Ottolenghi House

Carlo Scarpa Verona, Italy 1974–1978

オットレンギ邸 カルロ・スカルパ **イタリア、ヴェローナ 1974~1978**

Located in the hills of Lake Garda, Ottolenghi House was completed posthumously. It was commissioned from the architect by a Venetian doctor for his son Alberto, who had to move to the province of Verona for his work. The dwelling theme had already been considered by Carlo Scarpa with his singular approach from the 1950s when he built some houses influenced by Wright in the Udine area with his favoured pupil Angelo Masieri.

Ottolenghi House belongs to the years of his maturity and the plan was extraordinarily affected by his reflections and cultural knowledge acquired over the course of his career. Access to the house is unusual: from the roof, a surface of sloped polygon planes that recalls the threshing floor built some years earlier for the Businaro house in Monselice. This was the response to building restrictions that allowed the construction of only one floor above ground and consequently no view over the fine lake panorama, which was rectified by making the roof accessible. A narrow 'calle' descends from the roof. Apart from being a Venetian citation, this has a precise construction motive as it acts as a space between the house and the hill to prevent water seepage.

The plan of the house was the object of numerous, relentless studies. There are about 80 drawings by the architect on the plans of the house and the arrangement of the pillars, which vary in number – from seven to nine – and in distribution. The two hinges of the building are the oval bathroom and the chimney bookcase in the living area, based on a single space conception that is almost a city square onto which the rooms of the couple, their children and guests face. Marie Thérèse Ottolenghi was an important consultant during the planning and she and her husband Alberto had an open dialogue with the architect. This was then intelligently continued with the two associates, Guido Pietropoli and Giuseppe Tommasi, who completed the work after Scarpa's premature death, rigorously and continuously preserving its architecture and its maintenance. Alba Di Lieto and Giuseppe Tommasi Translated from Italian by David Graham.

ガルダ湖畔の高台に建つオットレンギ邸は、 没後完成した。ヴェネチアのとある医師の 依頼により、ここヴェローナ郊外が転任先 であったその息子アルベルトのために建て られた。カルロ・スカルパにとって、住 宅の設計はこれがはじめてではない。彼は 1950年代に教え子のアンジェロ・マジエー リとともにウディネ周辺にいくつかライト 風の住宅を建てて以来、すでに独自のアプ ローチでこのテーマにとり組んでいた。

オットレンギ邸は彼の成熟期の作品である。 その平面には、彼がそのキャリアを通じて の先年にモンセリーチェに建ったブジナー には地上1階より上は建ててはならないとの 建築制限が課せられており、それではせっ かくの湖の眺望が台無しになるとの理由に たのである。この屋上から地面に向かって 細い「小径(カッレ)」が伸びている。これに

ィが繰り返されている。自筆のドローイン グだけでも、ざっと80枚にのぼり、そこで は柱の本数(7~9本)や配置が何パターン も検討されている。 平面の2箇所で蝶番の役割を果たす楕円の浴 室と、暖炉と一体化した書棚は、共通の空 間概念に基づいている。すなわち都市広場 の概念である。したがって夫婦の部屋にせ

ーズ・オットレンギがよき相談役となった。 彼女とその夫アルベルトは、建築家とは腹 せ、その後も建物の維持保全にあたった。 アルバ・ディ・リエト、ジュゼッペ・トンマージ

つくって水捌けをよくすることにある

Opposite: View of the roof. pp. 104-105: Polygonal roof. Lake Garda can be seen in the distance. All photos on pp. 103-121 except as noted by Yasuhiro Nakayama / Shinkenchiku-

右頁:屋根を見る。104~105頁:多角形の 屋根。ガルダ湖が遠くに見える。



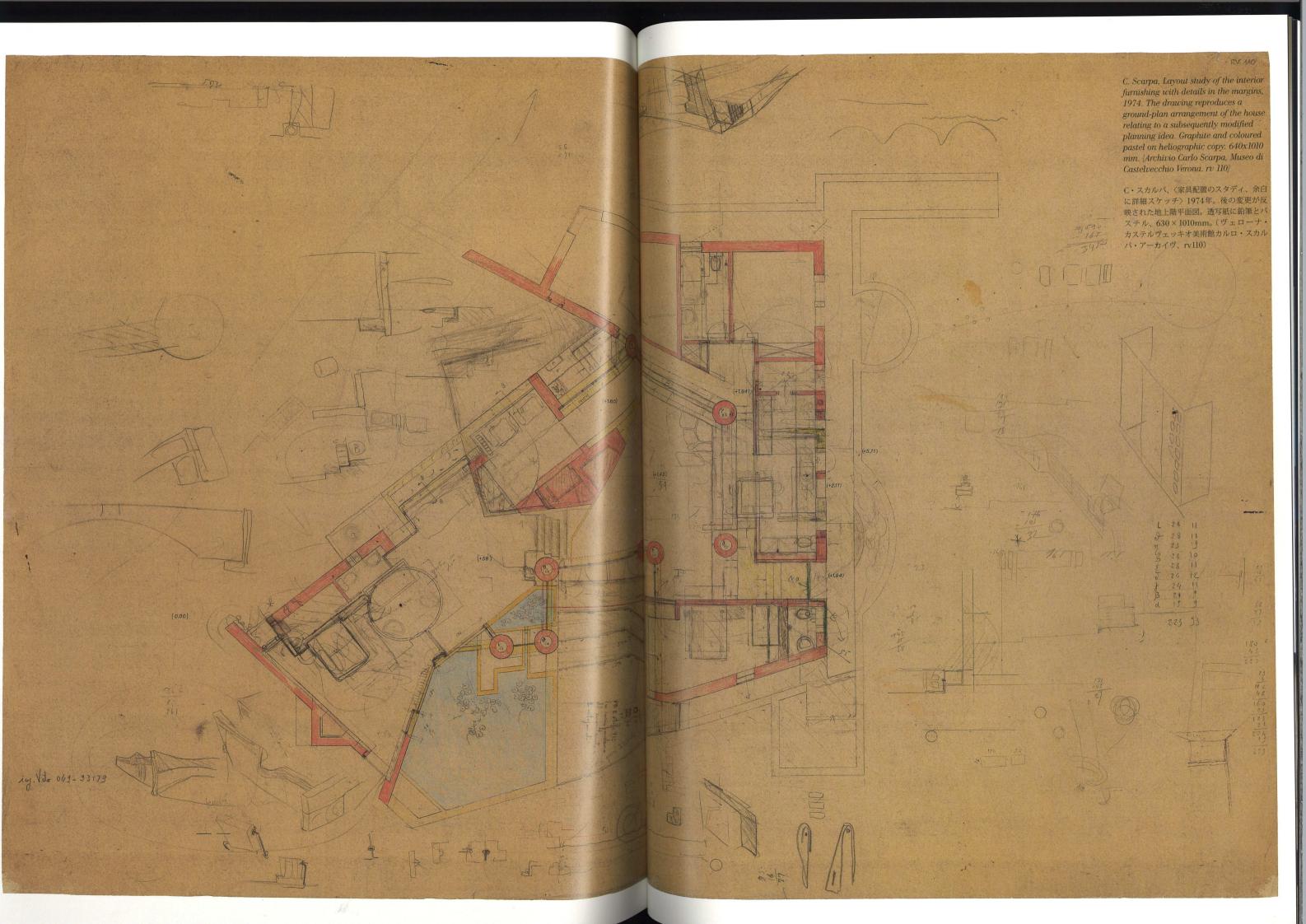




Above four images: Scenes of a narrow 'calle'. Opposite: View toward the house from a narrow 'calle'. pp. 108–109: View of the house from the front yard. Large rustic columns made of large rocks alternate with stones and concrete.

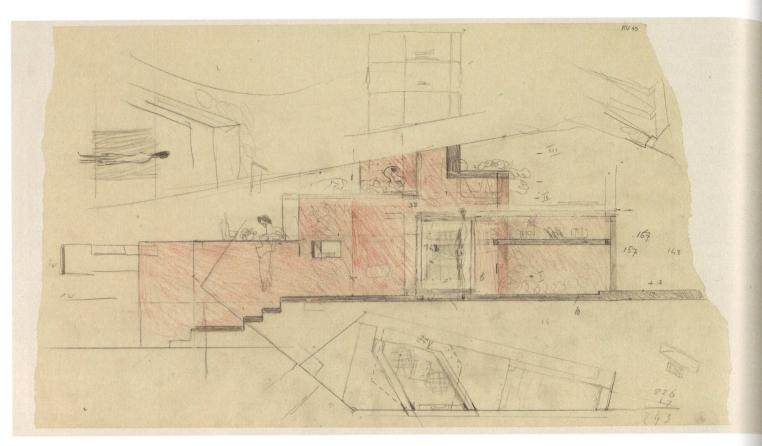


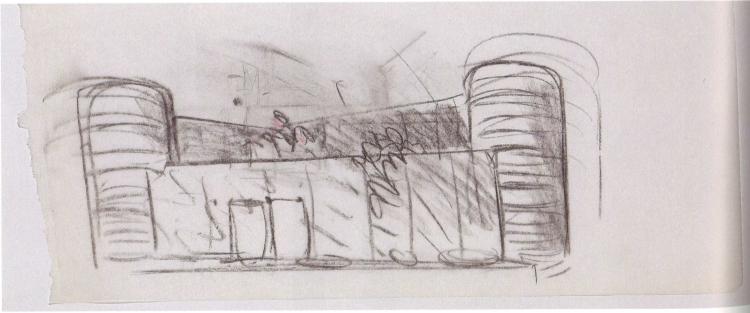












Above: C. Scarpa, Dimensioned study plan and elevation of the chimneybookcase system, 1974-. The drawing contains a representation plan and elevation of the chimney-bookcase system, which is a fundamental visual and compositional reference for the entire living area; the architect accurately studied its relationship with the human figure and defined its heights in a complex reading of the object in terms of technique (working instructions) and of function and appearance. Graphite and coloured pastel on sketch paper, 300x515 mm. [Archivio Carlo Scarpa, Museo di Castelvecchio Verona. rv 045] Below: C. Scarpa, Perspective sketch of the living room wall towards the

children's bedroom (north wall), 1974-. Two drum columns are connected by the masonry parapet of the walkway that gives access to the bedrooms. One person faces the balcony, from which a cascade of flowers falls. The parapet is divided into seven compartments but is actually a single plaster wall. The bedroom wardrobes/wall can be seen in the background, with the dining table, crockery and two high backed chairs (the Katzukis by K.Takahama) in the foreground. Charcoal drawing on sketch paper, 300 x 620 mm. [G. Tommasi private archive gtv. 6] Opposite: View of the columns and fireplace in the living area.

上:C・スカルパ、〈暖炉一体型書棚の寸法入り平面・立面スタディ〉1974年~。視覚的にも構成的にも居間の要に据えられた暖炉一体型書棚の平面・立面図。建築家はこの書棚と人体の関係を入念に確かめつつ、技術(作業指示書)、機能、外見といった多角的な見地から書棚の高さを決定している。画用紙に鉛筆とパステル、300×515mm。(ヴェローナ・カステルヴェッキオ美術館カルロ・スカルパ・アーカイヴ、

下:C・スカルパ、〈居間の子供部屋側の壁のパース風スケッチ〉1974年~。2本の円柱の間に渡された石造の胸壁。その上部を通る通路は寝室群に至る。画中の人物がもたれかかるパルコニーからは花々が滝のように垂れ下がる。胸壁は7分割されているように見えるが、実際は一枚の漆喰壁である。奥には寝室のワードローブ/壁があり、

その手前には食器の載った食卓と2脚のハイバックチェア (高濱和秀作 $\lceil KAZUKI
floor)$ が描かれている。画用紙に木炭、 300×620 mm。 $(G \cdot トンマージ個人蔵、gtv.6)$ 右頁:居間の柱と暖炉を見る。









pp. 118–119: Entrance is in the front.
Fireplace combined with bookcase is on the right. This page, above:
Bedroom and oval bathroom with magic mirror. This page, below: Study.
Opposite, clockwise from above left:
Close-up of door handle and key; corner of window; column detail and

a switch panel; door ledding to the garden.

118~119頁:正面に入口、右に暖炉と一体化した書棚。左頁、上:寝室とマジック・ミラーのある楕円の浴室。左頁、下:スタディ。本頁、左上より時計回り:ドア・ハンドルと鍵の近景、窓のコーナー、柱の詳細とスイッチ・パネル、庭に続く扉。





