by contemporary architects, where steel and powerful synthetic materials parallel the Bedouin use of rope and canvas. The tent was nonetheless a simple affair, based on a series of vertical poles with a horizontal membrane stretched over them and fixed with ropes into the ground. Like most nomadic people, the concept of furniture was alien, and people sat, conversed, and slept on the floor.

The idea of nomad is by no means confined to early forms of social organization, and it has had many equivalents as society has evolved. The Romany people are one such example and are found throughout Europe and Asia. Originating from northwest India, they migrated through Persia and Turkey, and hence into Western Europe. The Romany have been given many names by local people, including the English "gypsy" and the French "ziganes," and they have suffered serious persecution over their entire history, which originated 800 to 1,000 years ago. This has continued right into the modern period, when they were declared "sub-human" by the Nazis and sent to concentration camps. One traditional form of Romany home recognized throughout Europe has been the highly decorated horse-drawn caravan or cart. These carts have been used for centuries and in many cases, have been superseded today by motor homes, often with air-conditioning, a bathroom and the usual amenities of modern homes. While many Romany remain nomadic, significant numbers have decided to live in fixed settlements, with some 70 percent of today's Romany population residing in small towns such as Harleau Tzigane in Grasse, France, or Shuto Ohari in Skopje, Macedonia.



ABOVE
A typical caravan used by the Romany people. A precursor of the mobile home, the caravan is one of the original features of gypsy life. Originally pulled by horses, most gypsies now use some kind of mechanical transport, such as cars or vans. Caravans were also enjoying art forms, using complex decorative features and bright colors.

TOP
Native American dwelling. Great Plains, USA. The tepee as a nomadic dwelling has been depicted before. It has a hole at the top that allows an open fire and cooking activities to take place inside, and it uses 10 poles as a basic frame, covered with animal skins, which is easily transportable on horseback.

FOLLOWING PAGES
Bedouin tents, the Sahara, Morocco. In Arabic, Bedouin means "inhabitant of the desert." The Bedouin build their tents to accommodate family members and to please their guests. In the 1950s and 60s, however, the Bedouin started to change their nomadic lifestyles to settle and work in cities across the Middle East.

Technology has also extended the concept of home into space, with space flights and space stations now transporting home out into the universe.



MODERN MIGRATION

In today's globalized world, home as journey has taken on new meanings as modern forms of conflict, disease, economic opportunity and lifestyle have taken place. The greatest of these is probably migration due to famine, persecution and unemployment. Legal migration to the United States of America is now approaching one million per annum. Since the system of registration as a resident of a particular village was abolished in China, 200 million people have left rural areas for cities, with 40 million on the move at any one time. The United Nations (UNHCR) currently estimates a total of approximately 175 million migrants worldwide. In addition to this, there are approximately 12 million refugees, which suggests about 200 million persons are moving home in some form or another at any one time. Today, for those who have suffered from political persecution, war, disease or natural disasters, home has taken on the forms of temporary tent settlements and other places of detention across the globe. This is most prevalent in Africa. Here, home as journey has become suspended until people can return to their original settlement, or be welcomed by some other country. Unfortunately, refugee camps have a habit of turning into semi-permanent forms of home as the world's capacity to absorb these populations is resisted.

Home as journey in the modern world is not, however, limited to migrants and refugees. Wealth and technology also manufacture their own forms of home as journey, as seen in the mobile home. Greater retirement incomes combined with advanced health care has allowed people in developed countries to choose mobility rather than belonging to a fixed settlement. In addition, it is a much cheaper form of home. Rather than having a huge percentage of one's savings locked up in fixed capital, home as journey can be bought for a tenth of the price. This form of home is on the increase. The mobile home is now ubiquitous, with many new models developing since the original and iconic Airstream Trailer of the United States, or the Volkswagen Microbus of Europe, both popular in the 1950s. Having worked for 40 or 50 years, many retirees enjoying good health now buy some form of mobile home that is self-contained or requires towing. Sometimes both are used together, where a self-powered mobile home also tows a car, offering a more flexible system of transportation. Mobile homes assemble into temporary settlements at designated sites for specified periods, and then move to the next destination. These are altogether different from what is called a trailer park, where homes are indeed mobile, but hardly ever move from an initial fixed location.

The mobile home phenomenon is predominantly limited to wealthy countries and/or those with large land masses, such as the United States of America or Australia. Since the formation of the European Economic Community (EEC), movement across national boundaries and the transfer of certain benefits has also opened up increased possibilities across the whole of Europe.

ABOVE
The Airstream Trailer. For decades, the Airstream Trailer has been an icon of American life. It also represented the ultimate in quality mobile homes, with a sleek aluminum outer shell and a highly finished interior. The smooth, egg-shaped exterior gave it its name "airstream," which symbolized the design.

Home in the Past



Technology has also extended the concept of home into space, with space flights and space stations now transporting home out into the universe. Oil rigs also represent home as journey, at least temporarily, for those who must work on location throughout the world. The same is true of ocean liners, and huge, floating settlements such as *The World*, a ship comprised of luxury private apartments, which travels to the four corners of the globe. As the world's population increases, it is expected that mobility for whatever reason is also likely to increase. An evolving trend is to combine home as journey with electronic communication, where people become what author Steven Roberts has called "technomads," with online nomadic living and support wherever home happens to be. The possible combination of electronic communication, flexible transport, and accommodation with the virtual world promises that new and unheralded forms of home as journey are on their way.



TOP LEFT

Trailers or caravans have been widely used as temporary homes for people who are traveling. This is especially true of many western countries where large distances are best covered by taking one's home along. Recreational vehicles provide people with the comfort of a moving home — a space to sleep, cook, dine in, wash, and relax.

ABOVE

An emergency shelter at Cape Hallett, Antarctica. Cape Hallett was the site for New Zealand and the United States of America's joint research base in Antarctica (1957–73). This type of shelter was commonly used to protect researchers who worked on the project from the constant cold weather conditions of Antarctica.

TOP RIGHT

Gemini Space Capsule docking in orbit. The ultimate mobile home, traveling at thousands of miles per hour and providing every basic service necessary for survival. However, in contrast to other mobile forms of home, space capsules have highly limited performance specifications, with little room for error or judgment.