THE ARCHITECTURE OF HANS SCHAROUN:
Works 1933 - 1945

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1.::: Abstract

The Architecture of Hans Scharoun: Works 1933 - 1945

by
James Adam Anderson

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ABSTRACT

This document is a catalogue of the architectural and settlement designs conceived and executed by the architect Hans Bernhard Scharoun between the years 1933 and 1945. It is a chronology of the work. The projects are illustrated and the most significant features of each are noted. The analytical principles and rough taxonomy outlined in the course of their use in the discourse will serve further investigation of the architect's work.

The purpose of the work is to bring documentary evidence related to Scharoun's work, to the contemporary social history, and to the nature of practice under the conditions particular to this period into a form convenient to support further research.

A list of works is included. It reflects the changes to the list in (Pfankuch, 76) based on knowledge gained during the course of this investigation.

Thesis advisor: Maurice Keith Smith
Title: Professor of Architecture
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Chapter 1

Introduction

The "TIMELINE" presents six paths through the events of the years 1933 - 1945. The events from various aspects of life are laid out together on the open page, to attempt to bring connections among the events to light. The visual connections should not be understood as causal implications, but rather indicate contributing events. These events presented took place during the years of Nazi rule in Germany. Less immediate sources may be further away in time than the thirteen year span of this period allows, in which cases short discursions were in order.

The tactic has been to arrange the contributing events in parallel paths, laid across two pages, in order to present them in a fashion which is asynchronous, yet not independent. It was adopted because the subject investigated defies description either as phases of a design philosophy, or according to a directed chronological progression. The categories which had yet been developed to describe
Scharoun's work [1] have attempted to interpret it in light of knowledge built up through analysis of work by other architects [2] or according to categories which have proved successful when applied to styles. [3] At the outset of this investigation, I was aware of two methods to represent an architect's practice. The first is rooted in formal analysis. It proposes that architecture manifests a set of beliefs, at various levels, from subconscious myths to explicit rules. The work exists as the boundary between the knowledge or the beliefs of the architect - the practice - and the culture at large. Once handed over, a work is accepted or rejected, praised or damned depending on how well the culture appreciates those qualities to which the architecture aspires, or how well the architect, in their thinking, can premeditate the state of the culture. It is a model of architecture which allows for styles and phases, for influences and epitomies.

The other method presupposes that the society defines the role the architect is privileged to play, it compels the

1. (Jones,78), (Borsi,)
2. for example, Haering's analysis of his own work
3. studies of expressionism or the international style, for instance
architect to design according to prescribed norms. It is a model which looks for shifts in design through locating social transitions. 

The consequence of working with the material over the last two years, of residing in the land of Linzer torte and Luebecker Marzipan, has been that I am not prepared to separate these two analytical methods. Instead I seek a means to represent the events which communicates the qualities of both. My knowledge of Scharoun's practice seems to be moving towards a "thick description", yet as it still remains beyond the restrictions of the single line of discourse,-I have chosen, as an interim form, to present the information as a two dimensional discourse: in one sense, the time proceeds through each component, allowing each its autonomy of internal development; in the other, the connections among components, between the columns, supports the proposed contributive nature of contemporary events as the visual connection across the page guides the readers' grasp of the events. This framework of parallel time sequencing will allow a "less-prejudicial" ordering of the material at the same time as it introduces correspondences among the domains, without requiring the dependency which a single discourse introduces. It is a "neutral" medium for the further growth of the research.
One further source for the impetus to this ordering method resides in Scharoun's practice itself. The individual designs do not readily submit to overriding ordering principles, and the course of his practice raises defies classification into phases. One is left to search for the paths of continuity, without respectively eliminating some essential quality in the interest of clear boundaries or avoiding the remarkable contradictions in the interest of the story line.

The first interest to study the architecture of Hans Scharoun came because I was perplexed by his designs, by their apparent formal disorder, and sought to make the formal groundrules for such a system explicit. I would claim now that such such a system does not exist in any clear, consistent form. The only account can be one which traces those threads of continuity in formal principles which pass along his practice, overlapping, advancing and receding as the culture evolves and transforms. It is possible to identify the duration, the range of action of each thread, to make them available to relations without yet requiring a complete description of the system which they constitute.

**layout**

The sequenced paths are set out across the opened surface,
to display - from the left edge - first those themes which reappear in his practice, next remarks on contemporary social and political events, next selected occurrences within the practice of architecture, and finally a display of the products of his practice. Figures appear near to the appropriate point in time. The appendices at the end of this document contain references, in the original German, along with a list of works.
Chapter Two

Timelines
2.1 Themes

This sequence records the appearance and charts the course of various themes and propositions in the work of Scharoun.

2.2 Social History

This sequence relates the events contemporary to Scharoun's practice. It also contains the notes to myself, the remarks on the correlation between what had happened and how I see it.

The events presented out of these almost twenty years were collected with the thought in mind, to bring together those events which contributed to the devastated environment, the political situation, and the social desolation in Berlin after the war. They should not be reviewed in search of causal connections, but rather in order to make the intermediate step, to outline those events which made possible, in a physical, logistical, or conceptual sense, those events which followed.

One such instance is the relation between domestic prosperity, and as such domestic tranquility, the armaments escalation, and the persuant war. The massive investment in militarisation stabilized the domestic economy, while the annexation policy ensured that an appearance of wealth would be maintained. This left enough maneuvering room to allow the NS to retain a hold on the country, continue to their policies of domestic industrial, legal, and environmental reform.
2.3 Architectural Events

This sequence charts the passage of events in the practice of architecture and for Scharoun's practice in particular.

2.4 Scharoun Projects

This sequence relates the events strictly internal to Scharoun's practice. It includes the span of execution and the technical and formal description of each project, as well as references to notes regarding association and collaboration with other architects.

2.3.1.:: 1893

-- SEPTEMBER

20. Hans Bernhard Scharoun born in Bremerhaven, Germany the son of the sales director to the recently founded Karlsberg Brewery. After 1897, the family lived in the brewery, at the edge of the harbor. As his siblings were not the right age, he developed friendships through school with Hans Helmut and Juergen Hoffmeyer. Their father, Georg Hoffmeyer, was an architect and the director of a construction contracting firm. His work yard was Scharoun's playground, and the construction office was the site of Scharoun's first practical experience. [40]

2.4.1.:: 1893
T. Themes

2.1.1:: 1893

2.1.2:: 1914

2.1.3:: 1918

2.2.1:: 1893

2.2.2:: 1914

2.2.3:: 1918
2.3.2.:: 1914

Scharoun concludes his training at the Technical College of Berlin. He leaves his studies without a formal termination, in order to act as the representative and assistant to his professor, Paul Kruchen.

2.4.2.:: 1914

2.3.3.:: 1918

He works as the deputy director of an office for construction consulting as part of the program for the reconstruction of East Prussia. The fortune to have been assigned a non-combat activity spares him the fate of many of his childhood friends.

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due to
copyright

Figure 2-62:
Guest House on Lake Goldaper

40. (ColdH1983,171)
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-63:
Gutzzeit House

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-64:
Thierfeldt Farm
Reconstruction

2.4.3.:: 1918

2.3.4.:: 1919

He establishes a freelance practice in
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-65: photographs of farmhouse renovations carried out in East Prussia

2.4.4.:: 1919
T. Themes.1

2.1.4.::  1919

2.2.4.::  1919

2.1.5.::  1920

2.2.5.::  1920

2.1.6.::  1921

2.2.6.::  1921

2.1.7.::  1922

2.2.7.::  1922

SH. Social History.1
AE.1919.4 PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1
2.3.5.:: 1920

Marriage to Anna Marie Hoffmeyer
The marriage was the continuation of a friendship from childhood, with the family Hoffmeyer, from Bremerhaven, and with their daughter Anna-Marie in particular. The links to Bremerhaven, to the sea, and to the landscape were always strong, as were the debts to the family Hoffmeyer, for the support Mr Hoffmeyer - in his position as the head of a major construction and development firm - gave HS in his early strivings to come to grips with things visual and physical.

2.4.5::: 1920

2.3.6::: 1921

Haering Plans for central train station in Leipzig explore interpretation of "organic" as resemblance between the size, configuration of a space and the quality, amount of movement through it.
Haering Plans for house employing curved walls, few corners, and central circulation, the shape of which is implied by the volume remaining from the adjacent spaces. The proposals for the design of the roof remark on no inherent contradiction presented by placing a sloped roof on top of such a modern plan.

Figure 2-67:
Leipzig Train Station Competition
main floor plan.
originally from 1907 competition.
(JoedicJ1965, f9)
Figure 2-68: Dwelling house. plans and elevations (JoedJ1965,f11).

2.4.6.:: 1921
2.3.7:: 1922

Haering three plans for dwellings begin to apply the proposition: spaces for narrowly defined, or contained use can be developed along rectilinear lines; outer form and intermediate spaces may be curved so as to reconcile divergent stipulations, contingent conditions within the same physical surface or same volume: uses in the larger spaces may be identified with partial three wall containment.
Note that Haering has employed flat roofs, yet retained the window compositions of the earlier projects [41]

2.4.7.: 1922

2.3.8.: 1924

Haering Garkau farm complex.

41. the Roemer house for example
the same propositions from the dwelling designs are applied to the assembly of a building complex. Within the individual buildings, the dialectic is abandoned for commitment to assembly of either strictly orthogonal or strictly swung spaces.
Figure 2-71: Garkau farm complex plans (JoedJ1965, f26-29)

2.4.8.: 1924
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T. Themes.1</th>
<th>SH. Social History.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.8.::</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.8.::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.9.::</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.9.::</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scharoun closes the Insterburg practice in order to accept the nomination as a position as a professor at the State(?) Akademy for Fine and Applied Arts in Breslau.
22. The BDA responds [42] to a draft of setback regulations, circulated by the Ministry of Welfare, suggesting that to renew the obsolete setback guidelines [43] would not be worth the effort, that an advance for urban planning would be made only by a new urban design law, to be drawn up in consultation with all areas of expertise.

2.4.9.:: 1925

42. (GSA, Repl91, Nr. 86, p. 90)

43. Baufluchtliniengesetz
The design for an Urban Design Law [44] contains the then common paragraphs forbidding disfigurement of a context, along with an innovative paragraph empowering the BP to make positive formal stipulations regarding the qualities to be present in any given urban context.

2.3.10.:: 1926

Haering Studies for the Berlin Secession competition: in this scheme the polarity between the contained, orthogonal spaces and the flowing, movement spaces becomes clear.

Figure 2-73: Berlin Secession plans.
(JoedJ1965, f45-46)

44. (GSA, Rep191, Nr. 86, p112ff)
HS  Member of the Ring. Maintains an architectural office with Kruchen and Rading in Berlin. [45]

2.4.10.::  1926
T. Themes. 1
2.1.10.:: 1926
  2.2.10.:: 1926
2.1.11.:: 1927
  2.2.11.:: 1927

SH. Social History. 1
The Weissenhof demonstrated, in its development, a shift in the body of Scharoun's programme, away from the deployment of self contained volumes towards the establishment of a reference surface, or line, which then serves to unify some set of components, each developed independently. It is especially in the emphasis placed on line, on edges in the final drawings, that one begins to see how Scharoun is moving away from bounded, whether complete, or incomplete, masses. This could indicate an influence of either Mendelsohn [1] or from Slapeta. [2] It is also the first project in which he creates a clear distinction among spaces according to their respective openness.
23. Single family house at the Weissenhof exhibition in Stuttgart. The earliest versions of the house were much closer in style to the other works in the exhibition. Instead of developing the rear walls as surfaces which contain an arrangement of use and access, placing the enclosed uses against the north wall and leaving the representational spaces free to open towards the sun at the south, the design developed from a system of considered masses, dimensioned and interlocked according to preferences for harmonious relations and an interest in volumetric composition.

45. am Schlieffenufer 15.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-90:
Elevations

This is succeeded by an intermediate form in which he begins to establish the relation between the transverse and the
longitudinal directions. The roof is directed back to front, while the stair, in the curved form, distinguishes a back and front for the house where it carries the rear wall, unbroken, around the corner, in contrast to the south face, which remains a composition of prisms and planes. At one stage, the access path proceeds along the longitudinal axis, from entry to fountain.

Figure 2-91:  
Weissenhof House  
East View
In the ultimate form, the access is reduced in strength, and the spaces are organized, according to a transverse direction of the spaces, from north wall to the view on the south.

**Figure 2-93:**
Weissenhoh Exhibition House
The construction photographs indicate that the technology Scharoun employed was conventional masonry construction, without mixed structural systems or structure and infill systems.

Figure 2-94: Weissenhof Exhibition House—Construction

KDAI founded by Alfred Rosenberg, Heinrich Himmler, Georg Strasser, et al. in Munich. [46]

The design for the German Landscape and Schlesische Crafts Exhibition [106] in Liegnitz demonstrated Scharoun's programme in the period before he changed his focus to Berlin.
The house is organized as a progression, along an axis from west to east along, from the front garden to a fountain in the rear. [107] Yet the axis is not to determine the access: the goal, the fountain, the garden where the family retires, can be reached only by walking through, or adjacent to, successive places (through the foyer, past the kitchen, through the living/dining room (with the glancing connection to the study, and taking notice of the private rooms to the south)), before finally emerging at the patio. In the later design the fountain itself is shifted off axis, extending the access path yet another step.

106. GuGaLi

107. compare with the plans for the Weissenhof house (page 3)
The plan arranges the prefabricated components in such as to accommodate two forms outside of the dimensional system.
inherent to the components: he deploys secondary, steel or wood framed, building system to generate the curved forms which act as screens; to create dimensions outside of the inherent system, he assembles sets of components according to the system, and combines the as nonstandard distances.

His remarks on the project indicate that he sought to reconcile the dwellers needs to develop, to "realize themselves" with the constraints of industrial production. The spaces are arranged hierarchically corresponding to a conception of the mode of living for a middle class family. [108]

108. (Adk.HS: GuGaLi Catalogue) 4
Prefabrication is used as the means to allow the owners to develop their own conception of the correct arrangement (independent of the architects' judgement) without incurring the costs which accompany an individualized design.

The participants, listed on the rear cover, demonstrate that he sought to involve both crafts artisans and industrial suppliers, as a practical means to achieve the compromise.

2.3.12.:: 1928

First public lecture sponsored by KDAI takes place in Munich. "Rosenburg challenges the audience, in light of the uncertain cultural situation in Germany, to band together to the idea of an "ubiquitous awakening of a national
myth." [47]

-- JANUARY

4. Kampfbund fuer deutsche Kultur founded in Munich by Alfred Rosenberg. [48]

2.4.12.: 1928

nd. Wesermuende Hotel

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Figure 2-100:
Wesermuende Hotel Plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-101:
Wesermuende Hotel
Axonometric

nd. Competition entry for school in Breslau/Zimple

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-102:
Breslau / Zimple School
Axonometric

nd. Kaiserdamm Apartments [109]
nd. Erich Harendza joins the Scharoun/Rading office. He had practiced as a mason and carpenter, been trained at the State School for Construction Technology in Breslau (through 1926), and studied as a masters student under Scharoun and the Royal Academy for Art in Breslau. His role in the office was to execute presentation drawings, and carry out the design development for the Hohenzollerndamm apartments. To this point a change is visible in the apparent surface which the represented buildings offer. Where Scharoun's renderings maintain a heavy line and a relatively impassive surface, Harendza's begin to lend the surface a tactile quality and employ the surrounding line to contain it rather than to constitute it.
In the Wesermuende Hotel Scharoun continued to develop the outer form as a modeled surface, in which the horizontally extended windows work to band those portions of the closure which acts as an edge, while vertical openings and displaced surfaces serve to accommodate transitions across or through the closure. The exterior volume is developed, in the lower level according to the requirements for access, while in the upper levels the massing reinforces the horizontal direction of the windows.

1. the treatment of line might seem to come from him, yet he has much more an interest in developing the material surface.
The interior spaces are fit into this mass, without room to develop each in its own particulars. Only the individual guest rooms present, in their internal organization, an arrangement which departs from the overall form to develop zones for sleeping, entertaining, and bathing within each room. The rooms interlock as pairs to allow more varied spatial quality within each one than would have been possible if, as the overall conception would have implied, the straight party wall were maintained.

The design for the Kaiserdamm apartments illustrates both the conservative and the socially progressive side of Scharoun's ideology, while demonstrating his practical facility. The program sought to address the issue of minimal dwellings, [3] to furnish dwellings to that class of urban dwellers without the means to afford a large apartment, yet with the desire to live independently. Although this class of young unmarried professionals was recognized, the conservative housing market was still directed towards large dwellings for large, preferably well-to-do families. Scharoun developed new forms for a sector of society which was well established, yet without accommodation. In this sense, the innovation within his programme was limited to the body of knowledge, while the ideology, the middle class values, were conserved. His link to the Jakobowitz developing

2. especially the reference surfaces.

3. It was expressed in Berlin terminology as "Kleinstwohnungen" rather than apartments for the "Existenzminimum".
firm were another example of this. [4] He was prepared to exercise connections on political and financial levels in order to further his programme. It is also not clear who was responsible for the programme, the innovative dwelling composition, since Jakobowitz would have had to feel secure with the market in order to proceed. The specific floor plans were developed cooperatively, [5] with Jakobowitz laying out the ground rules, while Scharoun's office developed the spatial projection.

2.2.12.: 1928

2.1.13.: 1929

2.2.13.: 1929
2.3.13. 1929

nd. Wasmuth's Encyclopedia of Architecture appears. Scharoun is entered as one of the architects active in the reconstruction of East Prussia, and as a teacher at the Academy of Art, Breslau.

2.4.13. 1929

nd. Kaiserstrasse Apartments planned

47. (BartD.1974,)

48. (TeutA.1965)

109. (Pfan.1974.77f)
for the BWG.

Figure 2-103:
Kaiserstrasse
NW View

Executed in dark, undecorated brick, the apartments present some of the solidity of Behren's industrial buildings, or of Chicago style office buildings. Only the cast concrete lintels stand out on the surface. The street edge is displaced two meters along part of its length in order to create a small court along the street.
Among the 25 branches of the KDK, Munich and Weimar are most active.

--

JUNE

1. Competition for the Addition to the Reichstag. [110]
Dresden and Bonn display KDK activity.

--- SEPTEMBER ---

18. Schminke Site plan of property.

2.3.14.:: 1930

110. The jury included Stadtbaurat Elkart, Stadtbaudirektor Graessel, Oberregierungsbaurat Gros, Geheimbaurat L. Hoffmann, Prof.Dr. Jansen, Prof Bruno Paul, Reichskunstrat Dr. Redslob, Oberbaudirektor Prof.Dr. F. Schumacher, Prof. Veil, and Stadtbaurat M. Wagner.

111. >>Werk und Wohnung<< WuWA.
11. Frick becomes Innenminister of Thueringen. Paul Schultze-Naumburg, as his artistic advisor, takes the position of the director of the Bauschule in Weimar.

2.4.14.:: 1930

nd. Siemensstadt settlement planned.

Figure 2-106: Siemensstadt Site Plan
Figure 2-107:
Siemensstadt
Apartment Plan

Figure 2-108:
Apartment Plan
Frick releases "Ruling against the Negro Culture for the German People"; bans modern books, plays, and films, removes all modern art from the Weimar Schlossmuseum; obliterates the murals of Schlemmer in the Art School and the museum.

Duesseldorf and Karlsruhe display KDK activity.

4. Mies van der Rohe succeeds Hannes Meyer as the director of the Bauhaus in Dessau.

15. Schminke Letter (FS(HS)): discussing the project, outlining the standard fees.
25. Letter(Lubomir Slapeta(HS)) [49] putting off Slapeta's interest to come back to work in Scharoun's office, as the economic situation is too uncertain.

-- SEPTEMBER

2. Ernst May leaves to Russia.

49. (AM.HS) see 1

Figure 2-74:
Lubomir Slapeta
The plan typology for the Siemensstadt apartments presents the hierarchical organization which would reappear in the type designs for Neue Heimat. [6]

4. (Substance of a conversation with Erich Harendza IX.84.) The Jakobowitz firm wished to develop another site, on the Hohenzollerndamm, yet the site conditions made the project feasible only if they could convince the Bp to grant a dispensation to permit them to build at a higher than standard density. To this end, Scharoun, with his connections to Wagner, would be a worthwhile associate.

5. (Harendza)

6. see MA.2-44 etc
Figure 2-1:
Siemensstadt Apartments
Plan Typology

Figure 2-2:
Plan Typology
The dimensional decisions were informed by his desire to develop some lateral dimension in the dwelling. When possible, the lateral space extends the full depth of the dwelling.
Figure 2-4: Siemensstadt Apartment
Lateral Movement Zone
Continuous space indicated

Figure 2-5: Lateral Zone

This goal was balanced against the dimensional constraints of specific uses, to give the configuration of the
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Figure 2-6:
Schminke House
Preliminary Design
Site Plan

7. see also MA.2-44 etc.
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copyright

Figure 2-7:
Perspective

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due to
copyright

Figure 2-8:
Ground Floor Plan
Figure 2-9: Second Floor Plan

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Figure 2-10: Second Floor Plan Alternative

SEPTEMBER

14. NSDAP wins 104 seats in parliament.
T.1930.14

2.1.15:: 1931

2.2.15:: 1931

SH.1930.6
2.3.15:: 1931

2.4.15:: 1931

ND.

Hohenzollern Ring Construction of
first stage of project.

-- JANUARY

nd. Tresburger Ufer for the Gemeinuetzige Bau- und Siedlungsgenos-
senschaft, Postheimstaette GmbH. A project for one square block along the
Tresburger Ufer. In collaboration with Rading. Mixed brick and concrete
construction in the style of Hohenzollern Ring. The hierarchies are
singular, and the interaction of horizontal and vertical is stiff.

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Figure 2-110:
Tresburger Ufer
Plan

-- MAY

9.-2.VIII First German Building Ex-
hibition held in Berlin.
5. The National Research Society [50] is liquidated.


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Figure 2-111:
Schminke house
Ground plan
Version 3
Figure 2-112:
Schminke house
Second floor plan
Version 3

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-113:
Schminke house
View from SW
Version 3

omitted due to copyright

nd.(7.) Schminke Perspective, (by
Harendza) depicting the pre version 5 state. Emphasizes the brick surfaces tonally, the glass is lightly toned so that it appears much heavier, and the handrails are shown as floating lines, the grillwork merely ghosted in.

Figure 2-114: Schminke House Perspective

-- OCTOBER

15. Two year freeze for public construction projects in Prussia.

-- OCTOBER

8. Schuldenfrey plans submitted
Figure 2-115:
Schuldenfrey House
Environs

Figure 2-116:
Schuldenfrey House
N Elevation
Figure 2-117: 
W Elevation

Figure 2-118: 
S Elevation
Taskforce Architecture and Technology in the KfdK becomes the Kampfbund deutscher Architekten und Ingenieure (KDAI) [51].

Unemployment level in the construction industry reaches 500,000.


31. Wenzeck Lot purchased.

-- November

50. Reichsforschungsgesellschaft

51. (TeutA.1965)
13. Schuldenfrey House permit approved.

Figure 2-120:
Schuldenfrey House

Figure 2-121:
Schuldenfrey House Street View
DBZ lists only editor, Reg. Baumeister Fritz Eiselen.

Scharoun and Rading formulate curriculum for the design program at the Breslau Academy of Art. They seek to reaffirm the role of art as the formal summation of life, and as the cultural imperative: integrate art and life or perish. The only means a people has to ensure eternal value is through spiritual achievement. Service to humanity is the ultimate task since it has an intrinsic purpose through which it can be understood.

9.-2.VIII Exhibition Sun, Air and a House for All takes place in Berlin.
1. Schminke Drawing: set of version 5. Plan arranges two distinct wings, guest/service zone and the family/representational zone (2/1 floor), at angle, using the zone defined between the two of them as the entry, access path. In this version the entry space takes the direction transverse to the representation wing, traveling through onto a dining area with view directly through to the rear. The structure has already developed the distinction between the closure and the support, yet without defining a set grid to locate the structure: it is placed contingent to the local support and use conditions, and without only applying one system: the support and closure are coincident in the service area. The bearing posts are set eccentric from the beams, (shifting to create the space needed for the closure?) and departing completely from the line of the beam, with the last post, in order to move in the direction of the view.

The exterior surface of the house is very active, not being contained within the first order volumetric definition: the chimneys at the service entry and at the SW wall both, through their presence, effect the material and dimensional quality of the adjacent surface, the relation is not one of strict superiority/dependence. At the service entry, the chimney protrudes to make the doorstep; at the SW wall it creates the dimensional shift which the balcony then occupies.
If the plan is taken for the quality of closure depicted for the different spaces, then the SW wall and the double
height wall at the entry appear to present the major closure. The spaces between and adjacent to them are then further defined to create the use spaces of the house.

Figure 2-125:
Schminke house zonal definition

7. Schminke Drawing, details (1:10), transverse and wall sections. Notable is that the details are neither coordinated nor consistently dimensioned, indicating that HS would need be consistently present to interpret them during construction.

26. Schminke Version 6 drawing set, the constructed version, yet still 1:50. House has been shifted (compared to (1.VII version) from diagonal to transverse on the sheet, while the entry wing has been rotated back away from the direction of entry, creating a more stable, direct approach. Two copies exits: the first shows SW facade with the windows contained between flush surfaces, the second shows the separators set back from the larger
stucco surface of the facade, thus making the connection to the movement around, through the patio out to the SE much stringer. Entry has been reduced in dimension, and shifted, similar to guest wing so that entrance path brings the dweller onto the direction of the main path through the living area, back out on to the porch, and to the view across the site. This is then accomplished in a much more subtle manner than would have been the case with the strictly orthogonal plan, since the angular shifts do not force one to change the direction of view so abruptly.

-- AUGUST

nd. Scharoun worked with Jakobowitz to transform the exhibited project for the Growing House into a commercial venture. The broschure

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-126: Growing House
Sales Broschure
was directed at lower middle class buyers, at those people for whom economy figured high in their deliberations, people who sought after the middle class ideal of a house of one's own, yet who did not have resources sufficient to engage an architect. The floor plans demonstrate how

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-127:
Growing House Exhibition Model
any family could pick, or develop a plan to suit their needs. The single version which accommodates any changes in direction.
does very little to surmount the difficulties presented by prefabrication. It links two wings at a point and does little to use the quality of space created at the joint.

26. Schminke Drawing, reflected ceiling plans for lighting and ceiling painting.

Figure 2-130:
Schminke house
Main floor ceiling.

On the main floor, the lighting and the applied colors or materials serve to reinforce the identity of specific zones, to imply connections between distinct zones, and to alter the degree of enclosure which a given surface offers.

-- SEPTEMBER

NSDAP party leadership indicates that they will yield to KfDK as the appropriate organ to organize artists.
27. Schminke Drawing: of heating system plan. Mechanical drafting by heating contractor on 28.VII.32 set. Indicates that the fit to the mechanical systems was loose, allowing specific places for them rather than building them into the house as fixtures integral to the physical substance.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-131:
Schminke house
Cellar heating plan

25. Bauhaus closes in Dessau; reopens in Berlin under Mies van der Rohe.

nd. Schminke Numberous drawings for interior and exterior finish work, lighting fixtures, and furniture.
Breslauer Lehrplan establishes image and ideology of HS programme: The ideology proposes the liberal view of the individual, as the locus of cultural development through spiritual, artistic expression. The verification becomes a judgement of the contribution to the "individual ability to shape their life and to give it a purpose." [8]

The form itself of the argument depends through analogy on acceptance of a correspondence between the physical and psychological wellbeing of the individual and that of the culture. They also discount the rationalist verification programme, to place the emphasis on the perceptions of the individual.

The Breslau Academy is cutback as one element in an austerity program put through by Bruening. The Scharouns position as a professor in a masters studio is retained until 1933. HS had already shifted the emphasis of his practice to Berlin, at the time when he began to get commissions from Jakobowitz, since that was where he felt he would have to make his name.
12. Letter(Carl Claussens [22] (AS)) [23] mentioned that the situation at the Breslau Academy had still not been decided, or rather, that the prospect of once again commuting to Breslau to teach at the Technical College disgusts her. She also mentions the recent elections in a tone which masks the uncertainty the times held. Nothing recommended Hindenburg, yet the stuck to him anyway. Yet it wasn't something which one openly confessed.

-- JULY

31. NSDAP wins 207 seats in Parliament.

-- AUGUST

The Growing House exhibition, and the efforts which followed to market prefabricated housing indicate that Scharoun was committed to produce small dwellings for the aspiring middle class through design of typed dwellings. The drawings attempt to demonstrate that all of the elements [9] of the middle-class house could be accommodated, either in the initial configuration, or in a later stage of expansion. That requires both that the architect state what that minimal configuration is, [10] and that the architect's model for the middle

9. see Klein.1932
class life is itself partitionable. That life is no longer a unity, to be represented in the appearance of the dwelling. It now comprises components, some of which the family may forgo without any loss of standing.

-- NOVEMBER


2.1.17:: 1933

Diagrams of the Mattern house indicate use of reference surface and containing elements.

22. a close relation of the Scharouns in Bremerhaven

23. (AM.HS) 1

10. Scharoun never stated that verbally, he only drew it.
Figure 2-11: Mattern House Analysis Reference Surface

Figure 2-12: Containing Elements in Site Plan
The KDAI design for a Architects' and Engineers' Chamber raises is remarkable for the similarities to the proposed legislation from the side of the BDA during the late twenties.

The proposal sought to state the responsibilities which accompanied the right to employ the title Architect or Engineer. It excluded practices which could lead to conflicts of interest, proposed standards for admission which allowed many both formal, institutional, and informal, practical, training, but which was sufficiently demanding in the length of the training that the standards would be certain to exercise a conservative influence on the practice. It formulated an internal mechanism to institute arbitration and litigation proceedings, and established the level of fees for services.

It is also remarkable for the
similarity to present day legislation. The only significant distinction to be made is that, consistent with the fascist strategy to regiment society through threatened exclusion, [11] non-arians were to be barred from practice.

2.2.17.: 1933

-- JANUARY

The level of unemployment has reached 6 million. This figure represents, in fact a moderate recovery, since the implementation of the program which furnished communities funds for public construction projects, from the depths of the crisis at the beginning of the fall 1932. The seasonal unemployment brought by the winter causes the appearance of a crisis which persisted until the NS assumption of power. Women are coerced out of the employment market through a national marriage loan program. The 1000Rm loan available to married couples is to be paid back through bearing children.

30. Hitler is named by Reichs President Hindenburg to the position of Reichs Chancelor. In the first cabinet meeting it is proposed, in order to head off an impending rejection of the government by the Reichstag, that the Reichstag be dissolved.

-- FEBRUARY

Finish drawings for the Schminke house indicate the formal function of the surfaces. In the flooring plan, the service area is indicated only with a single heavy line to designate the surface. The entry hall is drawn continuous up onto the second level and
Figure 2-14:  
Schminke House  
Floor Finish Plan

1. Rp Hindenburg rules to dissolve the Reichstag pending new elections in March.  
27. Reichstag fire serves as grounds for persecution of the KPD and the arrest of NS opponents.  
28. Regulation for the protection of state and folk passed.  
The atmosphere to this point was one of terrifying uncertainty for any person who stood in the way of the NS ascent to power. Whether the opposition was real and removal was the means to free and occupy a position, or the opposition was

11. See pageref(KDAI.architektenkammer.exclusion)
fabricated and the removal was more a means to reify a nonexistent enemy, and simulate an effective executive ability, the effect on the lives, careers, and physical wellbeing of prominent cultural figures was the same: one withdrew, even if only to survive, cut off any contacts which could be construed as threatening, and tried to find some hidden means to continue.

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MARCH

5. New parliamentary elections.
23. Ermaechtigungsgesetz.

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APRIL

7. Law for the reorganization of the civil service. [25] Under this ruling any undesired person could be removed from their position on the grounds that they are racially or politically "unbearable". Over the next year this was used to exclude Bruno Taut, Martin Wagner, Hans Scharoun, Werner Rading, Ludwig Hilbersheimer, Fritz Wichert, Richard Doecker, ... (TeutA.1965,67) (MillB.1978,??)

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MAY

The burning of the books fixed the terms of one of the NS myths in the national consciousness: the means provided to contend with the unease one

24. (RGB1.1933,I,104)
felt with the time, with the problems, with the feeling of incapacity to change the time, with the feeling that someone else controlled one, would be to destroy the representation of the problem. In destroying Remarque's account of the uselessness of war, Freuds disturbing the stable mechanics of repressive culture, Marx's naming of the inequities of the capitalist labor system the problem could be made to go away; anything explicitly named could be explicitly removed.

--- MAY

2. Labor unions destroyed. Offices of all labor unions occupied by (national troops / SA); records seized and destroyed; labor leaders incarcerated and tortured.
10. Book burning: Goebbels makes full use of the NS Student League's (NSSB) efforts to organize the burning of all unorthodox literary works, [27] turning it into a national celebration of the NS power and ability to organize masses, and signifying the NS role furnishing the masses a means to vent their bewilderment and their frustration with the problems of their time by

25. (RGB1.1933;1,175) >>Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamten<<
26. Deutsche Arbeits Front (DAF)
27. (BartD.1974) The evidence is that the NSSB had been compiling lists long before the RMVP knew of it. see
destroying the literary representation of those problems.

-- JUNE

Farmers discover the true nature of the NS land reform program when their demonstrations, in the face of government failure to carry through promises of land redistribution, are met only with arrests.

1. Law for the Reduction of Unemployment [28] created a program of government subsidies for municipal construction projects, in order to revive the construction industry. In spite of objections on the part of architects, the program was effectively limited to subsidies used to execute a controlled program of civil engineering projects. The highway program was one such project.

-- JULY

15. Changes to the Cartel Regulations [29] and the law governing Creation of Compulsory Cartels [30] transfer to the RAM the authority to act, unencumbered by the trade commission, to nullify any agreements or contracts deemed to "endanger the common


29. (RGB1.33.I,Nr.82,) >>Kartellverordnung<<.

good", and empower the RAM to amalgamate industries to constitute cartels and to prohibit foundation of new firms in individual areas of the economy.
2.3.17:: 1933

**DBZ:** publisher, Reg. baumesiter Dr.Ing. Fritz Eiselen, Reg.Baurat Rudolf Stegemann, with Bartning, Bestelmeyer, Elkart, Fahrenkamp, Heiligenthal, Mebes, Poelzig, Schumacher as contributing editors (until March).

**JANUARY**

4. **DBZ** [52] editorial reviews the problems facing the construction industry and design professionals in the coming year. They demand that the construction industry and economy be reorganized on a national level, and that the regulatory bureaucracy be unified and simplified. Lacking a governmental initiative on this front, the professionals must take the initiative.

2.4.17:: 1933

**ND.**

Schminke Drawing for furnishing, surface finish, and lighting for master bedroom. Depicts construction of closets and shelving, takes advantage of containment implied by the displaced wall surface to define zones of use. The window and room divider curtains create surface closure consistent to directions existent in the space (entry, path to view) Sets the beds, in turn according to this directional field. Lighting placement reinforces, in one case, the directional shift toward the view, and in the other positions the beds.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-132:
Schminke house
Master Bedroom
Finishes

House constructed in Bornim (by Potsdam) for Hermann Mattern.

Figure 2-133:
Mattern Site
Environs
15. Martin Wagner resigns from the Prussian Academy of Art.
17. Brownshirt squad raids the College of Art, Berlin-Schoeneburg, interrupting exams in progress, throwing "jewish, marxist" professors out onto the street and beating any students who interfered.

1. Schminke Reflected ceiling drawing for surface finish, painting, lighting installation in wintergarden.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-135:
Schminke house
Wintergarden reflected cieling

uses color to strengthen the edge, locate the curtain track, which then in turn, make the edge take on some of the transverse direction: with the effect that the cieling shows the effect of the external conditions through the apparent depths in particular places and through the intensity of reflection. Objects are brought into the assemblage as lamps and lighting fixtures, which transform the adjacent surface, either into a domed surface, or recessing it and holding their shade out as the displaced surface.

nd. Hohenzollern Ring Replanning for second stage of project.

-- MARCH

22. DBZ Nr.12 appears with a new editorial board: Reg.Baumeister Dr.Ing.
Fritz Eiselen, and Reg. Baurat Rudolf Stegemann, under the subtitle: Journal of the German Board for Economical Building.

23. New BDA executive board.

-- MARCH

nd. Schminke Contract: for metal finish hardware, and for furniture.

Figure 2-136: Schminke House Approach View

52. (DBZ, 4.1.33, p. 1) under an editorial board:
Figure 2-137: Schminke House
Approach View

Figure 2-138: Schminke House
Garden View
Figure 2-139: Schminke House Balcony

Figure 2-140: Schminke House Wintergarden
Figure 2-141:
Schminke House
Entrance Hall

To this point the competition between KDAI and BDA to be named the official professional organization was approaching its peak. Letter (H. Hinkel) [53] KDAI draft for a Chamber of Architects and Engineers.

10. BDA publishes its program for National Construction.

The proposal neglects the idealistic propositions of the earlier BDA platforms. It defines architectural practice through the mechanics of its relation to the government bureaucracies, to competing design practices, and to the market, or industry. The passages which are most remarkable as indications for the mindset of that time demand on one hand that the government bureaucracy cease to interfere with the private initiative, which is spiritual basis of the free economy, and on the other that the title
"architect" become a licensed, exclusive, protected designation. 1
24. BDA regional branches absorbed within the KDAI
30. The "1. Traveling Exhibition of True German Art" opens in Braunschweig, Kassel, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, and Frankfurt.

-- MAY

16. KDAI Platform speech at foundation congress posits the saying: "Common Good before Private Interest" [54]
The saying was to become one of the most widely used propositions in the NS programme of architecture. In the large built places which were to be the locus of public action of the citizens of the new society, the individual was made to feel that their proper location was not defined through an individual elaboration of place (as it had been in the indigenous styles, and even in the decorative composition of the Beaux Arts...), but rather through subordination to a greater order, to an order which finds concrete representation at the scale of the individual other than to specify the proper position. In this sense, the NS programme is a peculiar progression of propositions within the 20s programme (image) and 20s programme (ideology).
Detailed decision is to be taken only in keeping with the rational conclusions arrived at the superior level in the physical or conceptual hierarchy; The

53. (BA.R561.nr66) 3
environments lacking elements to represent individual presence act as the first components contributing to the myth of the larger community, and of the individual's adherence to that community: without any physical marker for one's position, it is only by the allegiance to the larger community that one can find oneself. The overbearing community becomes natural. It becomes the link to reestablish the unity of person and environment.

The inhabitants of the new settlements should no longer be accorded the differentiated physical environments traditional to settlement design and maintained by the Heimatschutz programme, the settlements should instead develop an overall image through a distinctive overall form, and the inhabitants should appreciate their position within that environment through their social relation to the institution which created the settlement (the socialist building societies) as mediated by the overall image of the settlement.

In the HS programme of the 20s [55] this proposition found use, in the comparison of the watercolors of the 20s with those of the 30s the shift of programme becomes apparent: the exterior form is no longer the purpose of the drawing, Scharoun has gone over to representing the conditions which make the individual places within the larger form.

54. "Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz" (TeutAl967,83f)
10. BDA votes (against the voices of Gropius, Wagner, and Wagenfeld) to exclude non-arians.

24/25. Leaders Conference in Weimar staged by the Central Political Committee of the NSDAP, the KDAI, and the RDT. Stated purpose was to have been to outline the role engineering is to play to reconstruct the German economy, and the make clear what "German art" is. Schultze-Naumburg summarized their official intent in his closing speech where he raised the status of the character of the SA to that of a national ideal, and dedicated art to expressing this character. [56]

-- JULY --

10. The Berlin group, "Young Architects" disbands.

14. "Law for the Preservation of Social Purpose in Housing" [57] transferred all authority to review the bylaws, constitution, and operation of non-profit social housing societies to the RAM. In addition, the RAM obtained the authority to assign non-profit status to housing societies according to its own criteria. The practical effect was to subsume all housing authorities in the RAM.

55. for example the Siemensstadt plan, or the housing projects for speculative developers or the Breslau-Zimpel school (see figure MA.2-102)
SEPTEMBER

22. National Chamber of Arts [58]


22. National Housing Development Law. [60] Empowers local communities to pass legislation which controls housing construction, in its location and form. [61]

23. Construction commences on National Highway System.

29.-1.X BDA annual congress in Wuerzburg reconfirms the exclusion of all non-arian members. The principle of authoritarian administration [62] is accepted.

SEPTEMBER

Hohenzollern Ring Survey plan of state of project shows only the southern section as complete.

NOVEMBER

1. First executive order pursuant to RKK law: "$3. The RKK is to bring about collaboration of its members, from all

56. (DBZ,1933,Nr.28,p.558) 1

57. (RGBl.I,Nr.82,) "Gesetz zur Sicherung der Gemeinnettzigkeit im Wohnungswesen".

58. Reichskulturkammer(RKK)
the realms of activity it embraces, under the direction of the minister for V&P, to advance German culture, accountable to the German people and nation, to regulate the economic and social affairs of the cultural professions, and to moderate among the strivings of the various constituent groups. "$10. Membership in an individual chamber may be refused, or a member expelled, in the event facts exist from which it follows that the party in question fails to possess the trustworthiness or abilities necessary for the practice of that profession."

The language contained in these regulations does not, in itself, contain the clues needed to unlock the workings of fascist cultural repression; the wording is no more restrictive than that present in AIA bylaws.

15. Fine Arts [63] heading established in RKK to accommodate the architects. [64] According to Teut [65] the decision to create a heading for architecture was a spontaneous decision by Hitler, presented in the technical press as the logical progression begun by headings for literature, the press, broadcasting, theater, and music, but arrived at in order to quell the discontent and disunity being spread by the conflict

59. (RGBl.1933,I,659)

60. Reichsgesetz ueber die Aufschliessung von Wohnsiedlungsgebieten vom 22. September 1933.

61. (RGBl.)

62. Fuerherprinzip
between the German Artists' League [66] of German Bestelmeyer and the NS-Student League [67] led by Otto Andreas Schreiber. This would support the argument: the practice of architecture was only of significance to the NS in so far as it reflected on their image, that is not their apparent ability to define and execute a political programme.

Prof Eugen Hoenig, as chairman of the BDA, becomes president of the RKbK when the various competing architectural organizations are subsumed.

-- DECEMBER

14. KDAI holds an assembly to protest their subservient position in the RKbK, bringing together Feder, v. Senger, and Nonn.

28. Sergius Ruegenberg applies for application in the RKbK. After the close of WWI he had apprenticed in the trades in Dusseldorf and completed his professional training at the State School of Construction Technology in Berlin. Finally he attended the State College for Art before beginning a practice in Mies' office. He acknowledges membership in the KDAI. [68]

63. Reichskammer der bildenden Kuenste (RKbK)

64. (TeutA.1965.??)

65. TeutA1965,69f

66. Deutsches Kuenstlerbund

67. NS-Stundentenbundes
Slapeta executes the Villa Kremer.

Figure 2-75:
L. & C. Slapeta. Villa Kremer

68. (BDC.AI.8758)
Figure 2-76:
L. & C. Slapeta. Villa Kremer
development relative to a stable volume

Figure 2-77:
L. & C. Slapeta. Villa Kremer
development relative to a stable wall

DBZ: appears under the editorial board: Martin Maechler, [69] Reg.Baum
Dr.Ing E.h. Fritz Eiselen, and Reg.Baur.
Rudolf Stegemann.
-- JANUARY

NS-Cultural Society founded.

24. Rosenberg named director of the Office for the Supervision of the Intellectual and Ideological Education and Training of the NSDAP. As pompous as the title may have been, it placed him in the position to carry out an ideological assault [70] on innovative or unorthodox ideas without concern for the practical difficulties which came to plague the RKbK.


2.4.18.:: 1934

nd. Two designs for a house for Prof Gocht. The first comprehends the program, while the second has evolved to a coherent spatial representation.

69. He was well known for his proposal to replan Berlin.

70. through the publication The Arts in the Third Reich by the NS-Cultural Society
The plan is organized as a labyrinth of rooms, arranged starting at the upper edge of the house, set according to the dimensional constraints imposed by its
neighbors and by topological restrictions inherent in the program. The shape of the access path effects neither the form of the individual rooms, nor the qualities of the boundaries.

In the variants to the second version, Scharoun begins to develop a spatial program: the ground floor plan is reorganized as an enclosed volume on the upper part of the plan, along which the access path runs. On the other side of the access, the sitting and dining area settle back against this enclosed volume, what was merely an assemblage of uses in the first version has become a directed spatial composition.

The Variant is interesting in its own right because the level change between the living and the study areas has become a significant influence on the organization of the adjacent spaces. In the initial form, the level change furnishes the piano and the reading desk with an anchor point. In the variant, the act of passage has caused the piano to rotate, and the dominance of the dining room over the sitting room has caused the stair to shift down, restricting access to the study and opening into the dining room. It is the effect of the transverse direction introduced by the movement across the house upon the longitudinal direction of the living room.

-- FEBRUARY

12. Letter(LS(HS)) [112] conveying photographs of the Schminke house in preparation for their planned publication in the Prag architectural journal STAVBA. Aside from remarking on the behind-the-scenes battles taking place to hinder the publication of the project
in Innendekoration, Scharoun annotated the enclosed photographs. Even without the visual documents, this is one of the few concise statements of principles by Scharoun. The major principles: to draw the house into the circulation of the garden, to strive for lightness through additions to surfaces built-in material transformations (glass – as window or as block, mirrored emblems, painted patterns), and to, not merely satisfy practical wishes, but rather to seek a meaningful design, to "give oneself over to the space", were still forming in his work and would, first come to fruition in his next works.

-- MARCH

19. Letter (LS(HS)) [72] Accepts Slapeta's offer to come work in Scharoun's office. Remarks that if one or the other project should materialize, there would be some truly exciting work to do.

-- APRIL

13. Harendza applied for membership in the RKbK. He was to this point no longer with Scharoun. His position with the Berlin's construction department did not to their point exempt him from membership requirements. The initial remarks on his application indicate that the documents submitted were insufficient, and that the application should be denied. On the second review, it was approved. It is not possible to say if
the documents were a professional portfolio or the results of a political evaluation. [73] His CV mentions his work and studies with Scharoun and Rading; his references Richter and Koeberich

-- APRIL

4. Noack Letter (N(HS)) Mrs Noack addresses to Nedlitz/Potsdam (house completed).

Figure 2-144:
Noack Site
Environs

71. Schoenheit der Arbeit
72. (AS.HS) 1
73. (BDC.EH.AI4438)
Figure 2-145:
Noack/Benkhof Site

Figure 2-146:
Noack House
SW Elevation
Figure 2-147:
SE Elevation

Figure 2-148:
NE Elevation
Figure 2-149:
NW Elevation

Figure 2-150:
Noack House Plan
The Noack house was designed together with a house for the actress Vita Benkhof, at the tip of an island, west of Berlin, in the Jungfernsee.
Figure 2-153:
Noack House
NW View

Figure 2-154:
Benkhof House
SW View
24. Scharoun HS is recommended for enrollment in the BDA (as the architectural heading of the RKbK). The application is accompanied by photographic documentation of his work. [74] According to Lauterbach [75]

31. Dr. Ing. Fritz Todt appointed director of the National Office for Technology. This move further undermines the position of the RKbK by establishing a parallel institution to coordinate all technical aspects of the building industries.

27. DBZ Nr. 26 appears under the subtitle: "Illustrated Weekly Journal for Building Design, Technology, City and Regional Planning, Construction Industry, and Construction Law", naming only Martin Maechler as the editor.

19. Wenzeck Lot Site Survey Plan

74. (BDC.HS.AI8533)

75. (LautH1967, ) HS was accepted only through the intervention of some sympathetic-person-in-the-right-place.
nd. Work commenced on the Vitzenau vacation colony and the house for Dr Baensch during L. Slapets's visit to Scharoun's office.

The program for the Vitzenau colony included elements of a middle-class single-family dwelling, yet it did not house them in the closed form usual for such designs. The sloping site may certainly have restrained him from using such a form, but it seems more likely that he had associated the aspects of the program with distinct wings of the building. The first versions maintained the public and the private access directions as distinct.

113. a proper entry foyer, clear articulation between service, representation, and private zones
laying the dining, entry, and living spaces out along the access path up the slope, while the access to the private rooms runs parallel to the slope. Each room is open to the view, with the disadvantage of poor internal connections among uses.

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Figure 2-156: Vitzenau Vacation Houses
Preliminary Plans

114. as he had done in the GuGaLi exhibition (see 9) or, without the programmatic impetus, in Breslau (see 17.)
Another version created a double height entry foyer, through which the private and the service zones of the house communicated. The access path travelled across the direction of the house, between the two contained zones, up the slope, as implied by the view, passed out the other side back into the landscape. The entry foyer is located at a lower elevation and the service zone is rotated back into the hillside in order to make it possible to enter into the middle of the house while remaining close to the edge. In one instance, the direction shift is accommodated by a curved closure screen.
The final version attempts to reconcile these two forms. The internal access passes along the right wall of the dwelling, up the slope, from one zone to the next. The private zone is removed to the highest level where it has the benefit of a secluded terrace.
Figure 2-159:  Vitzenau Hotel
entry level

Figure 2-160:  Vitzenau Hotel
Living room level
Figure 2-161:
Vitzenau Hotel
Bedroom Level

Each space has a direct view at the same time as the relation among spaces remains convenient.

Figure 2-162:
Vitzenau Hotel
Section
The effect the right side reference has on the organization is apparent in the elevation. The large glazed area presents the living room and furnishes a stable reference for the individual levels as they extend out along the slope. The preliminary design drawings for the Baensch house are remarkable both for what is drawn, and for what is absent.
Only the used objects are dimensioned in the drawings. From these sizes Scharoun determines the starting dimensions for the spaces (the length and
width of the kitchen, or the minimal dimension in the upper floor bath.) Further dimensions are not indicated, they are inferred from the placement of these smaller spaces within the larger composition.

Figure 2-166:
Baensch House
(N) Elevation

The elevation sketch is similar. In this case, the individual windows are configured as their dimension allows and the remaining space is occupied by another, unspecified, and undimensioned, material. In the vertical direction, the sills and heads are fixed to achieve a continuous view. The constraints beyond the dimensions, in the elevations as in the plans, are linear references. In the north facade the "banded" windows are hung on the rain gutter, while in the west (entry) elevation the chimney acts both to change the direction of the surface and to support the windows and the roof. The remainder of the surface is unrendered, the corners of the building do not even reach to the
The roof framing plan still indicates the origins in a symmetrical form.
while the ground floor plan demonstrates the conditions which transformed the original 3 x 2 form. There was [115] one version in which the wintergarden was envisioned as a fireplace. As Scharoun committed the design to the relation to the landscape, the fireplace was transformed into a wintergarden, dropped down to the exterior ground level, and the concave couch was supplanted by a convex one.

Figure 2-169: Reugenberg Analysis

115. information from C.K. Lee
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-170:
Main Floor Plan
Preliminary Version

This focused the path along the edge, and committed the space to the view out over the Havel.

-- SEPTEMBER

Wenzeck First version.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-171:
Wenzeck House
Ground floor

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-172:
Wenzeck House
second floor
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-173:
Wenzeck House
S Elevations

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-174:
Wenzeck House
E Elevations
Figure 2-175:  
Wenzeck House  
N Elevations

Figure 2-176:  
Wenzeck House  
W Elevations

omitted due to copyright
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-177: Wenzeck House Section

Distribution is across the direction of the house towards the rear, the winter garden and the grade access to the rear yard. Secondary access takes the direction of the uses. Enclosure and glazing grouped to maintain distinction of light, dark, light to designate a destination (stairs, entry pats reviewed, representational axis. Exterior surfaces attempt to maintain a graphic (vs physical) quality. Introducing the sloping lines of the pitched roof to the chimneys, roof decks, horizontally extended glass, and translated planar surfaces of his 20s houses. The northeast wall acts as the hard surface (in the main direction of access) from which the other spaces and enclosures extend.

-- OCTOBER

1. Architects' Bylaw [76] goes into effect. Only members of the RKbK are to
be allowed to submit plans to the Department of Building.

-- OCTOBER

1. Wenzeck Letter (W(HS)) reports that the plans have been submitted.

16. Rostock Civic Center The protocol [116] for the deliberations of the competition jury dates the competition post-'33. It also appears in DBZ in this period. Loercher, as BDA president, was among the jurors. Scharoun's project was eliminated in the first round of deliberations. The criteria which reappear in the course of deliberations are the impressiveness and quality of the "banner procession" and the appropriateness as a place to assemble 20,000 people into a "Human Community". [117] Although the program is not included in Scharoun's records, his commentary to his design makes no mention of the issues raised in the jury deliberations. It concentrates on the question of distribution (1000 meter wardrobe tables, two distinct halls which to be optionally used as one hall.) and on solutions to technical program issues (the arrangement of halls to enable the house to be cleared quickly after performances, access from automobiles, adjustable stages and dividing walls for adaptable reconfiguration of the halls). Only his mention of a visible row of flags, which are to establish the relationship to the street, responds to the jury's political

116. (AdK.PF87)
117. See 2
interests. [118]

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-178:
Rostock Civic Center
Plan

118. See 2
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-179:
Rostock Civic Center
Sections

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-180:
Rostock Civic Center
elevation
-- DECEMBER

4. National Commission for Housing Development is dissolved and carried over into the Ministry of Labor.

-- DECEMBER

6. Wenzeck Building Permit issued on basis of second version of plans.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-181:
Wenzeck house
ground floor plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-182:
Wenzeck house
second floor plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-183:
Wenzeck house
section
The hierarchical organization of the IX.34 version has been eliminated, sacrificing the clarity of dimensional relation for a more compact plan. As this was prior to the first building permit submission it seems that it may have been at the request of the client. [119]

12. Baensch First building permit(#1259) [120] issued. Scharoun came in contact with them through Herman Mattern. Heinrich Henslemann had proposed a plan, similar to the house from him standing next door, but

119. there is no documentary evidence to support either the claim that the modesty of the initial scheme implies the anticipated or advisory influence of the Building Department, as the files in that department commence only with the first design approved for construction

120. (AdK.HS)
Mattern, who had been engaged to oversee the garden work, invited Ms Baensch to his home, which convinced her to engage Scharoun.

Figure 2-185:
Baensch House
Ground Floor Plan

Figure 2-186:
Second Floor Plan
On the legal basis of the Verordnung zum Schutze von Volk und Staat forty posts have been established to review publications. 41,000 works have been censored this year.
20. National Labor Law [31] effects wage reductions by nullifying the existing labor contracts, and transforms wage laborers into "Soldiers of Labor" who are subject only to their foreman.

Scharoun's commentary to the Schminke publication touches on two important themes: the criteria for judgement was not that of usefulness, but that of meaningfulness; and the house comprised distinct zones - of use, of view, of age, ... - which the design sought to reconcile, but not regiment.

The most pernicious effect of the atmosphere of uncertainty about one's personal safety, was that the contacts needed to continue to grow were paralysed, the only allowed were through organs of the state. The only means to circumvent this was by maintaining a small circle of trusted friends, [12]
with whom an exchange of ideas was possible, without concern for who might overhear it, or for the power of the state to monitor all forms of public communication. For Scharoun this meant dinner conversations with Haering or occasional telephone talks with Max Taut or Ludwig Hoffman [13]. When Lubomir Slapeta rejoined the office for a few months in the summers, it meant a rare chance to exchange ideas with a kindred soul. The exclusion from publication also meant the denial of a medium of communication, yet when he was published, from the interest in the illustrated works, it was as if he weren't [14]

-- APRIL

The Noack house represents the direct continuation of the programme which produced the Schuldenfrey House. The surfaces are all running bond brick, with brick soldier lintels above the openings. The entry and the individual spaces are made with a minimum of changes to the ongoing surface.

31. (RGBl.1934.I.nr7)
12. (BDA.1983)
13. (C.K.Lee VII.83)
14. (AS.HS) 1
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-15:
Wenzeck House
Projective Sketch
Figure 2-16:
Wenzeck House
Organization Analysis
Second Floor

Figure 2-17:
First Floor
Design produced by Scharoun and L. Slapeta for the vacation colony in Vitzenau raises questions as to which direction Scharoun's practice might have gone in if the context in Berlin had been more accepting.

Baensch design demonstrates formal transformation of symmetrical ideal form to accommodate use, site, representation.

Figure 2-18:
Baensch House
analysis
formal framework

and under the influence of Scharoun's spatial program (path along a surface to the edge.) [15]

15. see also MA.2-170
Political education programs organised by the NS government pressure the individual to commit leisure time and energy to NS indoctrination. Reichsarbeitsdienst includes paramilitary training.

Metal workers prohibited from accepting employment outside of the jurisdiction of their employment office.

Hard Spine and Directional Hierarchy appear in the first version of Wenzeck design.
The diagram of the Hoffmeyer house indicates the use of the reference surface. The enclosed kitchen and garage are placed to enclose the house from the north.

Figure 2-20: Hoffmeyer House Analysis

The projective sections of the Bader house develop from simple indications of which spaces are present to complex representations of the relationships among those spaces. The diagrams indicate the directed composition of the plan and section.
Figure 2-21: Bader House Plan Analysis

Figure 2-22: South Elevation Analysis
Figure 2-23:
North Elevation Analysis

and the presence of the reference surface in the plan.

Figure 2-24:
Bader House Plan Analysis
2.4.19. :: 1935

--- JANUARY ---

2. Wenzeck Letter (HS(W)) discussing the course of negotiations with the Building Department. Conjectures that chimneys could be the problem, that the best idea might be to eliminate the chimney on the north face of the house, and shift that on the side of the house to the middle axis if the house.

2.3.19. :: 1935

--- FEBRUARY ---

17. Foundation work on Baensch house nears completion. The design was executed with very few changes [121] only after Doctor Baensch, through prolonged negotiations, [122]

--- FEBRUARY ---

6. DBZ Nr. 6 appears without an editorial board.

76. Architektengesetz
6. On orders of the fine arts branch of the NS-KG the auction of works of modern art at the galeries of Max Perls is raided. The works are confiscated.

10. RKbK President issues order, in effort to consolidate the RKbK position, naming the practices which fall within the RKbK preserve. It includes all visual, graphic, plastic, and environmental arts, all fields which sell, restore, or reproduce the products of those arts, and the teaching of those arts.


-- APRIL --


24. Baensch Letter(HS(LRO)) recounting the deficiencies discovered upon during the rough construction inspection. The permit plans were to be altered to reflect the as built condition.

25. Wenzeck Letter(W(HS)) reporting on site visit, on changes to the design brought on by observations during

121. (AS.HS) 1

122. (C.K.Lee, VIII.83) convinces the BP that the design is in accord with traditional bavarian styles.
excavation.

-- MAY

20. Baensch Plans for second building permit: (approved 22.VII.35); H.Ruessmann contractor; knee wall behind couch is now convex; (permit review 11.VII.35)

-- MAY

5. Notice (Reichs Arbeitsministerium(Braunschweigische Coal Works)) [77] of intent to demolish the town Bueddenstadt illustrates the purpose to which the National Commission for Housing [78] and the Implementations Regulations for the Reorganisation of German Housing were put by industry. In anticipation of the need to mine the land occupied by the village, the BKBw sought to prevent any construction from taking place. The permit was granted. The controls served as a means to control the development in their vicinity to suit their interests.


-- JUNE

1. Hottengrund Siteplan [123]: Six house types, developed as varied volumetric realizations of similar organization, arranged so as to develop
space similar to those seen at Siemensstadt MA.2-106

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-187: Hottengrund Development Site Plan 1.6.35

18. Wenzeck Letter (Seeger (HS)) to contractor Seeger, discussing the execution of the detail at the junction of the roof and chimney, demonstrates that Scharoun's formal interests can as easily be exercised with a traditional vocabulary as with the modern one of a house such as Schminke - where similar considerations govern the relation of the chimneys to the exterior walls.

aside from the small objections, which you have already agreed to remove, there is the matter of the streetfront chimney which has not been executed as drawn. The chimney was supposed to extend through the roof. The brick facing on

123. BDA stamp still used.
that corner conceived as integral with that form. But now that the chimney has been reduced, the two parts - above and below the roof are isolated.

I attempt to make the motive clear to you so that you see the worth of correct execution of this detail. ...

20. Bader House design submitted to Baupolizei. simultaneous request for excavation permit.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-188:
Bader House
Ground Floor Plan
17.VI.35
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-189:
Bader House
Ground Floor Plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-190:
E Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-191: N Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-192: W Elevation
The house is laid out as a progression from front to rear, up the slope, through and along defined zones. The entry and the office in the half cellar are a first layer. The stair, shifted slightly brings one up into an enclosed anteroom from which one either continues to travel back, through the bedroom out onto a terrace and into the rear garden, or one turns, to move laterally into the living room, where the space is directed south, back over the hillside. In this version, the glazing of the wintergarden on the north facade reinforces the layered organization, by repeating the line of the roof, leaving the definition entirely to the east and west walls.
Figure 2-194:
Section

The section presents the most significant spaces within the house, and the transition from level to level, but it indicates neither the relations among those spaces nor their relative importance.

The east facade is composed of both stucco and board-and-batten finish to setting the lower entry zone against the larger L-shaped mass of the second story. Scharoun's projective sketch of the roof form demonstrates this intention.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-195:
Bader House
Projective sketch


124. (BBV)
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-196:
Hoffmeyer House
Main Floor Plan

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-197:
Second Floor Plan
Figure 2-198:
Hoffmeyer House
Construction Documents
Steel Reinforcing

29. Bader permit refused due to external form. The cause was most likely the wintergarden window. In the next version
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-199:
Bader House
Ground Floor Plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-200:
Bader House
second version
S Elevation

the facade was changed. The composed relation among the windows has been
eliminated, and the wintergarden window is now arched. The same set of drawings also presents improvement Scharoun had made to the design: the section

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-201:
Bader House
Composite section

The 29. Baensch Letter (BPN(HS)) submitting plans revised to reflect as built condition. Structural calculations to be supplied by Thyssen—indicating that the structure (or only columns?) is steel frame.

nd. Hottengrund Siteplan [125] Multifamily and Single family dwellings on a site, in Kladow, developed, as officers residences, to serve the military airbase.

125. RKbK stamp appears
Figure 2-202:  
Hottengrund Site Environ

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-203:  
Hottengrund Development Site plan
-- JULY

1. Baensch Letter (BPN(HS)): presenting plans for septic pit.
16. Bader Letter (LB(BPN)): Permit will be issued as soon as fee is paid.
22. Baensch Second building permit granted.
26. Baensch Letter (BPN(HS)): Requesting inspection for CofO.

Figure 2-204: Baensch House View from Garden
28. Wenzeck Letter (HS(W)) Interior finish carpentry is to be delivered next week. [126]

126. (AdK,PF117)
29. The GWG applies for a construction loan to construct a community in Priort by/Doeberitz fur workers at the nearby airport. Scharoun and Baurat Figge represented the owner in the negotiations with the ministry of air transportation. Total constructed volume: \((36 \times 400\text{qm}) = 14,400\text{qm}\). [127]

Figure 2-207: Priort Community Development Site Plan

29. Baensch Inspection for CofO.

nd. Hottengrund Siteplan: Similar to june version. The internal access has been changed, to run directly through the site, making the site easier to comprehend and carrying the autos closer to the dwellings, but also reducing the isolated quality. This may also be traced to the new placement of the Garage: since it no longer fixes the

127. The project was eventually executed by another building society. (BA.R41)
building disposition at the south of the site, the diagonal may be eliminated.

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-208:
Hottengrund Development
Siteplan
.07.35

-- JULY

Scharoun's stamp on Baensch submissions still has no mention of membership in RKbK.

77. (BA.R41.Rep318.Nr42.H1)

78. Der Staatskommissar fuer das Siedlungswesen

79. Wochenschrift fuer nationale Baugestaltung, Bautechnik, Raumordnung und Staedtebau, Bauwirtschaft und Baurecht.
1. The construction permit [128] issued for Hoffmeyer house with stipulations covering additional structural members, site grading, and other technical issues.
2. Bader new version of drawings submitted.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-209:
Bader House
Ground Floor Plan

128. (BBV.Friesenstrasse)
3. Baensch Letter (LRO(HS)) presenting deficiencies discovered during CofO inspection. The only non-technical objection was that the elevations had not been executed as approved: HS was to submit new plans which reflected the as built condition.

Figure 2-210:
Bader House
E Elevation
Figure 2-211: Baensch House Entry Foyer

Figure 2-212: Kitchen
Figure 2-213:
Living Room

24. Bader Final Drawings.

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-214:
Bader House
Entry Floor Plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-215:
Main Floor Plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-216:
E Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-217: N Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-218: W Elevation
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-219:
S Elevation

The socle was simplified, to run horizontally without level changes around the individual levels, while a distinct material - either scored stucco or tile - accomplishes the transition on the north elevation from one level to the other, and the chimney which had marked the corner on the earlier version is now located in the interior, along the ridge line. The entry level is no longer constructed using a distinct material, and the windows, on both levels, are deployed symmetrically within the respective surfaces. On the other hand, the entry to the bedroom has been improved, by using the chimney to create space for the doorway to the bath, and by rotating the stair to move along the surface of the dining room. The north wall in the living room has been rotated to unify the dining and living zones, while the articulation of the wintergarden closure works to establish two zones, and the couch built onto the east wall to reduce the depth of the sitting alcove, and the small
window placed in the corner of the north wall, all organize the views from and the use within the sitting zone, so as to reduce the importance of the east-west direction and orient the use towards the south.

The Sections also indicate an improvement in the quality of the design. Many more conditions have been included in the sections, and the individual spaces are depicted in more specific, more various relations to the surroundings. depend,

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-220:
Bader House
north Section
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-221:
mid Section through stair

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-222:
south Section through living area
7. The Hoffmeyer house passed rough construction inspection. Changes made to the design of the south gable during construction are to be submitted as as-built drawings. The slope of the roof had been broken, to allow the attic room vertical exposure which extends around the corner.
Figure 2-224:
Hoffmeyer House
N View

Figure 2-225:
NE View
Figure 2-226:
View from Garden

Figure 2-227:
S View

8. **Bader** Bid awarded to O. Mundil
Haering "House E." plan studies: Two schemes for the same program. One strictly orthogonal introduces the principle of the hard edge as a reference surface/volume to organize one level, and employs courtyard arrangement to organize the other. The second plan carries the proposition of organization against an edge further when it leaves the orthogonal geometry which had supported the first scheme, and extends that order to the first floor, supplanting the courtyard organization.

Figure 2-78: House E. plan studies. (JoedJ1965,f91-94)

-- OCTOBER

17. Hoffmeyer CofO.
29. Bader Letter to W.Lummert re: background information to fulfill stipulations for loan.
1. Schulte-Frohlinde assumes directorship of the Office of Construction for the DAF.

23. Larger construction projects required to file for permit.

-- OCTOBER

-- NOVEMBER

1. Bader earthwork to commence following Monday, masonry 8 days later.

14. Bader rough construction inspection held up by permit fees.

nd. Preliminary version of the final site plan arranges the apartment blocks at the north of the site, so as to enclose a space at the bend in the access road, to provide an entry into the site. At the southern end, among the single family houses, he indicates another, more intimate space which accomplishes the other change in the access direction.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-228: Hottengrund Site Plan

--- DECEMBER


--- DECEMBER

ND.

The exhibition "Blood and Earth" takes place in Munich seeks to assemble art works from Munich and Bavaria which present an consistent position against the decay of art.

2.4.20.:: 1936

--- JANUARY

nd. Site plan for Hottengrund development
Figure 2-229:
Hottengrund
Site Plan

has reduced the common site spaces, in favor of better connections through the site.

9. Bader CofO review. Deficiencies entirely technical
14: Bader Letter to painter pointing out deficiencies.

2.3.20:: 1936

Slapeta executes the Villa Liska.
Figure 2-79:
L. & C. Slapeta.
Villa Liska
development relative to a stable wall

Figure 2-80:
L. & C. Slapeta.
Villa Liska
Figure 2-81:
L. & C. Slapeta.
Villa Liska

Figure 2-82:
L. & C. Slapeta.
Villa Liska
6. Bader G.K. statement for furniture
10. Bader O.L. statement for cabinetwork
10. Hottengrund Dwelling designs completed. The plans are developed layered - entrance (service left, stair right), dining, living, porch-and-yard - front to rear. The elevations still indicate the original, ideal symmetrical form, upon which Scharoun elaborated in order to accommodate the program, and in order to establish the particular relationship of overlaps and free edges among the uses.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-230:
Single Family Houses
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-231:
Apartment Houses
Plans

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-232:
Apartment Houses
Elevations

13. Strauss BP submittal. Scharoun developed contact to Strauss through Moll, as past director of the Academy of Art, [129] in the course of private
concert gatherings.

Figure 2-233:
Strauss Site
Einviron

129. conversation with C.K. Lee
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-234:
Strauss Design
Preliminary Sketches

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-235:
Strauss Design
Preliminary Sketches
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-236:
Strauss design
Preliminary Sketches

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-237:
Strauss design, first version
Plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-238:
E Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-239:
N Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-240:
W Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-241:
S Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-242:
Section

1. Moll Siteplan: depicting the surrounding houses, with preliminary outline of the intended construction. The plan to this point does not take into account the 3 different alignments present in the surrounding structures.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-243:
Moll house
preliminary siteplan

19. Letter(HS(PBfd)): The Strauss project is dissapproved because it fails to fit itself harmonously into the existing buildings. [130]

28. Letter(PBfd(HS)): accompanying a model of the Strauss project. It accounts for the design as the most useful and inexpensive solution which serves the client's purposes [131]

-- APRIL

5. Letter(PBfd(HS)): [132] responding to the demands made to him to alter his design. Declines to have the design submitted to the RKbK for consultation, as he is himself a member,

130. (Adk.HS) (see pageref(PBfd.NSprogramme.Strauss_rejection))
In addition, I would know neither where the boundaries of such an expert opinion could be drawn, nor which regulations would apply to such a process [133] The purpose of the design develops only gradually, as a consequence of the designer's and the client's attitudes towards the project. Designs are not made ready to wear, and become divorced from their most inner law under the review by panels of experts argues for the particular roof slope based on the mass relation between roof and house proper, and refuses to allow the review process to trespass into the private realm of the design.

131. (AdK.HS) see 1
132. (AdK.HS) see 1
133. The RKbK was not constituted with powers to review designs for third parties. Their authority was limited to enforcing their regulations for members and, in severe cases, to furnish a forum for between parties to a contract.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-244:
Strauss House
PBfd Suggestions

8. Strauss Letter(HS(PBfd)) declining to let the permit process proceed until it satisfies the area plan for Dahlem. [134]

27. Strauss Altered plans resubmitted to BP.

134. (Adk.HS) see page PBFD.NS PROGRAMME. STRAUSS REJECTION.2. The area plan had required that all construction be submitted to the Bfd for approval prior to approval by the Bp. This stipulation was included in the sales contract to all parcels (LaB.R41).
Figure 2-245: Strauss plan.

Figure 2-246: Strauss design
Second Version
15.IV.36
Plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-247:
E (street) Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-248:
N Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-249:
W Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-250:
S Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-251:
Section

-- MAY


-- MAY

7. Haering / Ziegler Plans for the Ziegler house approved. The advances of the earlier projects are refined into a system employing only two geometries to develop spaces with similar sense of independence and reciprocity [80]. Possible source for both the Moeler project (V.1) and the Mueller-Oerlinghausen alteration.

80. meaning: the qualities of the spaces are not to be determined independently of each other, one space defines the character of the other.
11. Moll Site survey. Includes footprint of preliminary design, floor area calculations, and existing planting. Form has been altered to take in the direction changes from the adjacent houses, and the bend in the street.

17. Strauss Letter(Bpz(HS)) submitting, for approval, an alternative chimney form which Scharoun had
developed on his own initiative.

17. Strauss Letter(BpZ(HS)) applying for permission to extend the house towards the rear, in order to accommodate a second piano in the living room. Scharoun's mechanism to enlarge the living room, to simply shift the rear wall demonstrates that he was not working with composed spaces, but rather with the surfaces which bounded the spaces, with the uses, or qualities associated with those surfaces. Where one use comes to take up more space, one need only shift that wall farther from the others.

18. Moll Letter(BpW(HS)) w/ plans, elevations, sections of preliminary design, applying for a building permit.

omitted
due to copyright

Figure 2-252:
Moll House
Building Department Submission
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-253:
Moll house
Cellar plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-254:
Moll house
Main plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-255:
Moll house
Second floor plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-256:
Moll house
Elevation NW
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-257:
Moll house
Elevation SW

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-258:
Moll house
Elevation NO
Figure 2-259: Moll house elevation SO

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-260: Moll house section ab

omitted due to copyright
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-261:
Moll house
Section cd

19. Moll Permit(HS(BbmW)) on the basis of the National Housing Development Law. Stipulates portions of the site to be left unbuilt and requires that the plans be submitted for approval.

29. Strauss Rough construction inspection.

-- JUNE

19. DAF subsumes the responsibility for housing settlement planning according to the stipulations of the 4-year-plans.

28. Sixth regulation of the RKbK, issued by Goebbels, nullifies all RKbK regulations except the fee schedule. [81] To this point, the membership has fallen from the 1932 level of 25,000 BDA members to 16,000. [82]
16. Moll drawings(1:50) six preliminary versions:

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-262:
Moll house
Main plan
(from v.A)
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-263:
Moll house Main Floor plan (from v.B)

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-264:
Moll house Housekeeping level (Cellar) plan

The relations among use levels have been developed more specifically. Successive revisions including slight
changes to interior details and spatial configuration: stair at level change internal to living area is curved to accommodate direction change from entry to approach to rear garden; Wintergarden exterior form changed from rectangular to triangular by pulling external glazing back at the doorway, thereby reducing the dimension to be traversed at the threshold, and placing one glass surface perpendicular to the direction of approach upon descending the stair; stair landing heights are adjusted, window sizes are changed. Pencilled alterations show addition of garden level patio to afford direct access from the lower level.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-265:
Moll house
Composite Section

.nd Moll Drawing(1:20) Cross section of the roof framing details, north and south wall details, section - elevation of living area. Almost entirely without dimensions, indicating only the relative position of components; section through living area shows an interest in the
edge between the living area, the sleeping quarters above and the garden to the south.

Scharf On the reverse side of MA.2-276 is a small sketch of the street elevation of the Scharf house. The linework is very loose, depicting relative position rather than actual size or appearance. The main roof line indicates an idealized, flat reference line, corresponding to the ground line, against which the cornice lines of the main house and the garden wall work. Further, the windows in the gables are rectangular, with the midposts emphasized, drawn beyond the frames, while the garden enclosure gable is centered on the corner of the wall beyond, with an axially located round opening.

Scharoun came into contact with Scharf through Scharouns affiliation with the Molls. Mr S was a collector of paintings, while Ms Scharf was heir to the founder of the Gloria Insurance company. [135]
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-266:
Scharf House
Detail Sketch
>>WellenLinie<<

The site for the house was a block of land occupied by the Scharf family. The house was to have been succeeded, according to plans drawn up by Scharoun [136] by a development at the other end of the block.

135. (C.K.Lee)
136. (BpW)
Figure 2-267:
Scharf House
Site Map

Figure 2-268:
Scharf House
Street View

Demonstrates a concern for surface and line quality analogous to that which present in Scharoun's 20s programme. The
eave line is emphasized, while the second storey windows are so faintly drawn, as if to demonstrate that they continue behind it. The paired gables to the right present an unbroken vertical surface, as if they were foreign to the house under the spreading roof behind. The street wall indicates two forms of entry: on the left side, the roof swoops down to the height of the entry, indicating a rather private entrance, while on the right the formal entry, for some reason the same size as the adjacent garage, is dimensioned and positioned to indicate that it could be the passage, behind the imposing obstacle, through the house, into the garden beyond.

The plan shows that this turns out to be the case. The kitchen and other service rooms have been displaced towards the street, opening a passage into the living area of the house, and beyond into the rear yard. The living
area itself is composed of three zones, set side by side to generate the width of the house, shifted transversely in keeping with their relation to the path through the house, and to each other, and transformed by addition or displacement to accommodate their particular use. The wintergarden zone, for example brings the floor level of the house down to that of the garden outside [137] at the same time as it changes the direction from transverse in the site, towards the rear of the site. To this end the wall surface is modeled, and the rearwall is turned.

In the middle space, the transverse stair supplants entirely the original direction of the space through its direction and the height of the opening.

In the third space, the added bay window shifts the use, if not the direction of the space away from direct contact with the yard to the prospect along a bank of trees, in the distance.

The side effect of the turned rear walls [138] is that the spaces are no longer contained. The private zone which begins with the separation from the street continues through these glass screens, which keep out the elements, but do not bound the interior space. The distance to the outside world unpredictable, and changing.

137. a technique which he had used in the Schminke House
138. introduced in the Moll house
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-270:
Scharf House
Wintergarden View

On the second story, the particular qualities of the individual spaces predominates, as does, of necessity, the transverse access. The end window in the main room is even vaulted, and the adjacent surfaces modelled for lightness, in order to reinforce this direction.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-271:
Scharf House
Studio view

Figure 2-272:
Scharf House
Right side Elevation
Figure 2-273:
Scharf House
Left side Elevation

Figure 2-274:
Scharf House
Street Elevation
Figure 2-275:  
Scharf House  
Garden Elevation

The dual access routes to the rear—one through the upper level and one directly through the cellar—have been included.

Figure 2-277:
Moll house
Main plan

omitted
due to
copyright
The closure of the wintergarden has been shifted, so that each of the surfaces refers to a distinct direction of motion or view. The stairs at level changes have also been rotated to better accommodate the components of the direction of motion. In each case, there is an original direction, which is represented in a window which opens in the direction that path might have gone, and the new direction, towards which the steps serve as a transition.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-278: Moll house
Second floor plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-279:
Moll house
Elevation NW (Street)

the street elevation show change from single element band window for the studio, to window composed of smaller squares, built on a panelled screen closure for the upper portion of the elevation. The garage has been shifted from the property line, where it had abutted a structure on the neighbors property to a freestanding structure setback 4m.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-280:
Moll house
Elevation NE

The hanging bay window has been carried down to the ground, to better accommodate the barage mass, and to allow a more commodious entry. The arched window in the studio is better positioned both with regard to the exterior mass, [139] and in order to maintain a quality of closure for the studio itself while accommodating the direction of the access path through the house.

139. cf ref(z140.6)
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-281:
Moll house
Elevation SE

The respective interior use is more distinctly modelled on the buildings on the second floor. In the front, the studio glazing appears as if hung from the eaves, while in the rear, the zone of the bedrooms, that is everything above the balcony is finished with a board and batten surface, which once again makes it appear non-supporting.

140. the section through the framing reinforces this impression
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-282:
Moll house
Elevation SW

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-283:
Moll house
Section ab
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-284:
Moll house
Section cd

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-285:
Moll house
Detail section

The clarifying sketch of the supporting structure above the wintergarden indicates that steel beams were to be employed.
9. Kaiserstrasse 54-68 CofO.

-- SEPTEMBER

14. Mies v.d. Rohe accepted for membership in the RKbK. [83]

-- OCTOBER

10. Moll Construction permit approved.

-- OCTOBER

29. Law permitting limited construction bans in cases when the execution of phased development projects would be affected.

-- NOVEMBER

16. Moll Letter(HS(MF)): bid from M.Flaum for electrical work. Reference to the mode of execution used at the house for Bader

20. Scharf house design submitted to BpZ.

28. Letter(HS(PBfd)): [141] rejecting the design because it fails to reflect the desired "country house" quality and fits neither architectonically, nor according to urban design principles, into the surroundings. He enumerates formal conditions which he disapproved and refers to the Regulations for Architectural Form [142] as grounds to reject the design. [143]
10. Regulation concerning Architectural Form. [84]

Constructed works and alterations are to be executed so as to express a proper, respectable attitude towards architecture and a masterful level of development, and fit perfectly into the surroundings.

27. RKbK President issues order on art criticism. The reporting of art is to take the place of the criticism of art. Only those writers who, in their heart of hearts, correspond to the NS ideals, will be permitted to report.

The intent of the order was to silence any critics who took issue with the quality of NS art and attempted to identify those worthwhile qualities in modern art. There is still no statement of what this ideal is. It appears, it is to be applied according to the will of the person executing the judgement. While this gives them total power (thus realizing the Fuehrer principle) it makes it impossible delegate that authority and hold subordinates responsible. This is to become one of the phenomena which held the practice of


82. (TeutA.1965,76).

83. (BDC.MvdR.AI9426)

84. Verordnung ueber die Baugestaltung. see p. 1
architecture open for unorthodox actions. 1

-- DECEMBER

1. Letter (BWbG(HS)): Bill for design and construction supervision for Kaiserstrasse 54-68 housing (Rm 32,000)

4. Rough construction inspection for Moll house.

4. Letter (BpZ(HS)) [144] accompanying a model of the Scharf house, requesting that the building permit be approved under civil law. He has fulfilled his responsibilities under the sales contract, since the negotiations with the PBfd were broken off without result. Presents the reasons behind various aspects of the design.

26. Heiligensee Housing Development planned for the GWG. It include structures of eight units, in various configurations from two to three and one half rooms, along with two single family houses. The site plan was developed with Mattern.

141. (BpZ) see pageref{PBfd.NSprogramme.Scharf_rejection

142. see page VERORDNUNG_UEBER_BAUGESTALTUNG

143. the letter was addressed to a Prof. Schawun.
Figure 2-286:  
Heiligensee Housing  
Site Plan

Scharoun's design applied the design propositions from the twenties under altered appearances. The dwellings are provided in a much wider range of sizes than the standards of that time supported, and dwellings continue to be organized to provide staged access to zones in the dwelling.

29. Letter(HS(PBfd)): [145] agreeing to the design in an altered form. The roof has been reformed to present a more continuous surface and windows have been reshaped as defined openings in the walls, eliminating large glass surfaces.

144. (BpZ) see 2
1. Notification requirement extended to all construction projects.
9. Harendza applies to be released from the RKbK because his position with the Berlin Office of Construction Administration is exempt. The application is still accompanied with the application for membership in the BDA.
T.1935.31

2.1.20:: 1936

SH.1934.15
The apartment dwelling designs become much more compact, under the influence of the economic limitations, but the organization stays much the same. In some cases, he even inserts an extra element in the topology, to insulate the family life from visitors.

2.2.20.:: 1936

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-25:
Strauss Design
Layout Sketch

The sketch presents three elements of the design: the bearing posts, the enclosing walls, and the protective roof. The elements are exactly those Scharoun used in the Schminke house, although they are realized in different materials. Their ideal character, and the organization in which they participate have been carried over, in spite of the material changes. The plan from the first version indicates how the ideal elements were to be translated into physical form.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-26:
Strauss Design
Preliminary design

In the realized design Scharoun even terminated the dividing wall between the sleeping area and the dining area with a post which resembles those holding up the eaves, in order to connect the space the two posts occupy. He is using similar elements to define and to occupy space, that he had been using in the early thirties.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-27:
Strauss House
Preliminary Layout

The first layout drawing [16]. The north wall serves as the reference surface. The furniture available determines how much he displaces it from the ideal reference. Finally, the particular purpose of each zone sets demands for the shape space to the south, while the external conditions determine the nature of the closure.

16. It bears the title "Variant According to the Furniture"
Figure 2-28: Strauss Design Analysis Directions, Closure

Figure 2-29: Analysis Zones
The first sketch in which Scharoun accommodates the demands for a steeper roof contains all the relations which would eventually become significant for the design: the continuous space directed from east to west; the vaulted ceiling ties the house together in the transverse direction; according to the foundation and the ceiling form, the service zone is compact, while the representative spaces extend out onto the site; the chimney is moved next to the roof peak, to the more stable position terminating the gable end of the higher rear roof, in order to accommodate the translated peak.

The original symmetrical form has been transformed through the design process to accommodate particular sizes and relationships.
11. Projective section employed in the design for the Moll House. Composite section showing the elevation relationships of all use area, with designations for connecting stairs,
views, and cieling heights. Each zone is identified by a small icon.

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-33:
Moll House
Projective Section
>>Hoehenanordnung<<
1:50

The plan develops the reference surface into a three dimensional element. In the section, it is a surface which one ascends along the path through the house.
Figure 2-34:
Moll House
Analysis
Reference Surface

Figure 2-35:
Main Level

The windows and containing surfaces are arranged to direct the inhabitant along the path by shifting views and reference edges.
17. Laws to regulate the farming economy set a two tier pricing system: premium prices are to be paid to large quantity suppliers; smaller farmers force themselves into debt in an attempt to increase their levels of production.

The alterations Scharoun made to the Strauss design on his own initiative indicate that there was some set of design principles which were uninfluenced by the formal guidelines which the BFD placed on the project.
Scharoun consistently omits dimension for the details, even when the scale is 1:20 (c.1/2"=1'). The drawing records the relative positions of the various components rather than the quantified locations.

The design for the Scharf house demonstrates the transformation of a symmetrical tripartite order to accommodate a path from entry to garden and to sleeping quarters.

(see d152.12a)

Figure 2-37: Scharf House Analysis
Main Floor Zones
In the main plan, the contained volumes of the service rooms create the major separation between the gallery and the front yard. At the second level, this role is assumed by the maids' quarters.

Figure 2-38: Enclosing Surfaces and Volumes

Figure 2-39: Upper Level Enclosure
-- OCTOBER

Between 1.10.36 and 31.1.37 the Gestapo reports the detainment of 4305 people on account of "communist activities"

Repression through actual and feared imprisonment and governmentally sanctioned violence were integral to the mechanics of control under the NS government. Whereas, in the case of political opponents, the threat was carried out, for the normal citizen the potential for repression effected such a dissolution of the individual contacts upon which a culture thrives, that the only way to continue to learn from others was through clandestine, or innocent social gatherings, and occasional written communication, which — since the mails were subject to inspection, would not have been the medium for any unorthodox expression. This was evident from documents out of this time [32] and from recollections of the time. [33]

-- NOVEMBER

The >>Verordnung ueber die Baugestaltung<< was merely an attempt to

32. Letters among Scharoun, Schlemmer, Slapeta, Haering, which never mention anything of the contemporary circumstances, even though they were, on occasion, delivered personally, rather than entrusted to the mails. The Technical publications of the time also illustrate a peculiar avoidance of particular issues

33. (BDA.I.83)
localize authority which had formerly been distributed and duplicated. The authority was no greater than which had been present in building codes through the twenties, it was simply more effective, while expressed more explicitly. It is also in keeping with the demands issued by architects in the years up to 1933 for unified architectural and urban design regulations.

2.1.21:: 1937

2.2.21:: 1937

Payroll deductions continue to rise. The 10-15 percent level before 1933 may be compared with the 20-25 percent level for 1937. In addition, each laborer and employee must contribute to the German Workers Front, to the "Strength Through Happiness" program, to the "Winter Help" program, and for air raid protection. In spite of full employment, (18 Mil workers) the payments for pensions declined from 13.4 Mil.Rm i 1932 to 5.5 Mil.Rm in 1973, yet the unemployment insurance premiums remain steady. The surplus funds are funneled into the armaments industry.

-- MARCH

Scharoun's account, in retrospect, of the design for the Moeller house is quite perplexing. If the first version was to have been more in keeping with "Organic Design" principles than the second, then these principles may not have a direct relationship to compactness or unity. Neither can it be said that the first design maintains a closer relation between the house and the land.
The three dimensional reference surface appears in the Moeller design.

Figure 2-40:
Moeller House
Analysis
Main Floor-Plan
The ideal forms have been transformed under Scharoun's practical and spatial programmes to yield the arrangement.
Once again Scharoun has developed framing plans (at 1:50) for all levels of the house. It indicates that the construction was significant to the planning, otherwise they could have been done from the 1:100 submission plans as the last thing. And the designs for interior surfaces placing sculpture or calling for textured surfaces shows that he was attempting to modulate the space in ways similar to the 20s programme using different means.
2.4.21.:: 1937

-- JANUARY

11. Scharf House permit approved. [146]

2.3.21.:: 1937

Otto Voelkers: Deutsche Hausfibel [85]

Wasmuth's Encyclopedia of Architecture publishes an addendum, to account for the changes in the field of architecture over the last eight years. Mixed among the articles about community buildings, national monuments, and militaristic are articles about architecture in foreign lands. The informative tone of '34 has given over to patronizing reports about countries struggling to develop the cultural identity which Germany has achieved.

-- JANUARY

4. Letter (EH(RKbK)) informing Harendza that according to the 28.VII.36 RKbK regulations his membership is no longer required. The membership book is to be returned. The exemption applies only so long as his practice is limited
to his official capacity in the Civil Service.

30. Office of the General Inspector of Construction for the German Capital created. Speer named director for the redesign of Berlin. [86] This seems most likely to have been a step taken to reduce the power the established arms of the government had over the construction industry. Where the RAM was particularly sensitive to intrusions, the single means to introduce a uniform criteria for environmental quality, was to create a new agency to implement it.

-- FEBRUARY

10. Letter (HS(RKbK)) [87] requesting payment of yearly dues commensurate to an income of Rm 6,178. [88]

12. RKbK President declares the organization of the RKbK to be complete. He claims 42,000 registered members, and 58,000 exempted practitioners.

-- MARCH

1. Moll Letter: from the contractor M.Flaum indicating that the electrical work is complete

6. Moeller Plans (1:50): of first version of design. Comprises two geometrically / directionally distinct zones which correspond to programmatic distinctions: housekeeping (garage, storage, laundry, kitchen, heating);

85. see Appendix 2.38

86. (RGB1.I,s.103)
Living (eating, sleeping, representation, studio, study). The hinged zone between them is location of the distribution. The stair is distorted from its ideal shape in order to include some of the other direction in the movement upstairs. 8. Moeller Elevations 1:50 of first version design.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-287:
Moeller House
First version
Main Floor Plan (1:50)

145. (BpZ) see 2
146. (BpZ) 78,600RM.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-288:
Moeller House
First version
Upper Floor Plan (1:50)

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-289:
House Moeller
N Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-290:
House Moeller
S Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-291:
House Moeller
W Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-292:
House Moeller
Composite Section

31. Strauss inspection for occupant permit, failed due to absence of fire protection on cellar stair.

Figure 2-293:
Strauss House
Garden View
--- MARCH ---

15. Ruegenberg's RKbK membership is dissolved when he takes a position with the Ministry of Air Transportation. Moeller, "The house arose according to Haering's ideas, as a "dwelling body", as a shelter for the living processes. In this way, the way of the "organic work", the form came to be." [89]

--- APRIL ---

1. Blessmannstrasse rowhouses Permit(BBV) issued for construction.
Figure 2-295: BlessmannStrasse Apartments
Building Department Submission

Includes provisions for air raid shelter in cellar.

16. Loeser & Richter Diazo: Design for a wall system to enclose the entry courtyard, resolve elevation differences, and house a bicycle shed. The plan presents a set of interlocking "L" formed walls, each of which defines space for one element of the program. Although the materials and detailing of the walls are very traditional, the spatial progression which they create resembles designs out of the twenties. [147]
263

AE.1937.49

-- MAY

24. Moll house CofO.

-- JUNE

1. Letter(HS(PBfd)): [148] approving the design for the project in the form submitted 15.05.37
16. Heiligensee development: Unit plans.

 omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-296: Eight Unit Blocks

147. see >>Weite<< (PF.70) for example

87. (BDC.HS)

88. A laborers wages were ~Rm 1 / hour with a ~50 hour work week.

89. (PfanP.1976,??)

148. (BpZ)
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-297:
Single family houses

29. Moeller Drawing: plans, sections, elevations for second version. The roof break at the junction of the main mass to the diagonally arranged smaller spaces is depicted on the west elevation. This implies that the break was not accidental, merely to accommodate difficulties framing the roof, but was the distinguish from the outside the two zones of the house.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-298:
Moeller House
Main Floor

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-299:
Moeller House
Upper Floor
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-300:
Moeller House
N Elevation

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-301:
Moeller House
W Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-302: Moeller House S Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-303: Moeller House E Elevation
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-304:
Moeller 1:100

-- JULY


omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-305:
Moeller 1:50
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-306:
Moeller House
S Elevation

The south wall is depicted as a unified surface which maintains its quality independent of the roof. 5. Moeller Diazo: section 1:20 showing framing heights, eave and lite details, noting 35 degree slope.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-307:
Moeller House
Section
m 1:20

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-308:
Bay Window Details

elevations (1:50): Two versions showing minor alterations to SW. corner, introducing retaining wall in order to maintain flat access to living area.
Simplified composite section. Records the visual connection from the balcony down under the sloping ceiling surface to the patio. Relates that slope to the cubic form of the enclosed zone of the house. Deliberate break in the roof at the junction of two rafter framing systems designated "Keel".

plans (1:50): Two versions, introducing angled SW. wall, and noting (in pencil possibly later) the position of the addition.

30. Permit(M. Scharf(BbM)) approving her proposal to construct single family houses on a portion of her house lot.

-- JULY

nd. "Degenerate Art" exhibition opens in Munich. [90] Architecture is absent.

9. Letter(RmF(ObB)) [91] This does not agree with RKBK records which
indicate that Mies was first officially resident in America in IX.38. 7. The exhibition "Degenerate Art" opens in Munich.

**--  AUGUST**

nd. Moeller Framing plans.
nd. Moeller Interior elevation of the south wall depicting a textured layout of bricks.

21. Loeser & Richter Diaz: Design for a company sign to be constructed on the exterior of their factory.

25. Loeser & Richter Diaz: Design for alteration to the kitchens, and eating facilities. Scharoun's explanations included on the drawings indicates that his interest was in the organization of spaces in keeping with the programmatic requirements, in the design of furnishings such that one could adapt the room to varied uses, without the problems which a "universal" space would present in terms of quality of use, and in present a spatial ensemble which represents the nature of movement in the course of using them.

The social program was set by the RAM through the DAF (the Beauty of Labor program). It is represented only in a display case for KdF in the corridor, and the photomurals [149] of the "home country" which graced the fascias in the workers lounges. The tectonic arrangement, on the other hand, continues the 20s programme techniques using displaced surfaces [150] to create regions in the space, and indicate the nature of its use.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-310:
Loeser & Richter
Lounges and Cafeteria

149. notably photographic representations and not painted murals

150. for example the ceiling coffers which work with the exposed beams to establish a dominant direction in the hall approach which would otherwise run into a visual dead end at the corner. The adjacent wall is angled to open the space in the direction of movement, and the display case is shifted away from the corner, again to emphasize the movement.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-311:
Loeser & Richter
Lounges and Cafeteria

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-312:
Loeser & Richter
Lounges and Cafeteria

The design of the workers lounges indicates Scharoun's continued adherence to forming spaces through surface definition. The cabinets are built in
between the columns to create niches for each area of use, and different materials are placed on the surfaces in composed ways specific for each use zone.

26. Moeller Diazo: plans, sections, details of interior finishwork and furniture.

--- SEPTEMBER

nd. C.K.Lee begins to work with H.S. when Mies was unable to retain him because he was leaving for America. (C.K.Lee)

--- OCTOBER


--- SEPTEMBER

16. Scharf House approved through rough construction.

--- OCTOBER

4. Mohrmann Property purchased.
18. Blessmannstrasse rowhouses CofO(BBv) issued pursuant to a 27.IX request.

90. (BartD.1974,53)

91. (BA.R41(rep 318)/591 page 6 f.) 1 4. Goering orders that art collections be purged of works not appropriate to NS programme. [92] 1 }

92. (BartD.1974,55)
2.3.22.:: 1938

-- JANUARY

20. RGBI: The administrative authority of the Office of Construction (GBI) continues to grow. It is now empowered to determine the construction site for an "large construction" project (50,000 cuM). In practical terms the GBI was not successful at setting their ideas through unless they were furnished with complete authority. Efforts to act as advisors to the building department failed because they were not able to annex the administrative territory of the Ministry of Labor, to which the BP belong. The result was that they continued to issue directives, with little effect on those areas over which they did not exercise direct control.
22. First german architecture exhibition opens in Munich.

DECEMBER

Moeller Diazo: Window elevations and details. 1:1 details almost without dimensions, working points or construction lines. The elevations likewise measuring reveals a few dimensional repetitions which carry reference levels around the corners and beginnings and ends of the composition.

2.4.22.:: 1938

Neue Heimat In the years from 1938 to 1942 Scharoun was engaged by the Neue Heimat building society to plan communities which were to have been realized after the war, either as part of the reconstruction effort, or as part of the population redistribution program which went with the plans for industrial development. The Neue Heimat projects were primarily in the state of Sachsen.

I am excluding planning work for Potsdam, and the projects for the BWG and GWG, as the relation to the NH has not been determined. The cities were Bautzen, Bernau, Leipzig-Molkau, Leipzig-Lieberwolkwitz, Priort, Loebau, Neugersdorf Sa., Oberoderwitz Sa., Ottendorf-Okrilla Sa., Radeburg, Reichenbach-Neusalza Sa, Tharandt. Many documents [151] indicate that Scharoun collaborated with other architects (Willy Kieshauer or Max Lederer) but further background on the purpose or circumstances of the projects is not to be found. As Sachsen lies now in the DDR, this is one situation where the
strained east west relations make them selves felt as the inaccessibility of information.

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-314:

151. (AdK, Berlin) uncataloged projects, and an inventory, in HS hand of projects in settlement design executed during the 30s
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-315:

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-316:
omitted

due to

copyright

Figure 2-317:

omitted

due to

copyright

Figure 2-318:
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-319:

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-320:
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-321:

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-322:
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-323:

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-324:
Scharoun was also engaged to investigate apartment plan types for Neue Heimat. The national standard for dwelling plans served as the basis for the investigation, yet Scharoun brought principles similar to those developed in Siemensstadt into play in the interior layout.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-328:

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-329:

152. the standard reference sheets were found among Scharoun's files
Figure 2-330:
Standard Apartment layout

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-331:
Neue Heimat
Apartment Type
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-332:
Neue Heimat
Apartment Type

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-333:
Neue Heimat
Apartment Type
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-334:
Neue Heimat
Apartment Type

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-335:
Neue Heimat
Apartment Type
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-336:
Neue Heimat
Apartment Type

A design for single family houses on a site in the Humboldt Strasse was carried out for the GWG.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-337:
Humboldt Strasse
Single Family Houses
Ground Floor
The plans of the three units evolved out of the designs for single family houses in Hottengrund. [153] The depth is held to a minimum in order to allow a maximum exposure. In the end units, the living room is turned to open towards the side, to provide more privacy and to reduce the length of the house.

The project was eventually carried through foundation construction, but in the form of apartment dwellings rather than houses.

omitted
due to copyright

Figure 2-338:
Humboldt Strasse
Apartment Development
Site Plan

Just [154] Planning for single family dwelling on lot at the shore of Schlachtensee in Berlin. As Ms.H.Just was a gymnastic teacher, the house included a exercise room at the lower

153. see MA.2-230
level, in a double height space, with two storey glazing facing northeast out onto the lake. The plan arrangement uses the tripartite organization of the Schminke house, with the addition of an angled porch facing the street and the entry path. The other occupant was to have a pianist, which explains the connection between the two spaces. The plan could not however find financing, all lenders objected to the clearstory in the livingroom. [155]

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-339:
Just house
Main floor

154. The date is from Pfankuch, as the plans in the AdK are undated. The stamp is RKbK, which places it post '35.

155. C.K.Lee
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-340:
Just house
Second floor

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-341:
Just house
Cellar
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-342:
Just house
Elevation NE

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-343:
Just house
Elevation SE
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-344:
Just house
Elevation SW

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-345:
Just house
Elevation NW
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-346:
Just house
Section ab

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-347:
Just house
Section cd
31. Scharf CofO approved

-- MARCH

3. Mohrmann Building department submission. [156] Submitted documents include calculations for iron usage.

Figure 2-348: Mohrmann House Plan

156. (BaT,1) Mrs Mohrmann recollects an earlier design which included flat roofs.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-349:
Mohrmann House
Street Elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-350:
Mohrmann House
Garden Elevation
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-351:
Mohrmann House
North Elevation

Figure 2-352:
Mohrmann House
Framing Plan

21. Mohrmann Project reviewed re:
Survey(setbacks) [157] 25. Mohrmann Project reviewed re: Wohnsiedlung
31. Legal basis created to proceed with confiscation of any art not conforming to the NS programme from all publicly accessible collections. [93]

-- APRIL

19. Mohrmann Building permit issued. Only noted objections are to failing notes for specification of structural elements for certain openings. [158] Structural calculations for floor surfaces includes loads for air raid shelter [159]

-- JUNE

28. Enabling law governing the assignment of labor within the construction industry subjects all construction projects to approval of the Ministry of Labor.

-- JUNE

3. York Strasse Diazo: Design for an eight family house in Bremerhaven. Framing plans indicate poured construction in the bath and the kitchen, while wood framing is used for the remainder. The direction of framing is such that the bearing walls, running parallel to the street, can be displaced to accommodate dimensional or topological preferences. He takes advantage of that to extend one apartment into the rear yard, and to create an entry foyer from which one must not pass through the
bearing walls in order to move through the dwelling.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-353:
York Strasse Apartment Building Plan

157. (BaT,6)
158. (BaT,14)
159. (BaT,11-12a)
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-354:
York Strasse Apartment Building
Rear Elevation

15. Heiligensee Site work finalized.

--- AUGUST ---

10. Loeser & Richter Diazó: Site plan for alterations to their factory complex. The program includes accommodations for parking autos and bicycles, for employees lunchroom, changing rooms, and lounges, for an addition to the main factory building, and for a small farm complex. The plan arrangement projects directions present in the Schminke house to unify the spatial composition.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-355:
Loeser & Richter
Factory extension
Site plan

The design for the garage explores principles similar to Haerings Garkau plan. The bearing structure, composed of series of formed concrete frames is draped with a roof which shifts with the changes in elevation, opening to the sky. The closure is accomplished by free standing masonry walls, laid in a cross hatch pattern as at Siemensstadt to indicate their non bearing nature, and by suspended steel framed glass surfaces.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-356:
Loeser & Richter
Garage

-- OCTOBER

13. Letter (Stadtpraesident Berlin(RmF)) instructing that dispensations be allowed on all projects originating from the Generalbauinspektor which would otherwise violate guidelines for construction density, number of floors, or building height. [94] This seems to be yet another step to broaden the powers of the GBI at the expanse of the authority of the BP.

-- SEPTEMBER

5. Loeser & Richter Diazo: Alternate version of factory alteration. The form

93. see 1
of the exterior courtyard, the movement in entering the complex have been more important, and is presented in the curved forms given walls of the buildings. They no longer stand apart, each responding to the internal requirements, and the immediate entry conditions: they act as the kind of ensemble projected by Haering at the Garkau farm complex. [160]

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-357:
Loeser & Richter
Factory extension
Site plan

26. Plans submitted for Bonk House. He was the forest ranger for the State lands in Potsdam, and acquainted with Hermann Mattern. The design developed from the house plans developed for the community in Priort.

160. (Joed.1974) ##?
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-358:
Bonk House
Main Floor Plan

12. RKbK Participation in public cultural events is forbidden for Jews.
OCTOBER

4. Kaiserstrasse 70-84 approved for construction

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-360:
Kaiserstrasse 70-84
Site Plan

According to the correspondence, [161] the approval followed, but did not mark the conclusion of discussion of the solution for the roof form above the balcony at the NE corner of the site. The authorities were for a simplified form, while Scharoun pursued a form which presented each of the component elements (the two arms of the building which meet, and the balconies) as forms to be accepted in the quality of the roof. [162] The discussion was carried

161. (BBV)
over the next year, where Scharoun attempted to continue to develop the forms, while the building authorities required that the design be carried out as approved. The discussion seems to have been carried out on a strictly formal level, yet it is not possible to know what discussions accompanied the letters.

16. Schminke Diazo: design for a farmhouse on the site of the Loeser & Richter factory. The exterior design displays formal elements from traditional farmhouse design (the large entry portal, symmetrical gable roof, the small windows) which Scharoun would have learned in his capacity as an architectural consultant to the reconstruction

162. (BBV.070938)
of east Prussia, combined with surface and linear elements of his 20s programme (curved copings break the direction of a retaining wall as it runs into the ground, the window sill of the end wall curves up into the gable to contain the roof surface rather than letting sit upon the wall, the body of the house and the appended greenhouse are reconciled by making the greenhouse endwall similar to the house, and by continuing the greenhouse roof into the roof of the house).

19. Krueger Application for permission according to National Housing Development Law is approved.

-- DECEMBER

10. Second German architecture exhibition opens in Munich.

28. Mies v.d. Rohe loses his member status in the RKbK because his activity in America does not require that he be a member.

-- NOVEMBER

9. Notification of sale [163] for the site of the Krueger house describes the lot as "Map 4, Parcel Nr 377/0.39 built yardspace, with house garden". The project was an alteration to the existing house.

11. Letter(BpZ(ObmB)) [164] declining to object to the construction of the Krueger house. An architectonic review did not take place because the project site did not fall within the jurisdiction of the "Construction Advisory Plan". The design review was directed at neither architects nor styles, but rather regions. It built on an existing practice in the mayors' offices, to
establish design review boards for neighborhoods, to effect the course of their development.

15. Mohrmann Excavation commenced. [165]

23. Krueger House permit approved. The Krueger house was an alteration of a Gruenewald villa. It followed on the design of new house which could not be realized because materials were in too short supply. [166] The first version appears to have been designed for another site, prior to taking up the design for an alteration to the existing house.

omitted

due to

copyright

Figure 2-362:
Krueger House elevations
163. (BpZ.an der Rehwiese 4)

164. (BpZ.adR4) 1

165. It is noted that the contractor for the project - Alfred Witschel - has been cleared against the list of untrustworthy construction contractors. (BaT,16)

166. (converstaion with C.K.Lee)
Figure 2-364:
Krueger House
Area Plan
The type plans developed for the Neue Heimat demonstrate an hierarchical access system which moves among contained uses. The relation between dimensional constraints of these identified uses and the dimensions and the form of the access and of the larger
continuous spaces is similar to that seen in the single family houses. The plan topology is recalls the Siemensstadt apartments in the clustered organization.

Figure 2-44: Neue Heimat Types Analysis Typology and Elements
Figure 2-45:
Neue Heimat Types

Figure 2-46:
Neue Heimat Types
Analysis
Typology and Elements
Figure 2-47:
Neue Heimat Types

Figure 2-48:
Neue Heimat Types
Analysis
Typology and Elements
The design for the Just House indicates a very open application of contained forms to develop the plan layout.

Figure 2-49: Neue Heimat Types

Figure 2-50: Just House Analysis
While the level of wages has stagnated, the income level of the self-employed professional and the entrepreneur has risen 46 percent since 1934. The percentage of the national wealth held by the upper middle class (Grossbourgeoisie) has risen since 1932 from 19 percent to 28 percent, during the same period as the percentage held by a continuously growing working class has fallen from 60 percent to 52 percent.

-- MARCH

The arrangement of the four spaces which Scharoun arrayed along the southern wall demonstrates his principle to develop spaces of distinct qualities along a single reference surface. [17] In this case, the reference is the surface which encloses the kitchen and the stair and continues in two branches, NE towards the street. One layer defines the northern corner of the house, while the other corresponds with a level change to set off the piano corner and the living room entry from the living room proper. The four spaces developed along this surface: the childrens day room; the dining room; the sitting area; and the study, each have distinct material and spatial qualities corresponding to the particular purpose. The materials change, the ceiling heights change, the degree of enclosure 17. similar to, yet not as strict as the same technique in the work of Slapeta
changes, and differences in the quality closure wall make each space independent. Yet the constant presence of the reference wall unifies them into one place. The differentiation in material quality between the rear wall and the closure walls reinforces this unitity as it causes the individual spaces implied by the closure to continue beyond the physical boundary: since there is no element to correspond to the rear wall, its territory has no boundary: it subsumes the individual spaces. This is even more so where the respective geometry differs at these two distinct levels of the formal hierarchy. The individual spaces are developed within a clear geometry, [18] to meet the immediate requirements set by use, the next level is organized to reconcile topological constraints, those set by passage and view, whereby the individual relative and absolute dimension becomes more important than correspondence among dimensions and dimensional consistency.

The diagrams of the Mohrmann House indicate the transformation from the ideal form to the final design.

18. whereby the form is made clear and complete in relation to the degree it is to be isolated from the surroundings. This is seen most readily in the dining / living / study progression. The dining room is a focused form, to separate the use from the outside, yet it is less than half complete, to link it to the ongoing internal space. The exterior living room wall is a single flat surface, which invites passage both along and across it. The study is contained within a rectangular form which defines it on almost three sides, thereby setting it apart from all other spaces, and strictly controlling the access.
Figure 2-51: 
Mohrmann House
Ideal form and Transformation to accommodate site conditions

Figure 2-52: 
Contained Uses Identified and Transformed According to Spatial Program
The farming economy has deteriorated severely, precipitating the flight from the land to the cities. The shortage of farm workers leads to the installation of stricter labor regulations: compulsory work hours are extended; all young women seeking industrial work must first carry out a year of land or domestic service work. 60 hour work weeks are regulated. Extra pay is eliminated for overtime. The right to change place of work is regulated.

-- SEPTEMBER

The Bonk house plans indicate that Scharoun was willing to carry type design to reapply a design developed for another client. The plan indicates contained spaces used to define zones within the house.

Figure 2-53: Bonk House Analysis
9. Kristallnacht. Jewish owned businesses and residences are destroyed, Jewish citizens are arrested and murdered. 28. Reichs Police regulations for the public appearances of Jews: they are excluded from public events and precluded from attending school.

2.1.23.:: 1939

The plan for the Weidhaas house concentrates the contained uses to the extreme north of the site. It uses them to develop a surface along which it begins to define the public spaces.

Figure 2-54:
Weidhaas House
Analysis
Main Plan

The street elevation demonstrates a selfconscious composition of horizontal edges and roof gables.
Industrial sickness has risen 74% since 1934. The work day is up to 14 hours in some industries. Since 1934 1.5Mil small scale farmers have abandoned farming for industrial employment. Since 1933 700,000 artisans have given up their trades to become industrial laborers.

-- FEBRUARY

The Endell House plan indicates a very elaborate reference surface and contained volumes placed to develop partial closure for the public zone.
Figure 2-56: Endell House Analysis Main Floor Plan

The South elevation shows a determined composition of horizontal lines and roof gables which is similar to the Weidhass design. [19]

19. see MA.2-55.
-- MARCH

4. By law artisans who cannot find employment suited to their skills must accept positions in other trades.

-- APRIL

The efforts since 1933 to force women from the labor market are now reversed in the face of the scarcity of workers for armaments production and as part of plans to draw the male workers into the military.

-- AUGUST

26. Food rationing by means of ration cards is introduced.
-- SEPTEMBER

1. WWII commences with the invasion of Poland.

-- OCTOBER

16. wage raises are outlawed.
Slapeta executes the Misauer House.

Silbermann Garden bath house.
Figure 2-365: Silbermann bath house

Comprises modelled masonry masses, set off from the earth by sloping, and slanting glass enclosure. In addition, the ceiling begins an arch - but doesn't return towards the ground, thereby helping further to draw the outside in through the glass.

Weidhaas [167] The house was planned for a separated couple. The man was a publisher, and a marine officer. He was transferred to Hamburg before the war, so it is understandable if the house was never carried out. [168]
167. Pfankuch locates the Weidhaas project in this year. Since it went through six versions, it could easily have taken that long, yet the only dated documentation is the letter from Weidhaas in 1943.269

168. This version is likely to have been the first version, since the lot is much smaller than the others, indicating that additional land was acquired to accommodate the needs of the program. It is also in the sketched hand, with colored rendering as if it is a presentation set. Yet from the graphics, the elements present in the elevations (the wide band of windows, the flat roof, the flat vertical surfaces ), and the plan arrangement (single open living space, directly accessed from the entry,...) it would seem as if the design must have happened much earlier in the period.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-367:
Weidhass house
Version a
Second floor

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-368:
Weidhass house
Version a
Street elevation

The next version shows a marked change in style, in programm, and in arrange-
The massing and the facade elements are drawn from the traditional style used for other houses of the time, the program has been expanded to the partitioned middle class household.

169. (garage, covered entry, extended living area, dining room (not nook), parents room, guest room, bedrooms for parents and children, bathrooms on each floor, and storage in the cellar and attic.)
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-370:
Weidhass house
Version b
Second floor plan

Version c shows a modified arrangement
for the same programme. The only changes
are to the foundation and to the roof,
from the possibly rejected gabel ends to
a hip roof. As this is the first drawing
at 1:100, collecting all plans on one
sheet, it is likely to have been the
building department set, and as such
more sensitive to their demands. The
organization, on the other hand, has
evolved in a more ideosynchratic manner:
walls are now curved, in manner
reminiscent of Breslau and Schlemmer, to
join spaces, and the layout employs the
tripartite scheme of Schminke, and FLW
to link two smaller wings to the main
body of the house.
Figure 2-371:
Weidhass house
Version a
Cellar plan

Figure 2-372:
Weidhass house
Version a
Ground plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-373:
Weidhass house
Version a
Second floor plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-374:
Weidhass house
Version a
Street elevation
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-375:
Weidhass house
Version a
Elevation S

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-376:
Weidhass house
Version a
Elevation O
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-377:
Weidhass house
Version a
Elevation N

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-378:
Weidhass house
Version a
Section

Version d seems to be suggestions returned to HS from Weidhaas. A diazo
set of drawings from version c has been used as the basis to glue down snippets from various contemporary documentary books, and overdraw new possibilities for the layout.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-379:
Weidhass house
Version d

Version 'f' seems to have accommodated the requests from d, setting the use area as a progression from front to rear of the lot, facing south. The curves of the entrance progression, which had served to accomplish the directional transitions, have been replaced with straight walls, and the curves are used exclusively as a use edge in the living room.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-380:
Weidhass house
Version f
Second floor plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-381:
Weidhass house
Version f
Street elevation

In version e, the rectilinear mass is
even more dominant. The living area is presented volumetrically as an appendage to the main mass, with the curved geometry setting it yet further apart.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-382:
Weidhass house
Version e
Cellar plan
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-383:
Weidhass house
Version e
Second floor plan

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-384:
Weidhass house
Version e
Section ab
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-385:
Weidhass house
Version e
Section cd

version g, shows a major change in presentation style, apparently ink rather than pencil drawings, black line rather than brown line. The exterior elements are similar to the Silverman bathhouse addition: glazed panels added horizontally to generate broad surfaces, each of which takes on the same formal value, whether it is opaque or glazed.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-386:
Weidhass house
Version g
Cellar Plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-387:
Weidhass house
Version g
Ground Plan
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-388:
Weidhass house
Version g
Second Floor Plan

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-389:
Weidhass house
Version g
Section
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-390:
Weidhass house
Version g
Elevation O

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-391:
Weidhass house
Version g
Elevation S
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-392:
Weidhass house
Version g
Elevation W

-- JANUARY --

9. Mohrmann Witschel submitted a calculation for the total board-foot lumber requirements for construction of the house. [170]

18. Notification of sale [171] for the site of the Endell house describes the lot as "Map 4, Parcel Nr.650/15 yard space am kleinen Wannsee", significantly failing to identify existing structures [172]

170. (BaT, 23)
171. (BaZ.am_Kleinen_Wannsee_30b)
172. see Krueger case 201.
Figure 2-393: Endell Site Environ

30. Mohrmann In letter (SpB(ObmB)) from the Oberbuergermeister to the Stadtpraesident requesting a coupon for the 31.24 Cbm wood which the house will require, it is remarked that the construction project does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Four-Year-Plan. [173]

-- MARCH

20. The firehouse in Berlin, Koepenicker Strasse is the site where ~5000 paintings, drawings, and other works of graphic arts, culled from the works removed from the museums, are burned.

94. (GSA.R41.Nr3646)
Loeser & Richter Diaz: Design for the extension a factory building. It adds a story, appends a stair tower and adds a loading dock to the building.

Although very little of the mass of the structure is changed, the minor additions reorder the facade in modern terms: the existing vaulted windows are replaced with thin section metal framed windows, proportioned to resemble the shape of the facade; the windows in the new upper story are held back from the original surface, to reduce the mass of the additional floor. In order to balance the composition, the wall surface at the end opposite the stair tower is left unbroken at those places which correspond to the corners of the stair tower, while the loading dock extends continuously from the stair tower to the position it would occupy were the building symmetrical. The right wall is extended up past the roof surface to bind the roof structure which would otherwise seem to pull away to the left. The form of the stair tower contributes to this composition by presenting strongly rounded corners which tend to open questions about how fixed its position might be with respect to the surface beyond.

173. (BaT,p22) The result of this is that the office of the Generalbauinspekteur has no direct authority to review the project. The only possible influence is indirect, through recommendations to the Baupolizei.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-394:
Loeser & Richter
Factory extension
Rear elevation

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-395:
Loeser & Richter
Factory extension
Stair tower Plan
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-396:
Loeser & Richter
Factory extension
Stair tower Section

2. Mohrmann Letter (ObmB(SpB))
furnishing coupon for 30 Cbm. construction lumber. [174]
22. Mohrmann Richtfest [175]

174. (BaT,26)
175. (AM.HS)
Figure 2-397:
Mohrmann House
Construction Photograph

22. Plans for the Endell House submitted. The submission included structural calculations, and statements of wood and iron use. Three distinct forms figure in the appearance the house presents as one approaches:
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-398:
Endell House
Site plan

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-399:
Endell House
South elevation

the entry, a single story wing at the end of the drive, in which the brick base of the building is drawn even with
the top of the doors, links the act of entry with the ground;

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due to
copyright

Figure 2-400:
Endell House
Entrance

a stucco faced cubic mass, set upon a low brick sockle and topped with a hip roof and presents nine regularly disposed windows on the street facade and accommodates the families private life, at the same time as it presents a controlled public image of that life;
Figure 2-401:
Endell House
Street Facade

and a rather open, single story wing, sheltered by landscaping from view from the street, extended across the rear of the yard, to a covered patio at the north end of the site, brings the private life, in various relations, back into contact with the garden and nature.
The floor elevations have been set to strengthen the sense of progression. One enters a half level below the main floor, through the dark brick of the garage wing into, or behind, the contained center volume. After ascending from the entry, one changes direction to move transversely across the site, commanding a view over the dining and living rooms, back down into the sun, and the garden.
The appearance each zone is composed to communicate, its role in the larger order, without depending on an overriding compositional or dimensional system.

In the interior, the ceiling forms distinguish the private, contained zone, with flat, low ceilings which continue indefinitely, bounded only by the walls, while the living zone presents a vaulted ceiling which, through the directed quality draws one down into the living room while presenting numerous vaulted forms at various positions in the field of view to linking through resemblance the displaced components of the space [176]
and intensifies the illumination falling through the windows onto the garden, thereby creating a link back to the outdoors at the same time as it concentrates one's presence within the space itself.

On the exterior, the medium is a common family of formal elements: the glazing, the board-and-batten doors, the brick sockle. The composition itself takes place in the course of walking through the space. It is at that time that the individual formal quality of each zone takes on a meaning.

The closed, or open, quality of a given zone contributes to its quality, establishing or inhibiting connections to other places, other activities. In addition this contained quality is built upon to develop the passage through the site, and the house.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-406:
Endell House
Permit Plan
(redrawn c.'50s)

22. BpZ begins a checklist on the
Endell House. [177] Aside from
categories for technical review, it includes items: Is notification at the RKK necessary; Has the designer been barred from practice; Is the construction contractor untrustworthy; along with a list of numerous offices from whom approval must be obtained.

-- MARCH

6. Mohrmann Letter (Bat-BP(HS)) requesting retroactive approval of changes to foundation and to interior layout necessitated by site conditions. [178] 14. Mohrmann Letter (BaT-Bp(AW)) reporting that the concrete foundation work and pouring of columns (Betonstuerze) have been completed. [179]

18. Yorkstrasse Letter (BBV(HH)) [180] submitting the planned apartment house.

25. Yorkstrasse Letter (BBV(Arbeitsamt Unterweser)) inquiring if the regulations for reductions of construction materials have been met by the project.

29. Yorkstrasse Memo (BBV) reviewing the project. The local construction ban did apply to the project, yet it was approved contingent upon reimbursement of street development costs. (18.IV.39)

177. (see BpZ.???).

178. (BaT,29)

179. (BaT,28)

180. (BBV.Yorkstrasse Sammelakte)
-- APRIL

18. Mohrmann Letter (BaT(KM)) Request for rough construction inspection.

-- JUNE

30. An auction of works selected from those removed from German museums take place in Luzern.

-- MAY

6. Yorkstrasse Letter (Kommandantur der Befestigungen v. Nordfriesenland(BBV)) inquiring if the project may be approved.

-- JUNE

7. Endell permit approved.
8. Mohrmann Approval of rough construction. [181]

181. (Bat,36)
Figure 2-407: Mohrmann House Construction

Figure 2-408: Mohrmann House Construction

The photographs of the site indicate that there was a marked decline in the quality of the technology used in
construction, compared with the state of the practice in the early 30s. Since the construction of the Weissenhof exhibition, [182] there had been no improvement in the resources available to single family dwelling construction. While the military situation certainly contributed to this, that itself was significant.

12. Yorkstrasse Letter(BBV(KdBN)) passing the project for further approval.

-- NOVEMBER

15. Ban of all non-military construction above cubic meters.

-- OCTOBER

18. Kaiserstrasse apartments CofO approved. Before approving the project the BBV disapproved design aspects from the roof to the entry door detailing, yet always on strictly formal terms.

182. see 7
Figure 2-409:
Kaiserstrasse 70-84 Street View

2.3.24.:: 1940

29. Rosenberg given task to found "Institute for NS Research and Teaching".

2.4.24.:: 1940

-- JANUARY

5. Yorkstrasse Letter (A. Scharoun (BBV)) rescinding the building permit, as the construction of the project is not being carried out. It was not executed due to the lack of materials.

-- MARCH

18. Mohrmann CofO granted. [183]
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-410:
Mohrmann House
Dining Room View

183. (BaT,45)
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-411:
Mohrmann House
Living Room View
towards NW,

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-412:
Mohrmann House
Living Room View
towards S. and garden

21. Mohrmann Asbuilt plans approved
as retroactive addenda /alteration to building permit. [184]

-- MAY

17. Endell House approved through rough construction stage.

-- JULY

6. As part of an inventory of the works of art and documents in public and private parisian collections and archives, the stocks of the the city's art and antique dealers are confiscated. This undertaking was the first phase of an effort which was planned to have extended across europe.

17. Secret police are to be employed to carry out confiscation.

-- SEPTEMBER

18. Endell House CofO aproved.

-- NOVEMBER

15. Ley named National Commissioner for Postwar Social Housing Construction [95].

nd. Goering orders the facilities of the air force to be used to transport confiscated cultural works to Germany.
November

19. Final honorar payment for the Hottengrund housing development. [185].

Research contract for the National Research Society on central laundry facilities. The contract may have included planning research for integrated communities.

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-413:
Integrated Community Design

184. (BaT, 38-41). Two significant changes occurred: the cellar plan indicates that the curved wall in the stair well was an modification during construction; the plan of the first floor shows openings executed as segment arches which had not been noted on the original submission. It would have likely been a change in order to reduce the use of structural iron.

185. total RM 23.950
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-414:
Integrated Community Design

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-415:
Integrated Community Design
The designs, all from Scharoun's hand, demonstrate varying degrees of correspondence to a strict NS formulation. Since they are not dated, it would not be possible to identify a progression, yet it is noted that he was, just as he had done in the twenties, accepting as convention and experimenting with bodies of design principles.
41.3 percent of German women are employed. The average work week is 50.4 hours for men and 44.5 hours for women.

-- NOVEMBER

The NS programme proceeded on the basis of the same image as did the modern programme of the twenties, the difference on the level of ideology was not always sufficient to distinguish between the physical environments projected by any two designs. The projections from the twenties for minimal housing settlements were often, according to the same body of criteria, no better than projections in the forties.

Scharoun's New Year's greetings included the following ironic verse: [34]

Stellt auf den Tisch
das Glas mit Rum-ersetzten
die Gummikonfitüren holt herbei
und lasst von Weinachten
uns heuer schwaetzen
als waers wie einst:
" bezugsscheinfrei!"

-- APRIL

25. Any form of income augmentation, even through the acceptance of additional work in off hours, is forbidden.

-- JUNE

22. Germany declared war against the Soviet Union. The date marks the first marked impact of wartime conditions on the domestic environment and the beginning of widespread discontentment. [35]

-- JULY

Biskupsky drawings include yet more examples from the sections Scharoun had developed to contend with the spatial complexity of the houses, to display the various dimensional limitations, and to diagram the connections fostered in section.
9. German Ministry of Information publicizes the impending victory in Russia.

31. The "Iron Reserve" is created: a certain percentage of the wages of each worker are deducted and placed in an escrow account, from which they are to be withdrawn at earliest twelve months after the conclusion of the war.

34. (AM.HS)

35. H.K. Smith liked the change to that which he experienced in America during the Great Depression. This signifies not only the magnitude of the change, but also the undisturbed atmosphere which must have reigned up to that point. Smith describes in very colorful detail the impact the war had had on life in Berlin to that point. While one may discount his view as that of a privileged foreign reporter, his observations do support a belief that the German society undertook to maintain the quality of conservative bourgeois comforts in spite of the circumstances. The phenomena has two meanings: on one hand the people sought to make the best of the conditions over which they had little control, on the other the conditions presented, in many ways, so little a deviation from previous circumstances, that there was not always cause to notice [36]. The events also present insights into the workings of the NS control mechanisms, the delicate balance of material incentives and threat: when the conditions are good, the favored reap the benefits [37]; when the conditions decline, the uncertain are threatened with expulsion from the selected class (the arrests and internments serve as warnings) in order to coerce their allegiance. 1

36. As Jo Zimmerman expressed it: "The rolls were always fresh in the morning...."

37. (SmitHo.1942.p100)
8. Hitler begins to mention the internal opposition as a threat to the stability. [38] Whereas the arts had continued to figure as targets for denouncements, the activities against political opponents had proceeded mostly in the background since the government had consolidated its position in '34.

-- DECEMBER

1. Hitler's speech draws yet more strongly one coercive phrasing to silence potential opponents [39]
Voelkers Das Grundrisswerk appears:
The body of the book presents the plans, headings and axonometrics for more than a thousand architectural designs, organized according to program type. The introduction attempts to find the minimal cross heading between the 20s programme and the NS programme. He tauts the plan as a document of the culture, but seeks its origins in objective conditions as opposed to ideology. The projects include numerous modern (pre-33) and international designs, the index is multilingual. It a
remarkable document to a desire to maintain contact within the profession, outside of the ideologically directed channels, perhaps also evidence of the relaxing of those restrictions. By 1942 the RKBK had receded, and the attention was on conducting the war. Yet naive references to The National Center for Scientific Information Exchange [97] as a source for copies of the referenced articles takes on new meaning given the level of destruction in Berlin by 1943. a double meaning in light of the level of destruction

nd. Mr Dittman joins Scharoun [98]

2.4.25.: 1941
-- MAY

1. The RKBK president threatens to take punitive measures against any practitioner found guilty of producing "degenerate" art. [99]

6. Haering Studies for design of a dwelling: The geometric distinction between continuous, open, passage space and the contained, private, use spaces
is pronounced. The structural deployment reinforces that, columns are set out in association [100] with passage.

Figure 2–84: studies for a dwelling plan
(JoedJ1965, f118)

27. Modern graphic art works are burned on the terrace of the Tuileries.
19. The RKbK conducts an investigation of Ruegenberg's political reliability in the course of reenrolling him. The application was occasioned by his desire to take commissions from the GBI for furnishing exhibition pavilions. The stipulation placed on the contract was that he be a RKbK member.

13. Biskupski letter proposing program for the house at the Tetzen-See.

2.3.26.:: 1942

95. Sozialenwohnungsbau

96. Works documented include projects from Eiermann, Gropius, Haesler, Scharoun, Wright, Wurster, Klein and Luckhardt - long after their works had disappeared from histories, and notably without elevations.

97. Reichszentrale fuer wissentschaftlich Berichtserstat tung, Unter den Linden, Berlin

98. (C.K.Lee)

99. see 1

100. association: a a technique of transferring conviction in the appropriateness of a configuration, off communicating the intended purpose of the place by placing objects of identifiably distinct qualities in visual or physical proximity with the intended quality in order to have their meaning accepted simply as if it were, by habit, on faith that it is
30. Policy for the Planning and Design of Cities in the Annexed Eastern German Territories [101] It presents the official version of the principles of the "organic" regional and urban planning. The term, which had been used by Haering in the twenties to identify a particular correspondence between form and use which was aimed at individual development, has been pushed to the extreme of its connotative capacity, to signify a completely planned and regulated relation among communities of different sizes and natures, between industrial, urban, and cultural development, and among individuals, directed uniformly toward colonising territory and transforming it into an area which could not be separated from the remainder of the country. Fundamental principles which correspond closely to the Modern groundrules developed in the twenties are employed here to achieve the ideological goals of the fascist programme.

Where they share propositions on the image level, and differ on the ideological level, the discrepancies on the concrete level, that is in the formal principle governing projected designs, are even more extreme: in the SS program, as is typical for fascist proposals, the explicit principles are far removed from physical implications,

101. (AdK.HS) It was filed among correspondence out of the fifties, most likely and originates from Scharoun's position as director of development for Berlin in the period after 1945.
the design proceeds according to a tacit set of rules, which are of course understood by any practitioner suited to be named to a position where they could be exercised. The presentation concentrates instead on conceptual, and administrative relations, satisfied to name the components, and implying the compositional rules.

2.4.26:: 1942

ND.

A house was built for the Otto Weigand family in Borgsdorf, north of Berlin.

Figure 2-417:
Weigand House
Garden view
Figure 2-418:
Weigand House
Garden view

Figure 2-419:
Weigand House
Street view
Figure 2-420:  
Weigand House  
Street Elevation

Figure 2-421:  
Weigand House  
Garden Elevation
Figure 2-422:
Weigand House
North Elevation

Figure 2-423:
Weigand House
Rear Elevation
Figure 2-424:
Weigand House
Main Floor Plan

Figure 2-425:
Weigand House
Second Floor Plan
Figure 2-426: Living Room

Figure 2-427: View from Living Room towards dining room
3. Letter (HS(RKbK)) [102] surveying the nature of the practice of all RKbK members. HS practice comprises a
military bunker for the GBI Berlin, the Reinickendorf housing development for GWG, preliminary studies for postwar housing construction under contract from Neue Heimat, and preliminary studies for postwar housing construction for GWG. The office maintained 2.5 technical employees.

-- MARCH

13. Housing development for the GWG in the Humboldtstrasse ready to begin the masonry work [186]

-- AUGUST

23. Scharoun The office burns.

-- SEPTEMBER

6. Biskupski siteplan from the groundbook.

186. (BDC.HS)
102. (BDC,HS)
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-430:  
Biskupski House  
NW View

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-431:  
Biskupski House  
Upper Floor Plan
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-432:
Biskupski Plan
Main Plan

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-433:
Biskupski House
Sections
23. **Scharoun** Second office burns. Moves to Wilmersdorferstrasse 95.
2.2.26.: 1942

The wage for a skilled laborer has fallen from 95.5pf to 80.8pf for males and from 60.3pf to 52.3pf for females from 1928 to 1942.

--- JANUARY ---

20. The "Final Solution" is concluded at the "Wannsee Conference".

38. (Smith.1942.p71)
39. (Smith.1942.p71)
see page 1
14. The Reichs Labor Court rules that employers have the right to levy pecuniary fines against their workers, who in turn have no recourse to a higher authority.

-- MAY

12. The first documented concentration camp exterminations take place.

-- SEPTEMBER

Composite section appears in the design for the Biskupski house.

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-58:
Biskupski House
Composite Section
Figure 2-59: Analysis section

The section indicates the use of the contained kitchen to develop the horizontal reference surface. The plan indicates that the same contained volume is used in the house plan and, together with the garage, in the site plan to develop the transition from public to private.
The plans for furnishing the Schminke guest room indicate the duplicity of Scharoun's programme: when the latitude was there to produce with modern forms and materials, he continued to apply the same formal propositions he had in the first design.

2.1.27... 1943

ND.

The plan for the layout of the Mueller-Oerlinghausen Kitchen indicates how Scharoun arranged utilitarian spaces according to use dimensions. [20]
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-61:
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration
Kitchen Layout

2.2.27.: 1943

The average work week is up to 49.1 hours.

-- MARCH

APRIL-JUNE

50000 people die in the decimation of the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw.

-- JULY

Only 35000 draftees instead of the demanded 1.3Mil. 20. Stauffenberg executed for his part in the attempt on Hitlers life.

20. see also MA.2-443
18. Peoples Army constituted: all men between 16 and 60 are subject.
6. Letter (RKbK(HS)) [103]: HS turns to the RKbK for assistance to acquire the equipment and supplies needed for his practice.

-- DECEMBER

5. Permit [187] for apartment alteration in B. Mueller-Oerlinghausen's studio denied, in keeping with the wartime construction ban. [188]

Schminke Diazö: Suggestions for the furnishing of the guestroom. Elevations continue the principles of graphic composition which had been applied at the time of the initial house design.

187. (AdK.HS)

188. It was "left up to him" to resubmit the application after the conclusion of the war. The phrasing was commonplace in such building permit cases, as if it were just a matter of a short time until everything would be back to normal.
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Interior alterations to a house purchased in order to escape the destruction in Berlin. The three (four) sheets describe living, dining and kitchen (study) area in the house, they are at the scale drawn 1:50.

*omitted due to copyright*

Figure 2-434:
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration
Dining Area
Plan
Figure 2-435:
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration
Dining Area
View

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-436:
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration
Kitchen
Plan
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-437:
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration
Living Area
plan

Figure 2-438:
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration
Living Area
View

locating the finish work to be done and the materials to be used. The
chimney has been left at the center of the Living area, but disconnected from the adjacent walls, so that it screens, rather than shut off the study behind. The spaces are defined by surfaces which, in turn, are constantly shifting to accommodate the use, light, passage conditions at the particular place in the rooms. Even in the kitchen, where the geometry remains orthogonal, and the design is mostly the addition of components, their placement is such that the generated space is correct for the particular contingencies.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-439:
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration
Kitchen diagram

nd. Peter Pfankuch joins Scharoun's office. [104]
AE.1943.62

-- FEBRUARY

29. Weidhass Letter (HS(W)): likes plans, wants to wait to decide until III.43, invites visit.

-- JULY

nd. C.K.Lee ceases to work in the HS office.
nd. Trains leave two to three times weekly to transport confiscated art works to Germany.
2.3.28.::: 1944

-- DECEMBER

ND.

As conditions in Berlin deteriorated, Ferdinand Moeller attempted to carry out an addition to his house at the Zermutzelsee as a refuge for associates. Diazo: Sheet of drawings for addition wing. [189]

103. (BDC.HS)
104. (C.K.Lee)

189. lettered address "Wilmersdorferstrasse 95" places it late 1943 early 1944.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-440:
Moeller Addition
NW View

The facade arrangement emphasizes the horizontal continuity from window, placing sliding shutters (similar to those on the Baensch north elevation MA.2-166), setting the lintels off as a distinct material, and arranging the window bars horizontally, to create a horizontal zone which carries across into the existing house in order to tie the two parts together. The roof of the addition seeks to unify the two parts where it extends the size of the lowest surface of the existing roof and terminates it with a hip shifted to take on the direction of the existing porch overhang.
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-441:
Moeller Addition
SE Elevation

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-442:
Moeller Addition
Alternative

The plans for the addition present alternative means to furnish guest rooms, a common room, and a studio,
based on a similar relation to the existing house. Both attempt to create an enclosed court on the uphill side - the smaller version of the addition even going to the extent of pushing a small volume off to the east in order to claim sufficient space - and retaining a path between the old and the addition.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-443:
Moeller Addition
Site Development
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-444:
Moeller Addition
Site development
alternative

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-445:
Moeller Addition
Alternative
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-446:
Moeller Addition
Alternative

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-447:
Moeller Addition
Alternative

The internal organization sets direction of access from entry/dining area to living area at the far end, and
enters sleeping and cooking places perpendicular from that path.

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-448:
Moeller Addition
VIII.44 version

omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-449:
Moeller Addition
version

The section demonstrates that Scharoun
continued to transform the symmetrical enclosure to suit the site and programme conditions. The curved ceiling is used again along with displaced panels (as in Strauss), while the plan indicates that he was beginning to apply the principle to the overall form: the unified form retains its identity, as compared to the Strauss or Mohrmann houses, while accommodating the special condition.

2.4.28.:: 1944

ND.

Zermuetzel Shelter: Design for evacuation shelters to go on the Moeller property.

-- JULY

25. Moeller Letter (FM(HS)): Discussing instructions to be given to a contractor "as the occasion offers" to have door installed in a bedroom of the main house. Implies that the contractor was engaged to do construction elsewhere on the property. nd. Moeller Diazo: [190] Sections through addition.

-- AUGUST

15 Letter (LS(HS)) [191]

-- SEPTEMBER

14. Rittmeister
omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-450:
Rittmeister house
Ground Plan

190. numbered (PF.VII.44) etc
191. (AS.HS) 2
Figure 2-451:
Rittmeister house
Second Floor plan

omitted
due to
copyright

Figure 2-452:
Rittmeister house
Section

The section shows heavy timber framing. The second floor plan employs distinction in levels of closure to reinforce the direction of movement and
use in the bedrooms, and hall. The two side walls are heavier, the cross walls very light.

-- OCTOBER

nd. Moeller Diazo: [192] Details for the execution of the addition wing.
T.1943.68

2.1.28.: 1944

2.2.28.: 1944

2.1.29.: 1945

2.2.29.: 1945

SH.1943.30
2.3.29.:: 1945

2.4.29.:: 1945

nd. Zentrale Waescherei

2.3.30.:: 1946

Haering Design for a four family house: organization along a hard edge; geometric differentiation is applied to the individual use spaces.

192. numbered (PF.VII.44) - (PF.X.44)
Design for dwelling: (V.46 and XI.46) begins to employ proposition of geometrical differentiation within individual spaces, within volume of the house, and among structures (house garage).

Figure 2-86:
Design for dwelling
(JoedJ1965,f127-128)
nd. The proposals for a house for Fritz Schminke in Celle use the asynchronous arrangement to adapt the very limited site to the program. The roof heights are set according to the scale of the space, their slope marks the center of the house at the same time as it designates two separate zones, the public, representational, and the private, or service.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-453:
Schminke House
Elevations / Roof plan

The plan depends on two highly enclosed spaces on the entrance side to define the access path, and on the study and piano nooks which define the extent of the east, to create the larger living space. The differentiated application of bearing wall and steel frame construction strengthens the distinction [193] made in the use quality within the house, and links more strongly the larger zone of the living room with the garden to the south. The smaller uses adjacent to the living area make this technique more apparent, where they, through their qualities of enclosure, and their size, begin to establish some independence of use from the larger spaces.
In the proposals for the Hansa Viertel Housing, planned in conjunction with the 1955 building exhibition, one sees the essential quality of the design techniques developed on the occasion of the thirties housing plans:

193. see Haerings 1941 design for a house using such a hybrid structure to develop qualitative spatial distinctions. Scharoun's first Schminke project had begun to do this, yet that first begins to achieve similar successes where the structure runs off registration with a structural grid.
where the regimented structure, and the limiting outer form have fallen away, only the topological configuration remains. [194] Each significant place in the house is called out in the section; the paths from one to the next are indicated, and that definition which is necessary to distinguish the spaces and to protect them from the elements (the enclosure for the garage, the "tentlike" roof, the open sundeck). Beyond this order, there is no organizing system employed to create the

graphic impression of coherence. Similar developments are visible in the plan,

194. see 132.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-456:
Hansa Viertel
House Type 2
Plan

where the spaces are arranged as layered series of uses, contained or open depending on the privacy desired, where the single means to locate a place is through its relation to another space or to some quality, such as light, or depth of enclosure. The principle is similar to that which informs the Mohrmann house [195] where the hard, north edge is no longer limited to a rectilinear geometry. The spaces on the north and west surfaces, the garage, the smaller bedrooms and workrooms, serve as a screening layer for the more private regions. They also act, as the first compositional objects, to define the direction of access within the next region, and to imply some of the

195. see 190
dimensional conditions: the inner edge becomes the outer edge with which the next series of spaces works to define the access.

![Plan Diagram](image)

Figure 2-457:
Hansa Viertel
Plan Diagram

At the next layer, the transition to the garden, the second layer of rooms acts to define initial dimensional and topological distinctions among the spaces, the ground work in the garden is placed in relation to these indicated spaces to create from them the final places.

nd. wonolette apartment dwelling types. In the larger of the two versions, he is beginning to use the spatial quality of the bath tub, and of the bath, as a source for differentiation in the domestic environment.
nd. Unidentified house designs for a single storey compact dwelling. Roof section shows hip and/or double shed roofs. Stored with the materials from the thirties but without dating or identification.
omitted due to copyright

Figure 2-460:
Unidentified House Plan
T.1943.68

2.1.30.:: 1946

2.2.30.:: 1946

2.1.31.:: 1948

2.2.31.:: 1948
AE.1948.67

2.3.31.:: 1948

Haering Design for settlement; Design for dwelling:

Figure 2-88:


show geometric basis come into its
own, no longer used to qualify the individual spaces, rather applied as an overriding order which must be kept in the mind in order to serve its purpose.

2.4.30.:: 1946

2.3.32.:: 1953

-- FEBRUARY

5. Letter (HS(Walter Rossow)) presenting the position maintained by the reconstituted Ring regarding the reinstatement of Hans Stephan as director of the Office of Planning in Berlin. [105] The case they made to Senator Mahler demonstrates the purpose which the members of the Ring themselves recognized for their professional association and propounds certain political criteria which are to be applied to designers, according to the society which they are to serve. The subjective judgement of Stephan's work figures only secondarily in their argument. Behind their argument is the belief: the atmosphere during the NS rule was established by the government, and accepted, to varying degrees, by those who chose to continue to practice. One was faced by the choice, make accommodations or cease to practice. Only after the war did it become possible to question that particular set of political values, yet only relative to the values which the new government had set out as its ideal. The converse of this proposition is that the values applied in the 30s, and as such the program realized by any practitioner could not be questioned in absolute terms, rather only in regard to the modern ideals as they were developing pre33 or as they
were hoped to have been developing post45.

2.4.31::: 1948

2.4.32::: 1953

T.1943.68

2.1.32::: 1953

Letter(HS(HH)) The efforts undertaken by the members of the Ring to reconstitute themselves after the war indicates their conviction that architecture was in fact linked strongly, as a practice, to the political context. Their efforts during the twenties were directed towards governmental agencies whom they had viewed as interfering with the progress of their practice, and towards other professional organizations who opposed their interests. [21]

2.2.32::: 1953

21. (AdK.HS.PC) 4
Appendix A

Documentation
Documents

2.5 Documents

I have included these documents in order to give the reader some indication of the context of Scharoun's practice. In order to keep the representation as immediate as possible, they have been left in the original German. Translation would have altered the phrasing and the particular choice of words, both of which figured in the NS exercise of power and in any efforts to survive in those times.
AdK.Rostock Town Hall 1

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AdK. Rostock Town Hall.2
Ring documents.1

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2. (AdK.HS)
Ring documents.2
Ring documents.3
Ring documents.4

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3. (AdK.HS)
4. which is, in itself, a political action.
Ring documents.5
2.8 >>Neugestaltung<< regulations

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5. (BA.R41.nr591)

6. notations from the recipient
>>Neugestaltung<< regulations.2
KDAI documents

2.9 KDAI documents

The following documents present both the radical, reactionary nature of the KDAI and the conservative side.
KDAI documents.

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7. (BA.561.nr66)
KDAI documents.3

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8. (BA.R56I.nr66)
KDAI documents.4
KDAI documents.5

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2.10 KDAI Platform Speech

Wir sind uns der Grosse und Schwere unserer Aufgaben bewusst. Wir gehen aber auch an sie mit vollster Verantwortungsfreude heran, denn der Aufbau von Volk und Staat ist nur dann gesichert, wenn jeder einzelne Berufskollege, ob mit oder ohne akademischer Berufsvorbildung, sich freimacht von Egoismus, Materialismus und Eigenduenkelei, der in jedem Kollegen seines Standes ein vollwertiges, ebenfalls nur dienendes Glied fuer Volk und Vaterland sieht, getreu unserem Grundsatz: >>Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz!<< Uber die Einzelheiten der zu beschreitenend Wege sowie die besonderen Aufgaben des KDAI hier zu sprechen, wuerde zu weit Fuehren. Das ist vielmehr Aufgabe interner Arbeit der zu bildenden Hauptgruppen und Fachschaften. [10]

Usere Verhaeltnis, unsere Forderung zu den vielen, allzu vielen Berufsverbaenden ist wie folg zu umreissen:


2. Vereinheitlichung ihrer Arbeit auf der Basis des nationalen Regierungsprogramms.

3. Ausschaltung aller Klassengegensatze, die das alte System schuf nach der Parole >>Hie Akademiker - hie Mittelschultechniker<<.

4. Anerkennung jeglicher aufbaufordernder Arbeit, die geignet ist, Berufsehre und Berufsstolz aller Schichten der Architekten und INgenieur zu heben.

10. The tension created by mention of the conflicts within the practice are not resolved, they are not supposed to be resolved, they are to naturalize the existance of teh KDAI as the locus of the further work to resolve them.

11. the efforts to prove their equivalence is in itself the justification of the KDAI.
KDAI Platform Speech.2

5. Unbedingt Bejahung und Förderung des sozialen Moments im Verhältnis Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer – jedem das Seine! [12]


7. Die Arbeiten insgesamt haben zu stellen unter dem Motto: Alle Möglichkeiten der Technik sollen restlos für die Hebung und die Wohlfahrt der Nation eingesetzt werden.


12. whereby they mean the reinforcement of teh social ordering which the strict employer/employee relationship imposes.
2.11 BDA 30sprogramme

These excerpts [13] from the indicate the "profession" welcomed efforts to regulate the practice. They also show that the profession was rather blind to the side effects such control would have.

1.

Der Einfluss der Uebermaechtig gewordenen Buerokratie ist wesentlich einzuschraenken. Staat und Reich haben sich auf ihre Hoheitsaufgaben zu beschränken und der Privatinitiative als der geistigen Grundlage jeder freien Wirtschaft freie Hand zu lassen.

...

12.

Zum Schutze ihres Standes und ihrer Berufsausuebung muss den Frieschaffenden Architekt umgehend das laengst in Aussicht

13. (TeutA1965,81)
gestellte Berufsschutzgesetz gegeben werden. [14]

Die Berufsbezeichnung >>Architekt<< soll in der Folge nur der führen dürfen, der in die Architektenliste eingetragen ist, das heisst den nachweiss ordnungsmässiger Vorbildung und praktischer Erfahrung erbracht hat und sich nicht gewerbsmässig im Bauwesen betätigt. [15]

Auf der Grundlage eines solchen Berufsschutzgesetzes ist eine Architektenkammer als Reichskammer, aufgebaut auf Landeskammern, als Zwangskammer zu schaffen und hat alle in der Architektenliste eingetragenen, als Treuhandender arbeitenden, freischaffenden Architekten zu umfassen und deren Standesinteressen zu vertreten.

14. The BDA had drafted as early as 1927 a proposal for the creating of architects' chambers.

When one reads this, one might take notice of two peripheral phenomena. One is the movement which had long since been underway in England to create a "profession" of architecture. The coincident desire to define the nature of the profession in order to improve the quality of practice, and the desire to monomolize the right to perform the specified task were not unique to Germany at the time of a transition from liberal to reactionary government. The other is the significance professional and crafts training continues to have in contemporary Germany. During 1983 there were two figures used to describe the state of employment: general unemployment level, and the relation of the number of highschool graduates looking for trainee or apprenticeship positions in their field, and the number of such positions available. The reason is that without such a position, that is without the opportunity to move into the chosen practice (from butchery to doctoring) through an official point of entry, the chances of making a career in that practice are held to be close to none.

15. The same principle is applied to the practice of architecture in America as the principle: conflict of interest.
13.

Nur Mitglieder der Architektenkammer sind berechtigt, baupläne zur Baupolizeilichen Genehmigung einzureichen und die Durchführung von Bauten in der Form der Oberleitung zu leiten.
2.12 NS controls

Whereas the guidelines for art were only as effective as the NS governments ability to silence any individuals who did not conform, their efforts to control the future course of art has much better chances for success. They simply eliminated from view any works which did not communicate the desired myth. [16] The effectiveness of this technique increased as they came to control ever larger collections. In architecture the situation was not so straight forward: while they could change the roof on the bauhaus, they couldn't simply demolish buildings. If their own government were to continue to operate, they would have had at least to have replaced them.

The efforts to reorder Europes art collections took the form of legislative regulation:

16. (see Behne, 47)

17. (RGBl)
NS controls: BDVJP.040837.1

Through controls over what could be discussed...

2.13 NS controls: RKBK.281136

... Ich habe seit der Machtergreifung der deutschen Kunstkritik vier Jahre Zeit gelassen, sich nach nationalsozialistischen Grundsätzen ausrichten... An die Stelle der bisherigen Kunstkritik, ... wird ab heute der Kunstbericht gestellt; an die Stelle der bisherigen Kunstkritikers tritt der Kunstschriftleiter. Der Kunstbericht soll weniger Wertung, als vielmehr Darstellung und damit Würdigung sein ... Nur Schriftleiter werden in Zukunft Kunstleistung besprechen koennen, die mit der Lauterkeit des Herzens und der Gesinnung des nationalsozialisten sich dieser Aufgabe unterziehen. [18]

2.14 NS controls: BDVJP.040837

and individual rulings:

Nachdem der Fuhrer und Reichskanzeler ... in klarster Weise die Richtlinien fuer die Kunsttauffassung des Nationalsozialismus festgelegt hat, beauftrage ung bevollmaechtige ich den Reichs- und Preussischen Minsiter ..., die Bestaende aller im Lande Preussen vorhandenen ofeffentlichen Kunstsammlungen ohne Ruecksicht auf Rechtsform und Eigentumverhaeltnisse im Sinne der Richtlinien des Fuehrers und Reichskanzelers zu ueberprufen und die erforderlichen Anordnung zu treffen. Ueber die Verwendung aller ausgemerzten Gegenstaende, soweit sie dem Staat gehoeren, werde ich besonders, sobald mir die Liste vorliegt, entscheiden. [19]

18. (VB, 28.11.1936)

19. (Goering, Hakenkreuzbanner.4.8.37)
Ich (weise) nunmehr letztmalig darauf hin, dass die Erzeugung, Verbreitung und Vervielfältigung von Werken der Bildenden Künste ..., die den ... im Jahre 1937 dargelegten kunstpolitischen Grundsätzen des Nationalsozialismus widersprechen, verboten ist.... Ich werde zukünftig mit den mir zur Verfüigung stehenden Mitteln nunmehr unerbitterlich gegen jeden vorgehen, der Werke der Verfallskunst erzeugt oder solche als Künstler oder Händler verbreitet. [20]

20. (Mitteilungsblatt, RKbK.010541)
2.16 NS controls: design review

The alteration to the Krueger house was submitted to be reviewed according to the proposals for replanning Berlin. As it did not lie within the affected area, it was passed pro forma, without review.

Der Oberbürgermeister der Reichshauptstadt Berlin

...
2.17 Scharoun programme: 20s

The lecture [22] Scharoun delivered on the occasion of his entry into the faculty at the College of Art in Breslau, records his programme as of 1925.


Das methodisierte Sehen und die Methode der Spezialisierung des Geistes brachten zwar eine leichtere Bewältigung des Arbeitsstoffes; aber sie führten zur Zersplitterung und damit zum Zerfall der natürlichen Universalität des Schöpferischen Willens.

Diese Erkenntnis verlangt notwendiger Weise eine Neueinstellung gegenüber der Dingen der Baukunst.


22. (Pfankuch, 76)
... So erschauen wir Gotik, Renaissance, Barock in ihrer Blütezeit als Gipfelpunkte der Baukunst. In ihrer Blütezeit d.h. da, wo die prozentualen Möglichkeiten im geistigen bzw. im Stofflichen bis zur jeweils zeitlich erreichbaren Höhe steigen und sich erfüllen.


Intuitiv gestaltet der Schaffende nach einem Impuls, der nicht nur seinem eigenen Temperament entspricht, sondern der Zeit, der er dient, zum guten Teile eigen ist. Und soll dieser Impuls erkennbar und erklärbar gemacht werden, so bedarf es dazu der Heranziehung der der Zeit eigenen realen Aufgaben. Das Gesetz, das den Architekten treibt und leitet, ist vielleicht nur metaphysisch a priori zu erfassen.

... Um nun auf die Frage nach dem, was den Geist unserer Zeit ausmachen wird, wieder zurückzukommen, darf gesagt werden, dass überhaupt eine typische neue Grundlage baulicher Organisation die Bewältigung und Führung von fließenden und hier und dort zur Ruhe zu bringenden Menschen Massen ist. Daraus ergibt sich die Formung von Bahnhöfen, Sportplätzen, Messen, Volksbildungs- und Erholungsstätten. Leicht aufnahmefähig, klar und sicher, bereit immer neue Massen aufzunehmen, das sind Grundstimmungen, aus denen viel Formales des kommenden Bauwerkes uns erwachsen wird. Aus solchem Formwillen geschaffen Bauwerke werden spätere Zeiten den Massstab geben zum Ablesen des prozentalen Gehaltes an Eigengeist unserer und der kommenden Zeit. Der neue Raum wird stärker als je vom Rhythmus der fließenden Bewegung der Massen abhängen, der ein anders gearteter sein wird, als ihn je eine geschichtliche Periode gezeitigt hat.

... Es wohnen eben den Baustoffen und Baukonstruktionen unserer Zeit Gesetze inne, die unbeachtet, ein starkes Gefühl von Unbefriedigung in uns auslösen. Diese Gesetze gilt es heute wieder mühsam aufzudecken. Sie sind verschüttet in einer Zeit rasenden Wachstums der Technik, ... Es gilt weiter die einfachsten Grundlagen, nach denen sich das Zellensystem einer Stadt aufbaut, wieder aufzudecken: Raum und kubische Form. Die Begrenzung des Raumes ist die
Scharoun programme: 20s.3

Wand. ... Aus den Beziehung und Spannungen, die so z.B. zwischen Raum und Wand entstehen, muss das architektonische Schaffen weitere Formgesetze ableiten. Öffnungen in der Wand betonen die Art der Benutzung des hinterliegenden Raumes, werden Auge fuer Blickausfall oder Lichteinfall. Auch diese Gesetze treten in empfindbasren Spannung zu den geschaffenen Raumteilen und Öffnungen und pendeln die Rasum- und Bauelemente so zueinander aus, dass eine Harmonie entsteht und das Bauwerk zur Einheit zusammengerissen wird (everything comes from the individual.. it is not vorausgesetzt). Wobei gegebenfalls, unter Bauwerk Straszenzuge, Baubloecke oder ganze Siedlungen zu verstehen sind, innerhalb deren das Haus, die Wohnung, der Laden uns Zellen in einem Gesamtorganismus, je nach Rang betont sind. Mendelsohn'sche Geschäftsbauten geben fuer die Entwicklung in dieser Richtung hervorragende Anhaltspunkte. Ich sprach ferner davon, dass die Bau- und Raumelemente des modernen Bauwerkes in Harmonie zu bringen seien. Das x soll nicht etwa eine Begrenzung oder Beengung sein, denn, um in den Ausduecken der Musik weiter zu sprechen, darf die Folge der Elemente auch disharmonisch zueinander geordnet werden ohne aber deshalb atonal zu werden.

Die Art der Verwendung der Faktoren, die die Gesamtheit des Bauwerkes zum Musikalischn machen, bleibt heute noch im weitesten Masze dem einzelnen Kuenstler und seinem Temperament ueberlassen. Der in ihm schwingende Klang wird von dem Klang der Zeit noch nicht derart beeinfluszt, dass der Zeitklang beherrschend und allen hörbar aus dem Werke des Kuenstlers zuruecktoent. Gemeinsam ist den Architekten unserer Zeit die Ablehnung einer Empfindungskunst und die Ablehnung des Motives. Statt dessen begegnen wir im modernen Formenschaffen oft dem Rhythmus. ... Dann ist die Flaeche nicht das Primaere, sondern Flaeche und Rhythmus erhalten durcheinander ihr Leben. Wahrend beim Motiv das eine das notwendige Uebel, das andere die Verschleierung dieses notwendigen Uebels ist (the distinction is the generative affect of the program upon the seen surface, as opposed to the static representation of the program upon the surface. ... Ich Moechte diese Strömung kurz Geist der Sachlichkeit oder besser Geist in der Sachlichkeit nennen. Es ist dies das Formleben und Formschaffen auf Grund konzentrierter Erfassung der Gegebenheiten, die zum Bau fuhren werden, wie sie sich z.B. im Ablauf der Tagesarbeit, in der Art der Bewohnung, im Ablauf der Sonne, in der Neigung zum Garten. in der gewuenschten Art und Stärke des Lichteinfalles und in vielem anderen darstellen. Das Ausbalancieren solcher
Gegebenheiten ergibt zwanglos den plastischen Ablauf und die Raumfolge von Bauwerk und Umgebung.

... Die Bühnendekoration des kommenden Scauspiels wird nicht Ortscharakterisierung, sondern Eindruckserhöhung geben müssen, und an Stelle der Illusion und des Realismus muss wieder Idealismus und das Symbol treten. Mitte und Hirn des Theaters ist der Schauspieler. In ihm wie überhaupt in dem Körper des Menschen drückt sich am ehesten die Verbindung von Raum und fließender Handlung vereint aus, der Raum verbindet sich im Menschen mit dem Zeitablauf.

Das Licht aber gibt uns die Möglichkeit der Lösung des Problems, die Dekoration mit der Handlung mitschwingen zu lassen d.h., der Ruhe des architektonischen Aufbaues gesellend. Die Verbindung von Raum und Zeit mithin sind auch in der Dekoration durchzuführen.
Scharoun programme.1

2.18 Scharoun programme

These excerpts from the exhibition brochure produced for the German Crafts and Garden Exhibition demonstrate the position Scharoun allowed industrial production in his programme. It was employed as the means to enable the owners to achieve self realization, without elevating industrial production to an end in itself.

Das Mittelstandshaus

mit Bedienung


23. (AdK.HS:GuGaLi Catalogue, p.2)
These excerpts from a lecture Scharoun delivered during 1950 at the TU Berlin outline, in retrospect, the issues which concerned him during the late twenties and early thirties. The context of justification is set in the first sentence: he is concerned with the problems presented by life in the new cities, the failing ties to older forms of life, and the search for new physical forms the represent the new living forms. His target is not the general public, rather it is the class which has a consciousness of a worldwide culture, and reason to desire a new environment to replace one bound to the tradition which they had left for the city.

The problem is stated as an existing social problem for which he seeks a new physical arrangement. The solution is sought in the action of the individual, aided by the correspondence between social configuration and physical form. In keeping with this purpose, a clear identity is sought for the individual dwelling unit through the internal differentiation which gives it a qualitative spatial independence from the overbearing corridor organization, and through the quantitative distinction furnished by the directional transition from the corridor.

He also presents the two aspects of dwelling quality: the representational and the spiritual. It is this distinction which makes his 30's work possible.

Das Hotel war als eine Form des Wohnens entdeckt. Es lag darin auch sowohl ein Bekenntnis zur Anonymitaet der Groszstadt als auch ein Bekenntnis zum Weltbuergerertum und damit ein Bekenntnis zu einem erweiterten Heimatbegriff, dem selbstverstaendlich nur eine besondere Art Mensch gewachsen war. Alles dieses drueckte sich in der repraesentativen Haltung des Hotels analog aus.

Die Repraesentation der Hotelhalle, die strassenaehnlichen Korridore, waren wichtiger als die Selbststaendlichkeit aneinandergereihter Kleinstwohnungen.

Scharoun programme.3

tiger Anordnung(kamen) auf je 3 bzw. 3,50 Korridorlaenge 2 Wohnungen. Aus dem so entwickelten Ordnungsprinzip resultieren beinahe zwangsraeufig die technischen und formalen Loesungen: Scheibenbau (damals Kartenblattbauweise genannt) mit unbelasteten Aussenwaenden, so dass eine hochgradige Ausnutzung der Aussenhaut durch Fenster gegeben war. Es ist mir aber sehr wichtig darauf hinzuweisen, dass nicht das Wissen um technische oder wohntechnische Loesungsformen zur Gestaltung fuehrte, sondern dass es mir um ein Gestaltbild - auf einem wesenhaften Ordnungsprinzip beruhrend - ging., aus dem sich die gestalterische Loesung zwangslaeufig oder zwangsfrei - wie man determinieren will - ergab.

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24. an organization which he repeated frequently as an apartment type
Excerpts from the curriculum drawn up by Scharoun and Adolf Rading for the Masters Studio at the Breslauer Akademie:

Die Kunst ist nicht nur schmückendes – und daher vielleicht überflüssiges – Beiwerk des Lebens, sondern ihr Wesentliches die Sinndeutung des Lebens der Menschheit, dessen gestaltgewordenes Ergebnis.

Es ergibt sich logisch, das ein Volk, das von seiner Kunst sich löst oder nicht imstande ist, seine Lebensergebnisse eben in Kunst zu formen, keine Lebensberechtigung hat uns auch wirklich aufhoert zu leben.

Die Unsterblichkeit eines Volkes, d.h. seine unsterbliche lebendige Wirkung über die Zeit seines politischen und wirtschaftlichen Lebens hinaus liegt in seiner geistigen Leistung, die ohne die Kunst so wenig zu denken, wie ein Körper ohne seine seelischen Erfülltheit.

Der Dienst am Menschen ist das Wesentliche allen Geschenks, aller menschlichen Tätigkeit.

Nur von ihm aus wird alles sinnvoll, nur von ihm aus ist alles zu begreifen.

Es geht um das Geistige. Verfall am Geiste bedeutet Verfall am Leben. Das ist nicht neu und ist sehr selbstverständlich, aber es sollte nie vergessen werden.

Das Lebensproblem der Menschen liegt nicht so sehr in Geld und Zahl, wie das immer und bis in die letzte Zeit zum Ausdruck kommt, es liegt vielmehr in der geistigen Fähigkeit, ihr leben zu gestalten und ihm einen Sinn zu geben.

Für diese wahrhaft menschliche Arbeit sollten alle Kräfte angespannt und alle Mittel erschöpft werden.
leider haben sich die hiesigen Wirtschaftsverhältnisse so wenig günstig weiterentwickelt, dass ich im Augenblick nicht übersehen kann, was aus mir selbst wird. Ich stehe vor entscheidenden Entschlüssen sowohl wegen Berlin als auch wegen Breslau, die aber noch abhängig sind von einem oder dem brennend erwarteten Erfolg auf dem hiesigen Markt.

Ich muss Sie nun leider bitten noch nicht zu kommen und ich kann Ihnen im Augenblick noch nicht einzeln einen Zeitpunkt für späteres Kommen aussagen. Sie wissen, wie sehr ich Sie menschlich und hinsichtlich Ihrer Arbeit schätze. Hoffentlich ist bald eine Klarung der Lage da. ...
2.21 personal correspondence: CC.AS.120532

den 12. Mai 1932

Liebden Claussens, [26]

...

... Wir wollten eigentlich mit Carla und den Kindern nach Spiekeroog damals, als Hans noch begründete Aussicht auf seinen Bau hatte, der in diesen Tagen endgültig aufgeplatzt ist, [27] nun schwimmen wir im Jungfernsee und das ist auch schön, wir werden uns hier einfach abmelden und wie auf Reisen tun. Telefon abhängen und Geschäft Geschäfts, bzw. Nichtgeschäft nichtgeschäft sein lassen.

Die Breslauer Akademiefrage schwebt immer noch, d.h. zu meinem größten Entsetzen schwebt die Verheuerung and ie Technische Hochschule in Breslau, was die ewige Fahreir wieder anfangen hiesse und den doppelpelten Haushalt ...

Na, und sonst? Hitler oder Hindenburg, wen habt ihr gewählt, Carla sagte immer, wir wählen Hi und weiter sagen wir nichts. Ich habe aber leider im Wahllokal, als ich nach unserer Wohnung gefragt wurde, gesagt: "Hindenburgdamm 4", auch dieses gibt es weit und breit nirgends, Weisst du doch, Carl wie wir zu Deinem Entsetzen Marx gewählt hatten, jetzt seid ihr sicher inzwischen zu Hitler übergegangen und wir kleben nun an Hindenburg, Indessen was bedeutet "Hitler und die Baemten ", gibt sie garnisch und schmeisst sie nur von Penschoion, sagt Tante Werner. Reden wir nicht über Politik, wenn es nicht schon über Hitlers schmeichelhaft kleidsame Fliege sein muss, ...

26. (AM.HS)

27. most likely one of the projects Scharoun had undertaken for numerous building societies in Berlin
Die Veröffentlichung meines Hauses in der Innendekoration, die anfänglich im Märzheft erfolgen sollte, wird evtl. überhaupt nicht oder nur zum Teil erfolgen, da durch Widerstaende hinter den Kulissen versucht wird, die Veröffentlichung zu verhindern. Was aus dem Kampf, der sich infolgedessen angesponnen hat, wird, kann ich im Augenblick noch nicht übersehen. An sich wollte ich gern abwarten, was in der Innendekoration erscheint, um übersehen zu können, was von dem dort Veröffentlichten evtl. auch bei Ihnen erscheinen müsste und was neu hinzugefügt werden könnte. Da es vorläufig alles im Unklaren bleibt, glaube ich keine Bedenken haben zu brauchen, auch Ihnen das Material zur Verfüigung zu stellen um so mehr, als ich annehmen mochte, dass eine Veröffentlichung bei Ihnen in Frage kommen würde. Bauherr: Fabrikbesitzer Fritz Scminke, Loebau/Sächsen. Es würde mir andereseits darauf ankommen, das Bewegte und wiederum Leichte des Hauses gut zur Geltung kommen zu lassen, ...

Im besonderen käme es mir bei den Aufnahmen sehr auf das Photo Nr.8 an, bei dem diese Leichtigkeit am ersten fühlbar wird, die andererseits, geschickt mit den Photos Nr.36 + 39

28. (AS.HS)

29. A publication in Czechoslovakia was less likely to meet resistance than to that time in Berlin because the CSSR was still to that point an independent state, and because the modern architectural style had been adopted in the CSSR by the middle class and the civil servants, in contrast to Germany, where - in addition to the workers organizations - the independently wealthy, the industrialist, that is to say exactly those people who would have been the enemies of the members of the lower middle class - who had by virtue of the change of power worked their way into a new social class, and were now in a position to decide what would be published - had adopted the modern style.
zusammengestellt die Wandlung des Hauses in der Bewegung um die Ecke herum wiedergibt.

... 

... Nr.31 + 32 zeigen die durchgebrochene Decke durch konische Öffnung mit oben eingelegten runden Glasbaustein. Die dadurch erzielte Fuelle aus dem malerischen heraus und erreichte Leichtigkeit wird in den Photos nicht genügend wiedergegspiegelt.

... Es kam dem Bauherren, der wahrend des Krieges Beobachtungsflieger war, auf Leichtigkeit und auf Benutzbarkeit dieses Hauses insofern an als er es in den Kreislauf der Gartenwege einbezogen wissen wollte / Eingaenge, Aussentreppe etc./


In der Familie 4 Kinder / 2,4,6,8 Jahr/. Es ergab sich, dass das Familien-leben ohne gegenseitige Stoerung und ohne Verwendung der vorgesehenen Schiebewaende ablaeuft, da - wie in einem Garten - sich naturliche Trennung und Absonderung raummaessig ergibt.

... 

Lieber Herr Slapeta,


Die Sache liegt nun so, wenn Sie Ihre Anfrage wirklich im Ernst meinten, Sie sich doch mindestens mit wirklich reizvollen Aufgaben beschäftigen mussten. [31] Zu projekttieren gibt es natürlich immer mehr als man schaffen kann, ich hoffe sehr, dass darüberhinaus in kurzem das Eine oder Andere von angeknüpften Dingen faellig wird und damit auch die wirklich reizvolle Arbeit da wäre.

...
den 17. Februar 1935

Lieber Herr Slapeta, [32]

... 

Schoen auch die Veroeffentlichung in der Illustrierten, [33] wenn Sie Zeit und Lust haben, waere ich Ihnen fuer eine Uebersetzung des Textes sehr dankbar.

Besonders schoen ist es, dass dort die Veroeffentlichungen auch eine Echo in den Bauherrenkreisen finden / mein Haus Schminke ist zusammen mit Heinrich Lauterbachs Gablonzer Haus und einem hollaendischen Haus im 10.Januar Heft der Leipziger Illustrierten veroeffentlicht, ohne dass von dieser Seite her auch nur eine Zeile schriftlichen Interesses herausgelockt waere./

Von hier ist nicht viel zu berichten, das Haus Baensch seeligen Andenkens ist, ein wenig veraendert, bis zu einer Ecke im Erdgeschoss gediehen. ...

32. (AS.HS)

33. of Slapeta's house Kotouček

Hans Scharoun

34. (AS.HS)
This group of letters relates the correspondence between Scharoun and the Preussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion concerning the designs for the Strauss and Scharf houses. As the lands had once been government holdings, and the clients had bound themselves, in the sales contract, to submit and plans for construction to the seller to be reviewed, the officials were able to exercise a certain amount of influence upon the design. As Scharoun makes clear in one of the letters, that was a matter of contract law, not government regulation, and technically not at issue for the negotiations with the Baupolizei. Scharoun was, at any event, not unique in being subject to review: all designs within the bounds of the former Dahlem forests were reviewed.
Der Praesident

Berlin 40, den 19. Maerz 1936
der
Preussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion

Tagebuch-Nr. DD.610.

An
Herrn Prof. Hans Scharoun [35]
in Berlin- Siemensstadt,
Jungfernheideweg 4.


...

Im Auftrage
gez. Grosse.

35. (AdK.HS)
In 1936 Scharoun was able to call on the civil rights of the middle class, as a means to force the project through the review process.

(Bürobriefbogen)

den 28. März 1936

An den Präsidenten der Preussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion

Berlin 40

In Erwiderung Ihres Schreibens vom 19. März 1936 - Tgb. Nr. DD. 610 - betreffend Haus Strauss

Möchte ich ergebenst

1. auf das beigefügte Modell hinweisen, das klarer die gewählte Hausform darstellt, als dies durch die Zeichnung möglicher ist (die Dachloesung beim Schornstein ist wunschgemäß geändert)

2. (wie auch bereits mündlich geschehen,) kurz den Vorgang, der zum Grundstückskauf und der Hausform führte, noch einmal festlegen.

Gemaess der wirtschaftlichen und der menschlichen Situation die denkbar nutzungsfähige und dabei billigste Lösung dar, die es gestattet, im taeglichen Leben das Haus durch Vorhaenge und Schiebewand zum Zweck des Unterrichts, Besuchsempfang, etc. genuegend zu teilen un bei festlichen Anlaessen (Hauskonzerten etc.) - im repräsentativen und wirtschaftlichen Interesse des Herrn Strauss - die Räume so zusammen zu benutzen, dass - praktisch gesehen - Bettcouch und Essplatz unmittelbare Sicht zum Fluegel gestatten und - raeumlich - durch die Einbeziehung der Dachschaugen und der Gartenausblicke ebenso wie durch die Gesamtraumgestaltung eine moeglichst grosse Weite des Raeumlichen entsteht.

Nachdem Hausprogramm und Form festgelegt und der Bauplatz in
Aussicht genommen war, wurden vor Kaufabschluss die Baupläne vorgelegt, eine Besichtigung der Baustelle anhand der Pläne vorgenommen und die Pläne mit dem Bemerken zurückgegeben, dass Bedenken nicht bestaenden.

Daraufhin erfolgte der Grundstückskauf, die Durcharbeitung des Projektes, Kostenanschlagsaufstellung- und Einholung und schliesslich an Hand der fortschreitenden Vorarbeit die Festsetzung des Termins fuer den Einzug und damit die Kuendigung der derzeitigen Wohnung durch die Bauherrschaft, sodass Verpflichtungen mannigfaltiger Art eingegangen wurden, deren anderweitige Beendigung, wie ich hiermit ausdruecklich feststellen muss, nicht ohne Folgen bleiben kann.

Es ist schon reichlich kostbare Zeit verstrichen.


Mit deutschem Gruss.
gez.
Buerobriefbogen

den 5. April 1936

An die Preussische Bau- und Finanzdirektion
Berlin 40

Betr. Bauvorhaben der Frau Sophia Strauss, Dahlem, Hueningenstr.

Tgb.Nr. D.D. 610

Um unnoetigen Zeitverlust im Interesse meiner Bauherrin zu vermeiden gestatte ich mir, zu den einzelnen Forderungen, die mir gestern telefonisch uebermittelt wurden, wie folgt, Stellung zu nehmen:


2. Sockelhoehe: Das Grundstueck liegt in einem Streifen von
ca. 7.50m Breite laengs der Strasse auf derselben Hoehe wie die Strasse. Der restliche grosse Grundstuecksteil liegt 60 - 70 cm unter Strassenoberkante. Bei 5 m Vorgartenbreite liegt also nur ein unwesentlicher Teil des Hauses mit Oberkante Fussboden ca. 15 cm ueber gewachsenem Boden, waehrend der uebrige Teil 75 - 90 cm ueber gewachsenem Boden liegt. Da nur ein verhaeltnismaessig geringer Erdaushub aus dem unterkellerten Teil zur Verfuegung steht, ist es schon jetzt schwierig, die erforderliche Anschuettung im nichtunterkellerten Teil und ausserdem die wuenischenswerte Anschuettung fuer die Terrasse vorzunehmen. Wenn also ein 30 - 50 cm hoher Sockel an der ca. 5 m langen Gebaeudeseite an der Strasse entstehen sollte, wuerde das erhebliche Mehrkosten nicht nur durch vermehrtes Mauerwerk, sondern auch durch Erdbeschaffung bedeuten.

Hinzukaeme die schwierige Frage des Zusammenschlusses von Haus und Garten, da der Hoehenunterschied zwischen OK - Erdgeschoss und OK - Garten dann 1.20 - 1.30 m betragen wuerde.

Ich bitte daher, es bei dem geplanten Zustande zu belassen, vielleicht koennte an der kurzen Strassenfront der Sockel in der gewuenschten Hoehe ueber OK-Erdgeschossfussboden hinaufgezogen werden.

3. Dachneigung:

Die im Projekt dargestellte Dachneigung betraegt ca. 17 Grad. In der Aussprache wurde unsererseits in Aussicht gestellt, die Wirkung einer Dachneigung von 25 Grad zu pruefen und moeglichst anzuwenden.

4. **Putz**

Vorgesehen ist ein Naturputz, doppellagig aufgetragen, die obere Lage gekratzt, unter Verwendung von ausgesuchtem Kies, besonders gewähltem hydraulischem Kalk, unter Zusatz von Weißkalk.

5. **Farbe der Dachziegel:**

Es würde der ausführenden Firma zur Auflage gemacht werden, die Dachziegelfarbe der Farbe der Dachziegel auf den Nachbardächern anzulegen.

6. **Einverständnis der Baupolizei:**

Es ist mir unerfindlich, was die Entscheidung Ihrer Dienststelle und der Baupolizei miteinander zu tun haben.


Eine Bindung an Entscheidungen anderer Stellen lehnen wir entschieden ab.

Trotzdem wir also rechtzeitig unsere Entwürfe Ihrer Kritik ausgesetzt und trotz der darauf erfolgten bejahenden Begutachtung wurde bereitwilligst eine Projektaenderung vorgenommen, die Ihre später erhobene Forderung nach optischer Zusammenfassung von Dach- & Hausform erfüllte, so weit von der Strasse her das Haus mit dem Auge erfassbar ist.

Wir lehnen aber noch einmal ausdrücklich ab, dass die Gestaltung der privaten Sphäre und des persönlichen Lebensraumes in die Diskussion einbezogen wird.

Menschliche und wirtschaftliche Kräfte sind mobilisiert, mit denen nicht gespielt werden sollte.

Meine Bauherrin muss wissen, woran sie ist, damit sie ihre weiteren Entscheidungen, besonders in finanzieller Hinsicht, schleunigst treffen kann.
NS controls: HS.PBfd.080436.1

Im Auftrage meiner Bauherrin erbitte ich daher eine klare Ablehnung oder Genehmigung unserer Vorschläge bis zum Dienstag den 7. April.

Mit deutschen Gruss (gez.)

2.29 NS controls: HS.PBfd.080436

Der Praesident Berlin 40, den 8. April 1936
der
Pruessischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion
Tagebuch-Nr. DD.1250. [36]

An
Herrn Professor Hans Scharoun
Berlin- Siemensstadt,
Jungfernheideweg Nr.4.

Betreff: Bauvorhaben Sophie Strauss, Berlin-Dahlem,
Hueningerstrasse

Ich waere deshalb nur dann bereit, meine Genehmigung zu dem Bauentwurf zu erteilen, wenn zur Angleichung des Wohnhauses Strauss an die Bebauung der Nachbargrundstuecke folgenden Vorbehalten Rechnung getragen wird:

36. (AdK.HS)
1. Das Gebäude ist auf einen Sockel von 30-50 cm Höhe zu stellen.

2. Die Dachneigung muss mindestens 35 Grad betragen.

3. Der westliche Hauptteil des Gebäudes ist so zu gestalten, dass seine Umfassungswände, soweit sie von der Hueningerstrasse aus zu sehen sein werden, gleichlaufend und rechtwinklig zur Hueningerstrasse gerichtet sind, und zwar zumindestens in dem Umfange, wie auf der von Ihnen nachgereichten Skizze vom 3.4.1936 dargestellt ist. Dabei ist der westlichen Gebäudedecke an ihrer nördlichen Seite ein Mauerwerkskörper von etwa 1 m Breite vorzulagern.


In Vertretung
gez. Herrmann.
( Buerobriefbogen )
den 25. Nov. 1936

Herrn Oberbuergermeister
Baupolizei
Bezirk Zehlendorf
Rathaus

Betrefft Bauvorhaben der Frau Margarethe Scharf, Berlin-Dahlem

Ich bitte ergebenst um Erteilung der vorläufigen Baugenehmigung [37] zum Ausschachten und zur Herstellung der Fundamente.

Mit deutschem Gruss
Scharoun

37. emphasis by the Bp official. Accompanied by a note:

Nein!
Wird necht mehr erteilt
gez. 26.XI.36
Der Praesident Berlin 40, den 28. November 1936
der Preussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion

An Herrn Prof. Hans Schawun (sic) [38]
in Berlin-Siemensstadt
Jungfernheideweg 4

Der am 26. November d.Js. meinem hochbautechnischen
Sachbearbeiter, Herrn Regierungs- und Baurat Stachowitz
vorgelegte Entwurf fuer die Bebauung des Grundstueckes der
Frau Margarete Scharf in der Miquel-Ecke Puecklerstrasse in
Berlin-Dahlem ist nicht genehmigt worden.
Das staatliche Siedlungsgelaende verlangt auch in seinem
aelteren, bereits aufgeteilten Gebiete eine klare,
landhausmaessige Bebauung, die sich architektonisch und
staedtebaulich gesehen, dem Strassenbild einpasst.

Dem widerspricht der vorgelegte Entwurf in erheblichem
Masse.

Der Aufbau der Baukoerper und im einzelnen die Gestaltung
der Ansichten macht einen unharmonisch gegliederten,
zerrissenen Eindruck. Ganz abgesehen von der Gartenansicht,
welche die willkuerlichen Schieftellungen verschiedener
Aussenwaende zeigt, die auf Blickpunkte gegebenenfalls durch
eine bescheiden angeordnete Rundung bessere Beziehung finden
goennen, sind die anderen Ansichten nicht durch Baumbestand
gedeckt und somit von der Miquel- und Puecklerstrasse dem
Blick preisgegeben. Die unharmonisch gegliederte Masse des
Baukoerpers wird durch die verschiedenartigen Dachneigungen,
Anlage eines 7,0 m breiten Oberlichtes und die "als Ausklang
einer durch die Doppelgiebel ueber dem zweigeschossigen

38. (BpZ)
Bauteil an der Miquelstrasse gedachten Wellenlinie" noch uneinheitlicher gestaltet. Noch zerrissener ist der Aufbau der linken Seitenansicht von der Puecklerstrasse besonders durch die Ausbildung des Daches. Dasselbe gilt fuer die rechte Seitenansicht mit dem einem Treibhaus aehnlichen Fenster am Giebel.

Im Auftrage
gez. Neumann
Betr. Bauvorhaben der Frau Margarethe Scharf,
Dahlem, Miquelstr.


Zu den darin enthaltenen Begründungen darf gesagt werden:


39. (BaZ.Miquelstrasse 36)
Die Dachneigungen sind nicht verschiedenartig, sondern alle von demselben Neigungswinkel, mit Ausnahme des Dachteiles nach der Puecklerstrasse zu. Dieser Dachteil erhielt aus formalen Gruenden eine anderweitige Neigung, was aber im begruedeten Fall ohne weiteres zu aendern waere.

Das Dachoberlicht muesste gegebenenfalls, allerdings unzweckmaessigerweise, auf die Gartenseite, d.h. auf die Suedseite, verlegt werden.

Die "Wellenlinie", d.h. die drei vereinigten Dachgiebel stellen ein auch sonst oft verwendetes Motiv dar.
Der Aufbau der linken Seitenansicht und besonders die hier gewaehlte Ausbildung des Daches duerfte aus dem Modell klar werden.

Das "treibhausartige" Fenster der rechten Seitenansicht scheint mir eine formgerechte und konsequente Behandlung der Belichtung fuer den Sammlungsraum zu sein. Ich wiederhole aber, dass ich allen Ortes erlaeert habe, diese konsequente Loesung durch eine dekorative Loesung ersetzen zu wollen.

Mit deutschem Gruss
Scharoun
Der Praesident
Berlin 40, den 29. Dezember 1936
derPreussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion

Herrn
Professor Hans Scharoun,
Berlin-Siemensstadt,
Jungfernheideweg 4.

Betrifft: Errichtung einer Wohnhausgruppe an der Mi-
quellstrasse auf dem Grundstueck von Frau Margarethe Scharf,
Berlin-Dahlem, Helfferichstr. 48

Der mundlichen Verhandlung vom 19. d. Mts. lag ein
Umaenderungsentwurf von Ihrer Hand in Skizzenform zu Grunde,
der wesentliche Beanstandungen des mit Schreiben vom 28.
November 1936 zunachst von mir abgelehnten Entwurfes
genstandsllos macht. [40]
Dieser Umaenderungsentwurf verbesserte die zu geringe
Neigung des Hauptdaches und gewaehrleistet damit eine
zufriedenstellende Wirkung der Gebaudegruppe zur Mi-
quellstrasse. Die Ansicht von der Puecklerstrasse als
Hauptverkehrsstrasse ist als gleich wichtig zu bezeichnen.
Hier wird nunmehr das Dach des niedrig vorgezogenen Anbaues
entsprechend erhoeht, insbesondere durch Verbreiterung des
uberdeckten linken Zuganges und dadurch auch der Anschnitt
an die Vertikalwand des Hauptgebaeudes verbessert. Die nicht
erfreuliche dreieckige Luke in der oberen Dachflaeche wird
beseitigt.

An der Nordseite, die sich zum Garten kehrt, verschwindet
das uebergrosse Fenster, das die ganze Giebelwand einnimmt,
und wird ersetzt durch zwei kleinere flachbogige Fenster. In
Verbindung damit wird auch die rechte vorgezogene Wand, die
den Balkon an der Gartenseite aufnimmt, vereinfacht. Da die
Gestaltung der Gartenfront sich im uebrigen dem Einblick von

40. emphasis made by Bp
den Hauptstrassen, insbesondere auch durch den vorhandenen starken Baumwuchs entzieht, kann von der Forderung, hier gewisse Maengel der aeusseren Gestaltung zu beseitigen, Abstand genommen werden.

Ich sehe der Vorlage des hiernach geaenderten entgueltigen Entwurfs gern entgegen, damit der jetzige fuer alle Beteiligten unerfreuliche Schwebezustand baldmoeglich be- seitigt wird.


In Vertretung
gez. Hermann
RKbK / Chamber of Arts

2.34 RKbK / Chamber of Arts

These passages from the RKbK bylaws summarize the authority the RKbK had over the practice of architecture.

P.3 Die Reichskulturkammer hat die Aufgabe, durch Zusammenwirken der Angehörigen aller von ihr umfassten Tätigkeitszweigen unter Führung des Reichsministers für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda die deutsche Kultur in Verantwortung für Volk und Reich zu fördern, die wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Angelegenheiten der Kulturberufen zu regeln und zwischen allen Bestrebungen der ihr angehörenden Gruppen einen Ausgleich zu bewirken. Besondere Aufgaben, die der Reichskulturkammer und ihren Einzelkammern übertragen werden, kann der Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda bestimmen. P.10 Die Aufnahme in eine Kammer kann abgelehnt oder ein Mitglied ausgeschlossen werden, wenn Tatsachen vorliegen, aus denen sich ergibt, dass die für die Ausübung ihrer Tätigkeit erforderliche Zuverlässigkeit und Eignung nicht besitzt.

41. The origins of the chamber of fine arts extend back at least to the DWB. The trivial parallels between the two organizations - each was interested in institutional support to further a particular cultural programme - recedes in the presence of the concrete proposal brought forward by the DWB which sought to establish a professional organization which would have been at least as constraining as the RKdK was to become.

42. The mechanism of expulsion was very rarely used. The ability to expel a member on the basis of political unreliability became one dimension of the power, yet it was only enforced in cases when the expulsion worked some propagandistisch end. The other cases were for violations of the bylines; nonpayment of dues and failure to maintain a current address - although there no telling what the ultimate sources of such violations would have been.

43. The wording is no different in letter than that of the regulations governing the licensing of architects in America. Only the idealism can be said to be different.
2.35 Verordnung über Baugestaltung: RAM.101136

These passages from the Regulations for Building Design present the only prescriptive controls which the NS government managed to institute for design.

P1

Bauliche Anlagen und Aenderung sind so auszufuehren, dass sie Ausdruck anstaendiger Baugessinnung und werkgerechter Durchbildung sind und sich der Umgebung einwandfrei einfuegen. Auf die Eigenart oder die beabsichtigte Gestaltung des Orts-, Strassen, oder landschaftsbildes, auf Denkmale und bemerkenswerte Naturgebilde ist Ruecksicht zu nehmen.

...

P4

(1) Solange bei einem Bauvorhaben den Vorschriften des §1 oder den besonderen Anforderungen nach §2 nicht Rechnung getragen ist, ist die baupolizeiliche Genehmigung zu versagen.

...
SS regional planning guidelines.1

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44. (AdK.HS)

45. p.2, emphasized by the manuscript's owner
SS regional planning guidelines.
SS regional planning guidelines.
regional planning guidelines.
SS regional planning guidelines.
Die SA gibt die Wesenszüge des kommenden deutschen Menschen. Sie ist stahlhart, mit heldischen Gesinnung, aufrecht, stolz auf ihre Herkunft und bekennt sich für deutsches Wesen. Diese Gesinnung auszudrücken, ist die Zukunftsaufgabe der deutschen Künstler."

Die Lage an der Heimatfront war wirklich ernst geworden. Dass der Feldzug dem Zeitplan um zwei Monate hinterherhinkte, hatte eine ernsthafte Beeinträchtigung der heimischen Versorgung zur Folge. Diese Versorgungsengel trafen die Menschen empfindlich. Auf Zäunen und Hauswänden erschienen Anti-Nazi-Parolen. Das Propagandaministerium bekam Breife, in denen sich die Leute über zu viele Kriegsszenen in den Kino-Wochenschauen beschwerten, und die hatten bisher als weitaus beste von Dr. Goebbels Propagandawaffen gegolten. Also: die Leute hatten den Krieg und alles, was danach schmeckte, zum Erbrechensatt.

Am 23. November langte der VOELKISCHE BEOBACHTER erneut in seinen roten Farbtopf und produzierte eine riesige, nur aus zwei Worten bestehende Schlagzeile: ROSTOW GENOMMEN! Aber der Verkauf der Zeitung liess sich dadurch in keiner Weise ankurbeln. Viel aufmerksamer lasen die Leute eine unscheinbare kleine Meldung des Oberkommandos, die zwei Wochen darauf im VB erschien. Es ging bereits auf Weihnachten zu. Die Geschäfte waren leer, lediglich in den Spielwarenläden waren eine Menge Würfelspiele zu haben, eins davon mit dem Titel "Bomben auf England". Es gab...
keinen Alkohol fuer den Weihnachtspunsch, es gab keine Gaense oder Kaninchen fuer das Weihnachtsessen. ... Die unscheinbare Meldung lautete, die Truppen des Fuehrers haetten eine russische Stadt namens Rostow geraeumt,... Die Meldung erschien in schwarz.

das Erwachen des künstlerischen und sozialen Gewissens.


51. The problem: to form the facades of apartment houses, in which the windows were taking an ever increasing percentage of the wall surface, into a coherent order, without sufficient surface to allow classical ordering, was the essence of the commissions which Scharoun executed for Jakobowitz as his first forays into the Berlin architecture scene.

52. All three programmes progressed most remarkably in that area.

53. Scharoun's early projects display an uncertainty, not clearly deciding for the classical order and appearance, and not yet committed to the open, minimal plans of the late 20s. See MA.2-93
fleissige wohntechnische Arbeit dieser Jahrzehnts zeigen wir die Raumbilder einer Kueche von 9 qm und eines Baderaumes von 4.74 Qm. Flaeche. Beide koennen trotz der absoluten Kleinheit als ausreichen und bequem gelten, dank der geschickten Anordnung. [54]


54. That the proper function is rooted in the proper or clever ordering carried over from the modernists despite the other shifts.

55. in this sense, Scharoun may be seen to have abandoned his 20sprogramme by working on single family houses. This is only the case when the programme is held rigidly; when it is allowed to flex, aspects of the larger program - here the ideological proposition: progressive solutions to the problem of workers housing is essential to the success of the programme - may be uncoupled from the rest to allow the rest to proceed.

56. (WalzMWohn1979)
Appendix B

List of Works
List of Works . 1

Chapter Three

List of Works

The works presented in this chronological list are identified by two numbers. The first number, in parentheses, designated the objects relative chronological position according to the best information at my disposal. The second number, on the second line, is the project's designation according to the list of works drawn up by Peter Pfankuch. [1]

In most cases the numbers will agree.

1. (PfanP.1976)
List of Works 2

(58): Transportables Holzhaus auf der GuGaLi - Deutsche Garten- und Gewerbeausstellung Liegnitz /N.S.

(59): Einfamilienhaus auf der Werkbundausstellung
>>Die Wohnung<<
Stuttgart - Weissenhof 23.VII - 23.X.1927

(60):

(61):

(62):

(63): Adriabad, Schwimmbad am Zoo
E Berlin, 1927

(64): Wohnblock Dahlem Dorf
E Berlin, 1927

(65): Evangelisch Kirche
WE Breslau-Zimpel, 1928

2. The same firm would construct the Schminke House and the "Growing House"
List of Works . 3

(66): Schule
WE Breslau-Zimple, 1928

(67): Ledigheim an Eingang einer Siedlung
E Breslau, 1928

(68): Stadthalle und Ausstellungshallen
WE Bremen, 1928

(69): Schulhausgruppe Schlichtallee
WE Berlin-Lichtenberg 1928

(70): Einfamilienhaus
WE >>Weite<< for Velhagen and Klasings Monthly Journal

(71): Hotel in Wesermuende
E 1928

(72): Richard Wagner Memorial
WE Leipzig c.1928

(73): Kaiserdamm Apartment Dwellings
Berlin-Charlottenburg 1928/1929
(Kaiserdamm 25 / Koenigen-Elisabeth-Strasse / Fredericiastrasse)
List of Works . 4

(74):
Wohnbauten Kaiserstrasse
Bremerhaven 1929
(Buergermeister Schmidt Strasse)

(75):
Wohnheim am Heidleberger Platz
E Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1929

(76):
Wohnblock Paulsbornerstrasse
E Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1929
(Paulsborner- / Eisenzahn- / Westfalenische- / Albrecht-Achilles-Strasse)

(77):
Wohnheim an der Werkbundausstellung
>>Wohnung und Werkraum<<
Breslau 15.VI-15.IX.1929

(78):
Ausstellungspavilion Desta
E Deutsche Eisen- und Stahl- Gesellschaft
1929

(79):
Hohenzollernandamm Apartment house
Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1929/1930
Hohenzollernandamm 35-36 / Mansfelderstrasse 29

(80):
Justizgebaude Berlin
WE Berlin-Tiergarten 1930
Invalidenstrasse, Alt-Moabit Strasse, Rathenauer Strasse
List of Works . 5

(81): Siedlung Siemensstadt
Berlin-Charlottenburg/Spandau 1930
Siteplanning of settlement
Apartments at Jungfernheideweg,
and Maeckeritzstrasse

(82): Dwellingblock Lindner
E Berlin 1930

(83): Rowhouses - Type Schlachtensee
E Berlin 1930

(84): Rowhouse - Type Halensee
E Berlin 1930

(85): Richard-Wagner-Memorial
WE Leipzig c.1930

(86): Dwelling House Flinzberger Place 3
Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1931

(87): Storefront advertising for Leiser
E Berlin 1931

(88): War victims memorial in Thueringer Forest
WE 1931
List of Works . 6

(89):
(90) Steinhausen House
UE Falkenhain (Berlin) 1931

(90):
(91) The contemporary home
WE for Bauwelt 1931

(91):
(92) Dwelling house Kotbusser Tor
E Berlin-Kreuzberg 1931
(...)  

(92):
(93) Dwelling house Treseburger Ufer
E Berlin-Neukoelln 1931

(93):
(94) Dwelling house Hauptstrasse
E Berlin-Schoeneberg 1931

(94):
(95) Dwelling house Kaiserdamm
E Berlin-Charlottenburg 1931

(95):
(96) Wonolett
E ... 1931
Typed floor plans;

(96):
(97) Moeller house
E Potsdam 1931
three single family houses
List of Works 7

(97):
(98) Laubenganghaus Berlin E 1931
(99) single family house, type Loebau E Loebau 1931

(99):
(100) single family - semi-detached houses E "Kettenhaus am Hang" 1931

(100):
(101) City outskirts settlement house E >>Stadtrandsiedlungshaus<< 1931
(102) Dwelling block and Theater E Berlin-Charlottenburg 1931
(103) "Aussiedlung Berlin" E Berlin 1931
(104) Type plan designs E "Vierspanner" for four story dwelling houses 1931

(104):
(105) Dwelling development Wansee E Berlin-Wansee 1931
(106) (w/Rading)
List of Works . 8

(105):
(106) Apartmenthouse Reichstrasse
E Berlin-Charlottenburg 1931

(106):
(107) Dwelling types for a double loaded corridor house
(Mittlegang haus)
E ... 1931

(107):
(108) Apartment house Hindenburgplatz
E Bremerhaven 1931

(108):
(124) Schminke House
1931-33 Loebau/Sachsen
... (garden by Herta Hammerbacher)
(Fritz u. Charlotte Schminke)

(109):
(109) Single family house / "Flachtyp" I, II, III
E ... 1932

(110):
(110) Baukaro (modular based house type plans)
E ... 1932
(for Jakobowitz / C&U)

(111):
(111) the extendable house / "Das wachsende Haus"
Berlin 1932
Wood house for the exhibition
"sun, air and house for all"
List of Works . 9

(112): Dwelling block Landsberger Allee
E Berlin-Lichtenberg
1932

(113): Film Theater
E Bremerhaven
1932

(114): Panke Park
E Berlin-Wedding
1932 (excursion park to Bernau)

(115): The transportable house
E 1932 ...
1932 Plan Types

(116): Dwelling Block Hohenzollernring
E Berlin-Spandau
1931-33 Hohenzollernring - Falkenseer Chausee

(117): Schuldenfrey House
E Berlin-Dahlem
1932 Garystrasse 26

(118): Wohnheim mit variablen Typen
E 1932 ...

List of Works . 10

(119): Wohnheim
(120)
E
1932
(1- and 2- bed types, four and six entry)

(120):
(121)
Single family house with terrace addition
E
1932

(121):
(122)
Dwelling block Zweibrueckerstrasse
1932-33
Berlin-Spandau
Zweibrueckerstrasse 38-46

(122):
(123)
The variable dwelling
1933\E
(prototypical design for combined of dwellings and bachelor flats)

(123):
(124)
Wenzeck house
1933
Berlin - Frohnau
Maximillain Korso 31

(124):
(87) Stadthalle Rostock
1930\WE

(125):
(125)
Strausz House
1934-35
Berlin-Dahlem
Hueninger Strasse 39
List of Works . 11

(126): Stockholm
1933|WE Replanning for the neighborhood Normalm

(127): Wohnheim Alexanderplatz
1933|E Berlin

(128): Mattern House
1933 Bornim(Potsdam)
... 

(129): Benkhof House
-.4.34 Nedlitz(Potsdam)

(130): Noack House
-.4.34 Nedlitz(Potsdam)

(131): Anker noodle factory
1934 Loebau/Sachsen
(garage; cafeteria; lounges;
farm house; site planning)

(132): Northsea Cluster
c1934|E Buergerpark single family
Wesermuende
List of Works . 12

(133):
(131) Vitznau vacation houses
1934 E Vitznau / Switzerland
(houses for an hotel vacation colony)

(134):
(132) Mueller-Oerlinghausen mosaic workshop
1934 Berlin-Charlottenburg
Clausewitzstrasse

(135):
(134) Baensch House
1935? Berlin-Spandau
Weinmeisterhoehe, Heohenweg 9
(garden by H.Mattern)

(136):
(135) Hoffmeyer House
1936 Bremerhaven
Friesenstrasze 6

(137):
(136) Hottengrund settlement
1935? Berlin-Kladow,Hottengrund

(138):
(137) Pflaum House (Bader-Bornschein)
1935 Falkensee(Berlin)
List of Works. 13

(139):
(138) Dwelling house Kaiserstrasse
1935 Bremerhaven
Buergermeister Schmidt Strasze ??

(140):
(139) Dwelling settlement im Eichengrund
1936? Berlin-Heiligensee
Schutzendorferstrasse
for the Gemeinnuetizige Wohnstaettenbau
Gesellschaft mbH (GWG)
(garden by Mattern)

(141):
(140) Moll House
1936 Berlin-Grunewald
Trabenerstrasse 74a
(Garden H.Mattern)(destroyed 1944)

(142):
(153) Scharf House
1937 Berlin-Schmargendorf
Miquelstrasse 39a, 39b
(Garden H.Mattern)

(143):
(141) Single family houses Elbestrasse
1937 Bremerhaven
Elbestrasse - Ecke Blesmannstrasse
List of Works 14

(144): Moeller House
1937
Zermuetzelsee(Altruppin)/Mark Brandenburg
(Garden H.Mattern)

(145): Singlefamily Housing Bleszmannstrasze
1938
Bremerhaven

(146): Krueger House
1938|U
Berlin-Nikolasee
An der Rehwiese 4 (destroyed 1982)

(147): Bonk House
VI.1938
Bornim(Potsdam)
Am Raubfang

(148): Humboldstrasse Single family houses
1938-?|E
Berlin-Reinickendorf
(for GWG)

(149): Just House
1938|E
Berlin Schlachtensee
???

(150): Dwelling house Yorkstrasze
1939|UE
Bremerhaven
Yorkstrasse
List of Works  15

(151):
(151) Weidhass House Leipzig
1939|E (7 versions)

(152):
(152) Silbermann Garden bath house Brandenburg/Havel
1939

(153):
(154) Mohrmann House Berlin-Lichtenrade
(153) Falkensteinstrasse 10
1938-40?

(154):
(155) Kaiserstrasse Dwelling houses Bremerhaven
(154) Kaiserstrasse 240-254 (for BWG)
X.1939

(155):
(156) Endell House Berlin-Wannsee
(155) Am kleinen Wannsee 30b
1940

(156):
(157) Studio alteration Berlin-Charlottenburg
(156) Kantstrasse 12
1940?
List of Works . 16

(157):
(143) Biskupski House
1941|E Zermuetzelsee (Altruppin)

(158):
(158) Central Laundry research project
1941-43 (Reichsforschungsgesellschaft ??)

(159):
(159) Weigand House
1942 Borgsdorf (Berlin)

(160):
(160) Mueller-Oerlinghausen House
1943|U Kreszbronn/Bodensee

(161):
(161) Moeller House
1943|E (pfl142 addition)

(162):
(-) Rittmeister House
1944|E ...

(163):
(-) Fa. Printator
Umspannstation, Niederspannungsschaltraum,
u. Betriebswerkstaat
List of Works . 17

(164):
Scharf Development
Miquelstrasse, Hammersteinstrasse
Berlin, Dahlem
30.7.37
Appendix C
Abbreviations
Abbreviations

3.1 Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in the above discussion have the following meanings:

AM Archiv Mohrmann
AS Archiv Slapeta
BbmW Bezirksbuergermeister des Verwal-
tungsbezirks Wilmersdorf
BBV Bremerhavener Bauverwaltung
BpZ Baupolizei, Zehlendorf
BpW Baupolizei, Wilmersdorf
BpN Baupolizei, Landrat Nauen
BWbG Bremerhavener Wohnungsbau Gesellschaft
m.b.H. Certificate of Occupancy
DAF Deutsche Arbeits Front
DBZ Deutsche Bauzeitung
FB Dr. Felix Baensch
FM Ferdinand Moeller
GWG Gemeinnuetzige Wohnstaettenbaugesellschaft
mit beschränkter Haftung
HS Hans Scharoun
LRO Landrat des Kreises Osthavelland
NSSB National Sozialist Studentenbund: NS
Student League
ObmB Oberbuergermeister (der Reichshauptstadt)
Berlin
PbfD Preussischen Bau- und finanzdirektion
PC personal correspondence
RDT Reichsbund Deutscher Technik
RGB1 Reichsgesetzblatt
RkFdV Reichskommissar fuer die Festigung
deutschen Volkstums

was the planning section of the SS,
commissioned to carry out the
Abbreviations . 2

. regional (population, industrial, settlement), and urban planning in the occupied eastern territories.

RmF Reichsministerium der Finanzen
RmVP Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklarung und Propaganda
RmWV Reichs(- und Preussischen) Ministerium fuer Wissenschaft und Volksbildung
VB Voelkischer Beobachter
Appendix D

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