

out through ^{a wall of} glass at the water. "Painstaking analysis" ^{means} ~~has~~ makes for complete utilization of space, and absolutely none is wasted. The ~~closets~~ ^{closets} and dressing rooms are not afterthoughts to ~~cover up~~ ^{cover up} ~~the~~ ^{wasted} unnecessary space. The number and size the owner ^{stipulated} ~~the~~ the number, size, and relative proximity to other rooms, and he is ^{quite} satisfied. The closets ^{made} ~~replace~~ the barest unnecessary. Although ^{the closets} ~~these areas~~ and bathroom's are small, one does not feel cramped; there is adequate space but not too much.

While the utility areas are small, the living, dining, and sleeping areas seem magnanimous. They all have one complete wall of windows and natural light. ^{cut to} The ^{stairs} ~~hallway~~ ^{hallway} are open and the freedom with which the living room, ^{stair-} ~~hallway~~ and kitchen area interact is remarkable. The space is not large, compared with the average ^{living room} ~~size of a~~ area, yet one feels much less confined. The area is given a continuity by a ^{sofa} ~~sofa~~ ^{and bookshelves} which runs nearly the length of the living room. → Le Corbusier poses the problem of the house as a machine for living in. ~~By~~ Through the right question he reaches the appropriate answer, which he sets up as the standard for the dwelling unit. Among his considerations are the number and size of the rooms, ^{adequate} lighting, both natural and artificial, walls appropriate for the display of art. ~~The~~ The Clark House undeniably fulfills the ^{standards} ~~requirements~~ of the ^{of the} "Manual for dwelling." Those standards are not too difficult to fulfill, if one analyzes the problem, but there are surprisingly few dwellings which ^{do} ~~never~~ answer the problem.