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OCTOBER 1939

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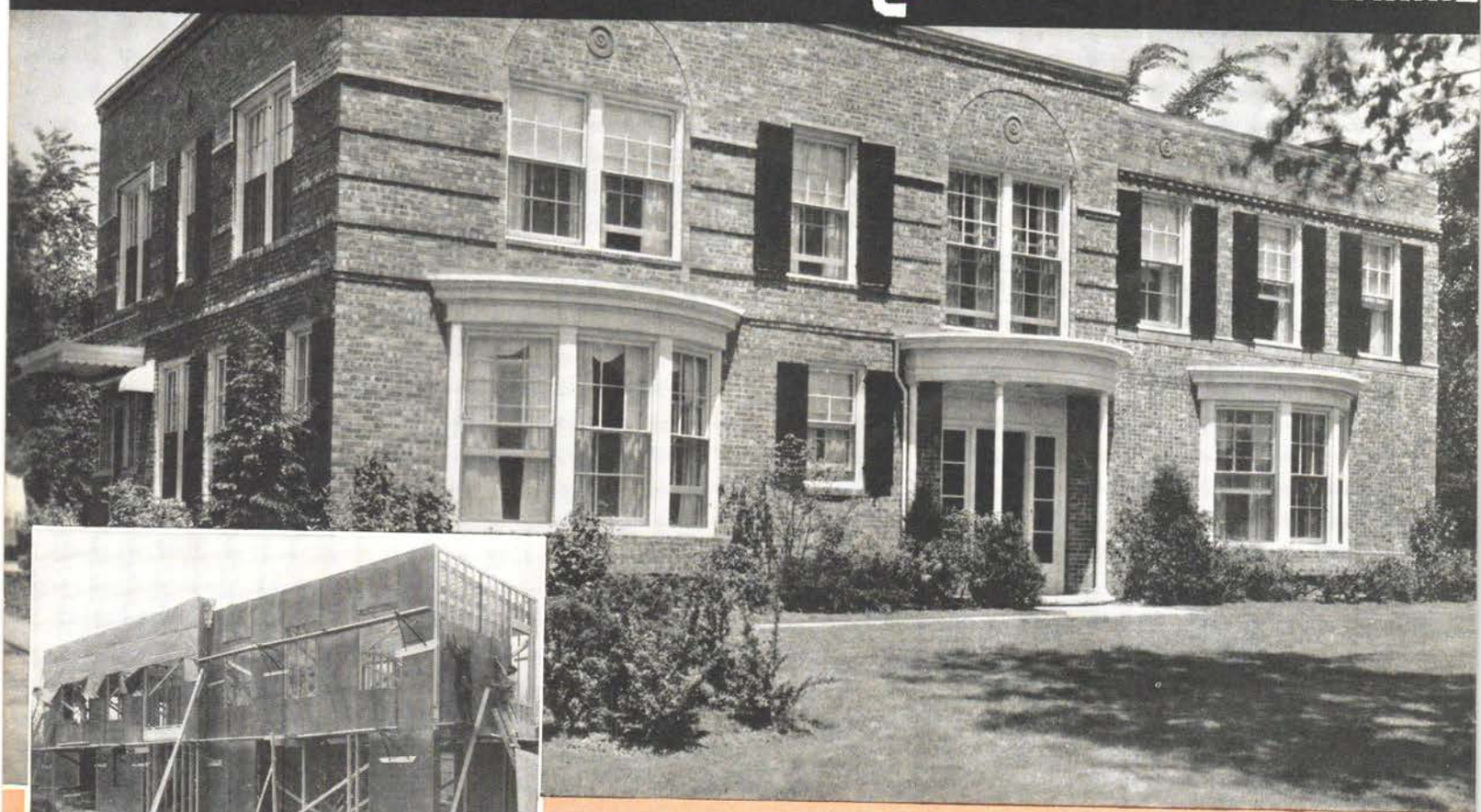
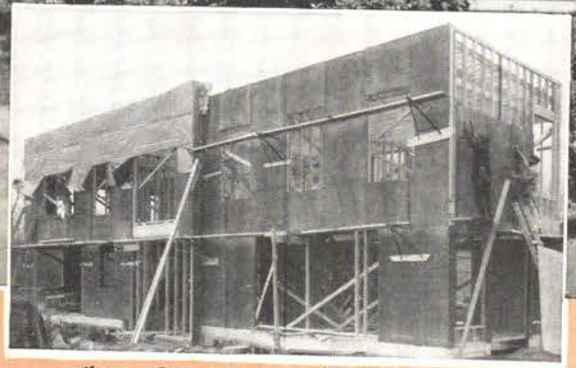


Architect: Walter H. Smith, Clevelana



Above—Celotex Vapor-seal Sheathing being applied to the Calhoun Home

Below—Architects and builders approved Celotex Safety Sealed Construction as illustrated below

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Celotex Vapor-seal Sheathing builds tighter, stronger, insulated outer walls with a vapor-resisting coating on the surface of the insulation. The *"breathing space"* within the wall is retained.

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ARCHITECTURAL FORUM

OCTOBER 1939

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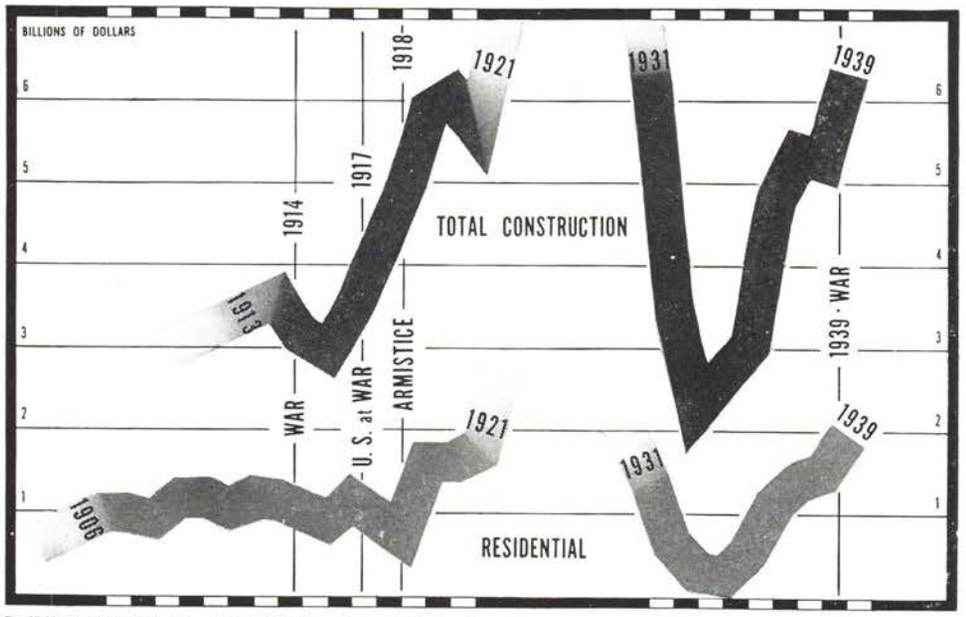
VOLUME 71—NUMBER FOUR

WAR and BUILDING

REVIEW & PREVIEW

"Price today $18,000—next Sunday $19,000." Thus did famed Long Island builder, Levitt & Sons, interpret the immediate significance of World War II to home buyers exactly fourteen days after Britain's declaration. And, scarcely before the Chamberlain broadcast had faded from the air, straight across the U. S. men made a bee line for old newspaper files and magazines to refresh their memories of Building's behavior when 25 years ago Germany had once before put the whole world under arms. What these files disclosed is shown in the chart above. Whether these lines offer any parallel for today and tomorrow is quite another matter. A few comparisons will serve to underline the basic differences and the basic assumptions from which opinion can be formed.



Building trends behind World Wars I and II. Salient facts: total building fell off at war declaration in 1914, then increased prior to and during U. S. participation; residential building started down in 1913, continued down throughout war. Salient differences: unlike pre-1914 period, recent construction activity—particularly residential—has sagged to subnormal levels, is now recovering sharply in an effort to eliminate the accumulated deficit. For explanation see footnote No. 9, page 4.

Building in World War I. Contrary to general conceptions, Building did not go into a tailspin during the 1914-18 period. In fact, the level of total construction in the armistice year of 1918 was 55 per cent higher than in 1914. And, this advance in total construction took place despite the facts 1) that, as will be shown below, the economic background behind Building in 1914 was far from healthy, and 2) that residential construction was 29 per cent lower at the end of the war period.

Plotted on the accompanying chart are expenditures for new private residential construction in all U. S. non-farm areas and for total construction. It will be noted that the generally downward course of home building in 1915-18 cannot be blamed solely on the war. It was already on the way down when war was declared. Thus, home building began tapering off in 1913, continued downward through 1915. Then it again worked up until the U. S. entered the war in 1917. However, it was not the operation of any natural economic laws that forced residential construction down in that year; it was the establishment of priority orders for various essential materials by the War Industries Board. Building that was not necessary to national defense was discouraged; private home building was curtailed, but the decreased activity was more than offset by increased expenditures for industrial construction.

Backgrounds for Building—1914 & 1939. The accompanying chart also highlights one of the important differences between Building's economic background in World War I and today. During the eight years prior to 1914 Home Building had been averaging about 480,000 dwelling units per year at an annual expenditure in the neighborhood of $1 billion. Even before war came it had oversupplied its market; production slackened; rents started down; the rate of foreclosure started up. Today, after several Depression years of subnormal building when annual home production hit levels as low as 62,000 dwelling units ($271,800,000 in expenditures), the U. S. has an accumulated housing deficit estimated at 2,000,000 dwelling units. The market is far from supplied; construction of all kinds is on the upswing; the trend of rents is steady; the foreclosure rate is decreasing.

Other important differences between 1914 and 1939 lie further back in Building's economic background:

▶ In 1914 general economic conditions were fairly stable; supply was in balance with demand; industrial production capacity (much smaller than today's) was in full use. Result: war orders strained the capacities of heavy industries; new factory construction and expansion boomed; prices went up considerably; an acute labor shortage developed; workers in one industry were enticed by higher wages to another; general economic conditions were sorely disturbed. Today, the heavy industries have much larger capacities, the full extent of which has not been employed in many years; there is much room for war orders (many an industrial plant is readily adaptable to the production of war materials and equipment); and, while there is

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Back home Our architect recommended Masonite Tempered Presdwood for remodeling our dingy old dining-room. That board certainly goes up easily. It's a dry material—there's little muss or fuss. And it has given us an opportunity to get lots of unique ideas into the whole room. They say it will last as long as the house stands.

Now look! The Tempered Presdwood walls, painted a light blue, are offset from the old walls to provide indirect lighting. The built-in buffet is made of Tempered Presdwood and painted grey. The built-in window table and shelves are the same moisture-resisting material.

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VOLUME 71
Number 4

already a dearth of skilled mechanics in many fields, the horde of unemployed is a comfortable buffer against a labor shortage. Even without the network of Government controls (which are more highly perfected than in 1914), it is unlikely that general economic conditions will today be as severely jolted as they were in World War I.

▶ In 1914 a dearth of credit combined with other factors to boost prices. Today, there is a plentiful supply of credit. Excess reserves of member banks in the Federal Reserve System are hovering around the $5 billion mark—the highest in history.

▶ In 1914 conditions in the financial districts were so upset that the New York Stock Exchange closed its doors for five months. Today, self- and SEC-regulations make such an occurrence improbable. Building material stock prices have recently advanced in step with the general market movement. The fact that they were not left behind (as were the stocks of certain other industries) reflects the conviction of investors that building material manufacturers will benefit through war-inspired orders. Fact is that, if an abrupt peace is negotiated in Europe, the stock market, now bolstered by anticipated war orders, will probably react, but will have little or no negative effect on residential construction.

▶ In 1914 the U. S. did not expect war; it came as a disturbing shock. Declaration of World War II, preceded by a long-term 'war of nerves," was devoid of surprise.

▶ In 1914 the U. S. did not even dream of the many "controls" which Government now has over markets, prices, shipping, finances—to name but a few. Some of these "controls" directly affect Building in its reaction to World War II:

▶ In 1914 the Federal Reserve System was a mere one-year-old child. After years of experience and expansion, the system now offers discount facilities for mortgages and permits member banks to use mortgages as collateral when borrowing. Thus, home loans enjoy a liquidity that was lacking in 1914. The Federal National Mortgage Association, an RFC-FHA creation, operates to the same end. If banks do not wish to tie up their funds in mortgages, they can sell their mortgages to FNMA, use the proceeds for other investment purposes or make and sell more building loans. Furthermore, FNMA may itself initiate certain types of residential building loans.

▶ In 1914 the Federal Home Loan Bank System was non-existent. Today, thanks to this well-established agency, the home mortgage business may be entirely divorced from the Nation's commercial credit structure. If commercial banks desert the mortgage market en masse in favor of industrial "war baby" investments (an unlikely step), the FHLBSystem can supply Home Building with most of the money it needs to carry on a stable program.

▶ In 1914 the FHA had not been "discovered," and the long-term amortized mortgage, now universally used, was a *rara avis*. Down payments as low as 5 or 10 per cent were not to emerge for more than a decade. Present day "easy" financing, even assuming an upward revision of interest rates, makes home buying today not only more attractive but vastly more possible to thousands of families.

Building in World War II. Although Building's economic background is quite different from that behind World War I, the industry cannot entirely escape current war influences in which inflation will play the No. I role. Reasonably, Building may look for a cycle something like this:

▶ General business improves as belligerents and neutrals rely increasingly upon the U. S. for materials and equipment.

▶ Foreign trade increases as belligerents cease supplying world markets.

▶ Increased demand upon U. S. markets boosts commodity prices—building materials included.

▶ Employment increases; wage rates go up —building labor included.

▶ Mortgage interest rates advance in step with Government bond yields—the trend is already apparent.

▶ Increased material and labor prices up the cost of construction; residential and commercial construction slow down. (Industrial construction volume suffers least from increased costs.)

▶ Decreased residential construction puts more pressure on the housing shortage.

▶ A more acute housing shortage lifts rents and values of residential properties.

▶ If rents and values go high enough, it again becomes profitable to build at the higher material and labor coast; residential construction again picks up.

Unfortunately, the picture may not compose as easily as all that—there are a number of fiercely potent "ifs."

If No. I may have been answered before this magazine appears. Obviously it concerns neutrality legislation. If Congress substitutes a cash-and-carry neutrality for the war equipment embargo, U. S. industry will thrive. But, if the unexpected happens and Congress refuses to permit American business to sell "arms and other implements of war" to belligerents, then the acceleration of industry, while marked,

(*Continued on page 50*)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY 1913-1939[1]

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1926	1929	1939
COST OF LIVING (1923 = 100)[2]	—	61.3	61.0	65.4	77.6	94.2	102.3	118.2	104.3	100.1	84.5
RENTS (1923 = 100)[3]	—	57.7	57.7	58.6	60.6	67.9	74.7	89.2	101.3	92.0	86.3
COMMODITY PRICES (1926 = 100)[4]	69.8	68.1	69.5	85.5	117.5	131.3	138.6	154.4	100.0	95.3	75.6
BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES (1926 = 100)[5]	56.7	52.7	53.5	67.6	88.2	98.6	115.6	150.1	100.0	95.4	89.5
CONSTRUCTION COSTS (1913 = 100)[6]	100	98	101	116	144	172	213	270	206	206	183
CONSTRUCTION WAGE RATES ($ per hr.)[7]:											
COMMON LABOR	.190	.177	.182	.192	.281	.380	.466	.579	.548	.547	.684
SKILLED LABOR	.56	.57	.57	.58	.61	.68	.78	1.05	1.27	1.36	1.44
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ($ billions)[8]:											
N. Y. SAVINGS BANKS	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.7	4.4	5.5
U. S. POSTAL SAVINGS	.03	.05	.07	.09	.13	.15	.17	.16	.14	.16	1.26
BUILDING VOLUME ($ billions)[9]:											
RESIDENTIAL	1.11	1.01	.99	1.11	.94	.72	1.60	1.61	4.59	3.42	1.96
TOTAL	3.61	3.13	2.96	3.43	4.18	4.87	5.86	6.02	10.92	10.29	6.32

FOOTNOTES: 1—Figures for 1913-1929 inclusive are monthly averages. Figures for 1939 cover latest month for which statistics are available. 2—Combined index covering cost of clothing, food, fuel and light, housing and sundries. Sources: National Industrial Conference Board. 3—Cost of housing. See footnote two. 4—Combined index of wholesale prices. Source: U. S. Department of Labor. 5—Combined index covering brick and tile, cement, and lumber. Source: U. S. Department of Labor. 6—National average based on 30 U. S. cities. Source: American Appraisal Company. 7—Source: Engineering News-Record. 8—Amount due depositors in New York State Savings Banks and balances to credit of depositors in Postal Savings System. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. 9—Figures represent actual expenditures for labor and materials and cover the entire non-farm U. S. Residential figures reflect private construction only; totals reflect private, public utility and public construction. All figures exclude expenditures for maintenance and work relief. Total figures for 1913 and 1914 and residential and total figures for 1939 are estimates. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce—See ARCH. FORUM, June 1938, p. 517, et seq.

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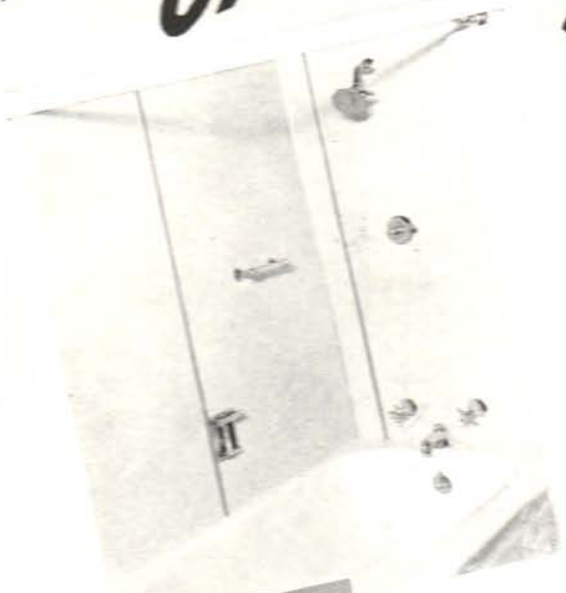

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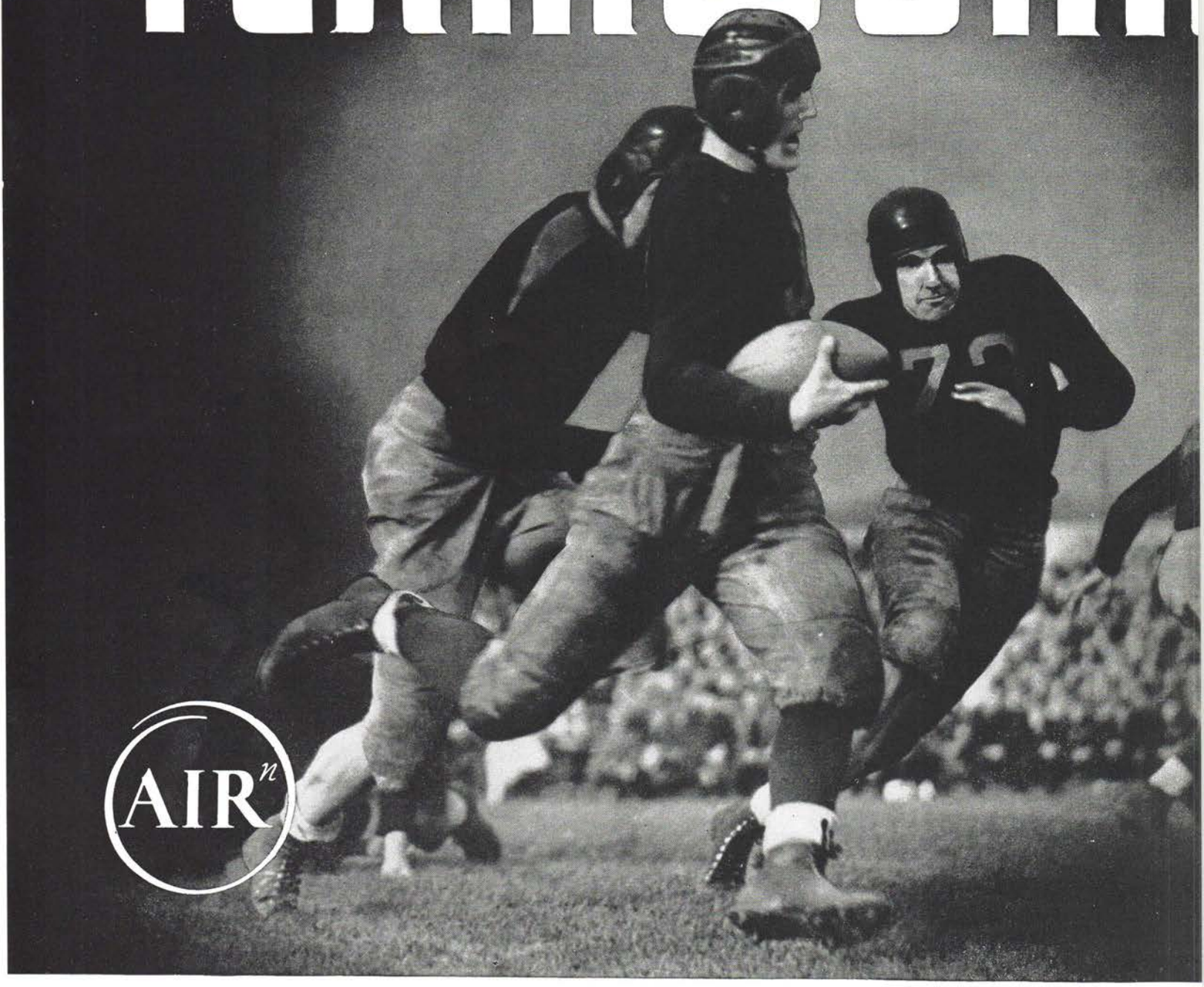

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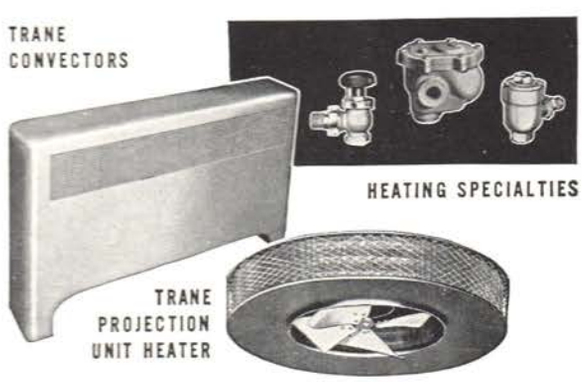

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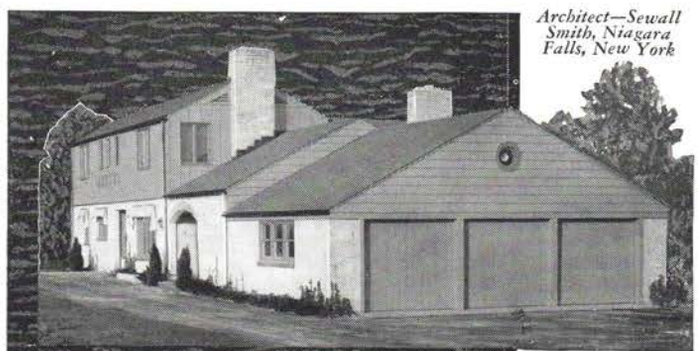
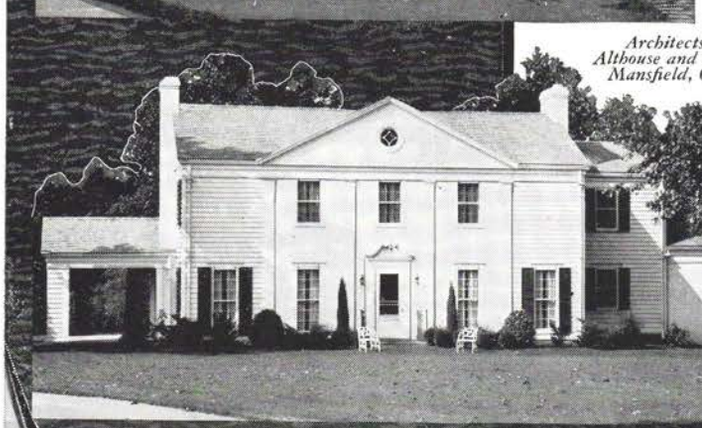
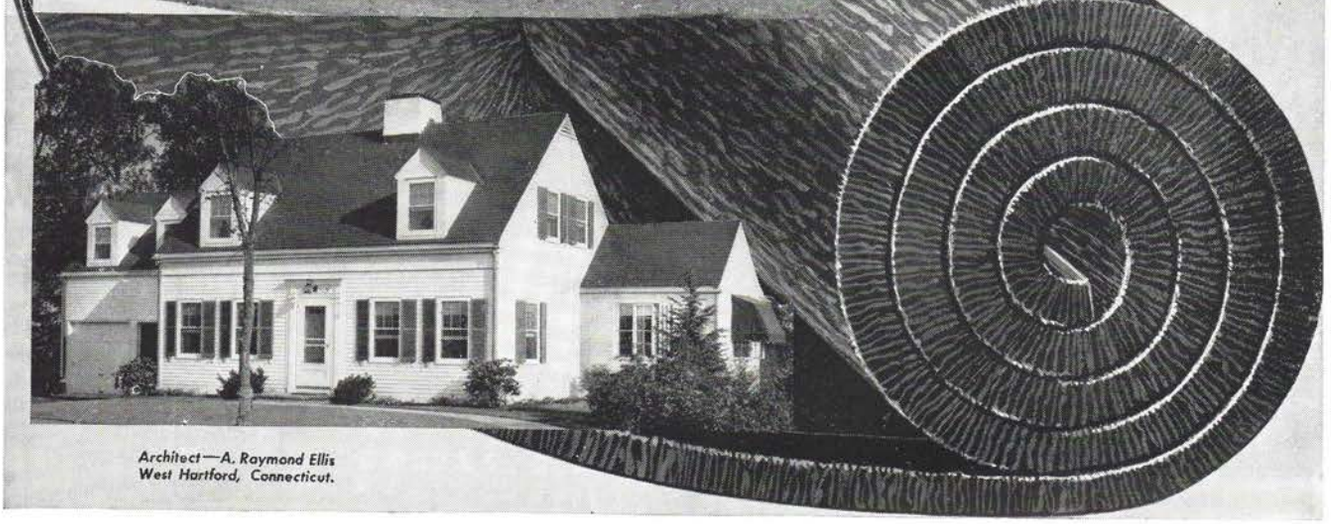


Architect—Sewall Smith, Niagara Falls, New York

Architect—Mr. S. Harold Fenno, Kenmore, New York



Architects—Althouse and Jones, Mansfield, Ohio



Architect—A. Raymond Ellis West Hartford, Connecticut.

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COMPETITION AWARDS

AT THE moment of going to press it is possible merely to announce the winners of Competition No. 2—for the design of Three Stores. As these drawings were rendered in color and the winning designs are to be shown in color, these, with the full Jury report, photographs and biographical sketches of the winners, will appear in FORUM'S November issue.

FIRST PRIZE—$1,000, to **James A. Mitchell** and **Dahlen K. Ritchey**
Pittsburgh, Pa.
SECOND PRIZE—$750, to **Simon Schmiderer**
New York, N. Y.
THIRD PRIZE—$250, to **John Knox Shear** and **Joseph F. Thomas**
Bristol, Tenn.
FOURTH PRIZE—$100, to **M. Righton Swicegood**
New York, N. Y.
FIFTH PRIZE—$100, to **Bissell Alderman** and **Gilbert E. Hoffman**
Seattle, Wash. Stillwater, Okla.
SIXTH PRIZE—$100, to **Donald L. Grieb**
Milwaukee, Wis.
SEVENTH PRIZE—$100, to **Albert E. Olsen** and **Roy Johnson**
New York, N. Y.
EIGHTH PRIZE—$100, to **David Baker**
Chicago, Ill.

And now for the third Competition:—

Closing Nov. 20

$2,500

in Prizes

First Prize, $1,000; Second Prize, $750; Third Prize, $250; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Prizes of $100 each.

and

$5,000

in Grand Prizes

These will be awarded automatically on the basis of points scored in the four quarterly competitions: First Grand Prize, $1,500; Second Grand Prize, $1,250; Third Grand Prize, $1,000; Fourth Grand Prize, $750; and Fifth Grand Prize, $500.

THE PROBLEM: A Dairy Plant with which is combined a retail milk bar. On a well-traveled country highway the owner wants to erect a plant which will proclaim to the passing motorist that Dellside Dairy is the last word in sanitary merchandising of dairy products. Space requirements and their inter-relationships are graphically shown in the detailed program (August ARCH. FORUM: a reprint on request), making unnecessary any technical research by the competitor.

THE JURY: Alfred A. Hahn, Toledo; J. Byers Hays, Cleveland; Charles T. Ingham, Pittsburgh; Albert Kahn, Detroit; Robert H. Macdonald, Montreal; Walter R. McCornack, Cambridge, and Eliel Saarinen, Cranbrook.

ONLY ONE DRAWING is required, 20 x 30 in., and in black-and-white. The Juries in this series have paid far more attention to ideas than to elaborate presentation.

APPROVED BY A. I. A. This competition has been approved as a Secondary Competition by the Special Committee for Secondary Competitions for the territory of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Full participation is permitted to all Institute members. These competitions are open to all architects, architectural designers and architectural draftsmen in the Western Hemisphere.

REGISTRATION is necessary. It insures your receiving the technical information needed and the title lettering strips. It does not obligate you to submit drawings. Merely write Henry H. Saylor, A.I.A., Professional Adviser, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., indicating your entry as architect, architectural designer, or architectural draftsman.

CONDUCTED BY THE ARCHITECTURAL FORUM FOR

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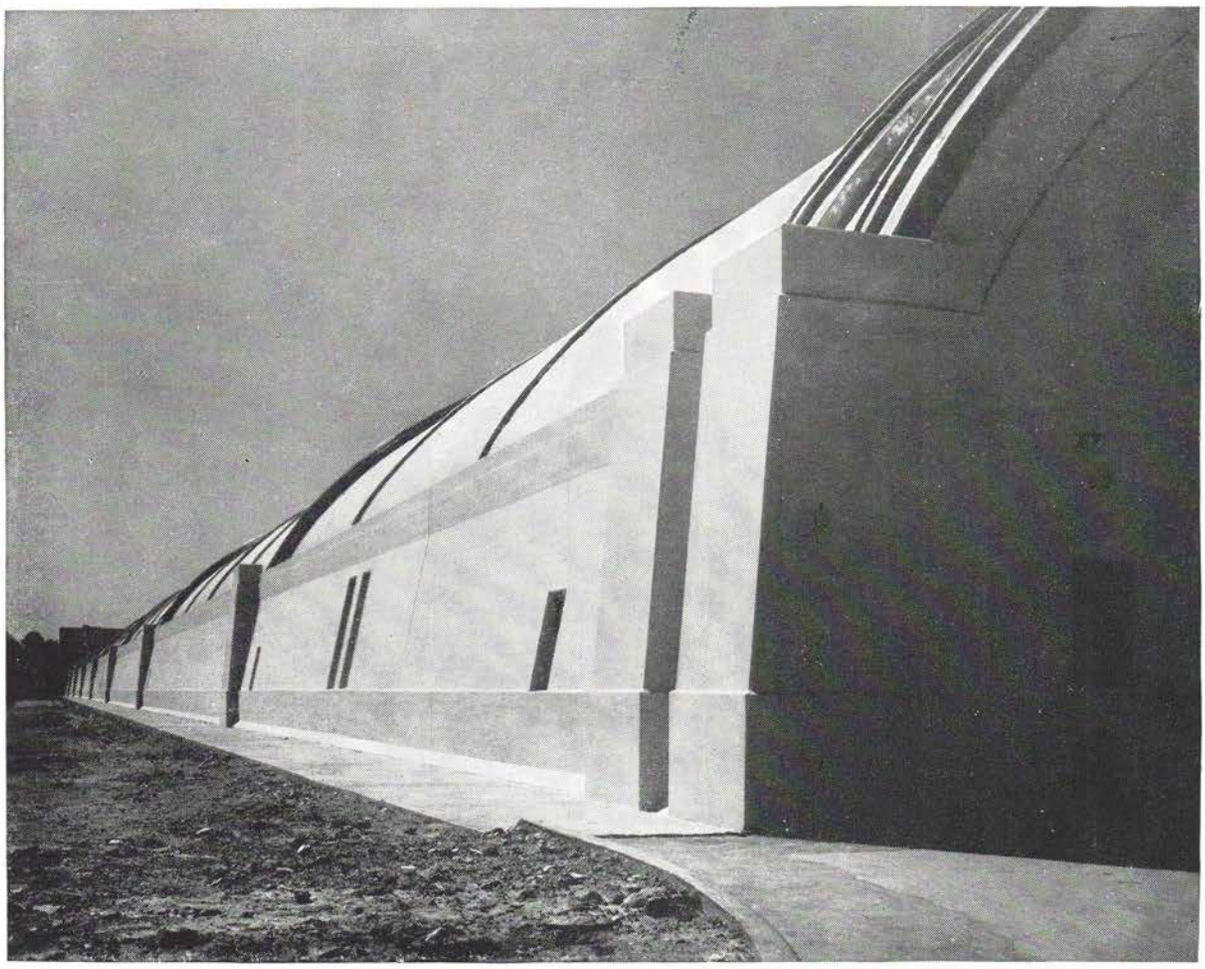

TYPICAL OF THE NAVY

—SHIP-MODEL TESTING BASIN CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED IN REINFORCED CONCRETE

THE new U. S. Naval Experimental Ship-Testing Basin at Carderock, Md., was conceived and executed in reinforced concrete, with sound economy in both design and construction.

An architecturally interesting design for the 1188-ft. basin building was achieved through the use of a 3-hinged, reinforced-concrete arch roof, which provides an unobstructed clear span of 110 ft.

For construction economy, Navy engineers specified high-early-strength cement for this roof, and permitted form removal at a concrete strength of 3000 lb. per sq. in., but not less than 4 days.

About 15,000 bbl. of 'Incor' 24-Hour Cement were used. 'Incor' produced average strengths of 3270 lb. per sq. in. at 3 days and 3500 lb. at 4 days. 'Incor's dependable early strength exceeded specifications—and contributed toward job completion six months ahead of contract date. Turner Construction Co., New York, general contractor.

Close to 60,000 bbl. of Lone Star Cement were also used in basin building, office, shop, laboratory buildings and roadways of this huge project. Rigid control resulted in uniform concrete; strengths averaged 3160 lb. per sq. in. at 7 days.

A convincing example of the soundness of utilizing both 'Incor'* 24-Hour Cement and Lone Star Cement for maximum job economy. Write for copy of "Cutting Concrete Costs." Lone Star Cement Corporation, Room 2294, 342 Madison Avenue, New York.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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MAKERS OF LONE STAR CEMENT • • • 'INCOR' 24-HOUR CEMENT

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Quickly installed . . . effectively insulated . . . provides a smooth, safe base for plaster.

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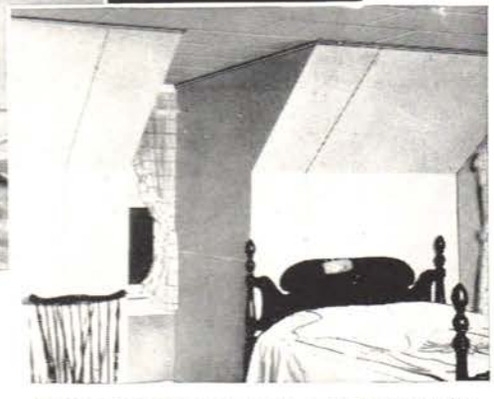
Four times the bracing strength of ordinary wood sheathing when applied horizontally, greater insulation.

Bright, cheerful playrooms such as this are possible with Insulite. Lok-Joint Lath eliminates lath marks on walls and ceiling, deadens sound and minimizes plaster cracks.



That space in the attic can be turned into a quiet, decorative extra room with Insulite, the original wood fibre structural insulating board.

Active Sales MEAN GREATER PROFITS FOR YOU!

By insulating *outside* walls with Bildrite Sheathing and *inside* walls with Lok-Joint Lath you cut fuel bills, speed up construction, and make a home everything its owner wants it to be. Lok-Joint Lath and Bildrite Sheathing are your best answers to the demand for modern, comfortable homes today.

The increasing use of Insulite Materials means greater business for you. New dollars in your pockets! *For 25 years, Insulite has had wide acceptance and rapid turnover throughout the entire country.*

Write today for samples and complete information about Insulite. The Insulite Company, Dept. AF109, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

See how quickly Bildrite Sheathing is installed, what added strength and insulation it provides. That's why builders are insisting on new homes INSULATED with Insulite.

INSULITE MATERIALS INCLUDE:

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Interior Finishes:

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1914 25 1939 Silver Jubilee

THE ORIGINAL WOOD FIBRE STRUCTURAL INSULATING BOARD

SECOND U. S. REGIONAL COMPETITION—EVANSVILLE, IND.

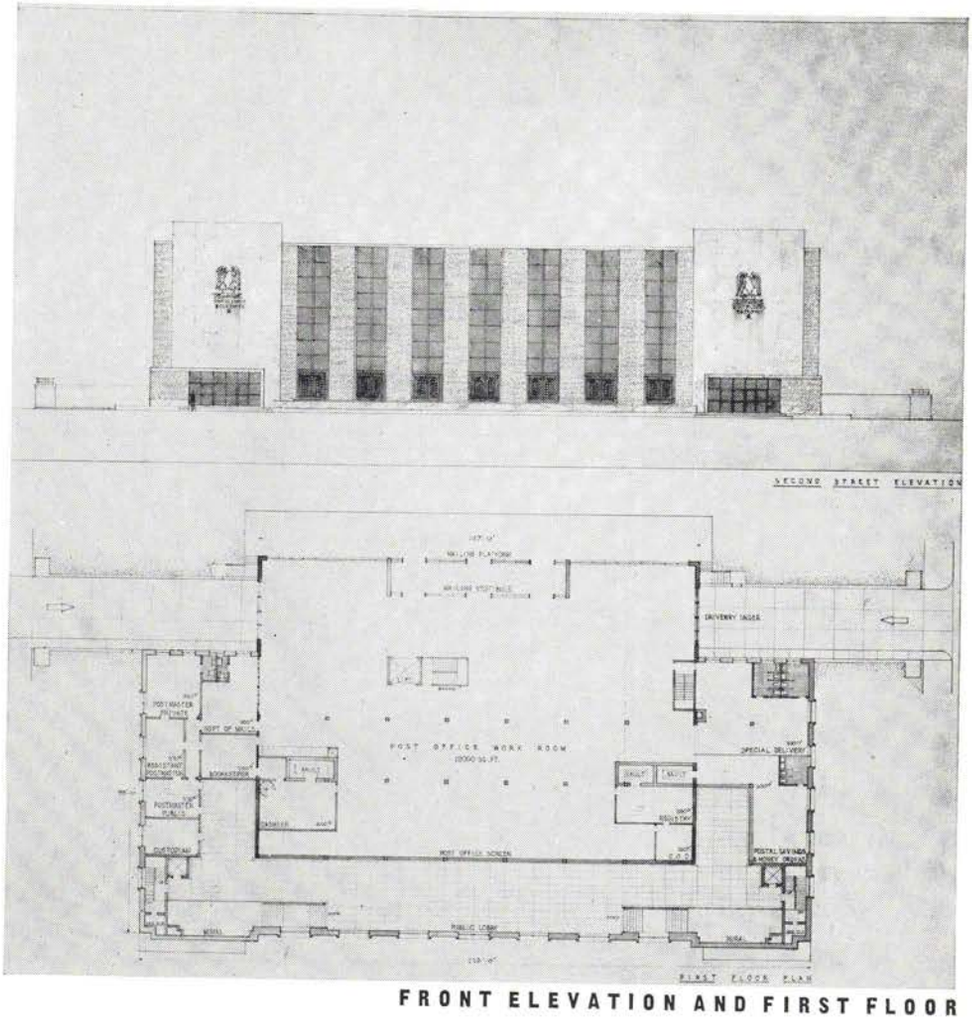
WON BY HARRY F. MANNING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Architects from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois were invited to enter the second in a series of Regional Competitions authorized by the Public Buildings Administration. A post office, court house and custom house for Evansville, Ind., was the problem. Harry F. Manning, Chicago architect, was the winner. He, in association with David W. Carlson, was one of the ten finalists competing for the Smithsonian Gallery of Art. For the Evansville design he will receive $6,000 and an additional $6,000 fee as consultant to the Office of the Supervising Architect in the preparation of working drawings and specifications.

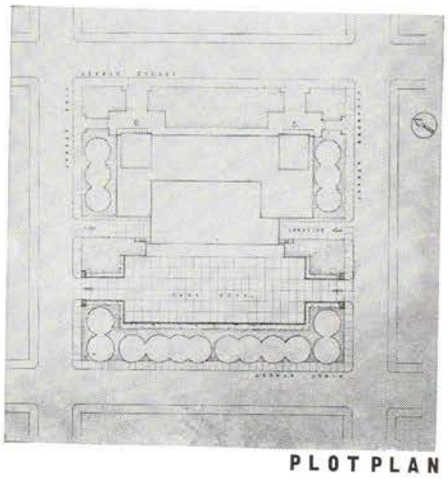
The Jury: Robert T. Jones, Minneapolis, Frederick V. Murphy, Washington, Lorimer Rich, New York, and Ernest John Russell, St. Louis—all drawn from neighboring regions. Honorable Mention was made of the three designs on page 14. Special commendation was made of the design submitted by Martin Meyer and Matthew Lapota of Chicago.

"The Jury felt that the standard of submissions was generally high and that many of the designs offered would, with reasonable study, lend themselves to execution into buildings possessing the character suggested by the program, correct in scale, with good proportions, obtaining dignity without undue elaboration.

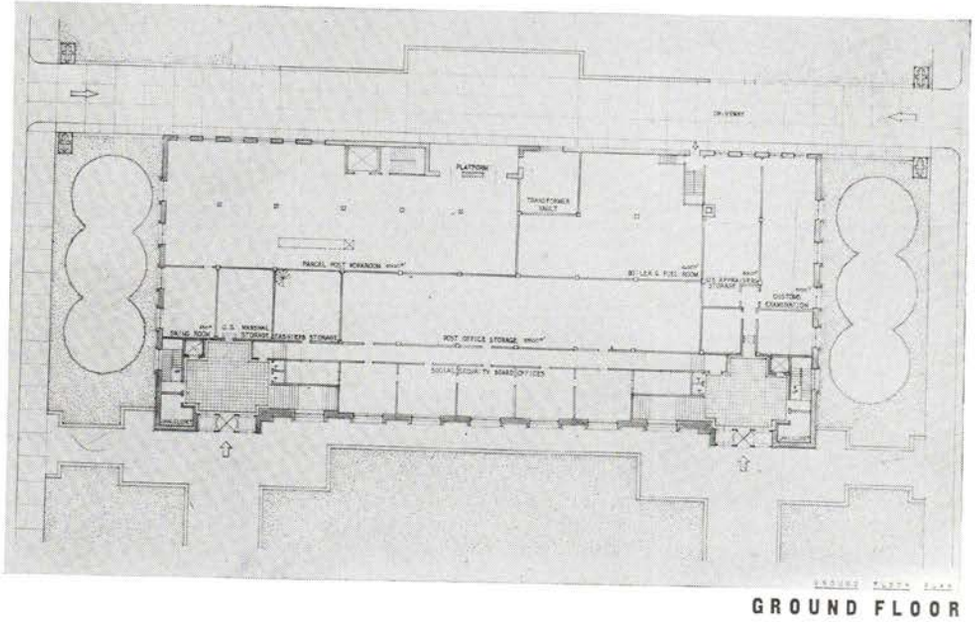
"Each of the designs selected could be greatly improved through the working drawing stage and the study of details. The winning design and the three Honorable Mentions each suggested their 'buildability' strongly, and inspired confidence upon the part of the Jury that their authors would seek and obtain a distinguished piece of architecture."



FRONT ELEVATION AND FIRST FLOOR



PLOT PLAN



GROUND FLOOR

(Continued on page 14)

"Your telephones are connected now"

TELEPHONE conduit, included while the house is under construction, provides a clear way for telephone wires through insulation, concrete, fire-stops and around duct work. It eliminates the necessity for exposed wiring.

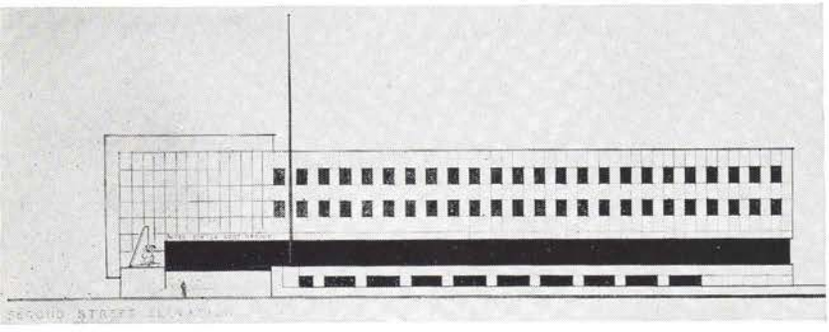
Architects find it good practice to specify conduit to all places where telephones, including up-stairs telephones, will be needed. This is the kind of planning that clients appreciate.

A few lengths of small pipe are usually sufficient conduit for the average home. Your telephone company will be glad to co-operate in planning efficient, economical telephone layouts. Just call the Business Office and ask for "Architects' and Builders' Service" for free consultation.

FORUM OF EVENTS

(*Continued from page 12*)

HONORABLE MENTIONS IN THE U. S. REGIONAL COMPETITION FOR A POST OFFICE, COURT HOUSE AND CUSTOM HOUSE, EVANSVILLE, IND.



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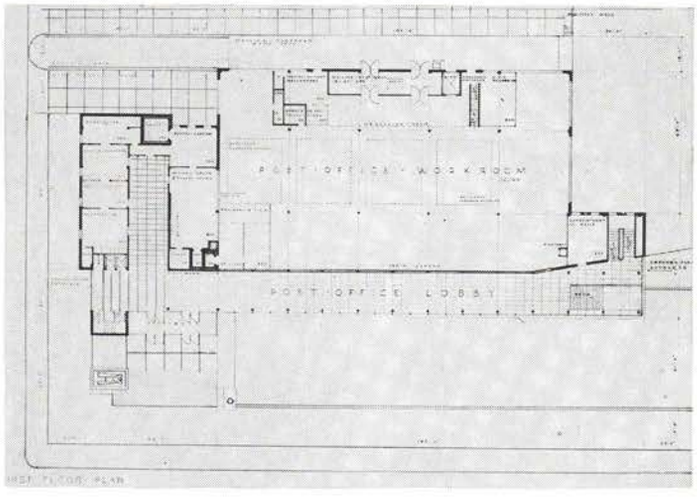
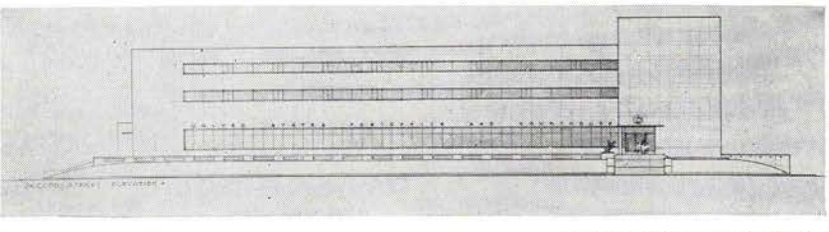


DESIGN BY SKIDMORE & OWINGS, CHICAGO



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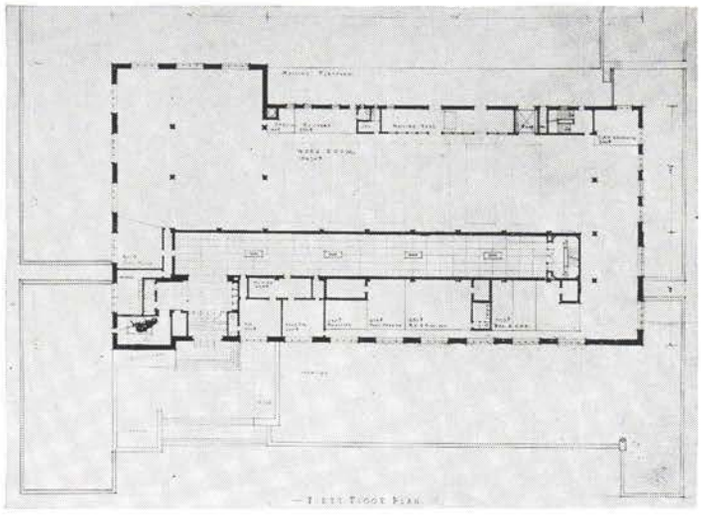
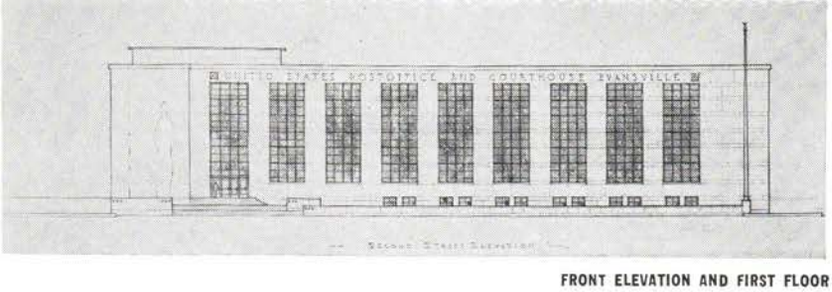


DESIGN BY MELLENBROOK, FOLEY & SCOTT, BEREA, OHIO



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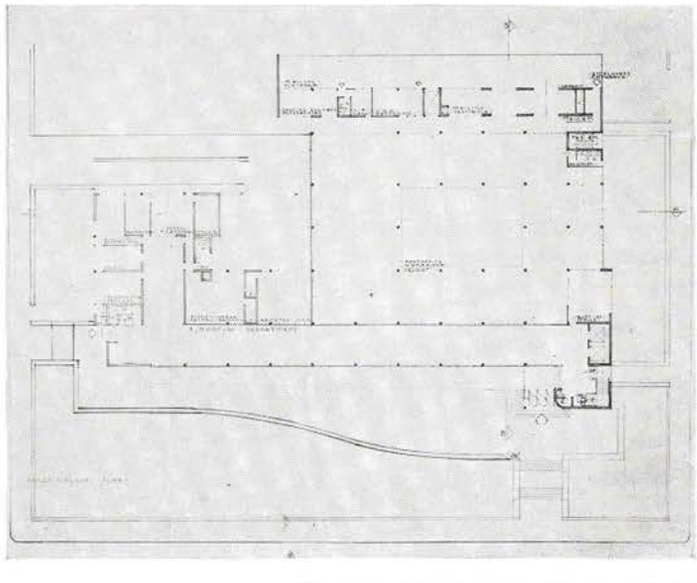
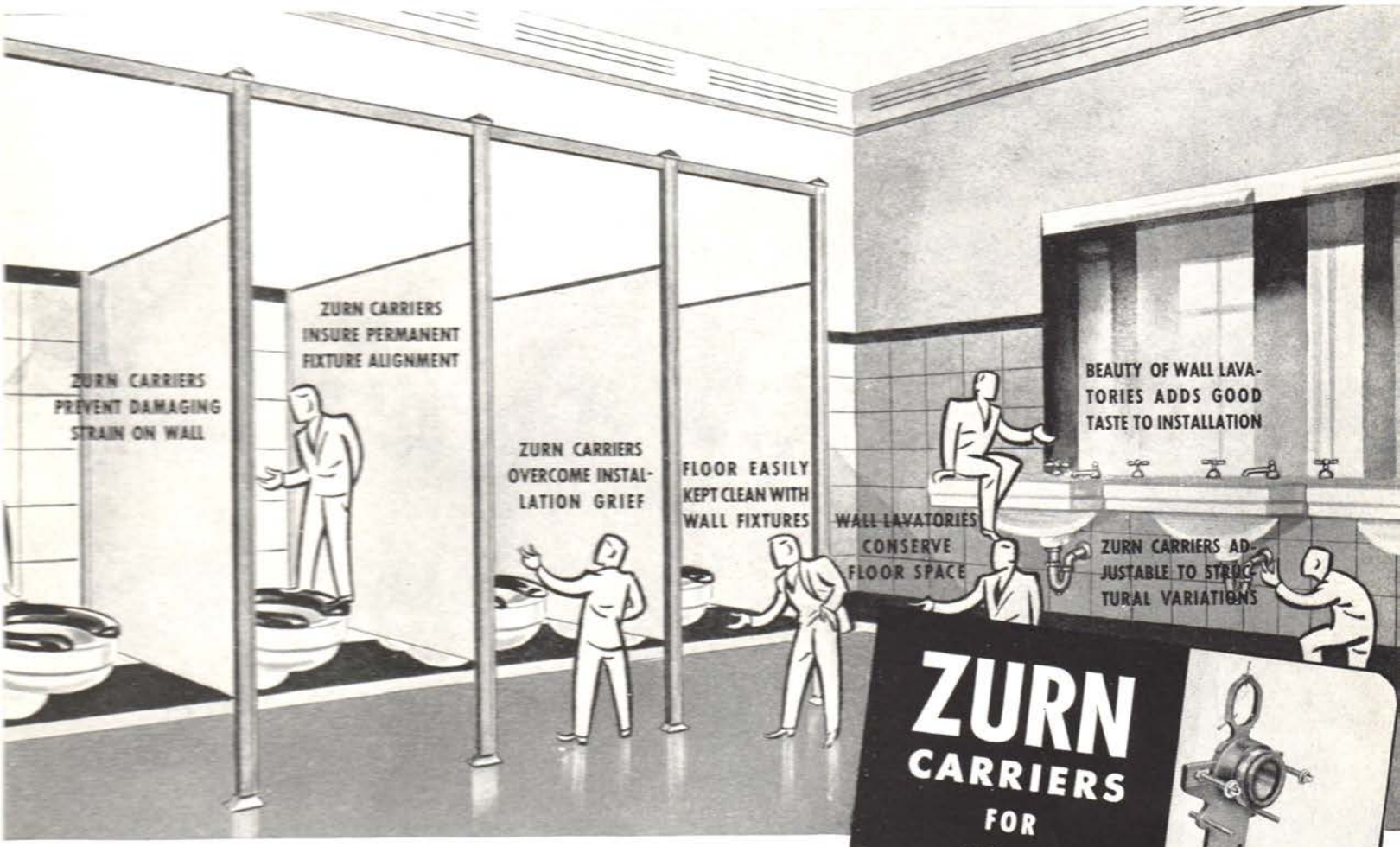


DESIGN BY PAUL GERHARDT, JR., CHICAGO
LESTER JOHNSON AND JOHN H. McAULIFFE, JR., ASSOCIATES

(*Forum of Events continued on page 56*)

A sure way to forestall DAMAGING STRAIN ON THE WALL AND END INSTALLATION GRIEF.... *Specify Zurn Carriers* FOR WALL FIXTURES



● Avoid the risk of touchy situations developing with plumbing contractors over things that "jinx" the job, such as the necessity of installing wall fixtures so as to compensate for slightly out of plumb walls, floor and other structural variations that call for extra time, cause grief, and cost money. Sanitation, convenience and beauty justify the use of wall fixtures wherever possible.

Regardless of the type or make of wall fixture . . . specify Zurn Carriers—*a sure way to forestall damaging strain on the wall and end installation grief*. They're designed to nullify the deficiencies of common carriers and definitely relegate old methods of supporting wall fixtures into the oblivion of obsolescence. Zurn Engineered Carriers are suitable for supporting any type or make of wall fixture.

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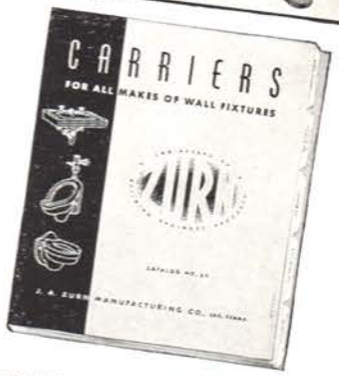
J. A. ZURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Sales Office and Factory: Erie, Pennsylvania



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BUILDING DRAINAGE PRODUCTS
ROOF TO BASEMENT

J. A. ZURN MANUFACTURING CO., Erie, Pennsylvania
Please send me without obligation a copy of the Zurn Carrier Catalog.

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A good dog will "point" plenty of birds . . . but it's the hunter who brings them down. In heating: A good Oil or Gas Burner or Coal Stoker makes heat economically . . . but it's up to the boiler to employ it usefully.

For Real Efficiency in Home Heating Team the Burner or Stoker with a . . .

KEWANEE

TYPE R Steel BOILER

Designed and Built to Use ALL the HEAT

Kewanee Type "R" in Smartline Regal Jacket to completely enclose boiler and burner.

Kewanee Type "R" in Round Jacket . . . for most economical installations.

In "Smartline" Rex Jacket for installations with burner outside jacket.

A Kewanee "has what it takes" to get the best from any good Oil or Gas Burner or Coal Stoker.

18 Sizes...*Round and Square Jacketed or Unjacketed*

For Coal, Oil, Gas or Stoker

Built of steel, it has extra staunchness to withstand the added strain of intermittent firing: ***A Big, High Firebox*** allows plenty of space for complete combustion; ***Two-Pass Tubes*** provide double travel for the hot gases so more of the heat is usefully employed; ***large Steam Space*** insures a sufficient reserve of dry steam; and ***a Copper Coil Water Heater*** is a part of every Type "R". . . not an extra.

Get the facts about Kewanee Performance . . . Low Cost . . . and Easy Financing.

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BEFORE YOU SPECIFY—APPLY THE "SHOWER TEST"

Let the family princess steam her velvet gown or the young hopeful slosh through his ice cold shower, Suntile can take it and come through smiling.

Extreme changes of temperature and saturating moisture are ruthless; against their vandalism there is but one sure protection—an impervious decorative medium that is built in, not merely added on.

In Suntile this permanent protection, this certainty of enduring beauty is but one of the many virtues that add up to its greater economy, freedom from upkeep, its lower lifetime cost. In homes planned with benefit of architectural direction, *Suntile* is synonymous with security. It leaves no doubt as to its satisfaction, today or years from today.

This permanence is now offered in newly designed and easily used decorative units. You can readily combine these flexible designs to suit your clients' individual tastes. In the creation of your ensemble you need not fear the discordant note so often introduced through the use of two or more different types of material of limited utility. Suntile is complete—it offers caps, bases, trims and accessories as well as floors and walls—all in color balance.

And finally, one big important Plus—your specially selected Suntile dealer is better qualified by his greater experience and training to give you more intelligent cooperation. His installations are guaranteed.

NO OTHER DECORATIVE MEDIUM CAN TRUTHFULLY CLAIM ALL THESE QUALITIES

- *Lowest Lifetime Cost*
- *Unrestricted Utility*
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- *Ageless Beauty*
- *Style Flexibility*

Suntile for this smart modern bathroom will be gladly displayed by your local authorized Suntile dealer. He has complete specifications for this Sunstyled room. 10' x 6' 6" overall.
This tile work (without fixtures) can be duplicated under present conditions, in Cincinnati for $7.19 per month under F.H.A. plan, based on total price of $225.00. Prices will vary according to location and conditions.

THE CAMBRIDGE TILE MFG. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio

Warehouses in
New York City, Brooklyn, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles

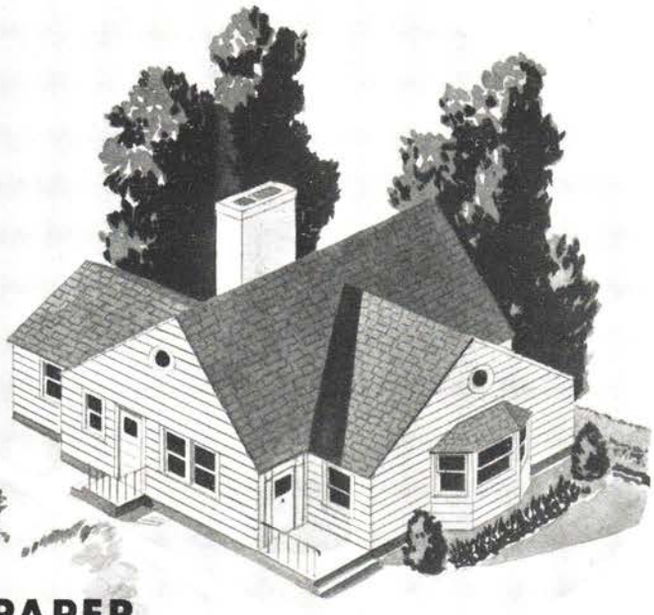
Suntile
Bright with color-Right for life

Suntile *Color Selection* SERVICE

A patented system of balanced color presentation, through an interchangeable section assembly of full size tile panels. You and your client can see in a few minutes color balanced combinations, including floors, wainscot and trim as they will appear in an actual installation.

Combinations of your preference can be quickly demonstrated Experience has proved that this quick, effective presentation saves time, eliminates confusion, and the error of mental visualization. It avoids the difficulties so often encountered through insufficient or misproportioned samples. A demonstration by your authorized *Suntile* dealer will convince you.

SAVE MONEY ON A $2,000 AUTOMOBILE WITH "BARGAIN" SPARK PLUGS?



SAVE MONEY WITH "BARGAIN" BUILDING PAPER FOR A $5,000 HOME?

BOTH BARGAINS ARE DOUBTFUL! When plugs are needed for a fine $2,000 automobile there might be a "saving" in picking up "bargain" spark plugs off the counter — but their performance, in time to come. could hardly be expected to sustain the automobile builder's reputation.

So it is with building papers — there might seem to be a "saving" in specifying a cheaper paper. BUT the superior protection of Sisalkraft for the life of the structure completely vindicates the builder's better judgment—in avoiding the temptation of inconsequential "savings" on an item that, even when it is the best, is but a small part of the entire cost. Sisalkraft can be put over all sheathing and under the roof of an average $5,000 home for as little as $25.00.

The SISALKRAFT Co., 205 W. Wacker Drive, CHICAGO, ILL.

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PRODUCERS COUNCIL

"WHY DIDN'T YOU SPECIFY MULTI-BREAKERS FOR OUR HOME?"

● Architects will hear that question more frequently each year, for the public is learning that fuses and the annoyance of replacing them are no longer necessary.

Your client is entitled to know about Square D Multi-breakeRs. The cost is moderate—well within the means of any home owner. The safety and convenience of circuit breaker protection are essential for a truly modern home.

If you are uncertain of the cost of Multi-breakeRs, have the electrical contractor figure both ways—Multi-breakeRs and switch and fuses. Then let your client decide. Both you and he will be surprised at the low cost of this new circuit breaker protection.

There is a Square D Multi-breakeR suitable in size and cost for every type of building—for the cottage, for the residence, for the commercial building or the industrial plant. List prices start as low as $2.65 for two 15 ampere lighting circuits.

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MIAMI BATHROOM CABINETS

for the Mansion or Cottage

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ARCHITECT: WM. F. DEKNATEL. PHOTO BY HEDRICH-BLESSING

HOME OF LEON D. HANSEN, PITTSBURGH, PA.
ARCHITECT: H. L. SCHWARTZ, NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

GUNNISON HOUSING CORPORATION, NEW ALBANY, IND.

LOW COST HOUSING PROJECT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
HENRY IRVEN GAINES, ARCHITECT

MIAMI — long noted for its production of the finest bathroom cabinets and ensembles for luxurious homes, is also the outstanding leader in the development of models for low cost and multiple housing projects.

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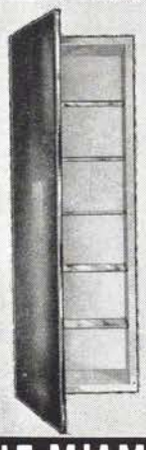
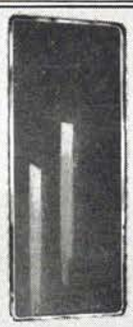
MIAMI ENSEMBLES enable architects to obtain effects of individually designed cabinet combinations without the added expense that such special orders usually require. Over 140 models to meet your requirements in new or modernized homes. See our Catalog in Sweets (No. 98, Section 27) or write Dept. J.



No. 510-A, Towel Cabinet
Full-length mirror door set in chromium plated frame. Two sizes, 5 glass shelves.

MIAMI LOUIS XIV
Cabinet Mirror Ensemble
This beautiful combination of center unit (with concealed light fixtures and recessed mirror) together with two individual side cabinets, is adaptable to bathrooms of widely varying size and plan.



MIAMI ACCESSORIES
The recessed, chromium soap-holder and tumbler-holder are representative of the complete line of Miami Accessories.

THE MIAMI CABINET DIVISION • THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY • MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

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DISTINGUISH MANY HOMES IN 1939

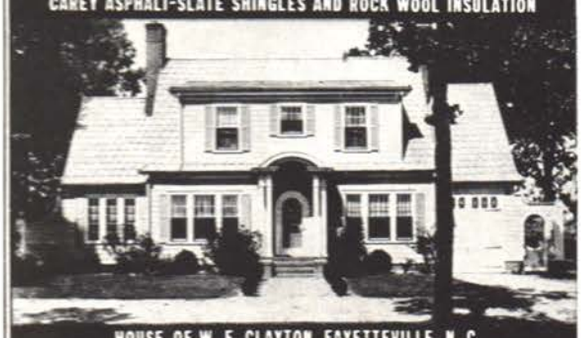
IN the notable progress that has been made in home construction in recent years, Carey Building Products have proved an influential factor.

Architects have found that these highly efficient materials enhance exterior beauty and charm . . . assure the maximum of interior comfort . . . add to the life of the building . . . drastically reduce maintenance.

Carey Products are important to the architect, because they aid him in designing homes offering modern advantages at reasonable cost. Frequently, costs are actually reduced by the judicious use of these materials. In most cases, homes incorporating Carey Products set a new standard of value for the buyer's money.

Help your client make his home a better investment by including Carey Products in your specifications. Carey service is nation-wide. See Catalog in Sweet's, or write for full details—address Dept. 20.

HOUSE IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND. BUILT BY ROSS NEEVES
CAREY ASPHALT-SLATE SHINGLES AND ROCK WOOL INSULATION



HOUSE OF W. F. CLAYTON, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
CAREYSTONE ASBESTOS CEMENT SHINGLES AND SIDING

LOW COST HOUSE IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA. MILLER, MARTIN & LEWIS, ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS. CAREY ASPHALT SHINGLES

LOW COST HOUSING—FREDERICKSBURG, VA.
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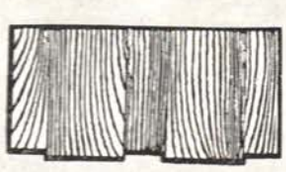
CAREY CORK-INSULATED SHINGLES

The shingle with outside mineral surface for weather protection; cork underside for insulation. Provides roof and roof insulation for roof cost. Keeps homes warmer in winter—cooler in summer. Saves fuel.

CAREY ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION

Provides maximum control of room temperature the year round. Will not shrink, bulge, rot or burn. Vermin and termite proof. Available in Bat, Wool, and Granulated forms.



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Made of asbestos and cement. Fireproof, rot-proof, wear-proof. Never needs paint protection or other upkeep. Available in Thatch Butt and Wave Line Units, in random widths.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY • LOCKLAND • CINCINNATI, OHIO

Back siphonage research, State University of Iowa.

BACK SIPHONAGE

Necessity forces the architect to develop a personality split six ways, like a pie. Traditionally, he is the arbiter of the plastic arts, creative artist and critic combined. At the same time, the immense complications of modern building have made him a sort of super-engineer—coordinator of the multiplicity of skills which go into the design and building of today's structures. Five years ago, an unprecedented outbreak of amebic dysentery caused by faulty plumbing in two Chicago hotels set him the task of becoming a student of hydraulics as well.

The official report of this disaster * laid much stress on the "old and generally defective water and sewerage piping layouts" in the two hotels, obviously a question more the concern of plumbing inspectors and city authorities than of architects. The disturbing thing was that while this particular outbreak was due largely to leaky sewers and worn-out pipes, its investigation disclosed that the same sort of water pollution might easily occur with brand-new equipment installed in strict accordance with then-existing codes. And while the solution of the problem this presented was by no means up to architects, it clearly became their responsibility to familiarize themselves with such solutions as were developed and to share responsibility for the practical application of these solutions in exactly the same way that responsibility for other sanitary measures is shared with the sanitary engineer, plumber, and the city authorities.

Behind all this was a hitherto neglected phenomenon known as **back siphonage:** a process whereby water standing in the fixtures—possibly contaminated—may be drawn back into the supply piping by suction resulting from partial vacuum or backflow in the supply pipes. The dangers of such a condition to the community at large are obvious, since disease germs, having once entered the water-supply system, may spread to any point regardless of flow and pressure. The danger to the individual householder is even greater: it is the supply of pure water in his own house which is first and most affected.

There are a great many "ifs" and "buts" to back siphonage; in fact, it requires a major coincidence for it to happen at all: the simultaneous presence of an unsafe fixture filled with contaminated water to the required level, a leaky valve, and vacuum or backflow in the supply line. This explains why serious effects from theoretically unsafe conditions are so seldom felt. But it in no way justifies the continuation of practices known to be unsafe in the face of

(*Continued on page 22, text on page 23*)

*The Outbreak of Amebiasis in Chicago During 1933, Jour. of the A. M. A., Feb. 3, 1934.

New Beauty Longer Life..

..in these colloidal paints and stains

Walls of smooth gleaming Cabot's DOUBLE-WHITE contrast boldly with Cabot's Gloss Collopakes on the blinds. Brick chimneys are also painted with DOUBLE-WHITE. Architect: Robert Charles Kilborn, Danbury, Conn.

Emphasizing the natural beauty of the grain, Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains are ideally suited to the house in a wooded setting. In the house above, Cabot's Stains are used on walls and roof. Architect: Harrison Gill, Chattanooga.

Smooth siding and clapboards, as well as shingles, are enhanced in beauty by the use of Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain. Walls and roof of the house above are stained with Cabot's Stains. Architect: Willis N. Mills, New York City.

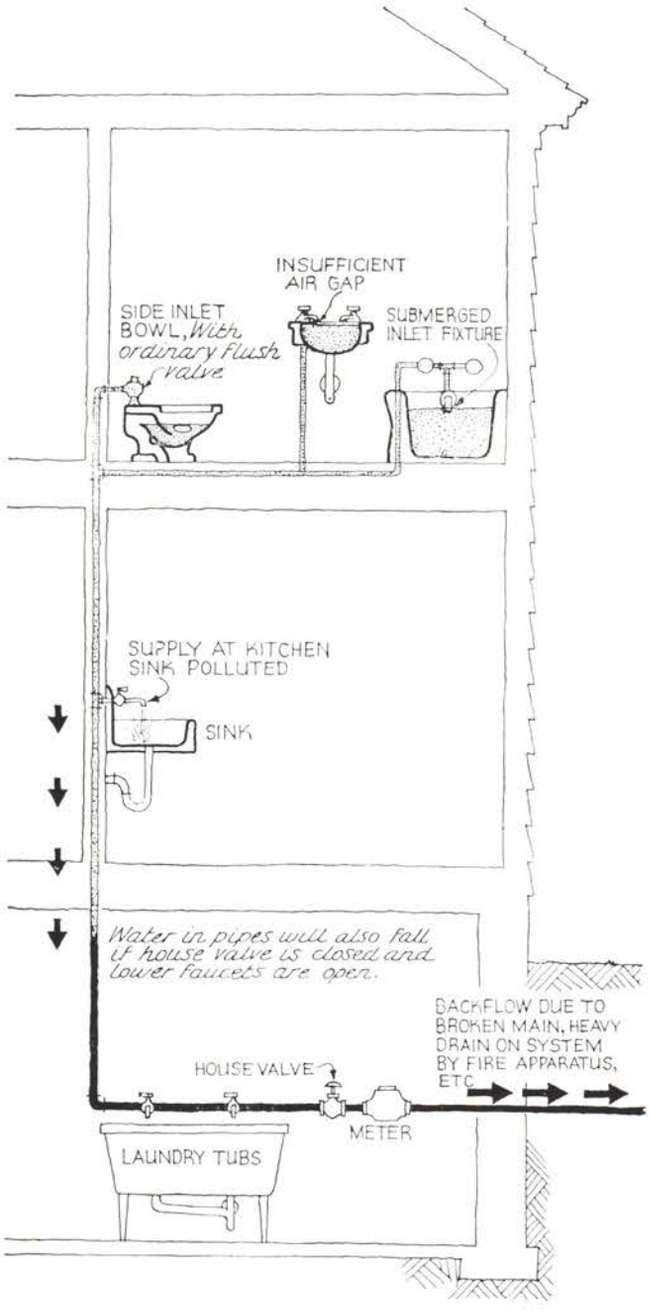
Cabot's DOUBLE-WHITE solved a difficult painting problem for the architect-owner of the house pictured here. Notice its effectiveness on a variety of materials. Architect-owner: Jerome Robert Cerny, Chicago.

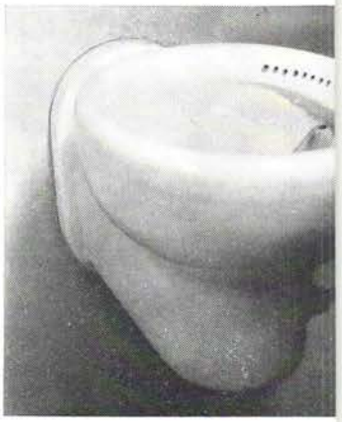
There's a special reason for the greater beauty and longer life of Cabot's Shingle Stains, DOUBLE-WHITE and Gloss Collopakes. By our patented Collopaking process, oil and pigment are colloidally compounded. In use, they give *combined penetration*, functioning as one inseparable unit. The oil does not soak into the wood by itself, leaving dull lifeless pigment on the surface.

FREE *The Little White Book, Stained Houses*, and color cards of Cabot's Shingle Stains and Gloss Collopakes. Write Samuel Cabot, Inc., 1275 Oliver Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Cabot's Collopakes & Shingle Stains

(COLLOIDAL PAINTS)

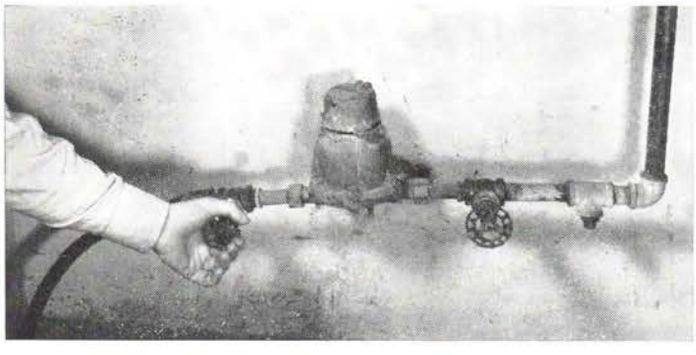




UNSAFE FIXTURES of the submerged inlet type. Water standing in this kind of fixture, if higher than the inlet, will be drawn back into the pure water supply piping by suction if valves are open, and through leaky valves even if closed. The likelihood that such water will be dangerously contaminated is indicated by the estimate of

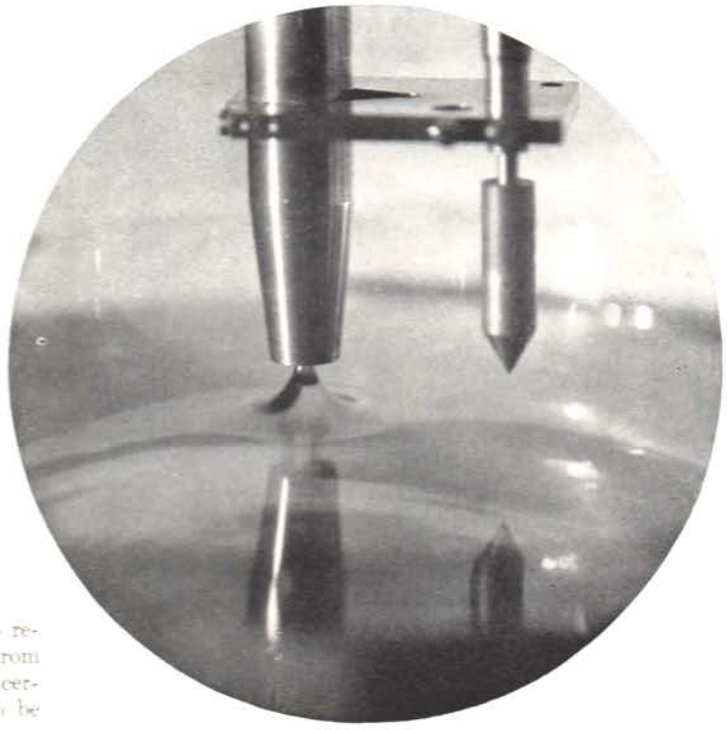
CAUSE

To have serious results, back siphonage requires the coincidence of two main factors: contaminated water in unsafe fixtures such as are shown at the top of the page, and vacuum or backflow in the supply piping resulting from causes like those illustrated below. Given this coincidence, the diagram at the left shows what happens. Contaminated water from the unsafe fixture or fixtures at the top of the system is sucked back into the pure water supply piping by siphonage resulting from the partial vacuum caused by the backflow of water in the pipes. Once the contamination has entered the pure water supply, it may spread to any point, limited only by the length of time the germs can survive in this environment, but the first and greatest effects will be felt at immediately adjacent fixtures. Disease germs likely to enter a water-supply system in this way are those causing typhoid fever, bacillary dysentery, and amebic dysentery. All but the amebic dysentery cyst are usually killed by residual chlorine, but the former are likely to remain alive for as long as fifteen days in water containing the maximum chlorine permissible, and if present in sufficient quantity will endanger all those using the infected supply.



SUCTION in water supply piping is by no means unusual, may result from a number of causes, of which those shown above are merely representative. Any sudden draft on the main, such as is caused by fire apparatus, broken hydrants (above, right), may cause a pressure failure resulting in backflow in supply risers and partial vacuum at the top of the system. Closing the house valve (above, left) will cause backflow if water is subsequently drawn off the lower part of the system. Other common causes are the draining of mains for repairs, and inadequate supply piping. Photos, Minnesota State Board of Health.

health authorities that from 8 to 10 per cent of the U. S. population harbors the amebic dysentery parasite, which is capable of living up to fifteen days in the supply pipes. Photos, courtesy Minnesota State Board of Health.



AIR GAP test set-up showing how contaminated water may be drawn into the mouth of a faucet across a narrow space, such as sometimes occurs between the maximum water level and faucet spouts in various fixtures. Courtesy, Bureau of Standards.

the fact that such coincidences do occur—and with calamitous results. Again, the fact that much existing plumbing is unsafe from the standpoint of modern knowledge of back siphonage is certainly no reason why similar installations should continue to be made.

RESEARCH

Independent investigation by various agencies has recently established beyond shadow of doubt that potentially dangerous situations are created by common plumbing practices formerly regarded as safe. Practicable recommendations for the correction of these conditions have been worked out and have already been applied by fixture manufacturers to the design of new equipment. In many instances, and especially in the larger cities, sanitary codes have been revised in the light of these findings. There remains, for architects and plumbers, the task of grasping the significance of these measures and assuring their application in the great no-man's-land of practice which lies outside the lines of code regulation and adequate inspection by competent inspectors.

Briefly summarized, the findings of these agencies add up to three main points:

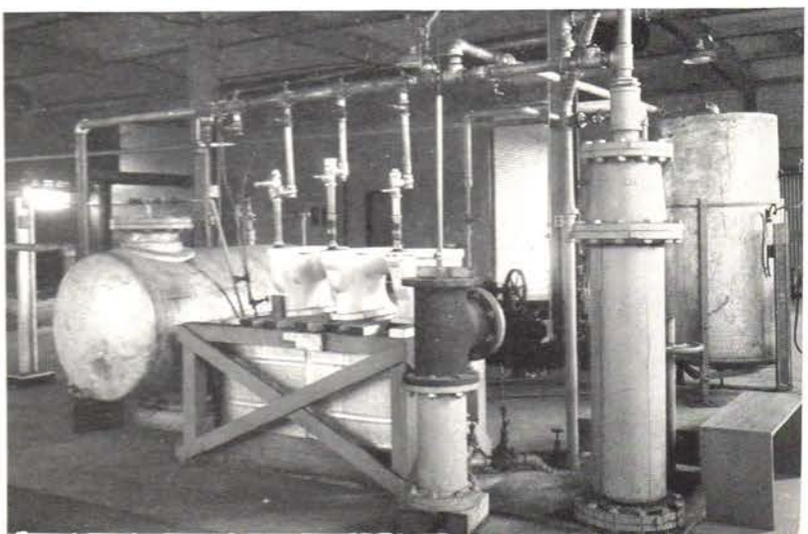
1. Direct connections between potable water supplies and unsafe water must, wherever possible, be avoided by maintaining an unenclosed air gap of sufficient size between the point of discharge from the potable supply pipe and the highest level to which sewage or non-potable water can possibly rise.
2. Where this is impossible, an approved vacuum breaker, in which a complete cycle of all moving parts shall be completed each time the supply is used, shall be installed in a safe and easily accessible position between the unsafe fixture and the supply piping.
3. In all cases, special attention must be paid to adequate supply piping, since most vacuum formations are due to improperly designed piping. Insufficient flow at plumbing fixtures of all types must be regarded as a health hazard.

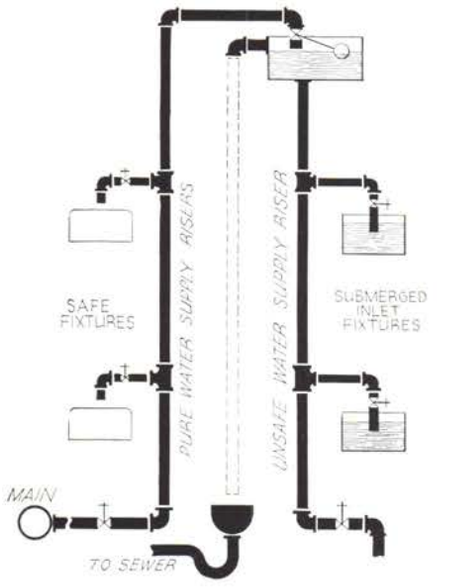
For most of the plumbing fixtures in common use, the first rule is easily observed. There is no reason why fixtures like sinks, lavatories, laundry and bathtubs should not have their supply inlets well above the maximum possible water level in the fixtures, and this completely eliminates the possibility of back siphonage at such points. Manufacturers have been quick to revise their designs for fixtures of this type accordingly, and the only danger is the rather remote one pointed out by the American Medical Association in their warning to State authorities to be on the lookout for "dumping" of old-fashioned unsafe fixtures barred from cities on small villages and rural communities.

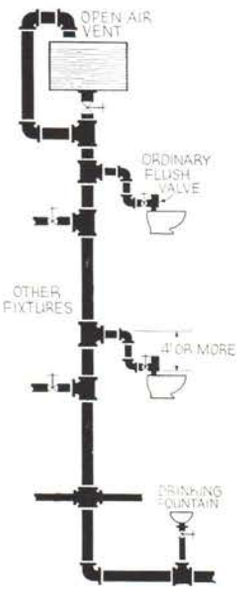
The major part of most plumbing installations may therefore be made proof against the dangers of back siphonage by simply seeing to it that up-to-date fixtures are used, or—failing this—that

Continued on following page

RESEARCH into the problem of back siphonage has been carried on by various agencies since the Chicago disaster of 1933, most notably the American Medical Association, the State University of Iowa (sponsored by plumbing equipment manufacturers and the National Association of Master Plumbers), the University of Wisconsin, and the National Bureau of Standards. Upper picture shows test equipment at the State University of Iowa, lower picture equipment at the Bureau of Standards.

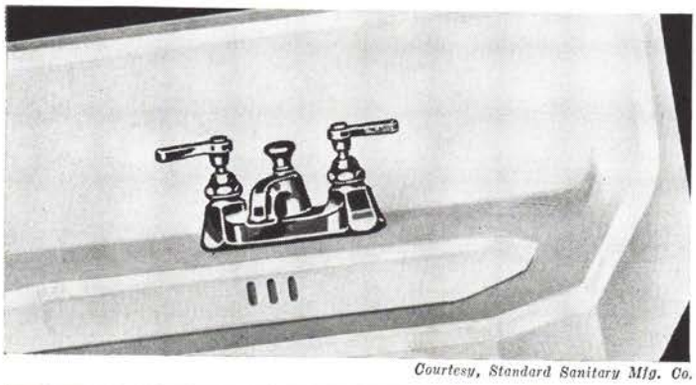




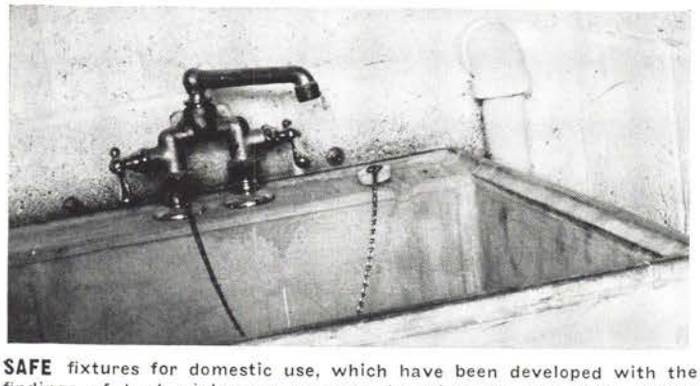


INADEQUATE suggestions for the correction of back siphonage which research engineers have rejected for various reasons. 1. Shows a dual supply system with separate piping for safe fixtures requiring potable water and another line, fed by an overhead tank, for unsafe fixtures which do not need potable water. Disadvantages of this method are the possibility of cross-connections at the tank and the hazard presented by the impure supply, which might easily be confused with the pure water supply in making changes later on. 2. and 3. are designed to prevent vacuum in the supply piping through the use of overhead air vents, 2. being intended for a down-feed and 3. for an up-feed system. Basis of both is that while some vacuum might be formed in the pipes by a falling column of water, this would not be sufficient to siphon contaminated water over the "dam" created by the vertical risers supplying the individual fixtures. The fault in each case lies in the fact that once contamination has entered any part of the supply piping, it may spread by diffusion to all other parts of the supply system regardless of the flow of the water itself.

Courtesy, Briggs Manufacturing Co.



Courtesy, Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.



SAFE fixtures for domestic use, which have been developed with the findings of back siphonage research in mind. In each case, water spouts have been raised well above the maximum water line, to prevent submersion of the inlet or siphonage across an air gap. Minimum air gaps permissible: for lavatories—1 in., for kitchen sinks and laundry tubs—1½ in., for bathtubs—2 in.

special means are employed to raise the supply spouts sufficiently. In alteration work, this step can readily be taken wherever unsafe fixtures are encountered.

SUBMERGED INLETS

In the case of fixtures in which the inlet is customarily of the submerged type, like the water closet, solution of the back-siphonage problem is somewhat more difficult. Practically all water closets are classified technically as submerged-inlet fixtures, but for differing reasons. Valve-operated, jet-type closets, particularly with side spuds, are the worst offenders, since in this type a direct cross-connection can be effected at any time that pressure falls below atmospheric if the valve is of the so-called "unstable" type which offers little resistance to backflow. The only relief for vacuum in the supply afforded by such a system is the inlet for air through the ports in the flushing rim, which may be contaminated or submerged if the closet is clogged. For this reason, all valve-operated closets, whether they have submerged jets or not, and valve-operated urinals as well, should be equipped with approved vacuum breakers.

The tank closet presents a rather more complicated problem. Here much depends on the height of the tank: while closet tanks of all types have long been equipped with submerged inlets ("hush tubes") and are all subject to some degree of pollution through various objects falling into the top of the tank, only the close-coupled type in which the bottom of the tank is below the level of the top of the bowl is subject to sewage contamination, and this only if the closet becomes clogged so as to raise the level of sewage to this point.

Strict adherence to the principle of back-siphonage correction calls for the elimination of the submerged inlet in closet tanks of all types, but this is obviously of more importance in tanks subject to sewage contamination. Not all close-coupled designs have tanks

(*Continued on page 70*)

CURE

The best place to correct the back siphonage evil, all authorities agree, is **at the fixture**—where it begins. In most fixtures, this may be done by merely making sure that the spout or inlet is placed well above the highest possible water line, as in those illustrated at the left. Some fixtures, however, require inlets submerged in possibly contaminated water. These must be equipped with a foolproof device capable of admitting air into the supply piping in sufficient quantities to relieve any vacuum which may be formed by backflow resulting from pressure failure. While attempts to solve the problem by special piping, like those shown above, cannot be regarded as a solution, experts emphasize the need for adequate, well-designed supply systems to prevent vacuum formation as far as possible.

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September 6, 1939

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Stran-Steel Division
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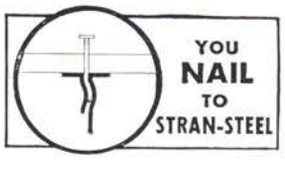

Giffels & Vallet, Inc., and L. Rossetti are the architects and engineers selected by the Ford Foundation for the development of the apartments and business center buildings in its multiple housing project in Dearborn, Michigan. Located on a beautiful site of approximately two square miles adjoining Greenfield Village and the Edison Institute Museum, "Springwells Park" will eventually provide housing for some 16,000 persons. Architectural style is colonial, in keeping with the Greenfield Village and other nearby buildings. Construction of the project is by the Byrne Organization under the supervision of the Ford Foundation's architects and engineers.

"... consequently, Stran-Steel was chosen for the Ford Foundation"

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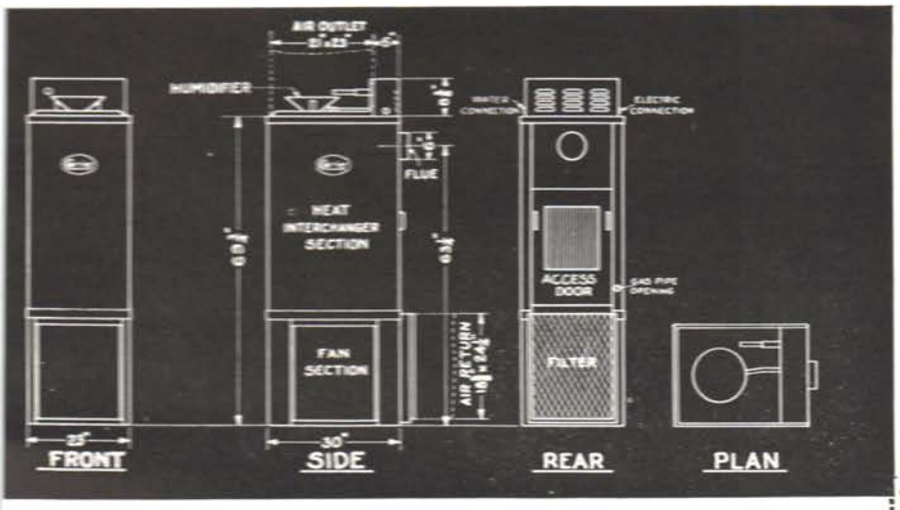

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BOOKS

A controversial study of contemporary U. S. housing and its background. . . . USHA guide to site planning

HOUSING THE MASSES, by Carol Aronovici. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 219 pp., illustrated. 7 x 10. $3.50.

"Housing the Masses" is an attempt to present a comprehensive picture of the entire housing situation, considered in relation to the larger economic, social and legal factors which control it. Since the author has a definite point of view, which he has expressed with considerable vigor, any criticism of the book necessarily breaks down into two parts: an examination of his conclusions, and the value of his study as a factual survey.

The conclusions presented are not encouraging. Housing, both as a necessary social activity and as sound investment, requires effective land control: the author takes great pains to show that such controls as exist are largely ineffective. Housing needs low interest rates: ours are much higher than in the countries where successful programs have been carried out. Housing is most needed by those six million families of renters who cannot pay more than $30 per month: here we are told that it is a task that cannot be solved within the present framework of the housing business. The dream of home ownership is, for the great masses of Americans, a dangerous myth: "The agencies which conspire to encourage and promote home ownership are a menace to the economic structure of the country. They are leeches sucking the lifeblood of the workers and their families." On housing legislation: "It is not enough to play hide and seek with the interests organized to profit from the business of building and renting houses. No sooner has the reformer secured the enactment of one law than the real estate interests, through their lobby, secure another to counteract its effects." Obviously there is a danger in lifting quotations out of context, but the general picture presented is one of anarchy, with slums, blight, excessively costly transportation and wasteful municipal services as the highlights. "It may seem rather gratuitous and ungracious," says Mr. Aronovici in his conclusion, "to assume a critical and pessimistic attitude at a time when there is so much promise and action in line with what housing reformers have been striving to attain for so many years. It is hoped that the reader will not be led to the conclusion that we are dissatisfied with the tempo of action or with the various forms of housing activity which have been launched. The fundamental difficulty is not with what is being accomplished, but rather with the failure to realize that these accomplishments are not intended to solve the housing problem for the people who are most in need of better housing."

Despite this conciliatory note, there is no doubt that such statements as were quoted above form an excellent basis for heated and protracted controversy. And this for a very good reason, since so many divergent interests are involved. Thus, while reformers from time to time have made out cases of "Big Business against the People," the situation is clearly more complicated where millions of small owners are concerned, since a sizable portion of the population can hardly be dismissed as a small vested interest. It was probably in anticipation of expressions of sharp disagreement from many quarters that the author took care to disclaim all heretical leanings: " . . . . this book," he states, "is written on the assumption that even under the present system, the use of technique, laws and economic organization capable of improving the housing conditions of the country are within our reach and could be used to revolutionize our methods of dealing with this problem to an extent undreamed of even by the utopians."

In his statement of existing conditions the author will probably find many who agree with him, since there are few who find the building picture entirely rosy. But regardless of how one reacts to the sweeping condemnations sprinkled through the text, it is difficult to condone the largely negative approach. After one has read that the overwhelming mass of our housing legislation is ineffective, for example, it is not particularly heartening to have new laws recommended. The fault, to be sure, may lie as much in an impossibly complicated situation as in the book, but the result is nevertheless to stamp much of the discussion as academic, and it is characteristic that the conclusion takes on the form, not of positive direction, but of exhortation: "New patterns of community functioning must be evolved, and new ways of bringing them to realization must be devised. In fact, a whole new set of fundamental social, economic, legal and technological principles must be woven into a philosophy of living which will find final expression in a program of housing the masses . . ." All of which sounds like a tall order, as well as a series of phrases that might mean almost anything.

Considered from its other aspect, that of a comprehensive survey, the book seems much more useful. In the first place, it is brief. Three chapters, entitled "Land," "People" and "Money" sum up the major factors in the housing picture in a mere 80 pages. Also, the material is very well organized, each chapter being divided into sub-sections so that each point is very neatly dealt with in a package. There is a chapter on legislation which is an excellent digest for the non-legal reader. Others discuss community planning, housing education, the function of the architect, and housing research. A wealth of interesting data is given in the text. As a guide to the subject of housing, one which touches upon every phase, the book can be recommended, and for the reader who wishes to explore some special branch of housing there is a good bibliography.

DESIGN OF LOW RENT PROJECTS: PLANNING THE SITE. United States Housing Authority. 84 pp., illustrated. 11 x 9. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 60 cents.

This new publication by the USHA has been issued as a guide to proper site planning. Divided into four main parts, it covers basic design principles, organization of the site, treatment of areas for recreation purposes, and landscaping and plant materials. Text is brief, the bulk of the contents consisting of diagrams showing recommended solutions for a variety of conditions. There are also illustrations which show the plan stages through which many actual projects have gone. The examples clearly show to what extent advantage has been taken of the experience gained in earlier government projects. It is an excellent practical reference book, and contains an appendix with a valuable checking list for development of site plans.

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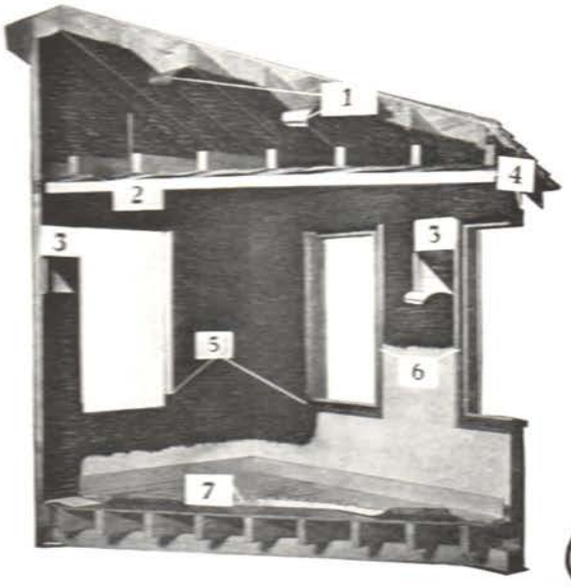

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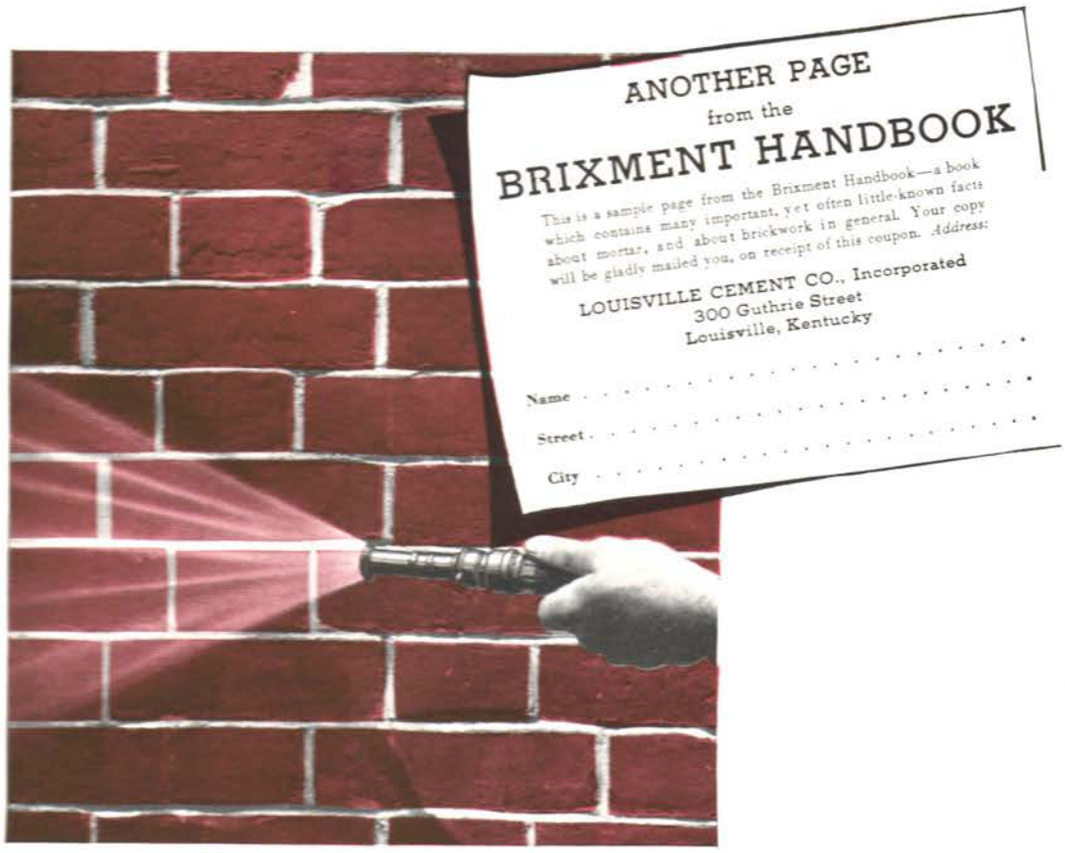

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The best research has shown that dry brick walls are much more a matter of proper design and good workmanship than a choice of materials.

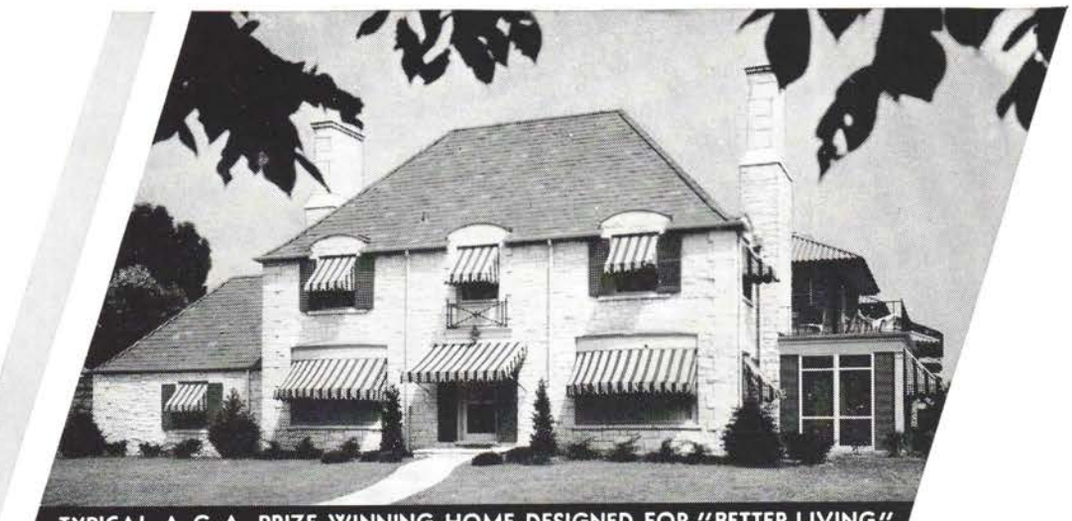
The only way in which mortar can help prevent leaky brick walls is to reduce to a minimum those cracks between brick and mortar, through which water may pass. These cracks are not due to "shrinkage"—they are due to the fact that a good bond was not secured between the brick and mortar when the brick were laid.

The way to secure the best possible bond is to use a mortar that has good plasticity and high water-retaining capacity. Brixment mortar possesses both these characteristics to an unusually high degree. (See pages 5 and 6★). *Brixment mortar therefore furnishes as great protection against leaky brick walls as can be had from any kind or type of mortar materials.*

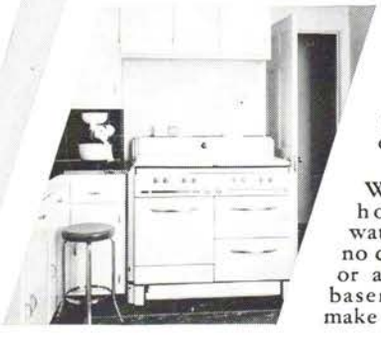
★See further details in the Brixment Handbook.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

hundreds of All-GAS homes like these



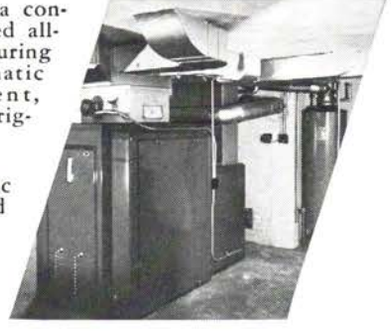
TYPICAL A. G. A. PRIZE-WINNING HOME DESIGNED FOR "BETTER LIVING" —One of the five $1,000 Prize Winners in the A. G. A. All-Gas Home Builders Competition. R. W. Bramberg, Oak Park, Ill., builder, built this delightful home for Mr. Richard Jones at 1101 Fair Oaks Avenue.



This home has a conveniently arranged all-gas kitchen—featuring a modern, automatic range and silent, trouble-free gas refrigeration.

•

With gas for automatic house-heating and water-heating, there are no coal bins, fuel tanks or ash cans. Spacious basements like this make fine game rooms.



• Now, more than ever, home-seekers are looking for homes that offer *most for their money* in living comforts and conveniences. That is why leading builders all over the country are now installing Gas equipment for the 4 Big Jobs—Cooking—Water Heating—Refrigeration—House Heating.

SWINGS TO GAS

are being built throughout the country

ANOTHER A. G. A. PRIZE-WINNING HOME FEATURES SUMMER AIR-CONDITIONING
This delightful modern home belongs to J. T. M. Knox, Jr., at 16 East 26th Place. Built by Farmer & Duran, Tulsa, Okla., it is one of the $500 prize-winners in the A. G. A. All-Gas Home Builders Competition.

Gas is used in today's convenience-designed kitchens—because only gas makes possible silent refrigeration and 100% heat control for effortless, automatic cooking.

Not only for house-heating but also for winter and summer air-conditioning, gas assures greater convenience, greater comfort and greater economy of operation.

LET GAS DO THE 4 BIG JOBS

COOKING
WATER HEATING
REFRIGERATION
HOUSE HEATING

• For full information and detailed specifications of the new gas ranges, refrigerators, water heaters, and house heating equipment, consult your local gas company.

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION

Be sure the gas appliances you specify bear the Approval Seal of the American Gas Association Testing Laboratories.

WHY shouldn't you specify MODINE Copper Convectors?

WHAT OTHER CONVECTOR GIVES YOU ALL THESE GREATER-VALUE FEATURES?

ONLY MODINE HAS MANUALLY REMOVABLE FRONT—a new and outstanding departure in convector enclosure design. No screws, bolts or nuts. No tools. On or off *by hand*. Speeds up installation and servicing.

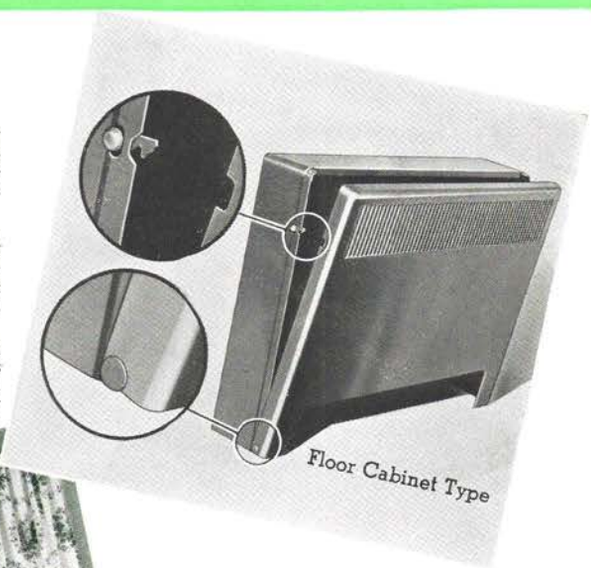
ONLY MODINE HAS PROJECTION FRONT—an entirely new principle of recessed convector design—the new Modine Projection Front Convector gives more radiation in walls of only 4-inch stud depth.

ONLY MODINE GIVES TROUBLE-PROOF ONE-PIPE STEAM HEATING—WITH QUIET-SEAL CONVECTOR—All of the economies of one-pipe steam system. None of the old grief. Brings convector heating luxury to even moderate cost homes.

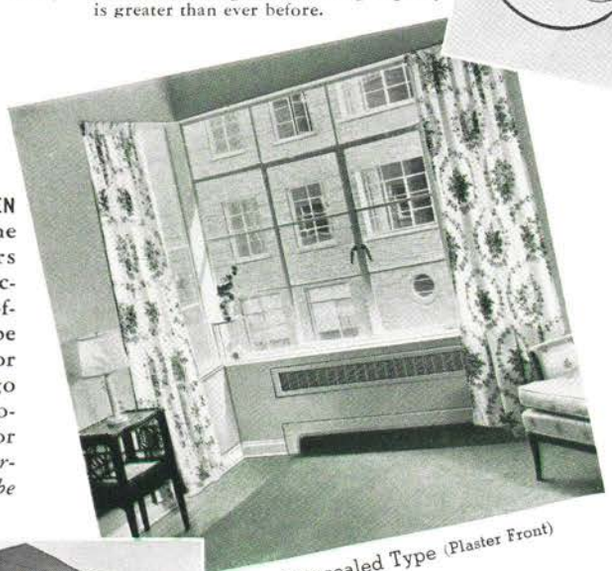
ONLY MODINE OFFERS PROTECTION AGAINST RUST—*BY BONDERIZING.* Modine is the *first,* and thus far the *only* manufacturer to make available convector enclosures protected against rust by *Bonderizing.*

DIRECTFLO GRILLES—now available with Modine Convectors—sturdily made of aluminum. Attractive . . . in either unpainted natural aluminum or prime coat finish, they harmonize with modern decorative schemes.

FAMOUS MODINE *RED CAP* COPPER HEATING UNIT—*proven so satisfactory in thousands of installations!* More compact, reduced in size and weight, its heating capacity is greater than ever before.



Floor Cabinet Type



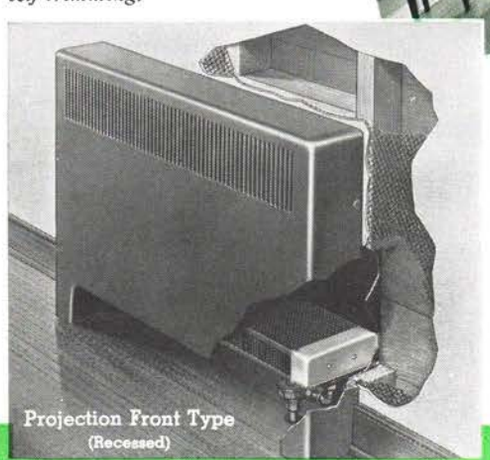
Concealed Type (Plaster Front)

MORE RADIATION IN A GIVEN WALL SPACE—The Modine Projection Front differs from other recessed convectors in that its forward-of-plaster dimension may be 3½ or 5½ in. Thus a 7⅜ or 9¼-in. heating unit will go in a 4-in. stud wall—enclosure front projecting 3½ or 5½ in. into room, and *overlapping all edges so as to be self-trimming.*

MANUALLY REMOVABLE ENCLOSURE FRONT SAVES 15 MINUTES PER CONVECTOR IN INSTALLATION TIME—*No Extra Cost*—Press two button catches *by hand* and Modine enclosure front is on or off. Saves 15 minutes in installing each convector . . . a substantial saving on large jobs.

DOUBLE PROTECTION—BY BONDERIZING—Convector enclosure rear halves, recessed-in-wall or behind plaster, are exposed to moisture and subject to rust and corrosion. *Bonderizing* seals metal from moisture and holds prime coat of paint to steel. It protects fronts against rust, where finish is scratched . . . makes finish infinitely more durable and beautiful.

Write for New Catalog 239.



Projection Front Type
(Recessed)

SUCCESSFUL ONE-PIPE STEAM CONVECTOR

Quiet-Seal

One-pipe steam is known to be the least expensive of all steam and hot water installations. Heretofore performance troubles restricted its use. Now Modine Quiet-Seal Convectors bring trouble-proof, one-pipe steam heating—noiseless operation . . . no water spitting . . . full heating capacity.

CHECK THESE FEATURES: (1) With the one-way flow principle of Quiet-Seal, steam, condensate and air all flow in the same direction. This assures full convector capacity, continuously. (2) One-way flow eliminates water hammer. (3) Built-in water seal insures free venting, eliminates air vent spitting. (4) Heating capacity approximates that of same size convector on two-pipe installation.

MODINE CONCEALED RADIATION

MODINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1736 RACINE ST., RACINE, WISCONSIN
RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL HEATING–COOLING–AIR CONDITIONING

Gay Corridor Carpets lead to *easily rented apartments...*

Let **CARPET COUNSEL** help you choose wisely

On your next apartment house project, ask Bigelow's Carpet Counsel experts for suggestions on corridor carpets—which play so important a part in rentals.

Dull and uninteresting corridors give prospective tenants a bad impression before they even see the apartment.

Bright, colorful, wall-to-wall carpeting can create the right atmosphere—immediately!

Bigelow offers you the widest possible range of gay, figured patterns—in grades woven especially to stand up under corridor traffic—at prices to fit every budget.

For Carpet Counsel, get in touch with the Contract Dept., Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., 140 Madison Avenue, New York.

CARPET COUNSEL *by*..

RUGS & CARPETS BY BIGELOW WEAVERS

with C-S-I

I CAN SPECIFY "FULL INSULATION"

—without adding an extra material

C-S-I BUILDS AS IT INSULATES— DOES DOUBLE DUTY AT ONE LOW COST

With C-S-I, Certain-teed Structural Insulation, your specifications for full insulation do not mean the purchase of an added material at an extra cost. C-S-I replaces one-purpose materials, does double-duty at one low cost, gives your client more house for the money.

With C-S-I you are not limited to just one type of insulation. C-S-I is a complete line . . . with C-S-I Asphalted Sheathing and C-S-I Asphalted Key Lap Lath for structural strength, vapor barrier and insulation . . . with C-S-I Insulation Board and Decorative Plank and Tile Board (in 3 colors and 3 textures) for a wide range of interior finishes. Wherever it's used, C-S-I adds strength as it insulates.

We should like to send you samples of the C-S-I Line and the informative, illustrated broadside, "C-S-I, Certain-teed Structural Insulation". The coupon is for your convenience.

Certain-teed

REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFF.

QUALITY MADE *Certain*
SATISFACTION GUARAN-*teed*

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION • GENERAL OFFICES, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Certain-teed Products Corp.
100 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen: Without obligation, please send me samples of the C-S-I Line and the broadside, "C-S-I, Certain-teed Structural Insulation".

*Name*_____

*Address*_____ *City*_____ *State*_____

11-8

THE GARDEN HOME — DEMONSTRATION HOME No. 13
"TOWN OF TOMORROW" WORLD'S FAIR, NEW YORK
VERNA COOK SALOMONSKY, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK

(C) N. Y. W. F. Photo by Underwood & Underwood

HUNDREDS of interesting exhibits, covering the fields of art, literature, transportation, communication, science, industry, government and the social sciences . . . colorful lighting effects and fountain displays . . . prophetic architectural trends, innovations in planning, construction and arrangement . . . these are some of the attractive features of that gigantic spectacle — the New York World's Fair of 1939.

Less spectacular but modernistic in design and detail, are the Demonstration Homes in the Town of Tomorrow . . . A feature of the above $13,000 Garden Home No. 13 is the conservatory which can be viewed from the living room and dining room. Pratt & Lambert products were used on the exterior and interior of this modern, colorful, well-lighted home. Thus protection and enhancement serve practical ends here as in other homes painted with Pratt & Lambert materials. The co-operation of the Pratt & Lambert Architectural Service Department is immediately available to any architect seeking maximum results at minimum cost. Contact the office nearest you.

Pratt & Lambert-Inc., Paint & Varnish Makers · New York · Buffalo · Chicago · Fort Erie, Ont.

Pratt & Lambert Paint and Varnish

TOILETS . . MODERN, COLORFUL AND Sanitary

Modern ideas and modern materials are today's challenge to progressive architects.

Vitrolite Structural Glass is a modern building material with which you may create the designs, the beauty, the cleanness and the colorful atmosphere that Today demands in public toilets and washrooms, and residential bathrooms and kitchens.

Lustrous Vitrolite walls, wainscots and toilet partitions are proof against water, steam, atmospheric and temperature changes. Being Glass, Vitrolite offers no foothold for dirt—will not harbor objectionable odors, and may be kept bright as new, for years to come, with plain soap and water.

Include Vitrolite Structural Glass in your plans and specifications for new construction or remodelling, both interior and exterior. Libbey·Owens·Ford keeps pace with latest architectural developments in design and efficiency. Write for latest Vitrolite Color Chart and any information you may require. Libbey·Owens·Ford Glass Company, 1308 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio. *(Member Producers' Council*

Make certain your Vitrolite installation is made by a Franchised L·O·F Dealer

For mirrors, L·O·F Plate Glass, clear or in colors. For lighting, Vitrolux, the new color-fused, tempered plate glass.

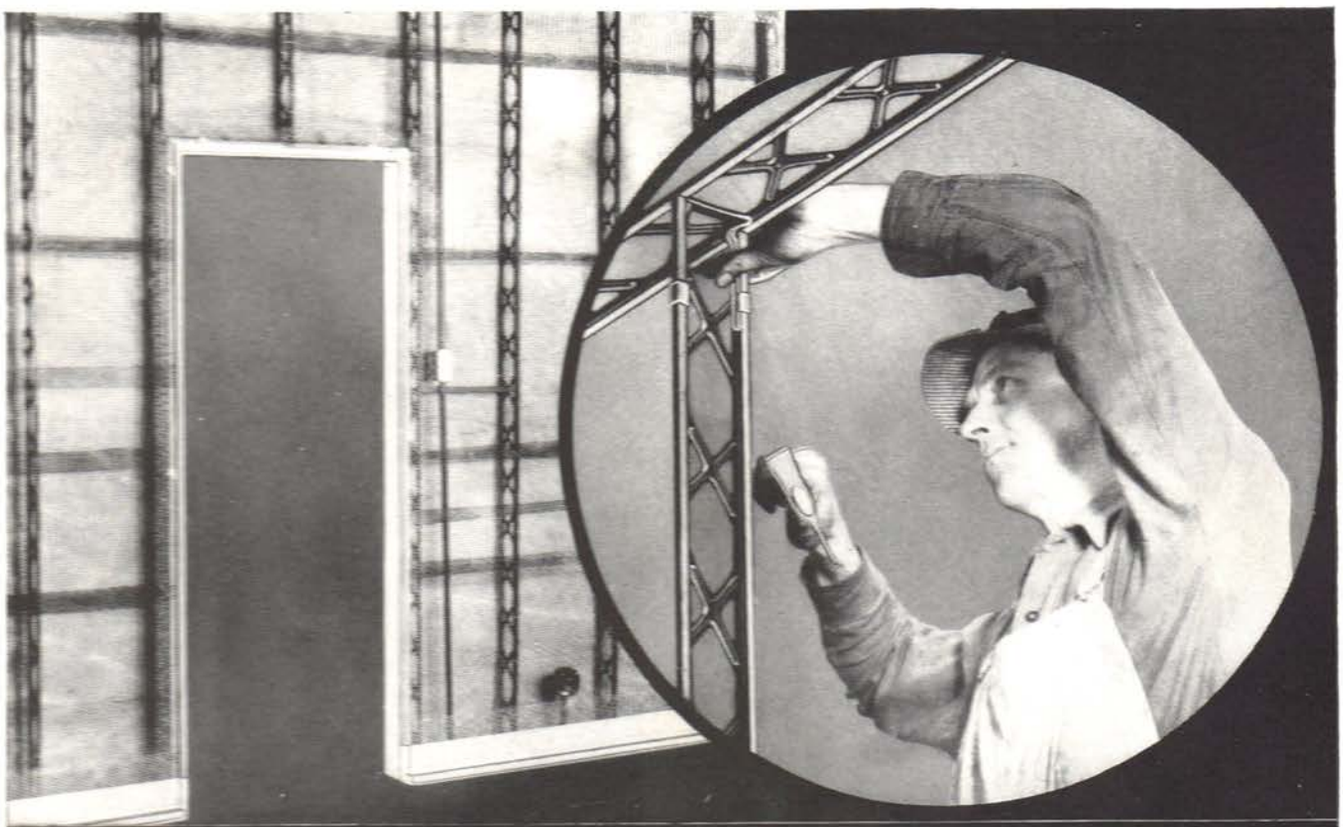
•

Ask any L·O·F distributor about our Modernization Budget Plan.

LIBBEY • OWENS • FORD

VITROLITE

COLORFUL STRUCTURAL GLASS



Costs *go down* on fireproof hollow partition jobs . . . client satisfaction *steps up*

Check these time and money-saving features

- ✓ No confusion with materials—a single unit serves as studding, ceiling runner, and floor track.
- ✓ Embossed, truss-design gives maximum strength with light floor load.
- ✓ Amazing erection speed — patented shoe slips quickly into place, locking sections together.
- ✓ Easy installation of pipes and conduits.
- ✓ Plaster surfaces retain their original beauty, free from cracks.

— *when you specify the* MILCOR Steel Stud

Designed to combine light weight with maximum strength, the Milcor Steel Stud — with Milcor Metal Lath — forms a rigid hollow partition that goes up fast, holds down costs. Your client appreciates this practical, economical construction . . . your contractor, the ease of installation. • Milcor Plaster Partition Systems, headed by Milcor Solid Partition and Furring System, are today's big developments in fireproofing — of interest to anybody who puts up money for building. • Write today for colorful Milcor Steel Stud bulletin . . . showing why this popular Milcor product is important where fire-safety, exceptional insulation value, effective sound resistance, earthquake resistance —*provided at minimum cost*—are factors in your design. Also ask for Milcor Solid Partition bulletin.

F-75

Unit of MILCOR System of Fireproof Construction

MILCOR STEEL COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN • CANTON, OHIO

CHICAGO, ILL., KANSAS CITY, MO., LA CROSSE, WIS., ATLANTA, GA., NEW YORK, N. Y., ROCHESTER, N. Y., BALTIMORE, MD.

Sales Offices: Minneapolis, Minn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colo.; Washington, D. C.; Boston, Mass.

WILL THE ROOF MIND GETTING DRENCHED?

NOT IF IT'S MADE WITH THE VITAL ELEMENT — Barber Genasco Roofings are the only roofings that offer the added protection of Genuine Trinidad Native Lake Asphalt — *The Vital Element.* This is Nature's own waterproofer and weatherproofer.

PATENTED SEALBAC FEATURE—Barber Genasco Roofings are made with an extra coating of asphalt *on the under side.* You can depend on them to lay flat and stay flat.

BEAUTIFUL COLORS AND DESIGNS—There is the choice of a wide range of interesting designs in Barber Genasco Roofings. And each pattern is offered in many beautiful, non-fading colors. The mineral granules that produce these colors also render the roofing fire-safe.

RIGHT OVER THE OLD ROOF—In many instances a new Barber Genasco Roof can be laid right over the old roof. Saves time. Saves money. Avoids much of the usual muss and fuss of reroofing.

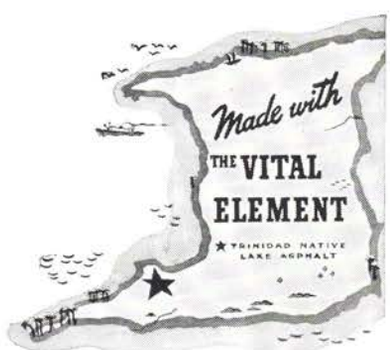
TOP QUALITY—ALWAYS—Barber insists that all Barber Genasco Products meet rigid standards of quality in both materials and workmanship. This is Barber's assurance to you, and you can make it your assurance to your clients. Free, fully illustrated catalog on request. Address: Barber Asphalt Corporation, Barber, N. J.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE OUR CATALOG IN SWEET'S

Nationally advertised Barber Genasco Products, made with The Vital Element, include: Bonded and other types of Built-up Roofings, Shingles, Sidings, Roll Roofings. Other Barber Asphalt Products include: Waterproofing Asphalts and Fabrics, Resaturator, Resurfacer, Asphalt Protective Products (Plastics and Liquids), Spandrel Beam Waterproofing (Spandrel Cloth and Cement).

The Barber Genasco Overlay Mas-Tab Strip Shingle, shown on the attractive home above, has a deep "shadow line" that appeals to many people. It comes in three-tab strips, size 15"x36", as illustrated. Also 12"x36".

BARBER
Genasco
PRODUCTS



From the Southern Caribbean Island of Trinidad

THE

"OVERHEAD DOOR"

Trade Mark

The Door With The

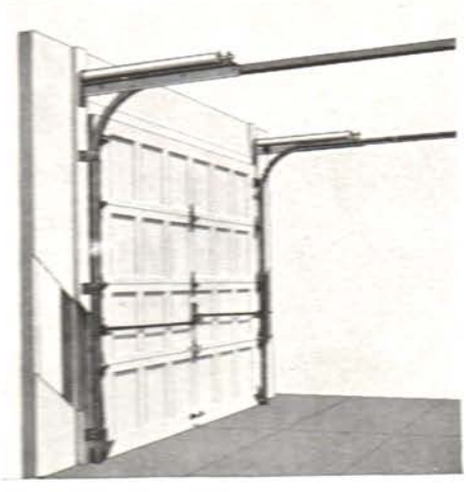
MIRACLE WEDGE

First made at Hartford City, Indiana, in 1923 —
Still made at Hartford City, Indiana, in 1939!

OVER 1,000,000 USERS OUR BEST RECOMMENDATION!

The STANDARD MODEL

Two independent extension springs equip the standard "OVERHEAD DOOR", lifting it easily at the slightest touch. The famous Miracle Wedge tracks allow the door to *close tightly,* YET *open easily.* Precise engineering, quality construction, backed by 16 years of experience.



The MASTER MODEL with Power Tubes

Every quality feature of the standard door, plus still greater ease of operation. Two *Power Tubes,* working independently, balance the door in any position, require less overhead space. Stock designs adaptable to almost any installation.

Backed by

A NATION-WIDE SALES-INSTALLATION SERVICE

Please send full information and free literature on doors for the purpose checked:

☐ Private Garage	☐ Greasing Station	☐ Hand Operated
☐ Public Garage	☐ Other Buildings	☐ Electric
☐ Warehouse	☐ Wood Sections	☐ Standard Model
☐ Factory	☐ Steel Sections	☐ Master Model

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... STATE.....

AF-10-39

OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION, Hartford City, Ind., U.S.A.

LETTERS

New-fangled Nonsense

Forum:

. . . As a college teacher, I naturally love the old, the tried, the conventional. From years of wandering on campuses I have grown accustomed to Greek columns, to gargoyles, to flying buttresses. The dining halls remind me of Good King Arthur; the dormitories make me think of life in the fourteenth century; the geology buildings make me nostalgic for the time of Cheops; the physics laboratories bring me thoughts of the Alhambra. Of all the buildings on the campus I love the library best. For years, in dozens of cities, I have climbed their endless stairs in order to peruse my favorite books; I have spent hours in them trying to get to the dark unfathomed caves where the toilets are; I have lost a lot of eyesight trying to read the card catalogues. I have gone upstairs in order to get downstairs eventually, and I have gone downstairs in order that I might in the course of time go upstairs. I have frequently sat with a wet coat in my lap as I tried to improve my mind. Many a time I have read at the window, standing, because of the poor light at the tables. But I love it all. It is what my father did; it's what his father did; and it's probably what they did in Alhambra fifteen hundred years ago.

Library, University of New Mexico,
John Gaw Meem, Architect

I write you this letter because I was badly jolted recently by the new library of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. Some iconoclast took all the mystery out of this library. There are no steps to climb; young whippersnappers can run right into this library and find the card catalogue without seeing any Greek statuary, stained glass, or Alaskan meteorites. Here a student can check out a book without having a chance to learn how the catacombs were constructed. Here are no confessionals filled with rare books. The reading room has no suggestion of a refectory, or even of an Athenian bath. There is so much light that one can easily recognize a sleeping professor four tables away. The toilets are on the main floor, a most inconvenient place once one has been conditioned to hunt for them in the basement as the ancients are said to have hunted the Minotaur in Crete.

Let us, I pray, have no more of this new-fangled nonsense.

GEORGE S. MCCUE

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allen on Blitzkrieg

Forum:

. . . It says in a paper I read that Hitler carries a gun in his pocket and is going to shoot himself if things don't go well. This is probably a lie. The time when he would have shot himself if he had been the shooting-himself kind was the day, long years ago, when he tried to get into polytechnic school in Austria and study architecture, and the head of the school refused to let him enter, stating that Hitler was not bright enough ever to make an architect.

A man who will continue living after he has been informed that he is not even bright enough to be an architect will cling to life for centuries.

Would you be interested in sending me to Europe as special architectural war correspondent for THE FORUM? I trust you are not going to be stingy about this matter and try to make out with what you can pick up on the radio, because all you can pick up on the radio, generally speaking, is an earache. I am of the opinion that it would be little, say five miles, short of a master stroke for you to employ me to keep you fully informed on affairs in the theater of conflict, as I have nicknamed the war.

I would be invaluable in another way to both sides; I could show them what buildings to shoot at, blow up and otherwise demolish. I noticed in the last war that very little good sense was used in selecting buildings to smash. It was always good looking buildings that got hit, whereas some of the worst looking specimens of architecture I ever beheld went through four years without a scratch.

It would be more dangerous for me to go to this war than the last; in 1918 I weighed a mere 156 and now I weigh 196. Thus there is more of me to hit. But do not let this stop you from sending me over to report things from the standpoint of our profession. Another nice thing about me is that I am absolutely neutral; I don't care who wins the war as long as Hitler gets licked.

I could also be of the greatest value to you as circulation builder, circulating around the canteens and taking subscriptions for THE FORUM between battles. In order for me to do this to the best advantage you might have to make a few slight editorial changes; perhaps you could throw out all the advertising and fill up the space thus gained with illustrations from LaVie Parisienne.

ROGER ALLEN

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Plus

Forum:

. . . What has happened to PLUS? One of the finest things you have done, we would hate to see it discontinued. If it should arouse resentment, it also stimulates thought and discussion.

ALBERT HILL

Office of
John Ekin Dinwiddie
San Francisco, Cal.

Future of PLUS hinges not on resentment or stimuli but current difficulty of getting foreign material. Present best guess is that PLUS must be abandoned "for the duration."—ED.

1933's Tomorrow House

Forum:

. . . I was interested in the letter sent to you by Mr. Otto Teegen regarding the New York World's Fair Town of Tomorrow.

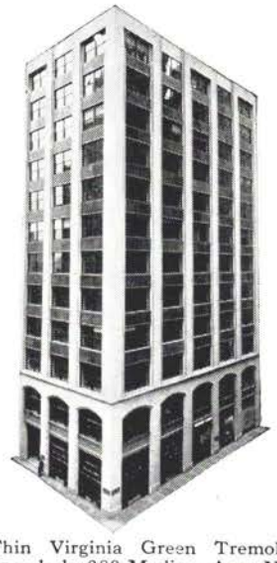
The Chicago Fair had a group of exhibition houses if you will recall. There were perhaps a dozen or more and about 90 per cent were modern. These were highly successful, but I have no statistics on any except my House of Tomorrow.

House of Tomorrow, Century of Progress, Chicago
George Fred Keck, Architect

This house was a concession, charging a fee of 10 cents per person; the others were free. The net paid admissions were just short of 1,500,000 for the two years 1933-34. I don't think the other houses had much greater numbers through them, because of the physical limitations of passing great numbers through a house. I found the maximum number of people

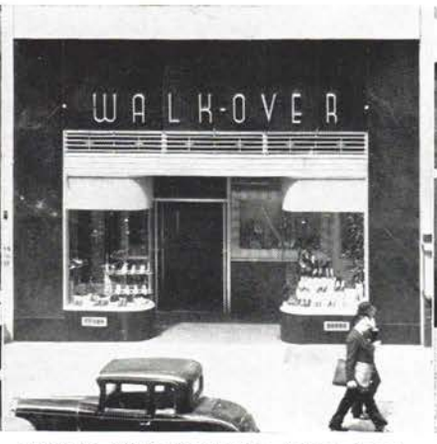
(Continued on page 82)

Virginia Black Serpentine Base in Lobby, United Air Lines Bldg., Chicago, Ill., Albert Kahn, Architect.



Thin Virginia Green Tremolite Spandrels, 280 Madison Ave., New York; Walker & Gillette, Architects.

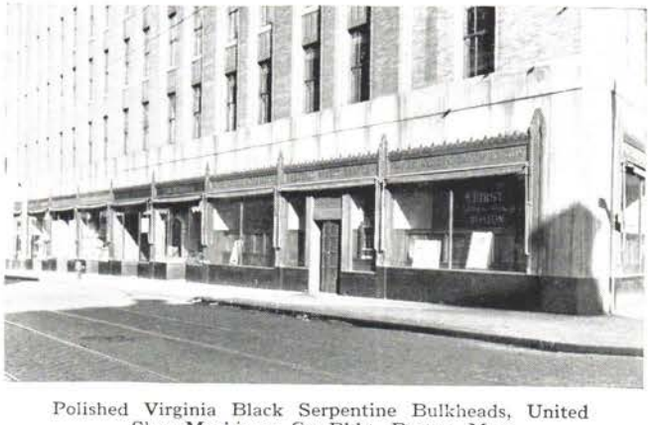
Virginia Black Serpentine Facing and Hearth, "LIFE" House, Chicago, Ill., Royal Barry Wills, Architect.



Virginia Black Serpentine Ashlar front, Walk-Over Store, 5th Ave., New York, Kenneth Norton, Architect.

Toilet stalls of Virginia Black Serpentine, Home Ins. Co. Bldg., New York; Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, Architects.

Polished Virginia Black Serpentine Facings and Bulkheads, Varner Bldg., Houston, Tex., Kenneth Franzheim, Archt.



Polished Virginia Black Serpentine Bulkheads, United Shoe Machinery Co. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

"A picture is worth a thousand words". . .

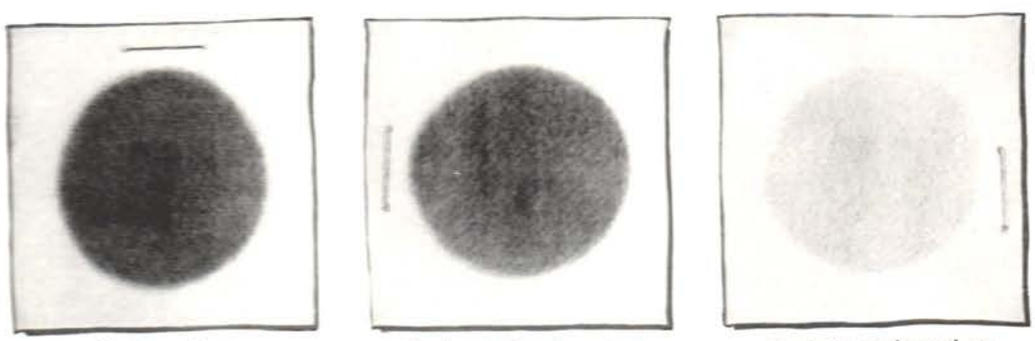
so there are seven thousand words on this page describing the versatility of the popular dark stones from the Alberene Quarries in Virginia. Cost is moderate . . . polish is natural and free from glare . . . stone is tough and dense. Set of samples gladly sent if requested on your business stationery. Alberene Stone Corporation of Virginia, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Sales Offices in principal cities. Quarries and Mills at Schuyler, Virginia.

BLACK SERPENTINE
Virginia
TREMOLITE GREEN
FROM THE
ALBERENE QUARRIES

Announcing

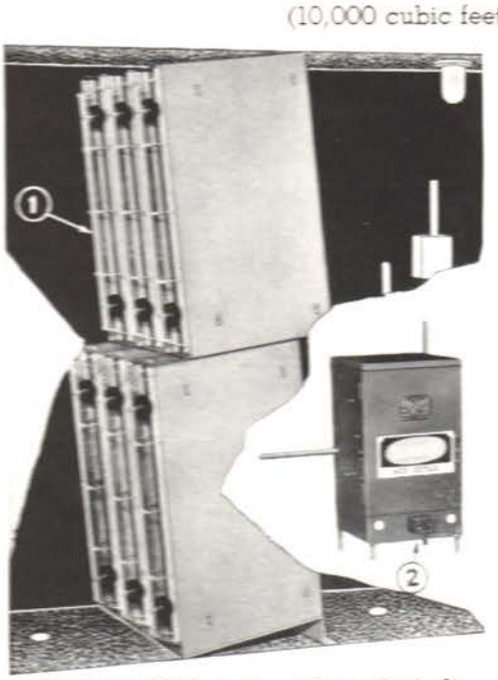
PRECIPITRON*

*Westinghouse Electrostatic Air Cleaner



Uncleaned air | Mechanically cleaned air | Precipitron cleaned air

(10,000 cubic feet of air passed through each test pad.)



PRECIPITRON Cells (1) and Power Pack (2) mounted in typical air circulation duct.

Westinghouse announces PRECIPITRON — the first commercially practical electrostatic method of removing dirt, dust and similar air-borne impurities in ventilating systems.

So efficient is this new electrical achievement that microscopic particles down to 1/250,000 of an inch are removed from the air stream . . . even including tobacco smoke.

The high efficiency of the PRECIPITRON is illustrated above. The "Blackness Test," as developed by the U. S. Bureau of Standards, was used to measure the relative amount of dirt in atmospheric air in the three conditions photographed.

In practical applications this efficiency of the PRECIPITRON answers the mass air cleaning problem of commercial, industrial and public buildings using forced ventilation or air conditioning duct systems. In commercial and public buildings the PRECIPITRON protects documents, decorations and merchandise. In industry it protects machines, production and stocks. In all applications it reduces maintenance and improves working conditions.

Complete information on the PRECIPITRON is now available from your local Westinghouse Office, or write Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Precipitron Department, Edgewater Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

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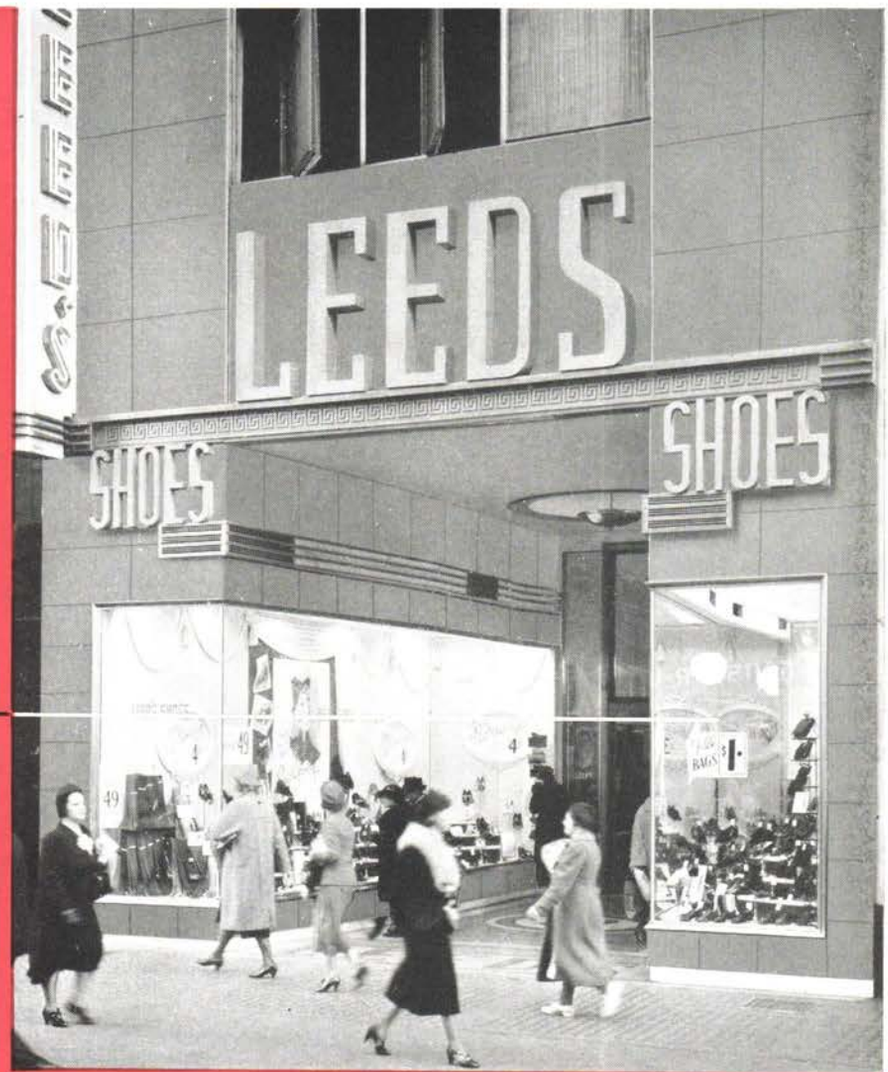
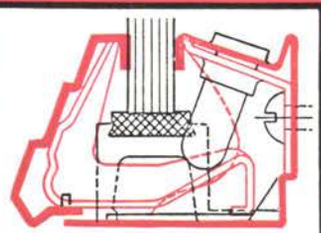
Westinghouse
PRECIPITRON

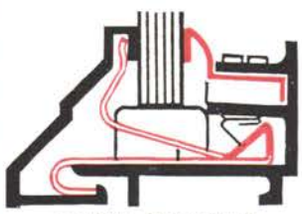
W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC



How to MINIMIZE PLATE GLASS BREAKAGE—



ZOURI ROLLED SASH



ZOURI RESILIENT EXTRUDED SASH

Fully resilient parts shown in red provide safe CUSHION GRIP

RUSTLESS METAL
STORE FRONT CONSTRUCTION
DOORS AND ENTRANCES
ARCHITECTURAL PORCELAIN ENAMEL

● Important as they are, the benefits of good design, proper display and arrangement, appealing lustre of modern metals, and of attractive porcelain enamel colors can easily be forgotten by the owner who suffers from breakage of plate glass in show windows.

To avoid this store front bugaboo, specify and use Zouri Store Front Construction throughout. For Zouri Sash and Bars, in either Rolled or Resilient Extruded types, are scientifically engineered to provide maximum safety—with a firm, secure CUSHION GRIP evenly distributed along each side of plate glass. Principles are based on many years of experience and on results in thousands of installations.

For complete information refer to SWEET'S or send coupon below.

COUPON BRINGS DATA

Zouri Store Fronts, Niles, Michigan
Send copies of Store Front literature checked:

- ☐ F. S. Details
- ☐ Quarter Size Details
- ☐ Door Booklet
- ☐ Porcelain Enamel Booklet
- ☐ Store Front Booklet

AF-1039

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

ZOURI STORE FRONTS

BONDERIZING

Protects MODINE HEATING PRODUCTS

SUSPENDED in exposed locations for most efficient heat distribution, and subjected to humidity, as well as the corrosive fumes of industrial processes, the Modine Unit Heater is protected by the most advanced finishing system developed for the preservation of iron and steel equipment.

By the same means the beauty of Modine Concealed Radiator enclosures is maintained. To protect the "built-in" heating performance of this Modine equipment, the enclosures are Bonderized before paint is applied.

Bonderizing is the same proven process that protects the beautifully finished automobile from the effects of storms and splashing mud. It is the same efficient paint base that retards rust and holds the finish on electrical, refrigeration, architectural units and metal furniture—as well as scores of other products—wherever rust-proofing and finish permanence is vital.

Bonderizing adds an essential quality to the iron or steel product. It is a sales and advertising feature that helps to increase business.

PARKER RUST PROOF CO. • 2180 E. MILWAUKEE AVE. • DETROIT, MICH.

Send for This Book

Send for a copy of the new Bonderizing Catalog showing the many benefits provided by this Parker Process.

PARKER
Processes **CONQUER RUST**
BONDERIZING • PARKERIZING

(*Continued from page 50*)

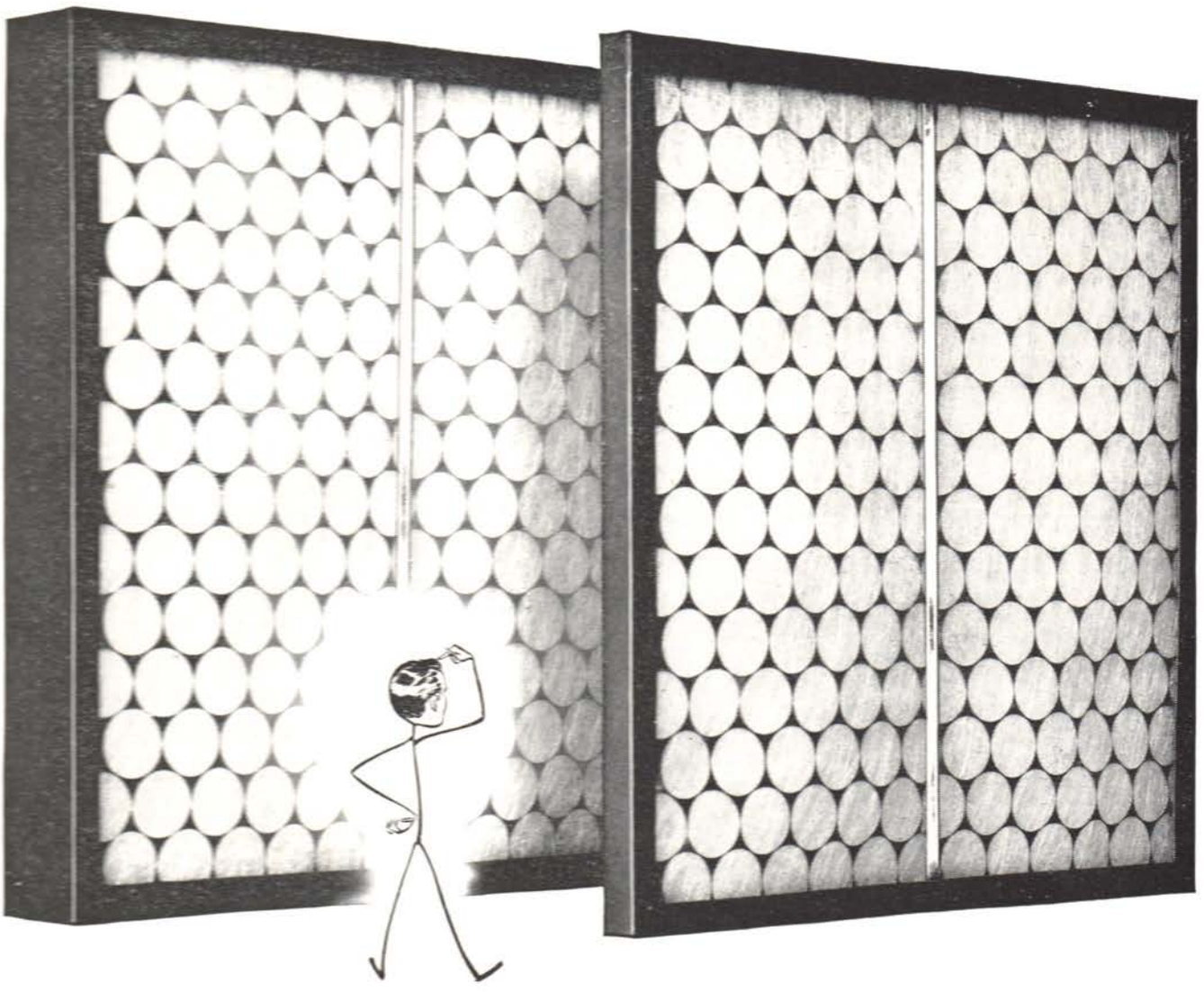
brought before the grand juries which will confine their hearings primarily to local situations. Probably a few bold headline-making cases will suffice as far as building material manufacturers are concerned. Labor, however, will be treated less kindly. While labor policies based on collective bargaining and safety will not be challenged, labor restrictions involving the limitation of output will be handled roughly. Exempt, therefore, are policies dictating the size of a hod (a border-line case which may be translated as a safety measure). Not exempt: labor regulations such as those governing the size of paint brushes—an output restriction, pure, simple and expensive.

Grand juries will also delve into local building codes which, in themselves, are frequently restraints of trade. To wit: in one mid-Western city certain groups antagonistic to a large wallboard manufacturing company have united with plasterers, forced into the local building code a provision which requires that all interior wall surfaces be at least ¾ in. thick. Since the thickest wallboard is only ½ in. thick, the provision, in effect, makes the use of such material unlawful or requires that it be surfaced with plaster. And, Thurman Arnold need not even leave his office in the Department of Justic Building to find a construction technique tabooed by many a labor-dominated building code. Drain pipes in the building's plumbing system are threaded and screwed together—a simple, time-saving installation compared to the usual leaded connection required in many U. S. cities.

ENGLAND'S HOUSES. For years proponents of Government housing have pointed to England to bolster their argument that public housing begets private housing. Now, they will have to point elsewhere, for in England either public housing is stifling private construction or private housing has saturated its market. Thus, private enterprise during the year ended March 31, 1939 provided only 226,409 houses—12 per cent less than the 257,081 in the preceding year, 21 per cent less than the 286,374 in the peak year 1934-35. The largest in ten years, this drop in England's private residential construction more than offset the rise from 77,970 in 1937-38 to 101,764 in 1938-39 in the number of houses provided by local authorities, and the total decreased 2 per cent from 337,602 to 332,360.

Commenting upon the condition of local Home Building *The Economist* of London at mid-August noted that "there are signs that the upward trend of house building since 1919 is changing. Since the beginning of 1935 the number of houses built annually by private enterprise without State assistance has been falling and the number provided by local authorities with State assistance rising."

(*Continued on page 54*)



Why are there <u>two</u> Dust-Stop Air Filters?

IF BY SOME MAGIC all air-conditioning systems collected dust at the same rate, there'd be no sense in making two sizes of filters. But as every architect knows, that isn't the case.

For example...

Dust-concentration is *high* in public buildings, like theaters, stores, and restaurants. Systems require regular supervision. Filters need to be replaced often.

Here, obviously, the 1-inch filter (No. 1 Dust-Stop shown above at right) is the better to specify, two to four-deep in each cell, because only the first layer of dirty filter need be replaced at one time.

This saves as much as 50% on the cost of each filter replaced.

On the other hand...

In domestic installations dust-concentration is *low*. The filters used with a warm-air furnace get little supervision and only occasional replacement.

The 2-inch filter (No. 2 Dust-Stop shown above at left) is ideal here. It does a thorough, efficient job; can hold a lot of dust until someone remembers to change it. Since filters in such uses are changed seasonally, the replacement cost is negligible.

Exceptions!

No. 1 Dust-Stop is sometimes used in domestic heating and ventilating equipment of the unit type. It performs very satisfactorily. And No. 2 Dust-Stop is sometimes used in light duty filter bank installations, such as clubs and churches, which are not closely supervised.

But the underlying principle remains the same: No. 1 for *high*, No. 2 for *low* dust-concentration.

Both filters equally efficient

Per inch of filtering depth each filter has a resistance at 300-foot velocity of .045 to .050" water gauge. Each fits either "L" or "V" type frame assemblies. Each is made with Fiberglas in two layers, coarse and fine, to collect a maximum of dust and dirt.

For further information on air filters in relation to specific problems of air-conditioning, write Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio.

FIBERGLAS
DUSTOP
T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
AIR FILTERS

Made by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio

See Fiberglas at the Fairs — New York and San Francisco

EARNINGS

Quarter ending June 30	*1939*	*1938*
Acme Steel	$259,696	$62,170
Air Reduction	1,205,340	888,757
Allis-Chalmers	990,145	1,475,410
Alpha Portland Cement[2]	698,195	9,977
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary	814,071	151,103*
American Rolling Mill	875,671	525,854*
Babcock & Wilcox[1]	636,620	1,758,349
Bethlehem Steel	3,822,927	150,305
Bridgeport Brass	60,681	111,150*
Briggs Mfg.	1,078,742	630,441
Carrier Corp.[1]	137,742	332,697*
Celotex[5]	349,800	131,691
Climax Molybdenum	1,311,690	1,079,385
Continental Steel	253,128	156,091
Crane[2]	2,013,655	3,880,944
Crucible Steel[1]	350,821	1,540,360*
Detroit Steel	17,943	2,733*
Electrolux	374,697	543,458
Flinkote[3]	507,837	266,230
Florence Stove[1]	348,236	137,631
Formica Insulation[1]	101,403	1,229
General Electric	8,996,761	6,101,217
Inland Steel	1,760,459	1,135,097
Johns-Manville	1,078,626	214,578
Jones & Laughlin Steel	471,287*	1,654,303*
Lehigh Portland Cement[2]	1,606,937	521,505
Libbey-Owens-Ford	932,034	50,352*
Lone Star Cement	923,661	797,131
Midland Steel	476,411	162,815
Minneapolis-Honeywell	287,777	160,317
Nash Kelvinator	108,264	2,005,407*
National Gypsum[1]	696,705	395,503
National Steel	1,958,755	1,005,863
Otis Elevator	620,530	337,104
Otis Steel	431,767*	520,101*
Owens-Illinois Glass[2]	6,893,072	5,806,617
Penn-Dixie Cement[2]	264,486	81,000*
Reliance Steel	35,519	14,984
Reliance Mfg.	135,461	114,601
Republic Steel	550,412	2,856,317*
Ruberoid	302,434	199,037
Sharon Steel	148,157*	192,006*
Stone & Webster	220,597	76,688
Tilo Roofing[1]	192,076	140,378
Trane Co.[1]		
Truscon Steel	143,531	204,130*
U. S. Gypsum	2,127,161	1,492,871
U. S. Rubber[1]	4,465,397	239,213*
U. S. Steel	1,309,761	5,010,426*
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	3,982,637	2,469,372
Wheeling Steel	939,995	624,888*
Yale & Towne	5,986	152,624*
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	329,086	118,033

* net loss.
1—6 mos. ending June 30.
2—12 mos. ending June 30.
3—16 wks. ending July 15.
4—12 wks. ending July 15.
5—2 mos. ending June 30.

BUILDING STATISTICS. Although latest available statistics do not as yet reflect World War II, Building retreated to a minor extent in recent months. July permits (right), contracts and mortgage recordings were below June levels, and FHA's August business was down from July. However, all four categories made highly favorable comparisons with corresponding months of 1938. Noteworthy are the latest trends of some of Building's cause factors: material costs, down; wage rates, steady; foreclosure rate, down; rents, steady. Publication of Building's charts and tables will be resumed in the November FORUM.

PERMITS

(Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor)

	Monthly data			First seven months	
	July 1939 (millions)	Comparison with June '39	Comparison with July '38	1939 (millions)	Comparison with 1938
Residential	$95.9	— 3.7%	+ 7.0%	$649.0	+37.7%
Non-residential	55.0	—15.9	+23.0	352.5	+17.4
Additions, repairs	28.7	— 7.9	+ 8.0	202.0	+ 8.1
TOTAL	179.6	— 8.4	+11.6	1203.5	+25.6

United States Post Office at Miami Beach, Florida. Designed by the Procurement Division, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Contractor: A. Farnell Blair, Lake Charles, La.

In beauty, in economy
IT IS TYPICAL OF CONCRETE

Architectural thinking is moving in new channels today . . . channels that have been opened by the great adaptability of concrete.

Within the broadest limits concrete can be molded and textured according to the wishes of the architect. Yet costs remain low because structural and architectural functions are combined in *one* economical material. And the owner gets a lasting, firesafe building that is low in maintenance

Your architect or engineer can show how concrete can be used economically for your building. On request we will mail illustrated booklet, "*The NEW Beauty in Walls of Architectural Concrete*" (free in the U. S. or Canada), or one of our engineers will call.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. 10-7, 33 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work.

ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE . . . Architectural and Structural Functions Combined in ONE Firesafe, Enduring Material

FORUM OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 14)

EDUCATION

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. The Department of Architecture announces the appointment of Walter A. Taylor, a partner in the office of Hobart Upjohn, architect of New York City, as Assistant Professor of Architecture. Mr. Taylor will have charge of all courses in History of Architecture and will assist in Elementary Design.

CRANBROOK ACADEMY OF ART, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. Winners of the competition for scholarships to study advanced architecture for the coming school year are: Vito A. Girone of Orange, N. J.; James M. Berkey of Spokane, Wash.; and Sanford B. Wells of Schenectady, N. Y.

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, New York. With the assistance of Charles Abrams, Albert Mayer and members of the staff of USHA, the school will present a coordinated comprehensive program in housing education during 1940. Fifty-five lectures will embrace the study of housing background, technical aspects and planning, practice and procedure, and management.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York. Planning and housing, design, construction, and technical factors in modern building will be the subjects of architectural studies in the Extension Division, beginning September 28. Sir Raymond Unwin and Carl Feiss will direct studies on the history of urban growth, city planning, housing developments throughout the world, and urban sociology.

FEDERATION TECHNICAL SCHOOL, New York City. Among its courses for technical men and women, a new one is offered this year, for the education of the layman who is about to build a house. It is a ten-lecture course under the title, "Small House Design and Construction."

MISCELLANEOUS

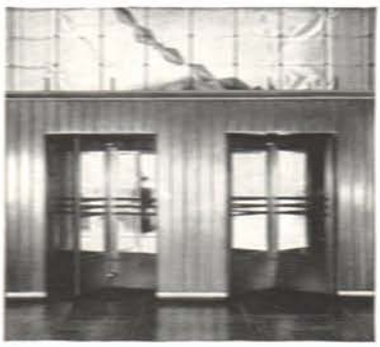
SCHOOL ARCHITECTS' DIRECTORY. For eleven consecutive years an Architects' Directory has been included in an annual publication called "The American School and University." Names and addresses of some 1,200 architects specializing in the educational field were included last year. Architects wishing to change their addresses in this listing, and those who desire first listing, without charge, may write to The American School Publishing Corp., 470 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

USHA APPROVES COMPETITIONS. From the United States Housing Authority comes a Bulletin No. 5 on policy and

(Continued on page 58)

PROMETHEUS FOUNTAIN—Rockefeller Plaza.

Paul Manship, *Sculptor.*
Executed by Roman Bronze Subsidiary.



Interior view of revolving doors, 30 Rockefeller Plaza. More than 60 such doors in all.

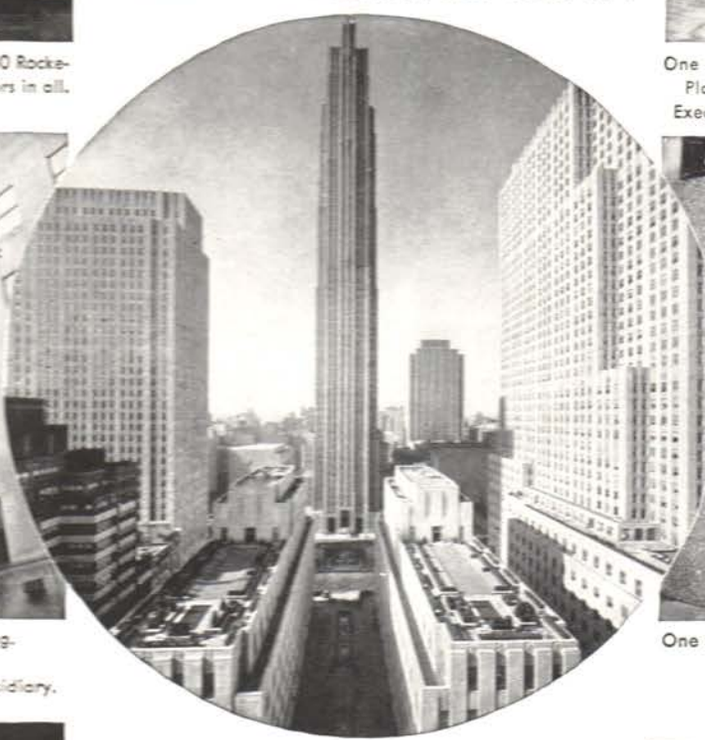
PRODUCTS OF

Craftsmanship

IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK CITY

One of five FOUNTAIN FIGURES, Rockefeller Plaza. Rene P. Chambellan, *Sculptor.*
Executed by Roman Bronze Subsidiary.

ATLAS—International Building.
Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.
Executed by Roman Bronze Subsidiary.



One of the many bronze revolving doors, International Building.

DANCING GIRL (aluminum) Radio City Music Hall. William Zorach, Sculptor.
Executed by Roman Bronze Subsidiary.

executed by

GENERAL BRONZE CORPORATION

34-19 TENTH STREET LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

WINDOWS · REVOLVING DOORS
ARCHITECTURAL METAL WORK · STATUARY · TABLETS

One of many bronze store fronts throughout Rockefeller Center.

Throughout the Rainbow Room and Cocktail Lounge, bronze windows, railings and ornamental metal work.

FORUM OF EVENTS

(*Continued from page 56*)

procedure. It discusses the "Qualifying Competition" as a method for the use of local housing authorities in selecting architects. To quote from the Bulletin:

"The Method supplies a scientific process for determining, in advance, the architects who have the analytical ability necessary to solve the new problems and meet the new issues involved in planning USHA-aided projects.

"The Method supplies the local authority with a Panel of architects from which, under the terms of the Competition Program, architects will be selected for future projects. The local authority may reserve complete discretion as to selection from the Panel or may request the jury to assign a numerical order of merit or to arrange working groups.

"The principal steps in organizing and carrying out a 'Qualifying Competition' are as follows:

"The local authority notifies the local architects that a 'Qualifying Competition' will be held to obtain a Panel of architects for future projects. Interested architects are advised to obtain from, and file with, the local authority applications for the Competition Program. The letter of notification should also state that the proposed competition will have the approval of the American Institute of Architects and that applicants should submit with their applications proof of their eligibility, such as registration in States having a registration law or other proof of practice in States not providing for registration.

"The local authority obtains from the USHA a suggested form of Competition Program setting forth a hypothetical problem in large scale, low-rent project and unit planning. This problem is designed to show the analytical ability of the architect rather than his skill as a draftsman. The drawings required are few and the time allowed short."

After the appointment of a Professional Adviser the local authority issues the program to qualified competitors and agrees that from the Panel selected by the jury it will choose architects for its future projects. For the jury it is customary to appoint a member of the local authority, an architect selected by the local architectural society, and a specialist in housing (preferably an architect). USHA will furnish any technical assistance required, including the suggested form of Competition Program meeting the requirements of both USHA and A.I.A.

COMPETITIONS

A.I.S.C. ANNUAL BRIDGE DESIGN. Students in engineering and architectural

(*Continued on page 60*)

Creative skill has full sway with . .

Flexwood

[WOOD IN FACILE FORM]

Knotty Pine Flexwood Living Room, Henry Levy residence, Glencoe, Ill., Samuel A. Marx, Architect and Decorator. Photo: Mattie Edwards Hewitt.

This luxurious living-room created in Knotty Pine Flexwood by Samuel Marx, Architect and Decorator, is an excellent example of the results that can be achieved with wood in facile form. Since Flexwood is applied with equal facility to curved and flat walls it was the logical choice. The rare and exotic woods available offer a selection to suit practically any decorative or color scheme. Flexwood places no limitation on creative skill and its cost puts no strain on the normal budget. Its use permits effects that would be impractical if not economically prohibitive with wood in any other form. Samples and data are yours for the asking.

Flexwood is thin wood mounted on cloth and made flexible for direct application to flat and curved surfaces . . . it takes any wood finish. Wood in no other form approaches Flexwood in cost, ease and speed of application in modern wood treatment.

UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORPORATION, 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Flexwood, Plywood, Armorply, Weldwood, and kindred products

FORUM OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 58)

schools throughout the U. S. are invited to participate in the annual bridge design competition for which the American Institute of Steel Construction is offering three cash prizes—$200, $100, and $50. The subject this year is a steel foot-bridge across a parkway. Drawings must be received at the offices of American Institute of Steel Construction, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., not later than February 5, 1940. Details of the program may be had from the same address. The Jury will meet on February 14 to make their judgment.

U. S. Regional Competition No. 4. Architects of Region No. 11, which consists of California, Nevada and Arizona, are invited to enter a competition for the design of a post office building for Burlingame, Calif., with an estimated cost of $150,000. Open to registered architects who are citizens of the U. S. and whose home offices are within Region No. 11, and, in States having no registration law, to architects who qualify to the satisfaction of the Public Buildings Administration. Details of such requirements and a program of this competition may be had by addressing "Commissioner of Public Buildings, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C."

The author of the winning design for the Burlingame project will receive $1,500 for this distinction and will be paid an additional $1,500 in his capacity as consultant during the preparation of working drawings and specifications which will be prepared in the Public Buildings Administration.

In order that all eligible architects of the 11th Region may be free to compete, it has been arranged to draw a jury of award from neighboring regional districts.

Drawings called for are to be in pencil, free from rendering, thus keeping to a reasonable minimum the labor involved in the competition drawings.

Insulux Glass Block Competition No. 3—A Dairy. $2,500 in prizes; closing Nov. 20. (See page 9).

CALENDAR

October 11. Architects' Day at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco.

October 17, 18. Seventeenth Annual Convention, American Institute of Steel Construction, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

October 30-31. Fall Meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in Atlanta, Ga., with the Atlanta Chapter of the Society.

(Continued on page 62)

STURDY HOME FOR SOFT DRINK

built with . . .

Architectural CONCRETE

Main Picture: New Coca-Cola bottling plant in Waco, Texas. It's built with Architectural Concrete made with Universal Atlas Cement. Light green cement paint made with Atlas White cement on exterior. Sidewalks colored with green pigment. Architect, Robert V. Darrah, Los Angeles. Associate Architect, T. Brooks Pearson, Waco. General Contractor, C. C. Ramsey, Waco.
Insert: A detail of the clean, modern design achieved with Architectural Concrete.

THIS new Coca-Cola bottling plant in Waco, Texas, is causing a lot of comment. And no wonder! To a strictly useful structure has been added real beauty and distinction—through the use of Architectural Concrete. And here it is again Architectural Concrete—made with Universal Atlas cement, plus a finish of light green cement paint made with Atlas White cement. To add to the effect, the surrounding sidewalks are colored with a green pigment.

It will pay you, too, to use this modern form of construction that casts frame, walls, floors, and decorative finish into *one* unit—from *one* thrifty material. You get a fireproof, storm-safe structure that lasts for years with practically no upkeep. And, as a bonus, you get a building with a beautiful exterior that doesn't need extensive, costly finishing and decoration.

Architectural Concrete is being used today for public, commercial and industrial buildings. Its unlimited possibilities for interesting forms, surface textures, and colors give you a free hand in creating a really satisfying design.

So—for your next job—plan to use Architectural Concrete . . . made with Universal Atlas cement. For more facts, send coupon today. Universal Atlas Cement Co. (United States Steel Corporation Subsidiary), Chrysler Building, New York.

BUILD WITH CONCRETE

Universal Atlas Cement Co. AF-AC-6
Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

Please send me more information on Architectural Concrete: I understand there's no obligation on my part.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Universal Atlas Cements

FORUM OF EVENTS

(*Continued from page* 60)

January 22-26, 1940. Sixth International Heating and Ventilating Exposition, Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio, held under the auspices of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, in conjunction with their annual meeting and the national meeting of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association.

DIED

Louis M. Petry, 63, architect, at White Plains, N. Y. A native of Eufaula, Ala., Mr. Petry came north in 1897, and was engaged for a time in construction engineering work in Tonawanda and Buffalo, N. Y. He then became associated with McKim, Mead & White, architects. In 1906 he began independent practice in White Plains.

Raphael J. Smyth, 60, engineer, in New York. Mr. Smyth was Chief Engineer of the Bronx, and had been connected with that borough's engineering department for thirty-one years. Graduated from Cooper Union, he took post-graduate courses in engineering at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Columbia, and N. Y. University. He was a licensed engineer, a land surveyor, and a registered architect; a past president of the Bronx Chapter, N. Y. State Society of Professional Engineers.

Charles N. Lowrie, 70, landscape architect, in New York. Born at Warriors Mark, Pa., Mr. Lowrie was educated at Lawrenceville School and at Yale, where he received his Ph.B. in civil engineering in 1891. For thirty years he was landscape architect for the Hudson County, N. J., Park Commission. Among his better known works are the Hudson County park system, the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Park at Oyster Bay, various industrial housing projects, and his preliminary plans for Valley Stream Park, Hempstead Park, and Jones Beach, Long Island. Mr. Lowrie was a past president of the American Society of Landscape Architects and a member of New York's Municipal Art Commission.

PERSONAL

George E. McIntyre has opened an office for the practice of architecture and engineering at 1905 West Main St., Jefferson City, Mo., and would be glad to have manufacturers' samples and literature.

Arthur Rigolo, architect, announces the removal of his office to 699 Main Ave., Clifton, N. J.

J. Stewart Stein, architect, has moved his offices from Chicago to the City National Bank Building, Centralia, Ill.

SPECIFY

GENERAL ELECTRIC HOME WIRING*

For Client Satisfaction

IT'S ADAPTABLE

G-E Home Wiring* is adaptable to all sizes and types of homes and other small buildings. It helps to assure electrical adequacy now and in the future.

ADEQUATE WIRING SERVES AND SAVES

*G-E Radial Wiring System.

IT PROVIDES ADEQUACY

G-E Home Wiring* is designed to meet modern needs for electricity in the home. It provides ample sized wire, plenty of outlets and the most efficient wiring layout possible. Current will always reach outlets at its rated voltage. Outlets are located wherever they may be needed. Switches are placed so that it will be possible to walk in a pathway of light. Lights will burn brightly and appliances will operate efficiently.

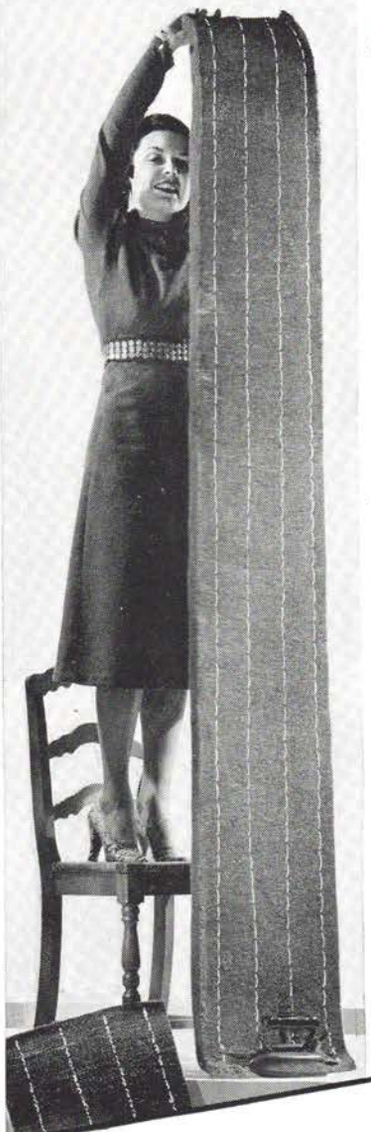
Specify G-E Home Wiring* for every home you design. You will be doing a favor for your clients and yourself. Your clients will obtain truly adequate wiring. You will enhance your reputation as a designer of homes for modern living. Moreover, G-E wiring materials, built to one high quality standard, will give lasting, dependable service. For further information, see Sweet's 1939 Architects' Catalog or write for a manual to Section CDW-9810, Appliance and Merchandise Department, General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

EXPANDABILITY and PRESSTITCHING

Make Presstitched KIMSUL Expanding Blanket INSULATION

REG. U. S. & CAN. PAT. OFF.



Highly EFFICIENT PERMANENT and ECONOMICAL

• Two modern developments in Kimsul* . . . *Expandability* and *Presstitching* . . . bring the cost of good building insulation within the reach of the most modest homes.

Because it's *Expandable,* Kimsul goes up quicker and easier . . . saving labor. Just nail on at top, pull down like a shade and attach at bottom. One operation provides complete protection for an entire area between studs.

Presstitching increases thermal efficiency by holding the expansion of Kimsul at its most effective density. Because it helps prevent sagging or settling, *Presstitching* makes Kimsul even more permanent.

EXPANDABILITY

• Kimsul arrives "on the job" in compressed blankets capable of being expanded to approximately 5½ times original length without lessening intended thickness or decreasing efficiency. This lowers handling, shipping and storage as well as installation costs.

PRESSTITCHING

• Strong stitching, the entire length of each blanket, prevents Kimsul from being expanded beyond its most efficient density . . . helps prevent sagging . . . and makes the installation of Kimsul more than ever a "one man job."

*Reg. U. S. & Can. Pat. Off.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ARCHITECTS

Presstitched Kimsul comes in various widths to fit snugly between studs . . . and in thicknesses, when expanded, of ½, 1, and 2 inches. So the correct width, and thickness, best suited to every job is available.

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION (Kimsul Division), Neenah, Wis.
Established 1872 AF1039
NEW YORK, 122 East 42nd St. CHICAGO, 8 South Michigan Ave.

Mail me copy of booklet describing Kimsul, also a full sized sample.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... County ..... State .....

PLEASE CHECK: ARCHITECT ☐ BUILDER ☐ DEALER ☐

THESE BETTER *Fenestra* STEEL CASEMENTS

OFTEN COST LESS *than ordinary windows*

Why Fenestra Costs are so Low

Fenestra Casements are prefabricated in the shops of *America's oldest and largest steel window* manufacturer, who passes on to the customer many important economies.

In addition to low first cost, Fenestra Casements afford very extensive savings in the cost of installation: unlike with ordinary windows, there's no fitting of sash, no weights, no cords to attach; no tedious mitering and fitting of interior trim, stops, back bands, stools, aprons.

With Fenestra Casements you eliminate 24 separate pieces on each window. Fenestra comes COMPLETE —fitted, hinged, hung—even Bonderized and primed!

Ideal for Over Kitchen Sinks

Your Fenestra Casement always opens at a finger touch—just turn the Rolo-Adjuster at the sill. The steel frames never warp, swell or stick. Compare this with reaching over a sink and trying to lift a sash of the sliding type, even when dry and unpainted!

Only $60.42 in this Colonial House

Often Fenestra Casements cost less than ordinary windows. Yet they bring double distinction to the new house—add beauty both to the *inside* and to the *outside*. Equally important, they provide far more comfort:

Better Ventilation—swing leaves open out, deflecting inward even breezes blowing parallel to the wall. Some Casements provide 100% opening, as compared to 50% opening, maximum, for double hung type windows.

More Daylight—slender, steel frames and muntins afford larger glass areas. No weight boxes or other bulky construction.

Easier Opening—Fenestra Casements always open easily, even in wet weather, even when freshly painted. Steel never warps, shrinks, swells, binds, sticks or splinters.

Safer Cleaning—glass is washed on both sides from inside a room. No sitting backward upon the sill.

Superior Weather-tightness—each swing leaf makes *double* contact against frame, and is clamped tight by a powerful, cam-action lock. No warping, no shrinking. Precision fitted at the factory, Fenestra Casements *stay* fitted.

For complete information, mail the coupon.

All the Fenestra Casements in this house (pictured above) cost only $60.42 net. Besides, installation cost was a small fraction of that of ordinary windows.

PRIZE HOUSE HAS FENESTRA

Members of the Greater Detroit Home Builders' Association built 37 Model Houses on one street. For their PRIZE HOUSE, shown above, they selected Fenestra Casements.

ALL SIZES, DESIGNS, CONSTRUCTION

Fenestra Casements are successfully used everywhere, in houses of all sizes, in all types of wall construction, in every style of design.

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BONDERIZED STEEL CASEMENTS

INSIDE INSULATING WINDOWS • • • INSIDE SCREENS

Detroit Steel Products Co.
2252 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Please send me the following free literature:

- ☐ New Fenestra Catalog of Residence Casements
- ☐ Portfolio of Small Colonial Houses

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____

"WINDOW CONDITIONING SAVES US ONE PAYMENT A YEAR ON OUR NEW HOME"

Storm Sash On Her Six-Room House Cut This Ohio Woman's Fuel Bill 23%

● The F. J. Farnsworths, Point Place, Ohio were spending $110 a year for their oil heat. They installed storm sash on their 19 windows and 2 doors and reduced their fuel bill to $85.00 a year—a saving of 23%.

Thousands across the country report similar savings with every type of fuel. You can provide the same economies for your clients by specifying Window Conditioning for the new houses that you plan.

Thousands across the country have eliminated chilly drafts and excessive condensation on windows ... maintained more even temperatures throughout the house ... enjoyed more comfortable, more economical, healthier homes ... with Window Conditioning.

Your clients will get these added comforts at little added cost if you include Window Conditioning by storm sash or double-glazed sash in your specifications.

And since your clients will be looking through two panes of glass instead of one, the quality of that glass becomes doubly important. L·O·F Quality Glass is today as it has been for many years, Clearer, Brighter and Flatter than any window glass that the industry has ever offered. These superior qualities make it ideal for Window Conditioning. Libbey·Owens·Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.

DAYTON, OHIO
"Storm sash on my house quickly paid for itself. Now my small son can play on the floor without danger from drafts," says E. M. Becher.

MANCHESTER, N. H.
"You don't get steamed windows with storm sash. Their use cut my fuel bill from $150 to $80 a season," says Mr. W. D. Caswell.

FLINT, MICH.
Louis W. Bonda has a 5-room house. He paid $32 for storm sash. "I saved $40 in one winter," Mr. Bonda said. "Now we don't have to move our furniture around in wintertime to get away from drafts."

MILWAUKEE, WISC.
"Storm sash save fuel, eliminate condensation and deaden sounds," says Mr. Ted Simons.

LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD

QUALITY GLASS

LOOK FOR THE LABEL

CHRYSLER'S AIRTEMP

offers the Architect, the Builder, and the Home Owner—a complete line of Automatic Home Heating Equipment with a name of *integrity*, modern design, unsurpassed manufacturing facilities in a plant devoted *entirely* to Air Conditioning, *competent* dealers having the *exclusive* right to sell; economical *performance*, and unmatched *dependability*.

All of these are valuable and a part of *every* Winter Conditioner, *every* Boiler, whether for oil or for gas, *every* Oil Burner, made by

AIRTEMP

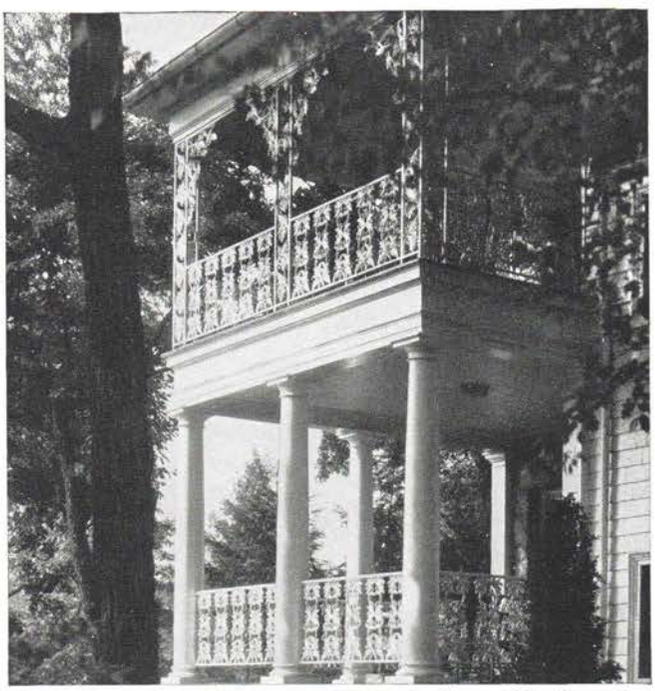
Division of CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Preserve the beauty of small homes this simple way . . . recommend this weather-resisting paint . . .

EAGLE
pure
WHITE LEAD
Since 1843

THE EAGLE-PICHER LEAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI

(Makers of Eagle Insulation — thick, fireproof mineral wool)



Smyser-Royer Company Design No. 72 — Louis Stevens, Architect, Pittsburgh, Pa. — *Residence of H. L. Mason, Esq., Sewickley, Pa.*

SMYSER-ROYER CAST IRON VERANDAS

Prices, estimates, and a complete catalogue of designs will gladly be furnished on request. Main Office, York, Pa. Philadelphia Office, Architects Building, 17th and Sansom Streets.

SMYSER-ROYER COMPANY

Architects have wanted this asphalt shingle
RU-BER-OID TEXTURED THICK BUTTS

READ these 8 features

- FIRE SAFETY
- WOOD-GRAIN BEAUTY
- THICK BUTTS
- EXTRA WEATHER PROTECTION
- SOFT COLORS
- DEEP SHADOW LINES
- LOW FIRST COST
- LOW UPKEEP

Made in 3-in.-1 strips, 12-in. x 36-in. with 2-in. headlap, and 15-in. x 36-in. with 5-in. headlap. Approximate weight 210 and 250 lbs. per square.

We know that architects have fully recognized the long-wearing and fire-resisting qualities of asphalt shingles. At the same time, they have frequently complained that asphalt shingles were too "flat"—too lacking in color and texture.

We know that is why architects have immediately registered real enthusiasm for these remarkable new shingles—RU-BER-OID Textured Thick Butts.

Here are the same fire-safety* and long life. *But also*—here are the soft colors, the thick butts, the deep shadows and the wood-grain beauty so long desired.

* *Approved by Board of Fire Underwriters, Inc. (Class C Label)*

RU-BER-OID ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS

ASBESTOS SHINGLES
ASBESTOS SIDINGS
ASPHALT SHINGLES
BUILT-UP ROOFS
ASBESTOS-CEMENT CORRUGATED SHEETS
ROOF INSULATION BOARD
ROCK WOOL INSULATION
ASBESTOS PIPE COVERINGS
WATERPROOF SHEATHINGS
NEWTILE

Now—in one low-priced shingle—you have a typically RU-BER-OID combination of qualities and values never before offered. Now—for new construction or for modernization—you can be sure of low first cost, low upkeep cost and real beauty—and it is beauty that lasts.

You have a choice of colors—plain or blended to your selection. The double thickness of all exposed areas of this shingle means extra protection, extra life. It also means the deep shadow lines so necessary to make the roof an integral part of your design.

For full facts—or samples, if desired—please write us on your letterhead.

RU-BER-OID
ROOFING AND BUILDING PRODUCTS

THE RUBEROID CO., EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRODUCTS and PRACTICE

(*Continued from page 24*)

low enough to become contaminated in this way; to be exact, it is common only in the "one-piece" type—and these are now available with vented, anti-siphon cocks and generous tank-overflows which effectively guard against the back siphonage evil under any circumstances.

Complete elimination of the possibility of back siphonage from the closet tank will not be achieved until tanks of all

Courtesy, Crane Co.

VACUUM BREAKER for flush valves of the "unstable" type, which operates each time the valve is used, thus assuring that it will remain in order. Similar air-inlets are available which work on a lever principle, and "stable" flush valves which do not require this protection may also be used.

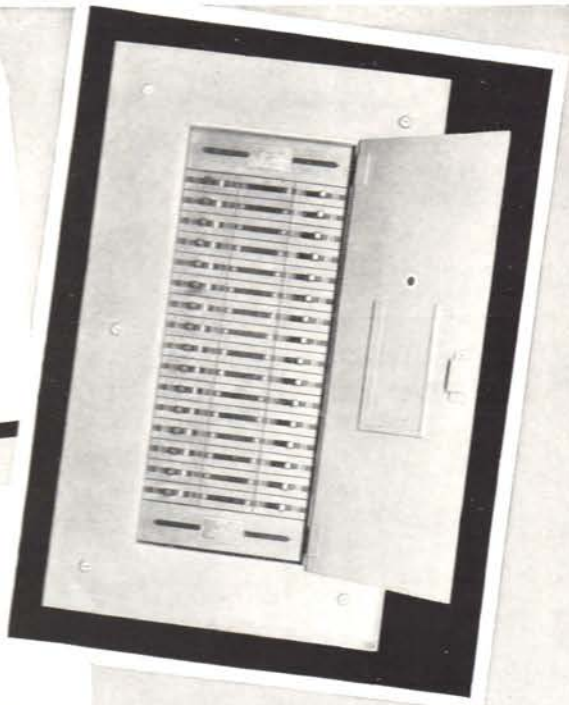
kinds—high and low—are similarly protected. Especially important in this respect is the tank-overflow, which must be large enough to drain the full flow of the supply line so that the water level within the tank cannot possibly reach that of the inlet valve. A recent progress report of the engineering section of the American Public Health Association lists the following additional requirements:

1. The bottom of the flush tank higher than the rim of the water closet.*
2. The tank overflow large enough to carry away readily the full flow of water through the supply pipe to the fixture when the valve is wide open and the pressure is the maximum available.
3. The overflow drained into a suitable fixture, thereby removing possible temptation to plug the overflow.
4. The discharge openings and all other openings in the supply to the tank not less than 1 inch above the highest possible level of the water surface in the tank.
5. No part of the water supply pipe, valves, or fittings submerged in the water within the tank.
6. Free access to air in the flush tank above the water surface without passing through the water closet.
7. The tank so constructed and covered that foreign materials cannot accidentally be introduced into the tank.
8. Provision made for adequately hushing the sound of the water as it fills the tank.
9. The cover fastened on the tank in such a way as to require the use of tools to remove it.

*THE FORUM fails to see why this precaution is necessary if the other conditions are fulfilled.

(*Continued on page 74*)

"Provide FUSELESS AUTOMATIC CIRCUIT BREAKERS



to break the Circuit Automatically when overload occurs"

This specification is becoming standard for the protection of electrical circuits. No longer an experiment, but proved in over 3,000,000 circuits, it is a specification that every modern building designer needs to know about.

Fuseless circuit protection provided by Westinghouse Nofuze equipment protects electrical circuits by means of a bi-metal tripping unit. It automatically disconnects the circuits before overload or short circuit can do harm. There is nothing to replace. Service is restored by moving the Breaker handle . . . so simple and so safe that even a child may operate it.

Suggested specifications and descriptions of applications are in A. I. A. File 131, Architects' and Engineers' Data Book.

It is just good business to at least investigate this equipment before detailing your electrical specifications.

J-60299

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

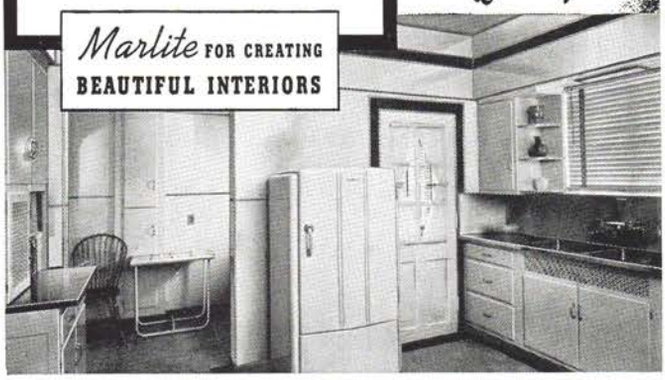
Nofuze panelboards give finger-tip control of electrical circuits — Safe, convenient, approved by Underwriters' Laboratories

Nofuze Multi-Breakers for the modern home

Westinghouse Nofuze Protection

MORE LEEWAY for ORIGINALITY in DECORATIVE DESIGN!

Marlite FOR CREATING BEAUTIFUL INTERIORS



If you would have your clients register complete satisfaction when they stand on the threshold of a "dream kitchen"—use Marlite for decorating it!

Marlite makes "bathroom luxury" for every client a present possibility. Its inviolate sanitation and ease of cleaning make you want to specify it in every type of home—modest or pretentious.

*You'll find Marlite Wood-Veneers and *Carstenite panels an important aid in achieving that atmosphere of quiet charm and luxury in today's modern houses—particularly for living rooms, libraries, and dens.*

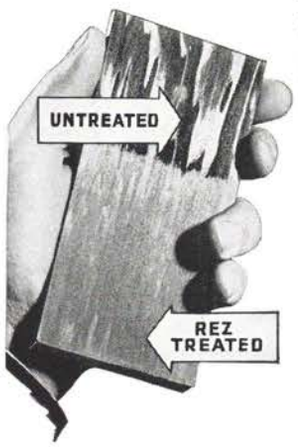
**CARSTENITE is the trade-name of the raw unfinished panels.*

● Do you seek to remove the restrictions which threaten to stifle your creative talent? Marlite offers you more freedom in decorative design! Marlite—with its more than 100 colors and patterns—is adaptable to every type of interior, every style of decorative treatment, every need for modernity. Marlite's glass-smooth, sparkling surface stays ever-bright merely by wiping with a damp cloth . . . saves clients the cost of periodic renovating. It's economical too—comes in wall-size panels that carpenters cut to size and apply in hours—not days. Write for FREE booklet.

MARSH WALL PRODUCTS, INC. 101 Marsh Place, Dover, Ohio

See Marlite at New York World's Fair, Home Building Center
See our catalog in Sweets 11/33

AMAZING STAIN TEST TELLS REZ STORY



Both ends of this piece of wood were finished with the same stain at the same time. BUT—the smooth, rich end was first given a coat of LAUX REZ! *Now note!* That coat stops grain raise, provides a hard, protective surface that finishes like hardwood! Write today for free REZ sample and the REZ story.

LAUX SALES CO.
(Division of I. F. Laucks, Inc.)

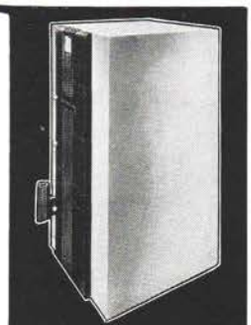
Seattle, Oakland, Los Angeles, Chicago, Minneapolis, Houston, Portsmouth, Va.; Vancouver, B. C.

Stocks available nationally: *Harbor Plywood Corporation, distributors and warehouses in 22 leading cities; other leading distributors.*

The REZ Line
(Synthetic resin finishes)

REZ—synthetic resin sealer, primer
REZITEX—exterior resin plastic paint
REZICOTE—stucco, brick, cement paint
PLASTEREZ—interior resin plastic paint
Specify plywood, doors, millwork Rezited-at-mill

Designed Especially For Heating Small Homes



By small homes, mean ones of from 4 to 6 rooms requiring up to 300 feet for steam and 480 for warm water.

It's the only jacketed, small home boiler, designed especially for one purpose. No other small boiler has a Biltin Taco Tankless hot water supply heater as a direct part of the boiler.

No other combines base and sections in one, cutting down first cost, and reducing set-up cost. A further reduction is made by shipping the boiler all assembled ready to set on the floor and connect the pipes.

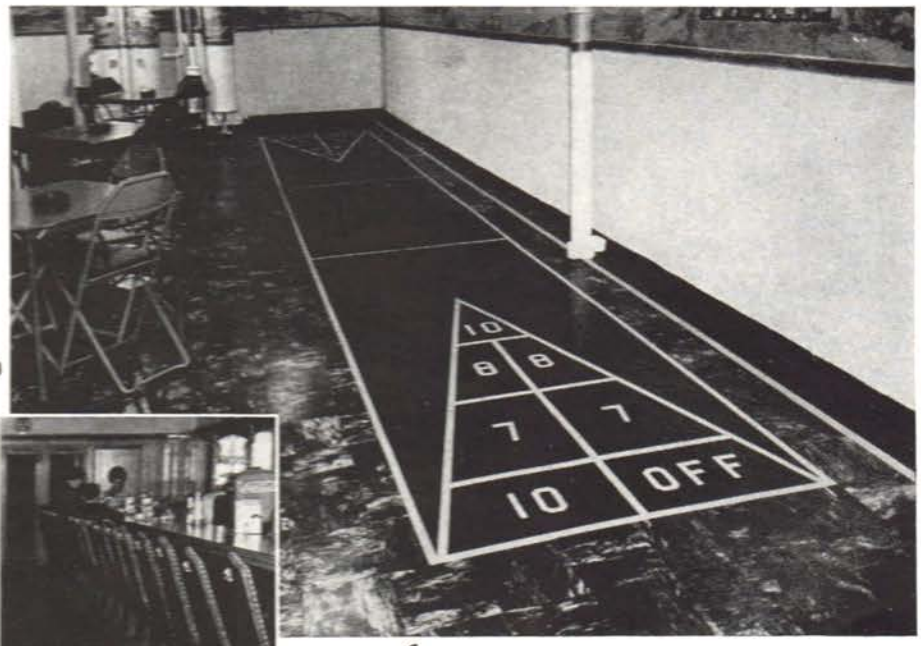
Jacket is tailor made by ourselves. Finished in semi-gloss dandelion and black baked on enamel.

Further particulars gladly furnished.

BURNHAM BOILER CORPORATION
Irvington, N. Y. **Zanesville, Ohio**

Burnham Boiler

For Play..



or WORK..

IN studying the Construction Outline of contemporary architecture one reads, time and again: "Floor Coverings: Asphalt Tile, Azrock", and is sure to note with interest the wide variety of floors on which AZROCK TILE is thus called into service. By giving equally good service on the floors of stores, theaters, kitchens, banks, bathrooms, schools, cocktail bars, offices, game rooms, hospitals, nurseries, libraries or public buildings, AZROCK TILE proves the existing kinship in requirements of all modern interior floor coverings.

Fulfilling these requirements, AZROCK TILE is durable, long-lived, resilient, moisture-proof, fire-resistant, quiet and comfortable underfoot, sanitary, easily cleaned, easily maintained, economical in cost and exceptionally attractive in appearance. Many, many beautiful colors, in both plain and marbleized tile, are available for your choice and in a number of different sizes and thicknesses. Their tempting invitation to individual and original floor patterns is expressed in thousands of installations throughout the nation.

AZROCK

(TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

Manufactured by

Uvalde Rock Asphalt Co.

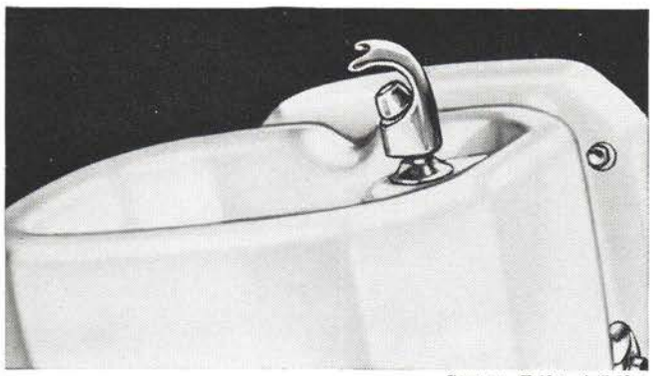
(In Business Since 1912)

Gen. Offices: San Antonio, Texas; Mines: Blewett, Texas; AZROCK Plant: Houston, Texas; Distributing Contractors: in principal cities of U. S. A.

PRODUCTS and PRACTICE

(*Continued from page 70*)

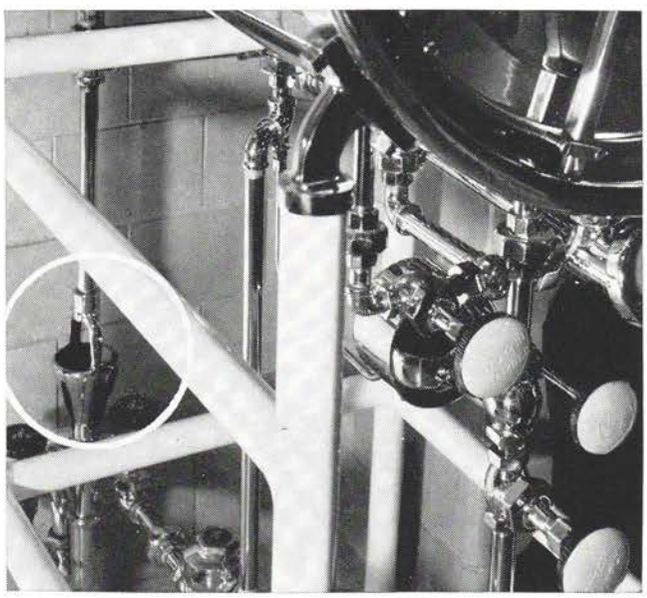
Equipment is now available which meets the essentials of these standards, and architects are urged to incorporate similar requirements into their specifications for the protection of their clients and of the community at large.



Courtesy, Kohler of Kohler

SAFE drinking fountain with the inlet well above the rim of the bowl.

Suitable vacuum breakers for flush valve closets and other fixtures which require submerged inlets have been developed and are supplied by the manufacturers of the flush valves. These should always be employed on all fixtures where there is danger of contamination. In addition, a variety of air-break fittings for special fixtures which normally involve



AIR-BREAK in drain for hospital sterilizer (indicated by white circle). Similar gaps should be provided for all fixtures which provide a direct cross-connection between supply and drainage systems.

direct cross connection between the supply and drainage systems may be drawn upon to fill every need. Considering the rate at which such equipment is finding its way to the market there seems little doubt that the time is not far off when the back siphonage question—at least insofar as it affects new building—will have ceased to exist. The problem of the vast numbers of existing installations which are, to varying degrees, unsafe from this standpoint is naturally much harder to solve, but fortunately from the architect's point of view the concern of sanitary inspectors, public health officials, etc., rather than the building industry. And even this problem, as the activity of the agencies concerned attests, is rapidly nearing solution.

Straight-line Production– in ONE Entire Plant Devoted to ONE Product in ONE Size Reduces the Price of Fine Hardwood Panels to LOW-COST HOUSING Levels

DeLuxe WELDBORD panels to complete this 12'x15' Living Room cost less than $60.00.

American Walnut, African Mahogany and White Oak installations of DeLuxe WELDBORD now fall well within the budget limitations of every house you plan.

• All the style, refinement, durability and luxurious appearance of fine paneling in large sizes—heretofore restricted by price to costly homes—now are available for universal use.

DeLuxe WELDBORD panels are 4'x8'x¼", smoothly sanded for economical finishing, or factory pre-finished with champfered long edges for "V"-jointing. Manufactured with hot-press synthetic resin, DeLuxe WELDBORD combines the inherent strength of plywood with superior durability and moisture-resistant qualities. Blue label WELDBORD—all-hardwood plywood utility panel priced with the lowest synthetic wallboards.

Sold by Lumber Dealers Everywhere

UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORP.
616 WEST 46TH ST., NEW YORK
Branch Warehouses and Offices in Principal Cities

• WELDBORD CONFORMS WITH F.H.A. specifications for interior plywood paneling.

• Every WELDBORD panel is guaranteed for the life of the building in which it is installed.

DeLuxe WELDBORD

DECORATIVE HARDWOOD PANELING

Here's a Paint that Washes its own Face!

WHAT happens when white lead paint is exposed to the weather is one of the important reasons why it is so widely accepted as standard for exterior painting today.

Through the years, its tough, closely adhering film stays elastic, free from brittleness or cracking.

Only the top surface slowly wears away, by an even, gradual powdering, technically known as "chalking."

Thus dirt which collects on the surface is sloughed off, and this aids the paint to keep itself clean.

This in itself helps to preserve the beauty of a white lead paint job — but it has another advantage as well.

It provides a smooth, firm surface for repainting, which saves the work of costly burning and scraping, and the new coat of paint lies on a solid foundation of good white lead.

Facts like these are reasons why "you're money ahead when you paint with white lead."

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THE CLEVELAND LOW-COST DEMONSTRATION HOME. Architects: John E. Miller, E. Milton MacMillin. Cost: $4675. Four rooms and bath down. Two unfinished rooms and bathroom up. Quality materials and equipment used throughout, including fully automatic heating system. ARMCO Ingot Iron ducts and galvanized PAINTGRIP for roof-drainage work.

NO SKIMPING HERE...

THIS CLEVELAND LOW-COST DEMONSTRATION HOME is an example of how sound design can be coupled with good materials to achieve functional and esthetic objectives. The fact that galvanized ARMCO Ingot Iron was used for air-ducts, and galvanized ARMCO PAINTGRIP for roof-drainage work, attests to the skill and care of the architect.

Sheet-metal work is of even greater importance to the low-cost home than to the more expensive home.

You can free your clients from the cost and worry of excessive maintenance by using ARMCO Sheet Metals—galvanized ARMCO Ingot Iron for unpainted construction and galvanized PAINTGRIP sheets for work to be painted immediately.

Specify these excellent, moderately priced metals . . . there's a distributor nearby to meet the contractor's requirements. The American Rolling Mill Company, 1621 Curtis St., Middletown, Ohio.

ARMCO SHEET METALS

TEST PILOTS are paid to run risks... that sometimes end in disaster.

The architect is an entirely different kind of pilot. His job is to steer his clients away from costly experiments – to make sure that there will be no "crack-ups" due to methods or materials that have not yet been tested by years of service.

Paint is a product which architects have learned to consider carefully. Through experience they have found out that the durability of a paint cannot be demonstrated in a few short years. A paint has not proved itself thoroughly until it has stood up not only as a first painting but also under successive repaintings.

Dutch Boy White-Lead has long since graduated from the experimental stage. Anyone with any questions about Dutch Boy will find them answered by millions of successful paint jobs. No paint made anywhere has ever given a more convincing demonstration of complete dependability.

By specifying Dutch Boy White-Lead you secure that combination of beauty and durability which is a fundamental objective of good architecture.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak St., Buffalo; 900 West 18th St., Chicago; 659 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati; 1213 West Third St., Cleveland; 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis; 2240 24th St., San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St., Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Building, Philadelphia.

DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD

Good Paint's Other Name

This is the slogan of the national advertising campaign on white-lead now being conducted by the Lead Industries Association. The purpose of this campaign is to promote a wider understanding of the advantages of white-lead paint.

LETTERS

(*Continued from page 44*)

that could pass through the house per day was under 10,000. Some time has passed since the Chicago Fair, and in that time the modern house has found wider public acceptance, thanks due in some part to the houses at this Fair.

A comparative analysis of the two shows would probably not be futile; and it is certain that what Mr. Teegen thinks would be a flat failure is entirely untrue.

GEORGE FRED KECK

Chicago, Illinois

Suntop Homes

Forum:

. . . I have just spent an hour studying that "edge against inflation," that thorn-bush in the flesh, Suntop Homes.

In this new invention is revealed the architect's true stature: only a small personage could enjoy standing before a fireplace under a ceiling only six and a half feet high. The event of a Suntopper's getting cold feet is forestalled by having the "warmest part of the—room—around the occupant's ankles, where it is most needed." This is, indeed a curious world. Ardmore's curiosity as to how its neighbors live will be gratified partially by observing Suntoppers in their plate-glass show-window living rooms—whetted by its inability to see over the air-tight five-foot parapet around the sun terraces. Strange and curious too is a three-story home with only one water closet, especially in a beer-drinking region.

Known to all builders, but seemingly not to F.L.W.'s press agent, are such stock economies as: "clustering dwelling units (to permit) economical utility connections"; using only "three walls to a house" by building them in rows; concentrating plumbing; saving money by not spending it for finish. Solid, single-thickness wood partitions and laminated floors have been in use for generations. My Uncle Montmerency, now past 80, was born and now lives in a cottage of cypress hand-sawed and joined by *his* grandfather. And, while indulging in personalities, I might mention that Uncle Monty had a "carport" twenty years ago: he used to park his Overland 490 under a shed at the side of the barn. But he lived a mile back from the high road: Ardmore urchins and pilferers must be an honest lot, else Suntoppers could not have store rooms and heater rooms open to the public.

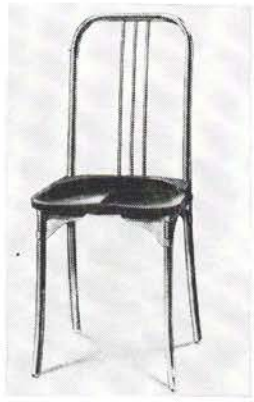
Not clear to me is the extension of the terse precept "Five lines when three are enough is stupidity"; what principle of "Organic Architecture" set eight lines as the correct number for the subdivisions of the sun terrace parapet and seven for the main bedroom balcony? Nor do I see the reason for sixteen-inch party walls between sun terraces; "nine pounds when three are sufficient is obesity."

Local capitalist-citizens better client Mallery's 5-5½ per cent return. Multiple-dwelling (or even single) units, devoid of "paint, lath and plaster and wall papers," with galvanized hardware and a high ratio of number of users to number of plumbing fixtures, tenanted by Negro laborers without Aryan scruples against eating in kitchens, bring their owners 10-12 per cent net.

VERNON HARRISON

Durham, N. C.

First Tubular Steel Chair



Forum:

We question your statement that Marcel Breuer introduced the first tubular metal chair in 1925.

We are enclosing definite evidence that this distinction belongs to Royal. Please check the enclosed catalogue. Note that this is dated September 1, 1912. . . .

STEPHEN TEDOR

Royal Metal Manufacturing Co.
Chicago, Ill.


ROOFS need SUN-PROTECTION, too!
Sunshine means trouble for many roofs . . . and then someone has to pay the piper! But thanks to its gravel or slag protective surfacing a Barrett Specification Roof is immune to "sunburn" and its undermining effects. This final step in the construction of Barrett Specification *Roofs not only guards against fire and mechanical damage, but also shields the roof membrane against the harmful actinic rays of the sun.
Backbone of a Barrett Specification Roof is Barrett-made coal-tar pitch, the world's greatest built-up roofing compound. This, plus Barrett's pitch saturated felt, plus the skill and integrity of Barrett Approved Roofers, plus the time-tested soundness of Barrett Specifications . . . all add up to a roof that admits no equal.
Barrett Specification Roofs are bonded against repair and maintenance expense for periods up to 20 years and consistently outlive the term of the guarantee, often by decades.
THE BARRETT COMPANY 40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.
Birmingham, Alabama
2800 So. Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
In Canada: The Barrett Company, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec
The nearest Barrett Approved Roofer may be found in the Classified Telephone Directory under "Roofers."
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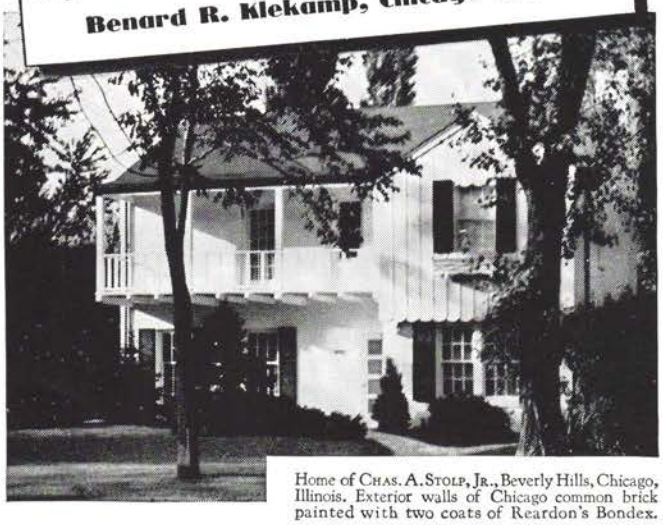
"As you know, I have been specifying BONDEX on all my white houses"

Benard R. Klekamp, Chicago Architect



Home of CHAS. A. STOLP, JR., Beverly Hills, Chicago, Illinois. Exterior walls of Chicago common brick painted with two coats of Reardon's Bondex.

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Only one thing can explain the overwhelming preference for Bondex among architects the world over—its long record of superior performance.

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*Westinghouse Architects' Data Book.

After this — meet that "date" on time! Give the boss a hint that he'll find all his electrical specifications in WADB. The time it saves will get you *both* out of the office promptly. Why not place the office copy on his desk? If that's in use, refer him to Sweet's.

J-94056

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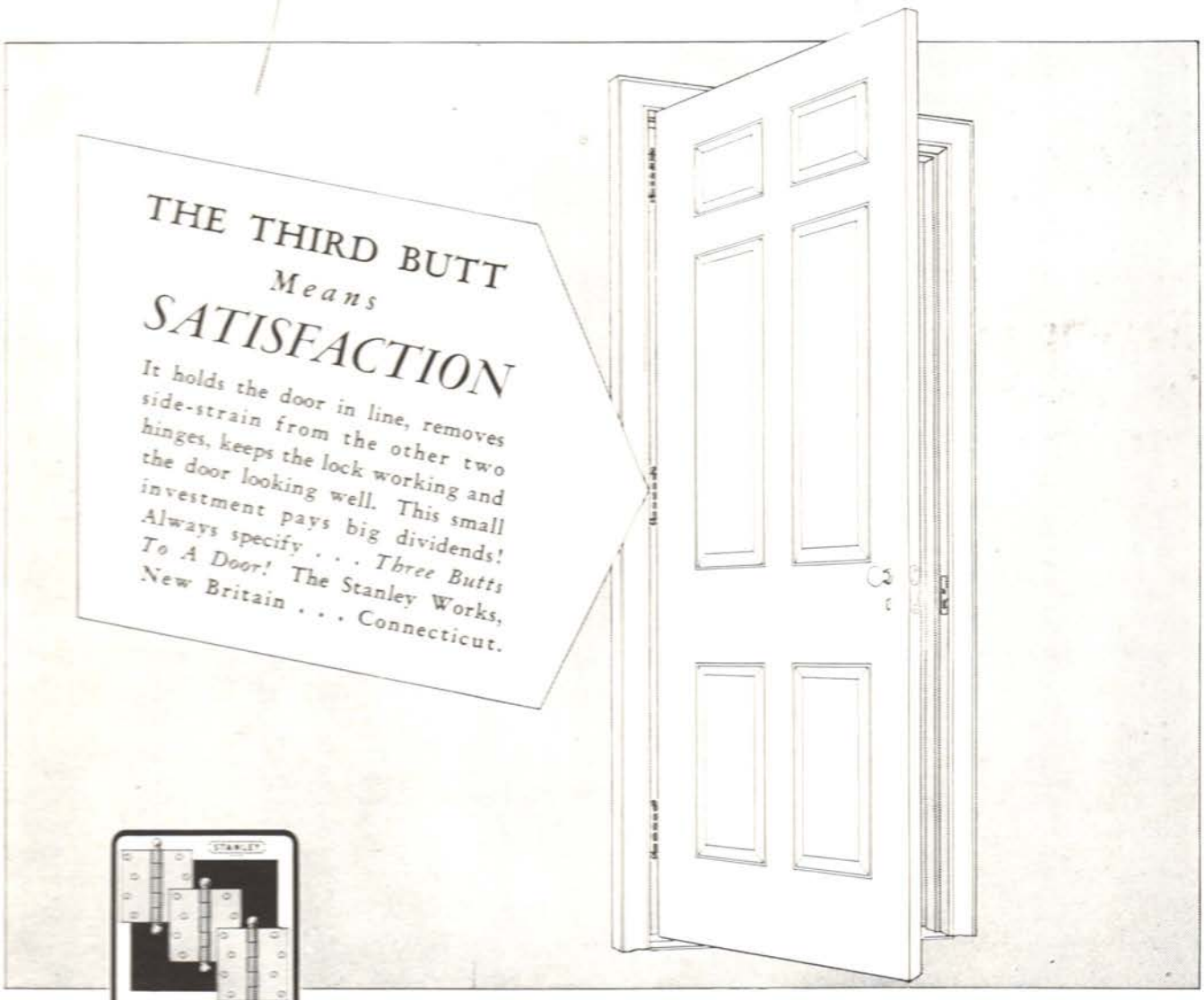
. . . IF A DOOR WARPS

THIS WAY

the back of the door will hit the stop . . . the door won't close

THIS WAY

the door will close, but the latch and lock won't operate



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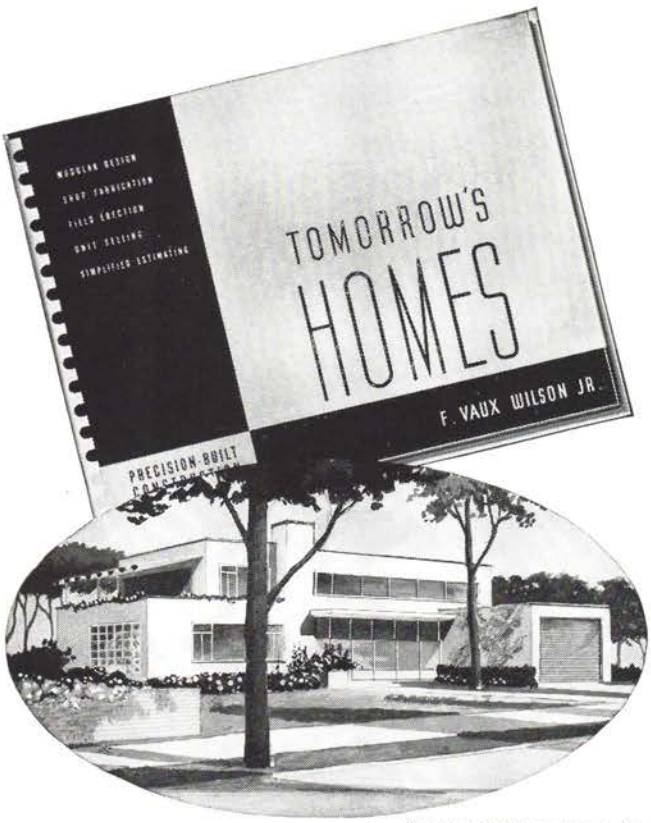

RICHARD M. BENNETT, *Architect*

Simplify your design problems... *with the* BEMIS MODULE

Today's revolutionary method of building homes—Precision-Built construction—is developed on the Bemis 4″ module.

This module is the smallest, nominal, structural dimension that occurs in the wood frame house which today is the predominant type of construction.

Use of this module in the Precision-Built method, means standardization. Yet it also means flexibility for most of the sizes and dimensions in housing. It means simplification of architects' designs, the saving of many hours in both drafting and detailing.

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We invite you to write for a copy of 'TOMORROW'S HOMES' (which is *privileged* to architects *without charge*). This book describes the principles of Modular Design and Precision-Built construction. It is profusely illustrated with photographs, working details, rafter tables, area, lineal foot and cubic yard tables. It shows you how to simplify design, cut costs, save time, build low-cost houses at a *profit.* We invite you to write for your copy, using your firm's letterhead. Only one copy to a firm.

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AN INCINERATOR EVERY AUTOMATICALLY HEATED HOME NEEDS

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NO FUEL REQUIRED
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BURNS GARBAGE AND RUBBISH

The small home—as well as the pretentious one—can now discard the old messy, backyard garbage can and dangerous rubbish burner. The new Majestic No. 30 Incinerator is a neat, compact, portable unit that burns all wet and dry garbage and refuse *without the use of other fuel* . . . the waste itself is the only fuel used! Holds three bushels of waste. Lighting it once each week or ten days disposes of all the refuse quickly and odorlessly. *No odor* escapes into the basement.

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Photo courtesy Architectural Forum

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ARCHITECTS and builders everywhere have welcomed Nairn Wall Linoleum enthusiastically because it combines beauty and color with so many practical advantages.

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It offers countless opportunities for unusual decorative treatments. No other wall material provides such a wide range of beautiful patterns—from warm marbleized designs to delicate pastel tones and interesting striated effects.

Nairn Wall Linoleum is extremely flexible. Note in the "Nairn Kitchen" below how you can get smartly rounded effects at corners and openings. Washable, easy to keep clean. Sanitary, waterproof, stainproof.

Specify this beautiful Nairn Wall Linoleum. Installed by authorized contractors, it is guaranteed for the full value of workmanship and materials. Write on your company letterhead for Wall Linoleum Sample Book No. B25.

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WALL LINOLEUM

SANITARY
WASHABLE

PERMANENT
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Nairn Wall Linoleum, "Parchment," No. 7973 used on walls and doors in kitchen below will always retain its original freshness. Personalized Floor of Nairn Linoleum is Adhesive Service Pattern, "Tangier," No. A7363, with ready-cut Service Inserts and Feature Strips.*

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is "sweet music" to builders of small homes

If you've never seen Mural-tone applied, you don't know what "swing" means. Mural-tone is a lively partner for painters who are on their toes. A favorite for over four years, it's been swung by painting contractors from coast to coast.

Mural-tone takes more thinner ... goes further ... one coat covers and hides on most surfaces ... cuts costs at least 25% ... and low-cost decoration is an important "note" in small-home construction.

You'll make a mistake to flirt with "unknowns" when painters everywhere have demonstrated the superiority of Mural-tone ... made by the oldest exclusive water paint manufacturer in the country. Send for facts. The Muralo Company, Inc. (Founded 1894), 574 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, N. Y. Branches: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

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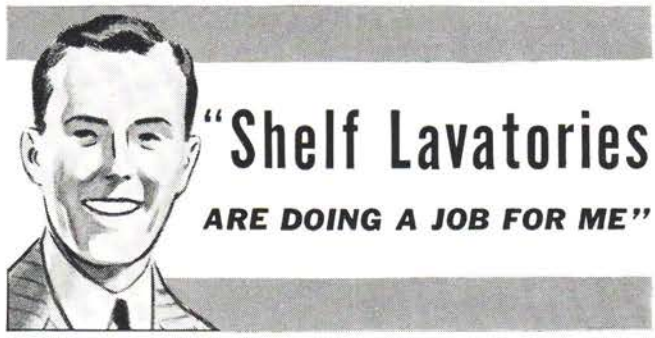
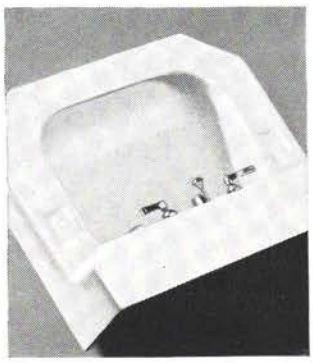
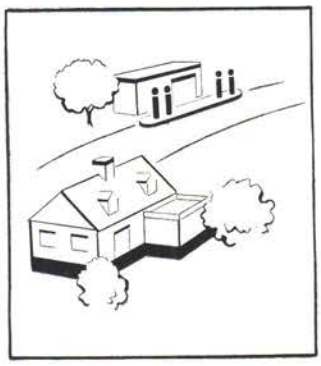




"In houses and apartments I use Kohler's vitreous china Gramercy—on legs with towel bars. My clients like it a lot."



"When it comes to small homes, public buildings and so on, you can't beat Kohler's low-cost enameled cast-iron Hampton."

"For narrow Lavettes and other small rooms, I insist upon the Kohler vitreous china Strand. 2 useful sizes: 20x14", 26x15½"."

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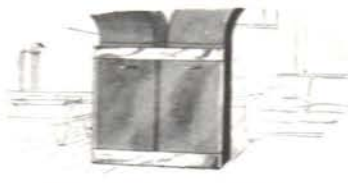

G-E WINTER AIR CONDITIONER (oil or gas). One of the most popular of all G-E units. Compact in size—highly efficient in operation. Heats, humidifies, filters and circulates warm air.

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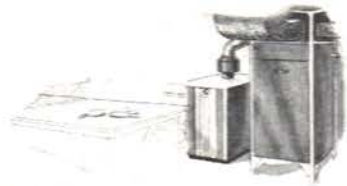

INCORPORATES ALL THE ADVANTAGES of radiator heat *plus* winter air conditioning—A G-E Furnace (oil or gas) with Conditioner Unit. Summer cooling may be added. Priced right.

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AIR CONDITIONING UNITS—for one room—or for the entire house. Available with air-cooled or evaporative-cooled condenser. G-E air conditioning units are unusually quiet in operation.

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INSTALL A G-E "PACKAGED WEATHER" unit for low cost air conditioning. Available in a complete range of sizes. Low installation costs. Low operating costs.

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FOR ATTIC VENTILATION in homes, for exhaust service and air circulation in commercial establishments. Two sizes and various models, all using G-E Aphonic Fan for unusual quietness.

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It is precision-built throughout, with rack-and-pinion piston action, steel valves, ball bearings, exclusive leak-proof construction, extra powerful spring. It is made of stronger, more durable materials and combines the best features of all surface types, plus important Lockwood developments.

The Lockwood Super Closer is pre-eminently a *quality* item. May we send you a descriptive folder or have our representative call?

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The Only Surface Type Door Closer Equipped with Ball Bearings

Each of these names presents an outstanding Lockwood development or improvement in builders' hardware

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Frameless··ALL BRONZE

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They cover the entire window. Having no frames, they are more sightly.—All bronze, they are rustless—never need painting. No rollers, springs, ratchets to get out of order.

Sizes for all standard windows—no fitting required. Easiest to install—easiest to store. Write for booklet and details—address Dept. F.

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ZIP-INS also available in KOOLSHADE

Bronze Screen Cloth

Keeps sun heat out—lets light and air in. Made of horizontal bronze strips instead of conventional round wire. KOOLSHADE Screens are like a miniature Venetian blind.

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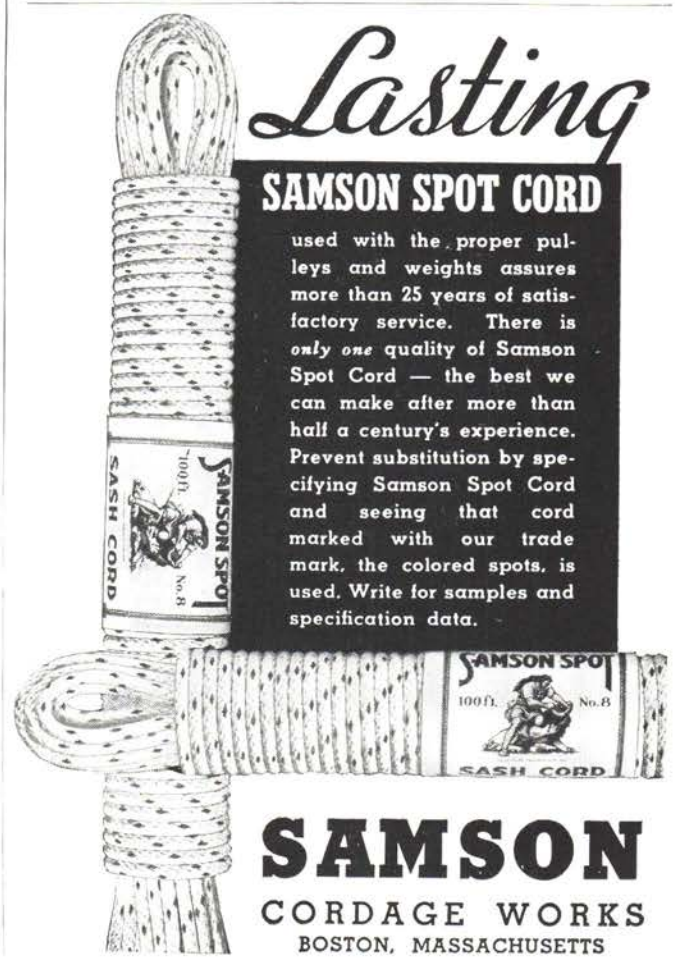
used with the proper pulleys and weights assures more than 25 years of satisfactory service. There is *only one* quality of Samson Spot Cord — the best we can make after more than half a century's experience. Prevent substitution by specifying Samson Spot Cord and seeing that cord marked with our trade mark, the colored spots, is used. Write for samples and specification data.



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NOT JUST "WINDOW GLASS"

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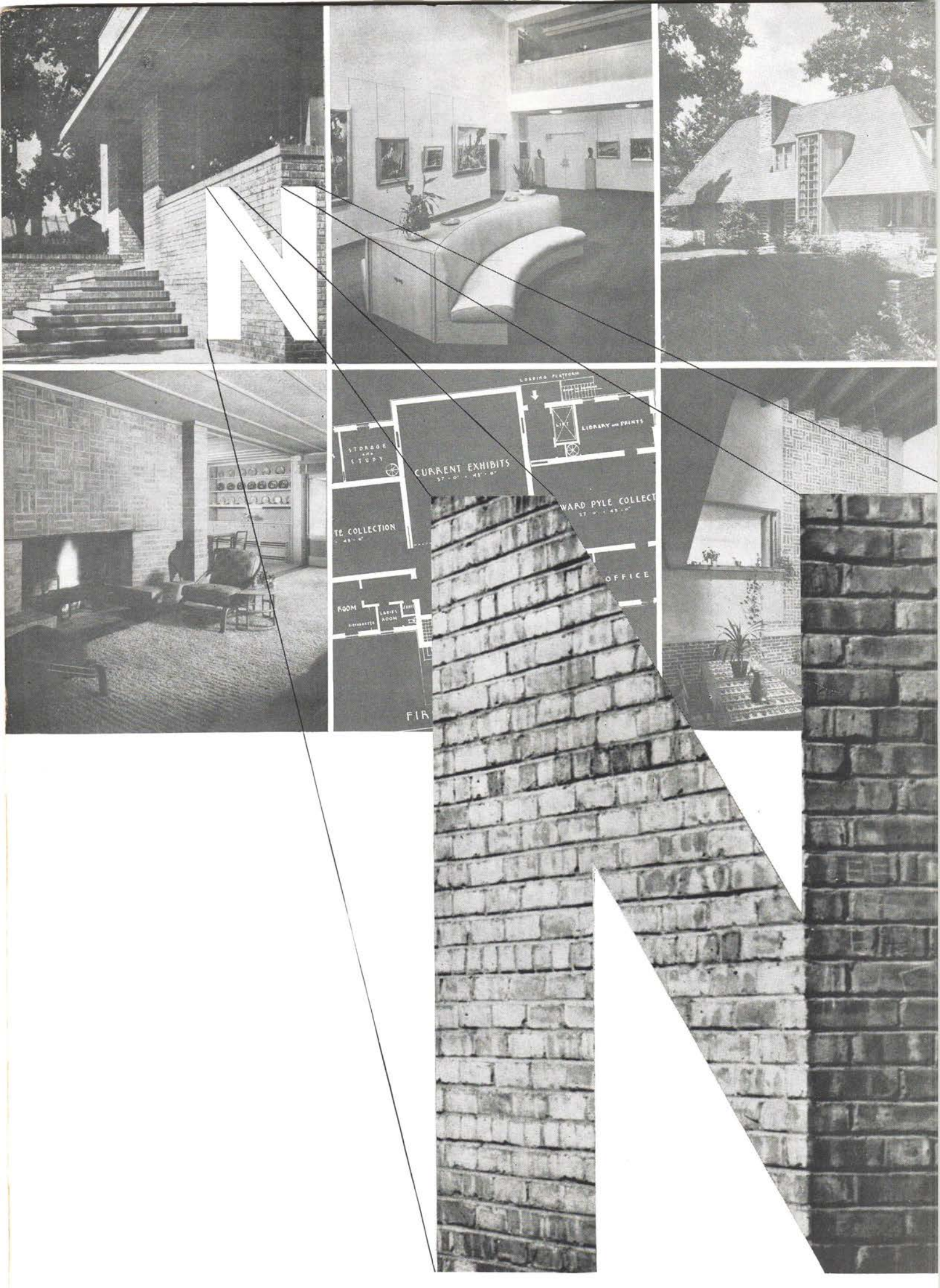
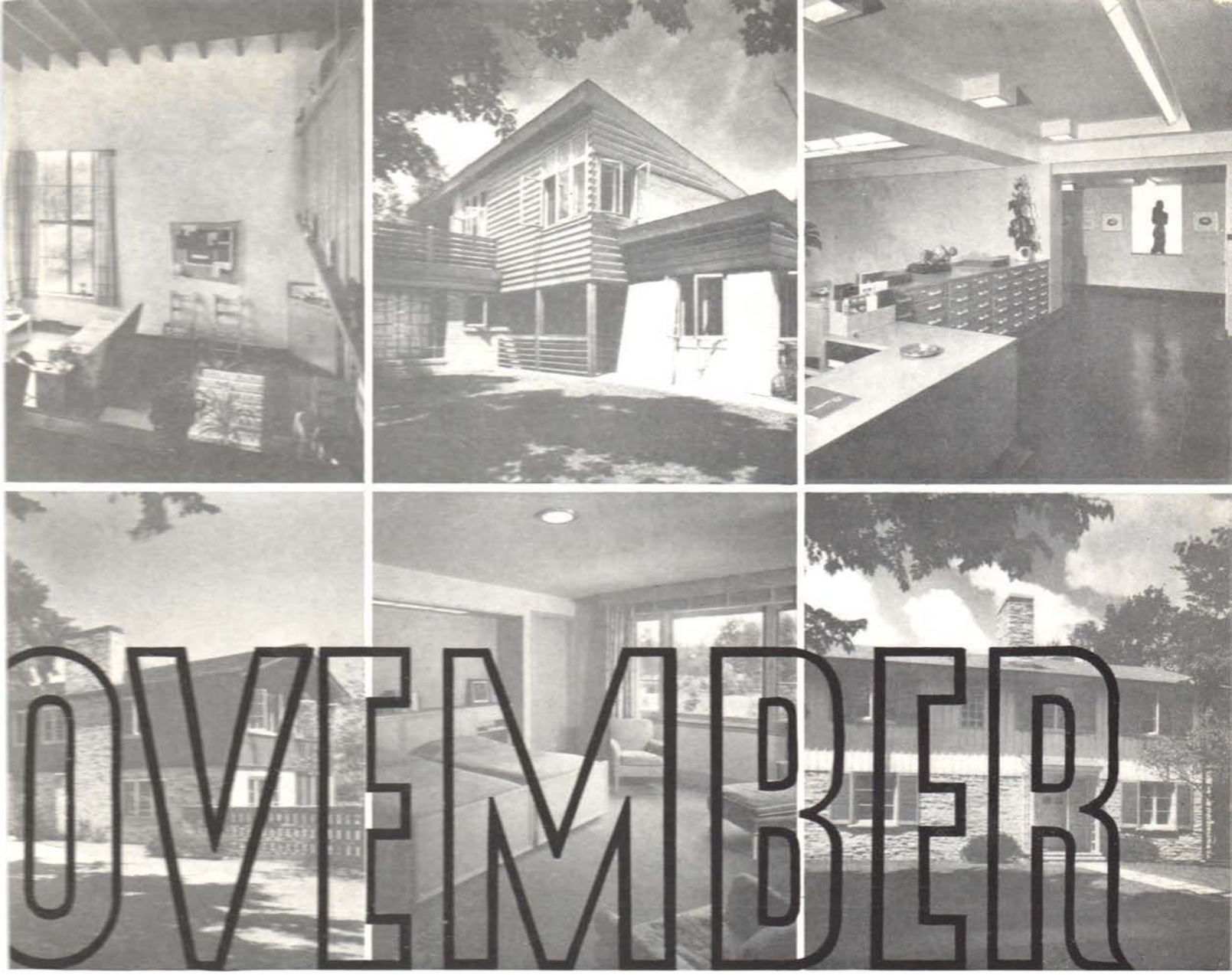
WINDOW GLASS

THE name "Pennvernon" means "quality" in window glass. It means transparency, resulting in good vision. It means a freedom from distortion, a brilliance of finish and reflective qualities extraordinary in a sheet glass. And it means better windows . . . because of a better window glass.

AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, *see the exhibits of Pittsburgh Glass in the Glass Center Building, the Forward March of America Building and the All-Glass House. At the Golden Gate International Exposition, see them in the Homes and Gardens Building.*

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY


LOADING PLATFORM
STORAGE AND STUDY
CURRENT EXHIBITS
LIBRARY AND PRINTS
OFFICE



OVEMBER

Contemporary cavalcade is a good way to describe next month's FORUM. Past your grand-stand seat will parade a pageant both varied and important. headed by a feature section on "Castle Village," an extraordinary apartment group designed to capture the finest view in New York. Hospitals. brand new. and of several types. Schweikher and Lamb make their bow. in a superb portfolio. as one of the younger firms doing distinguished and inventive domestic work. An art center by the Homseys. Reenforced brickwork. a new building technique, fully documented. and all regular departments including a fine Building Money -tudy of rental housing. . . . 72 pages without a wasted minute.

THE ARCHITECTURAL FORUM

LIGHT CUTOFF CONTROL

Magnalux Luminaires, for screw-base lamps, are available in 200, 300, 500, 750 and 1,000-watt sizes.

GB Luminaires, for Bipost lamps, are available in 300-500-watt and 750-1,000-watt sizes.

NEWEST WESTINGHOUSE CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER COMMERCIAL LIGHTING

Westinghouse Magnalux and GB Luminaires are equipped with an exclusive variable light cutoff feature to increase light output and make these units ideal for small rooms or large office areas.

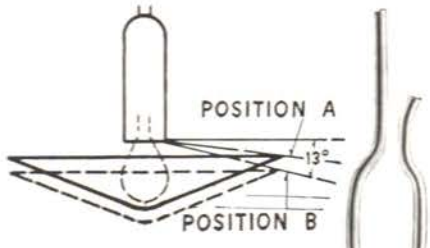
Clevis pins of two-hole construction are provided for attachment to the basin support rods. By installing the support rods through the upper holes, the angle of cutoff is increased, increasing the light output. For a lesser angle of cutoff, the lower hole is desirable.

The basins of Magnalux and GB are constructed of Hi-Flec Glass . . . an exclusive glass that is neutral ivory when lighted, provides a desirable blending of basin and ceiling brightness, and is 20 per cent lighter in weight.

Call your local Westinghouse Distributor or write Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Lighting Division, Edgewater Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

Built RIGHT INTO the LUMINAIRES

No tools are needed to change the light cutoff of Magnalux or GB Luminaires. No alterations in the units themselves are necessary . . . no time is wasted. It is simply a matter of inserting the support rods in either the upper or lower holes in the clevis pins.



Position A shows the unit supported from the lower hole in the clevis pin.

Position B shows upper hole used for 5 degree greater angle of cutoff.

A close-up of the nickel-plated steel clevis pin and portion of the support rod.

Westinghouse Lighting Equipment

SPECIFICATION AND BUYING INDEX

The advertising pages of THE ARCHITECTURAL FORUM have become the recognized market place for architects and all others engaged in building. Each month these pages offer the most complete guide to materials, equipment and services to be found in any magazine. A house or any other building could be built completely of products advertised in THE FORUM. While it is not possible for a magazine to certify building products, it is possible to open its pages only to those manufacturers whose reputation merits confidence. This THE FORUM does.

101 NEW HOUSES

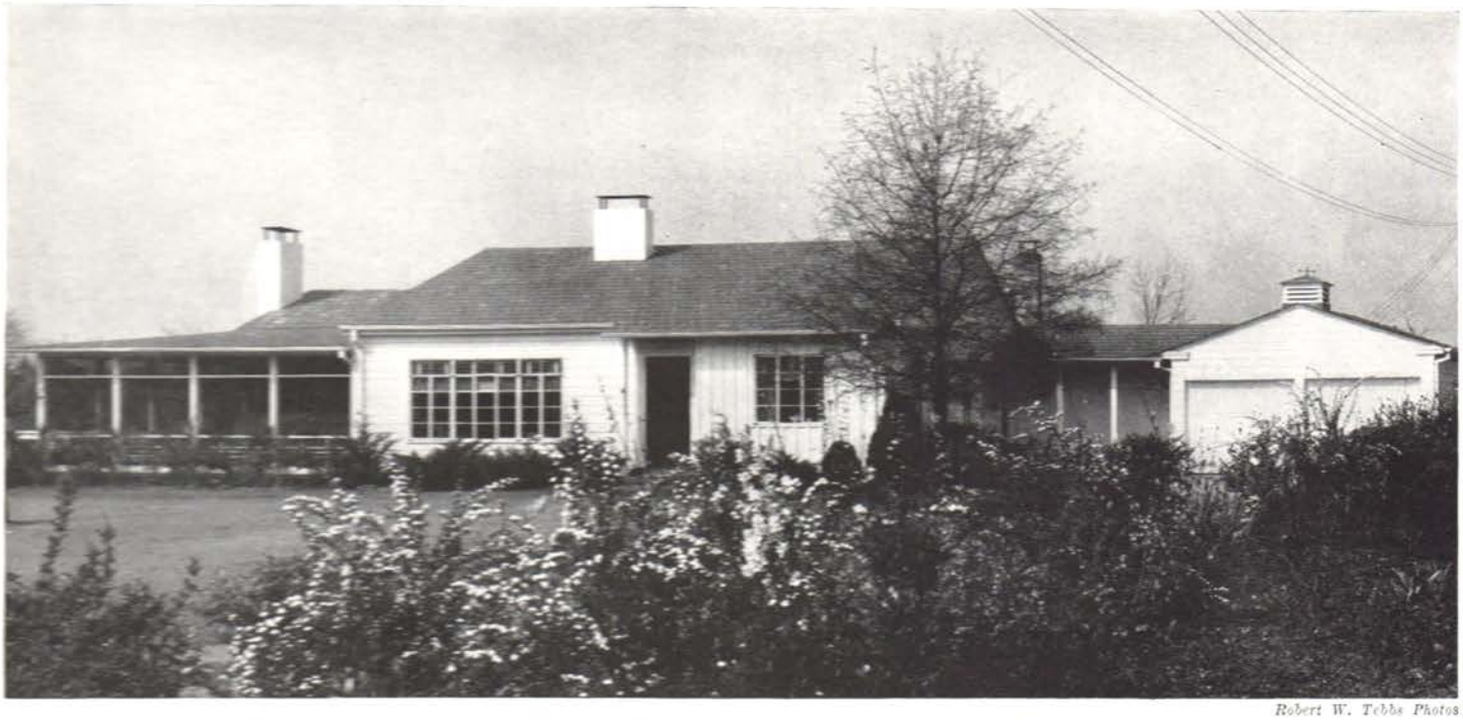
Again, 101 houses. Four years ago THE FORUM issued its first small-house number for the skeptical inspection of depression-weary readers. To some it was news that there were 101 new houses worthy of publication. To all it signalized the new importance of the small house as an architectural problem. In the four years just passed this importance has not diminished, and the yearly total of dwellings built has steadily increased. The architect, moreover, is today an integral part of the small-house picture.

What, meanwhile, has happened to the house? Not the technical revolution predicted by the enthusiasts of the early Thirties. But to the careful reader it will be apparent that fundamental changes are quietly taking place. The best features of the open plan have become common practice. The rear garage, with its waste of garden space, has virtually disappeared. Windows are bigger and better, and they point in the proper direction with increasing frequency. The downstairs study-bedroom-guest room is a commonplace feature: in the 1935 issue it appeared but twice. Plans which take advantage of unusual site conditions are the rule rather than the exception.

It is also evident that the modern house is no longer a rarity. Even more striking is the tendency of modern and traditional types to merge: the traditional house displaying a healthy indifference to precedent, frankly borrowing the best selling points of modern. The modern house, on the other hand, is quite as frankly discarding unpalatable features and looks "back" for warmth, color and texture.

If any significant fact emerges from this comparison it is this: the synthesis of old and new that is apparent in recent designs is rapidly producing a hybrid, neither "modernistic" nor "colonial," but better that either. And as the 1930's draw to a close, it seems increasingly probable that the new house developed during this period may well be rated as one major accomplishment of a troubled decade.

1. HOUSE FOR MORELAND GRIFFITH SMITH MONTGOMERY, ALA.



Robert W. Tebbs Photos

MORELAND GRIFFITH SMITH, ARCHITECT

The architect comments: "The house is by restriction 110 feet from the road. Because this distance gives privacy, and because east is the most desirable exposure, the living rooms are at the front. The porch on the southeast is mostly shady in summer and partly sunny all winter. Prevailing winds make southwest the best exposure for the bedrooms.

"In the South it is customary to have a servant who does not sleep on the place. Hence there is only a servant's toilet, located in the boiler room near the kitchen. The entrance hall was omitted to save money and because it is unnecessary in this climate." Cubage: 43,834. Cost: $12,500.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—brick, concrete footings. Cellar floor—concrete. Waterproofing—Truscon Laboratories.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—cypress siding, Corrucrepe Duplex building paper, Paper Service Co., pine sheathing, studs, lath and plaster.

ROOF: Covered with metal shingles, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co.

CHIMNEY: Brick, terra cotta lining, U S. Dickey Clay Products Co. Dampers—Majestic Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co. Gutters and leaders—Armco, American Rolling Mill Co.

INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—4 in. rock wool, Ruberoid Co. Weatherstripping—Protex Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—casement, Mesker Bros. Co. Glass blocks—Pittsburgh-Corning Corp.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum over pine. Bathrooms—tile, National Tile Co.

WALL COVERINGS: Living room (part of) and bedrooms—wallpaper, Imperial Paper & Color Co.

WOODWORK: Trim—Milcor Steel Co. Interior doors—Paine Lumber Co., Ltd. Exterior doors—special, cypress. Garage doors—Overhead Door Corp.

HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.

PAINTING: All paints by Sargent Paint Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Switches—tumbler, Bryant Electric Co. Fixtures—Lightolier Co. and Novelty Lighting Corp.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—Hot Point, Edison-General Electric Appliance Co. Sink—Kohler Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Cabinet—F. H. Lawson Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline, Mueller Brass Co.

HEATING: Hot water system. Boiler, radiators and hot water heater—American Radiator Co. Coal stoker—Iron Fireman Co. Valves, regulators—H. A. Thrush Mfg. Co.

2. HOUSE FOR DWIGHT H. THOMAS, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Haskell Photos

Consistently carried out in an appropriate setting, as in this example, the small New England house-style is one of the most satisfying of traditional forms. Its successful application, however, calls for some familiarity with the prototype and a feeling for detail if one is to avoid the customary excesses of subdivision Colonial. No comparable standardization is evident in the plan, however, where the client's special requirements were given a non-traditional solution. Cubage: 30,372. Cost: $10,685.

SECOND FLOOR

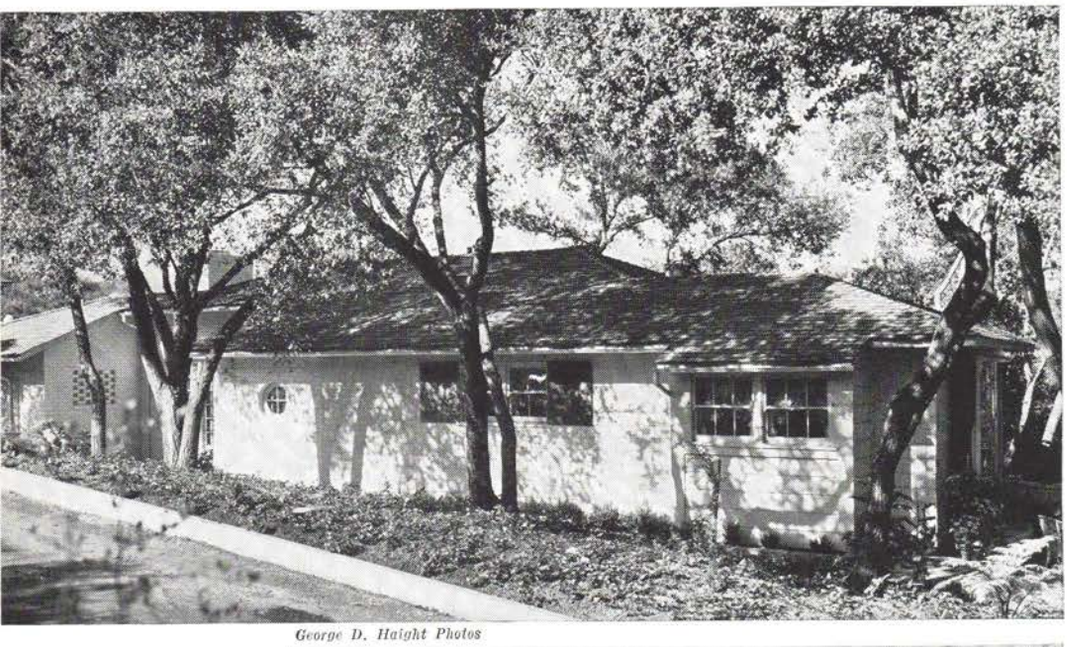
FIRST FLOOR

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—(front) 6 in. white pine clapboards; remainder—cedar shingles. Bird & Son building paper, aluminum foil rock lath, spruce studs, matched fir boarding and gypsum plaster.
ROOF: Covered with cedar shingles.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—copper. Gutters—pine. Leaders—Toncan metal, Republic Steel Corp.
INSULATION: Outside walls—aluminum foil rock lath. Ground and attic floor—2 in. Gimco. General Insulating & Mfg. Co. Weatherstripping—metal, interlocking.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, clear pine, Brockway Smith. Glass—single strength, quality B.
STAIRS: Treads—oak. Risers and stringers—pine.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room and bedrooms—oak. Halls and kitchen—linoleum over fir. Bathrooms—ceramic tile.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Kitchen—plaster. Bathrooms—tile and wallpaper.
WOODWORK: Trim—pine. Doors—Brockway Smith.
HARDWARE: By W. C. Vaughan.
PAINTING: Ceilings—Sunflex, National Gypsum Co. Exterior walls—Samuel Cabot, Inc. Remainder—Carpenter-Morton Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Glenwood Range Co. Refrigerator—Frigidaire Corp. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Columbia Metal Box Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—Chase Brass & Copper Co.
HEATING: Steam system. Boiler—Richardson-Boynton Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

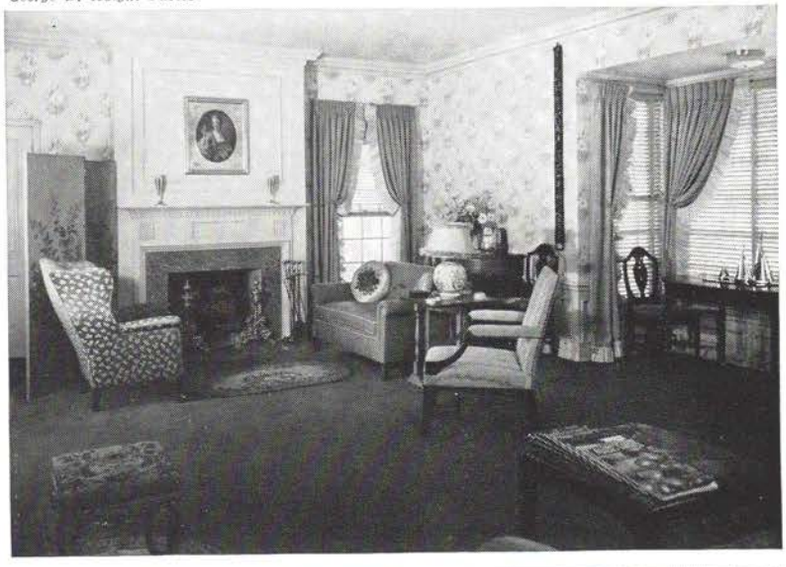
3. HOUSE FOR MRS. FRANK C. BEETSON FLINTRIDGE, CAL.

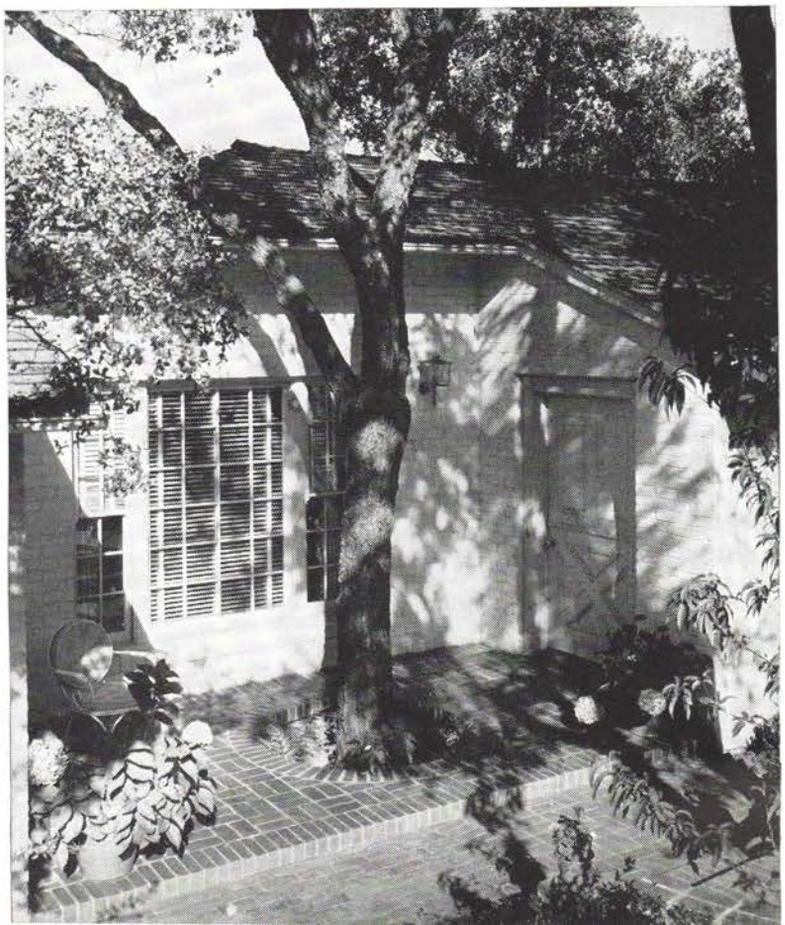
MARSTON AND MAYBURY
ARCHITECTS



George D. Haight Photos

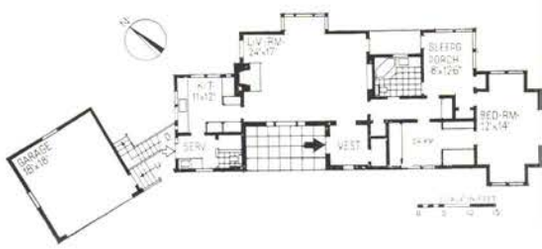
This house, uncommonly large for a one-bedroom scheme, is treated in the characteristic California manner. If the plan appears somewhat complicated, it would seem to be due to the necessity of fitting the rooms together on a thickly wooded site. Little provision has been made for dining; sleeping quarters, on the other hand, are large and elaborately fitted out. Cost: $8,000.





CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and cellar floor—concrete.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—Douglas fir studs, 15 lb. felt, nailing strips, split shakes, brick veneer. Interior partitions—U. S. Gypsum Co. plaster over plaster board lath. Floor construction—wood joists, finished flooring.
ROOF: Covered with Perfection cedar shingles.
CHIMNEY: Reenforced brick. Damper—Richardson & Boynton Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Armco 24 gauge iron throughout, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Roof—Eliot Dagget Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, Andersen Corp.; Cord—Silver Lake Co. Glass—single strength, quality B, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet. Kitchen — linoleum. Bathrooms — Duralite, Duralite Products Co.
WALL COVERINGS: All rooms—wallpaper.
WOODWORK: Garage doors—Wread Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Paints by Matthews Paint Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system and switches—General Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Refrigerator—Sears Roebuck & Co. Sink—Crane Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipe—cast iron. Vent and hot and cold water pipes—galvanized iron. Septic tank—Hygiene Products Co.
HEATING: Warm air gravity system. Kitchen fan—Trade Wind Motor Sales Co.



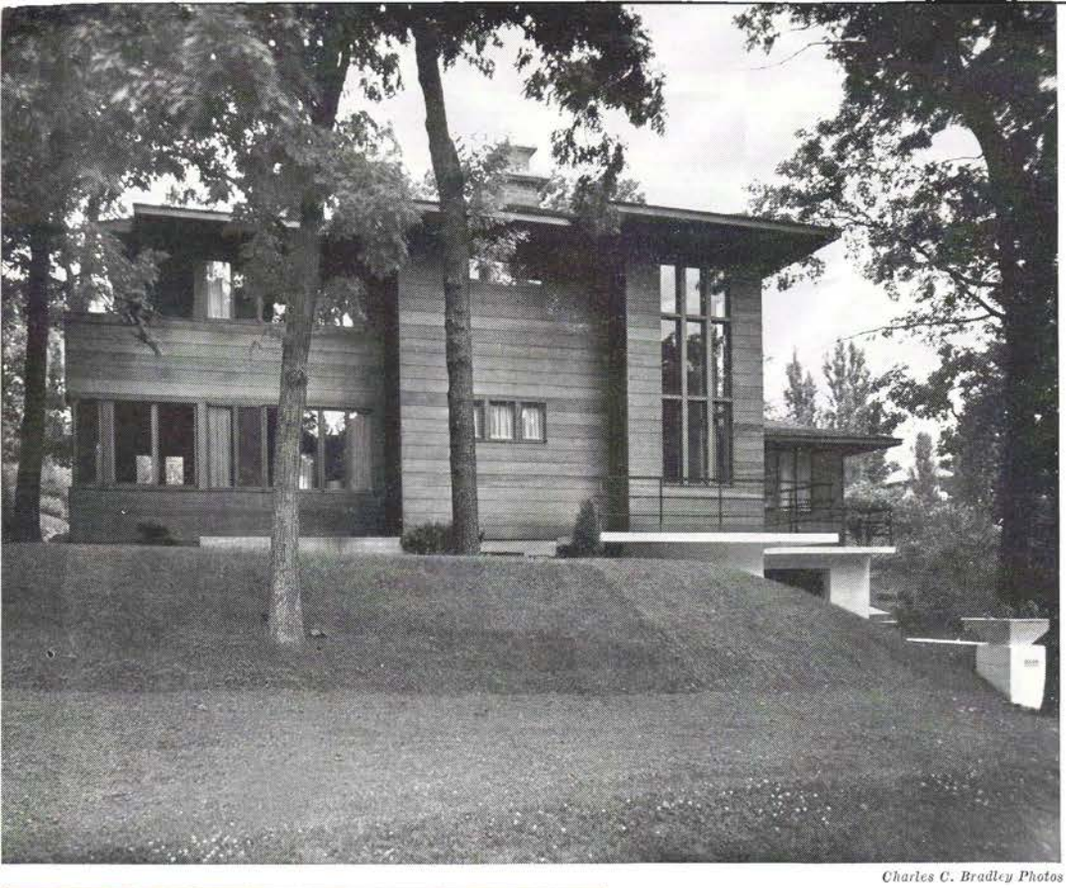
4. HOUSE FOR FELIX SIMON HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. JAMES F. EPPENSTEIN, ARCHITECT

Hedrich-Blessing Photos

The architect comments: "The house was designed for a couple whose principal hobby is gardening. For this reason it was designed so that all principal rooms open onto the garden. These factors also dictated the desirability of a one-story house with its attendant ease of communication. Only the maid's room is located on the second floor." Cost: $16,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—cedar siding, Insulite Co. sheathing, wood studs, metal lath and U. S. Gypsum Co. plaster.
ROOF: Wood joists and sheathing covered with Kolonite shingles, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Colonial Fireplace Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Armco iron throughout, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls—Insulite sheathing and lath, Insulite Co. Attic floor—4 in. Red Top wool, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weather-stripping—bronze.
WINDOWS: Sash—white pine. Glass—double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—white pine frame, bronze mesh.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile, Cambridge Tile Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Bedrooms and halls—wallpaper, W. H. S. Lloyd Co.
HARDWARE: By Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: All paints by Pratt & Lambert.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—Solar Light Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas. Refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Crane Co.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Sink—Crane Co. Washing machine—Thor, Hurley Machine Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Fixtures by Crane Co. Cabinets—Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.
PLUMBING: All pipes by Crane Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air system, including filtering and humidifying, Norge Corp. Grilles—U. S. Register Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Norge Corp. Ventilation fans—General Electric Co.



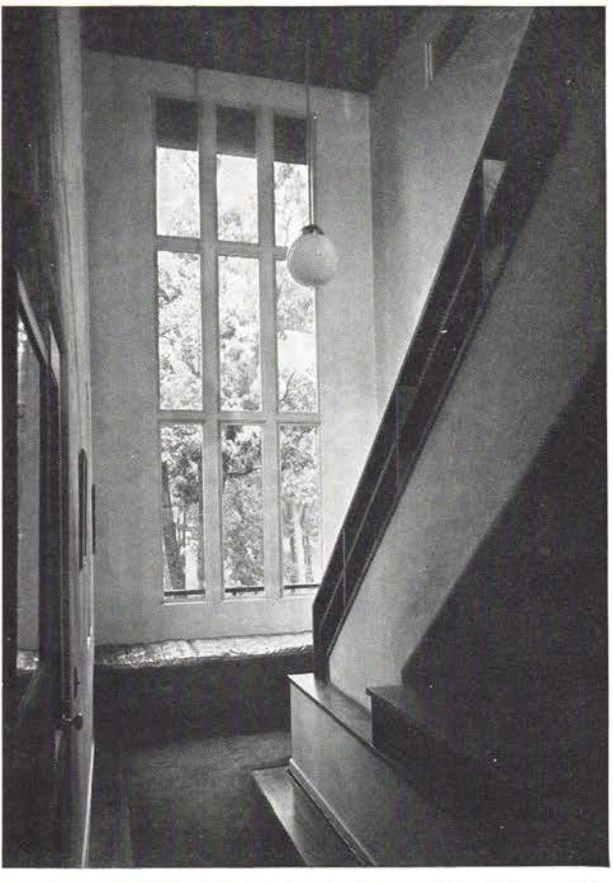
Charles C. Bradley Photos

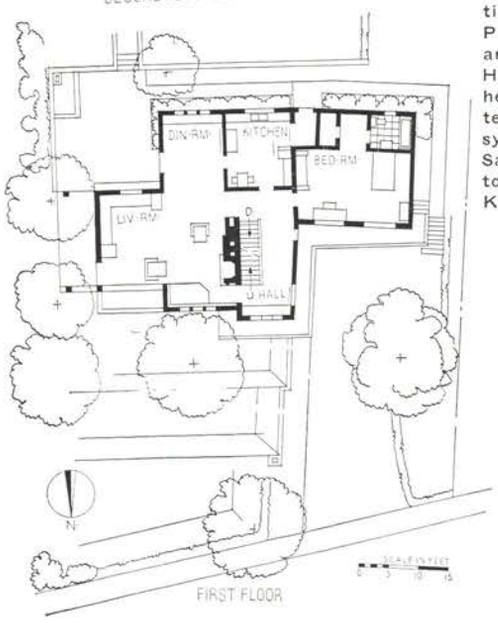
5. HOUSE FOR FRED A. TANGEMAN MADISON, WIS. WILLIAM KAESER, ARCHITECT

Fitted to a lot sloping in two directions, and facing a park on the south, this house was designed for the needs of a family of four. Reminiscent of early post-War German work, save for its wood exterior, the design has a pitched roof imposed by local restrictions. The most interesting feature, inside and out, is the two-story hall, lighted by a window extending its full height. According to the architect, the extensive glass areas on the south side, far from adding to fuel costs, on sunny days "keep the heating system from running until late afternoon." Cubage: 33,000. Cost: $12,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

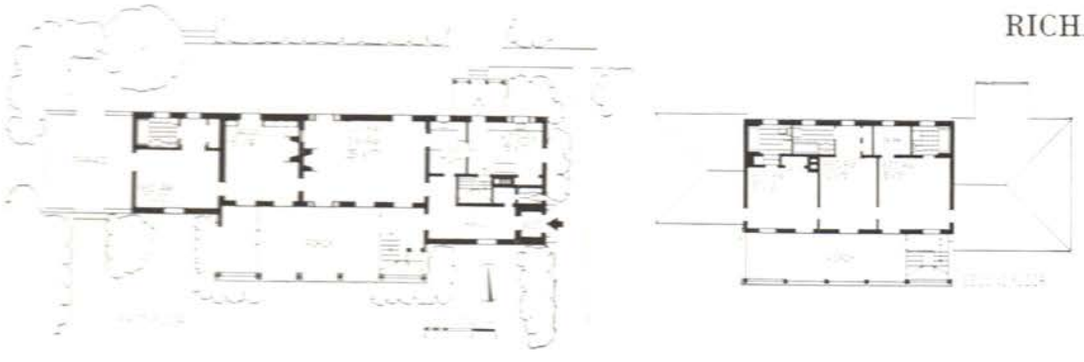
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—T. & G. siding, Insulite Co. sheathing, 2 x 4 in. Douglas fir studs, U. S. Gypsum Co. plaster. Interior partitions—(1st floor) plaster; (2nd) Temlock wall boards, ½ in. round battens, Armstrong Cork Co. Ceilings—Temlok tiles, Armstrong Cork Co.
ROOF: Covered with shingles. Deck—covered with Mulehide canvas, Lehon Co.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Colonial Fireplace Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Anaconda copper—American Brass Co. Ducts—26 gauge Armco, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls and roof—4 in. Gimco rock wool, Gen. Insulating & Mfg. Co.
WINDOWS: Sash and screens—Truscon Steel Co. Glass—double strength, quality B, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Glass block—Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—Texolite, U. S. Gypsum Co. Floors—sealer, Sherwin-Williams Co. Sash—oil paint. Exterior walls—colorless creosote oil.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—recessed, Moe Bros.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Magic Chef, American Stove Co. Refrigerator—Norge Corp. Laundry and kitchen sinks—Kohler Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Cabinets—Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—A. M. Byers Co. Hot and cold water pipes—wrought iron.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Delco heating system, warm air, circulating, filtered and humidified in winter, no cooling system, Delco Appliance Div., General Motors Sales Corp. Thermostat—Minneapolis Regulator Co. Hot Water heater—Welsbach Co. Kitchen fan—Pryne & Co.





6. HOUSE FOR DONALD MARKLE PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.

RICHARD KOCH, ARCHITECT

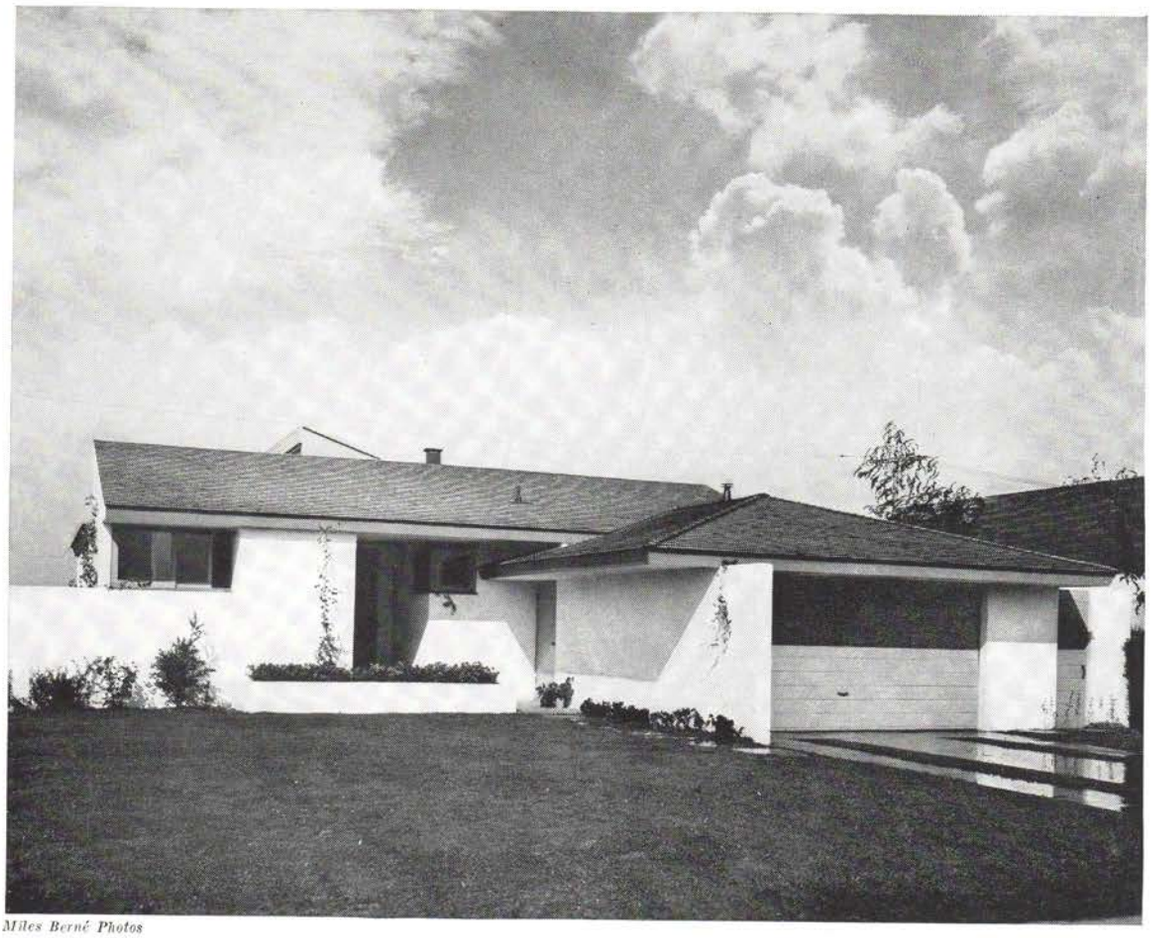


Unlike most "traditional" designs, this house follows a still-functioning local precedent in plan as well as exterior design. One room in depth, the house is ideally suited to its climate, which also permits the use of an exterior stair protected only by blinds, and the omission of a second floor corridor. Cubage: 45,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

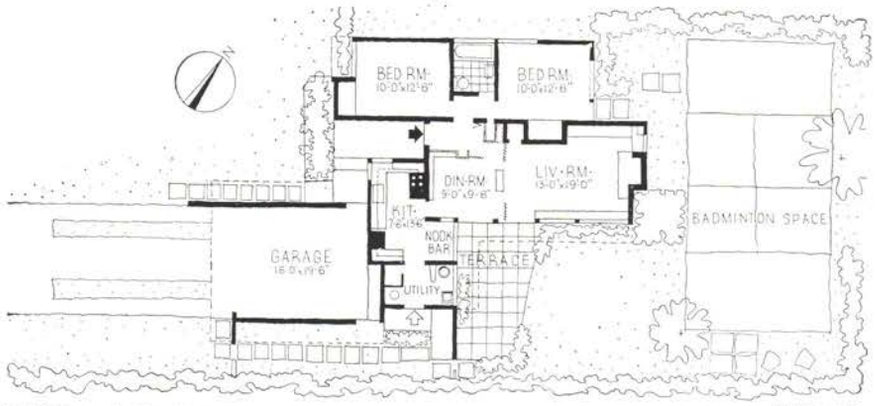
FOUNDATION: Walls—concrete, continuous. Cellar floor—concrete.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick veneer on 8 in. hollow tile; inside—tile walls furred. Interior partitions—plaster on wire lath. Floor construction—reenforced concrete, waterproofed, oak flooring on sleepers.
ROOF: Frame covered with slate.
SHEET METAL WORK: Copper throughout, Chase Brass and Copper Co.
INSULATION: Attic floor—rock wool, Johns-Manville Corp. Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weatherstrip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung. Glass—double strength. Screens—wood, bronze mesh.
STAIRS: Hand rail—mahogany. Treads—oak. Risers—cypress.
FLOORS: Living room—block tile laid in mastic on concrete. Bedrooms—(1st.) linoleum; (2nd.) edge grain pine. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WOODWORK: Cypress throughout.
HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Interior—4 coats paint. Trim—semi-gloss. Exterior walls—cement wash. Sash—3 coats paint.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—knob and tube. Switches—mirror plates.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Monel Metal, International Nickel Co. Cabinets—wood.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper, Arco, American Radiator Co.
HEATING: Hot air system. Boiler—gas fired, Bryant Heater Co. Hot water heater—American Gas Products Co.

7. HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

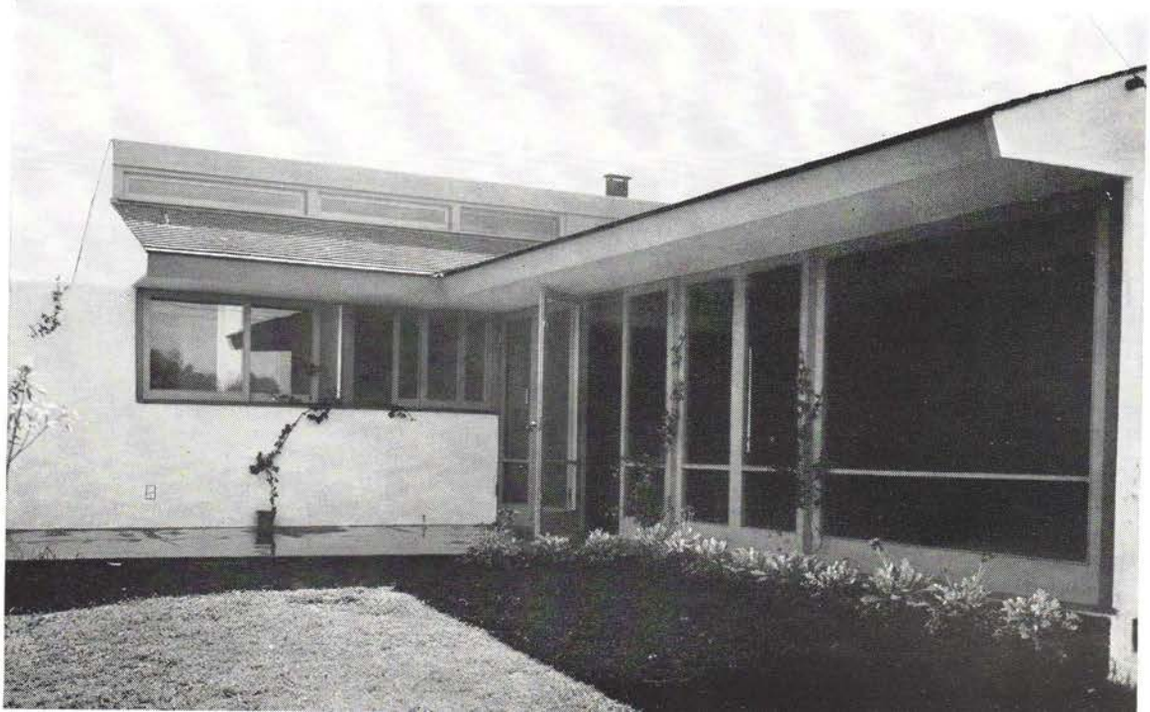


Miles Berné Photos

The type of planning used in this house is not unfamiliar to those who have followed recent small house competitions. Exterior walls, for example, are not punctured at intervals with windows, but are for the most part organized as solid wall or glass wall. This treatment has been very clearly expressed by the exterior. A number of features are interesting: the dining nook off the kitchen, the clerestory windows, in both kitchen and living room, the provision of a sheltered passage from the garage door to the entry, and the well-lighted utility room which serves as a vestibule to the kitchen. Selling price: $4,400.



FLOOR AND PLOT PLAN



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Walls—stucco on wood studs.
ROOF: Covered with No. 1 red cedar shingles, Golden State Lumber Co.
WINDOWS: Glass—single and double strength, and crystal plate, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Sash—sliding, mill made, Sievering Bros.
PAINTING: Dutch Boy, National Lead Co.
HARDWARE: By Carter Hardware Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak, Wenstroms Bros. Kitchen and bathroom—linoleum.
WOODWORK: Doors—Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co. Garage door—Hollywood Overhead Door Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—flexible tubing.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Magic Chef, American Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Lavatory—Briggs Mfg. Co. All other fixtures by Eljer Mfg. Co.
HEATING: Two dual furnaces, Johnston Gas Furnace Co. Hot water heater—gas.

8. HOUSE FOR ROY P. PALMER MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ENGHAUSER AND BRANDHORST, ARCHITECTS

FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

BASEMENT

A plan in which the relationship of the first and second floors illustrates the use of a convertible downstairs study to reduce needed sleeping quarters upstairs. This arrangement is reflected in the mass of the house, which suggests that the scheme has interesting possibilities. The architects call attention to the strategic location of the lavatory, which serves kitchen, study-bedroom, living room and basement recreation room with almost equal convenience. Cost including 100 x 200 ft. plot: $12,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

CONSTRUCTION: Concrete blocks, Hardstone Brick Co.
STRUCTURE: All lumber, insulation, building paper, roof and sidewall shingles by Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. Lath and plaster by U. S. Gypsum Co. Millwork by Bruer Lumber Co.
HARDWARE: By Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Exterior paints by Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. Interior paints by O'Brien Varnish Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—A. B. Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
HEATING: Furnace—Sunbeam unit, Fox Furnace Div., American Radiator Co. Hot water heater—Janitrol, Surface Combustion Corp.

9. HOUSE FOR C. R. LILJESTROM SAN MARINO, CAL.

George D. Haight Photos

MELVIN NAVE GARLOUGH, ARCHITECT

The house was designed for a family of three, and is placed on a large, wooded lot which faces south. The living and dining rooms are opened around the stairway and are pleasantly related to the terrace which is used for outdoor dining. Separation of the bedrooms on two floors was a requirement of the owner, who wished to have a downstairs bedroom that might later be converted into a study. Selling price: $12,500.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—red cedar shakes, Economy Brownskin paper, Angier Corp., rock lath, U. S. Gypsum Co., Celotex lath, Celotex Corp. and plaster. Floor construction—No. 1 common red oak finish flooring. Ceilings—(1st floor) rock lath and plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co.; (2nd) Celotex lath and plaster, Celotex Corp.
ROOF: Covered with red cedar shingles.
CHIMNEY: Reenforced brick.
INSULATION: Ceilings and dormers—rock wool bats, Johns-Manville Corp.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—red oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum. Shower floor and tub recess—glazed tile.
PAINTING: Lead—National Lead Co. Stain—Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Switches—Despard, Pass & Seymour.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Wedgewood, James Graham Mfg. Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
BATHROOM FIXTURES: By Crane Co.
HEATING: Heaters—Betz High Efficiency Furnaces, Betz Heating Co., Inc., Hot water heater—Day & Night Water Heater Co.

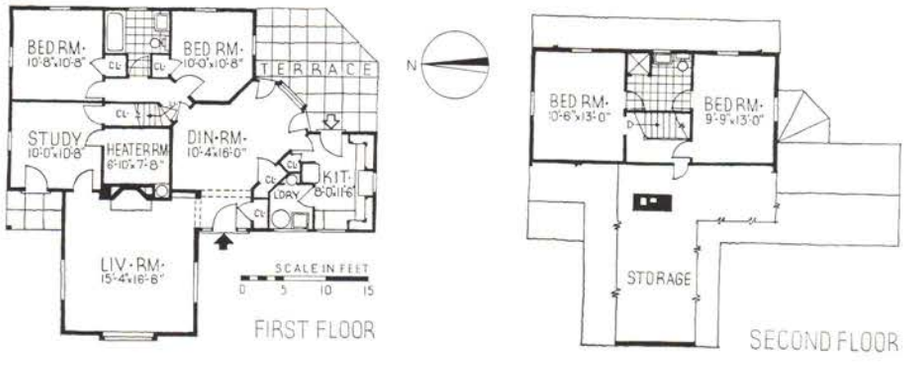
10. HOUSE FOR GEORGE R. PAUL EGYPT, MASS. GEORGE R. PAUL, ARCHITECT

The architect comments: "The distinguishing feature of this house is its unusual floor plan and the surprising number of rooms, which would not be anticipated from the exterior. The rather small size of the living room was necessitated by the length of the old wood beams used in its construction. This house has a central heating room rather than the conventional cellar. The first floors are warmed by the return air which passes through a two-foot plenum chamber under their entire area.

"Its exterior design reflects a feeling for Colonial detail, but also a desire to break away from the set local Colonial tradition. There was also the wish to make use of modern steel windows, adapting them gracefully to cottage architecture.

"The house has two rooms and a bath on the second floor." Cubage: 20,712. Cost: $7,000.

George H. Davis Photos



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—wood shingles, 14 lb. asphalt paper, fir sheathing, studs, Samuel Cabot, Inc. Quilt insulation. Interior partitions—studs, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—oak over sheathing, paper and fir joists. Ceilings—rock lath and plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co.

ROOF: Covered with wood shingles.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—lead and copper. Gutters and leaders—wood. Ducts—galvanized sheet iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls, roof and sound insulation for 1st. floor ceiling—Cabot's Quilt, Samuel Cabot, Inc. Weatherstripping—Ceco, Concrete Engineering Co.

WINDOWS: Sash and screens—Detroit Steel Products Co. Glass—double strength, quality B, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.

WALL COVERINGS: Bedrooms and halls—wallpaper. Kitchen—fir plywood. Bathrooms—Linowall, Armstrong Cork Co.

HARDWARE: By Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

PAINTING: All interior paints by Lowe Bros. Co. Floors—fill, shellac and S. C. Johnson & Sons Co. wax. Exterior walls—bleaching oil, Samuel Cabot, Inc., paint by Lowe Bros. Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Fixtures Pettingell-Andrews Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—General Electric Co. Refrigerator—Stewart-Warner Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

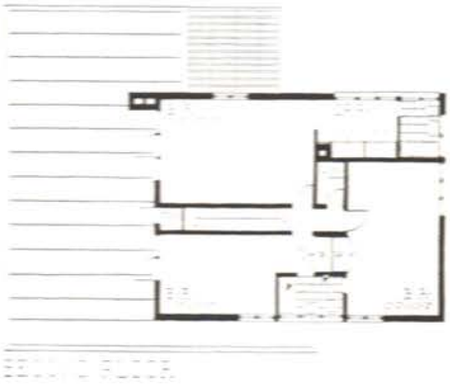
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co.

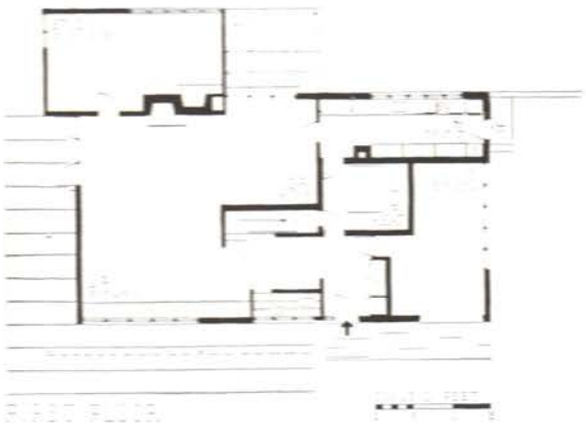
PLUMBING: Soil pipe—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipe—copper.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Air conditioner—Holland Furnace Co. Oil burner and hot water heater—Lynn Oil Burner Co. Grilles—pressed steel. Thermostat—Mercoid Corp.

11. HOUSE FOR DR. R. C. McCREA AUGUSTA, GA. R. M. CHAPIN, JR., DESIGNER

LEWIS V. STORY, GENERAL CONTRACTOR





The open plan is not commonly used in the small house, probably because there are not many spaces to open up. Here it has been most intelligently employed to throw together the dining, living and hall areas which, in turn, are well related to the terraces outside. No attempt was made to extend this treatment to the study, where privacy was desired. The high screen wall was built to shelter the living area from the road, which passes close to the front of the house. The exterior treatment is a direct expression of the plan. Cubage: 33,500. Cost: $14,281.80.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—4 in. brick, 1 in. air space, 15 lb. felt, pine sheathing, studs. Certain-teed plaster, Certain-teed Products Corp.; some portions finished with R.I.W. integral waterproofing. Floor construction—sand and cinder fill, clay building tile laid flat, reenforced concrete and Thomas Moulding Co. asphalt tile laid with hot asphalt, wax finish.

ROOF: Frame and steel, covered with 20-yr. built-up roofing, The Flintkote Co. Decks—end matched sheathing covered with 10-yr. canvas decking, Con-Ser-Tex, Wm. L. Barrell Co., Inc.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—copper. Leaders—cast iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls—1 in. Celotex on stucco walls, Celotex Corp. Roof—4 in. rock wool bats between joists.

WINDOWS: Sash—white pine, casement. Glass—double strength, quality A. Screens—white pine, copper mesh.

STAIR: Treads—oak. Risers and stringers—yellow pine.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Bedrooms—oak. All other rooms—asphalt tile, Thomas Moulding Co.

WOODWORK: Trim and cabinets—pine, Augusta Lumber Co. Doors—Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co.

HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.

PAINTING: Walls, ceilings, sash and deck paints by Sherwin-Williams Co. Floors—fill, Pratt & Lambert varnish, and wax. Exterior walls—Bondex, Reardon Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX, General Electric Co. and steel tube, Steel & Tube Co. Switches—Hart & Hegeman.

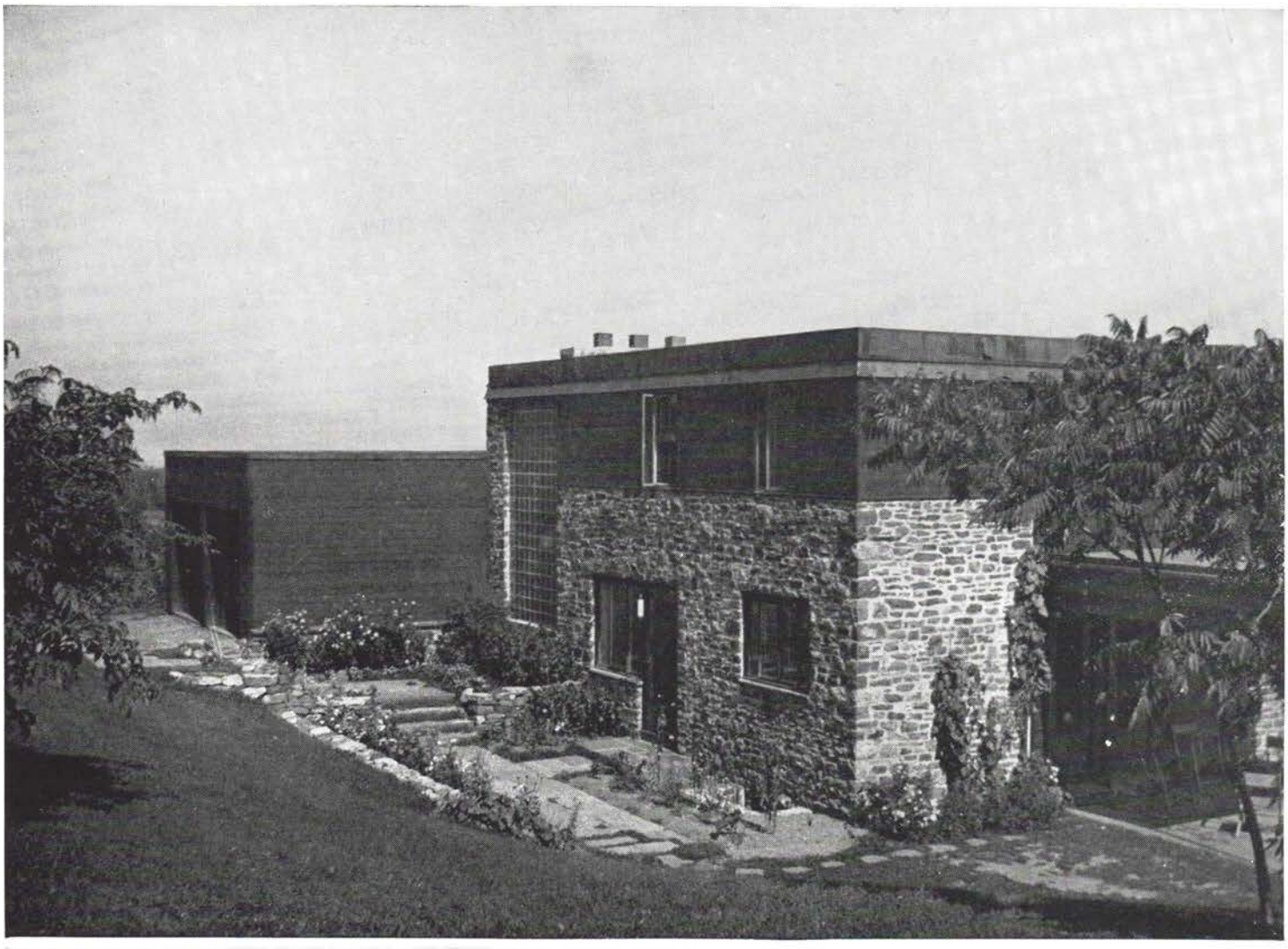
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Crane Co.

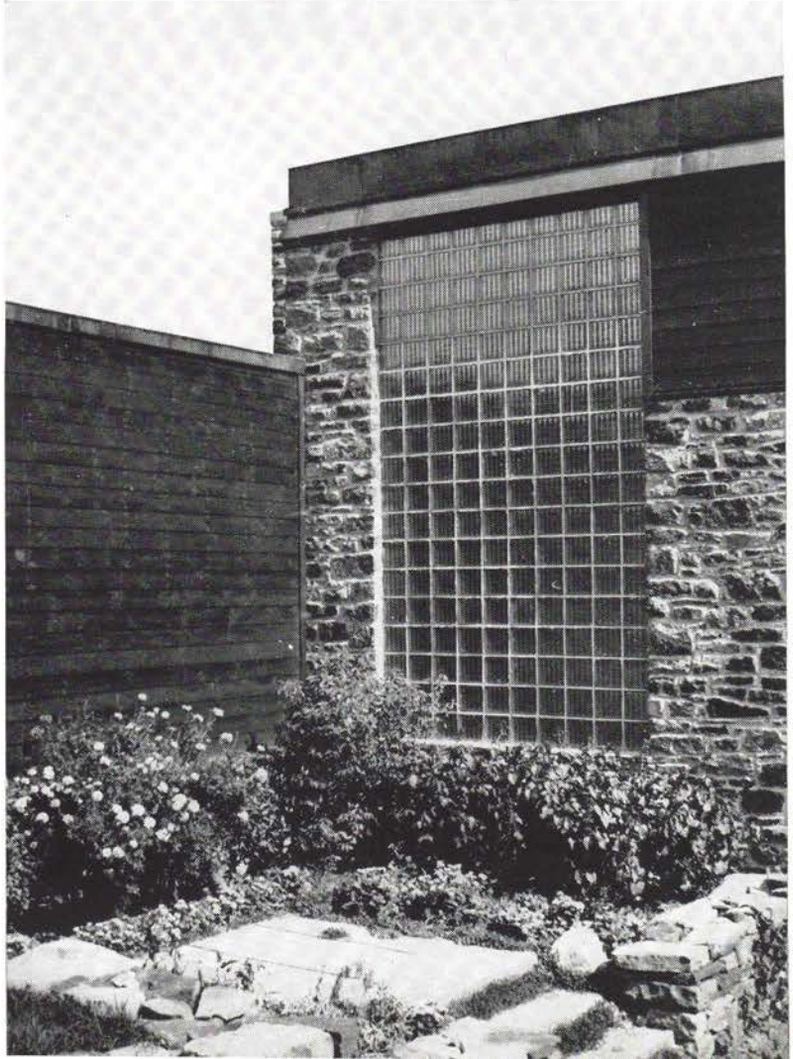
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Crane Co.

PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper, Mueller Brass Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air system including filtering, humidifying and oil fired boiler, General Electric Co. Grilles—Hart & Cooley Mfg. Co. Hot water heater—General Electric Co.

12. HOUSE FOR J. KENNETH BAIRD NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.





BICE AND BAIRD, ARCHITECTS

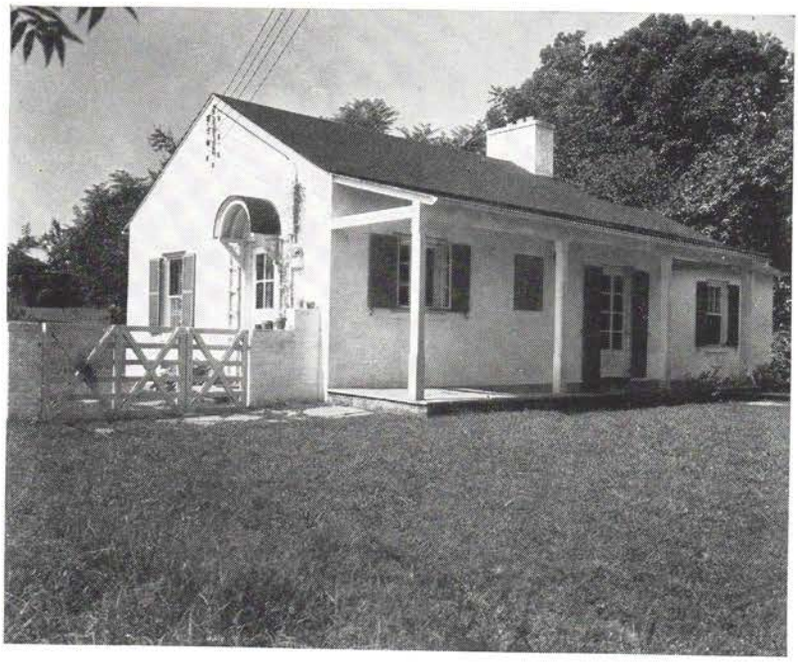
The architects comment: "The house has been arranged so that all living and sleeping areas overlook the valley to the north and are away from the road. Living room, dining room and hall are arranged in one undivided area for spaciousness and accommodation of large groups of people. The location of the garage midway between the first and second floors has the advantage of a level, short driveway, and direct access to the bedroom floor. Steps leading down from the drive to the front entrance have been made part of an attractive dooryard garden." Cubage: 32,000. Cost, $12,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Cement block.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—red cedar clapboards, flush boards or stone veneer, studs, Nu-Wood sheathing and insulating lath, Wood Conversion Co., ½ in. plaster, American Hardwall Plaster Co. Floor construction—¼ in. Celotex Corp. utility board, rough flooring, 2 x 12 in. joists.
ROOF: Koppers Co. 5-ply built-up roofing.
FIREPLACE: Damper—Bennett Fireplace Corp. Fireplace—Carrara glass facing and hearth, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: All 16 oz. copper, Chase Brass & Copper Co., except Republic iron ducts, Republic Steel Corp.
INSULATION: Roof—Balsam wool, Wood Conversion Co.
WINDOWS: Sash and screens—Fenestra steel, Detroit Steel Products Co. Glass—plate and Pennvernon double strength, quality A, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Glass block—Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Venetian blinds—Kirsch Co.
STAIRS: Treads—Philippine mahogany, Philippine Mahogany Mfgrs. Import Co. Stringers and risers—white pine.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room and 1st. floor hall—carpet, Thomas Cochrane; Ozite cushion, Ozite Carpet Cushion Co. Bedrooms and 2nd. floor hall—broadfelt, Amhaco, Wornack Mills. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WOODWORK: Trim and cabinets—white pine. Doors—white pine and birch flush panel, Crooks Mfg. Co. Garage doors—Wel-Bilt Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: Interior—Dutch Boy, National Lead Co. Exterior walls—oil stain.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Switches—Bryant Electric Co. Fixtures—Edwin F. Guth Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: All equipment—General Electric. Cabinets—Art Metal Co., Congoleum-Nairn work tops, B. & T. Floor Co. metal trim.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Eljer Co. Cabinets—Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co. All fittings—Central Brass Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water—Anaconda copper, American Brass Co. Septic tank—Sani-Quip, Inc.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air system, International Heater Co., filtering, humidifying, circulation. Oil burner—Timken Silent Automatic Co. Grilles—Hart & Cooley. Thermostat and controls—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Corp. Hot water heater—General Electric Co.

13. HOUSE FOR LOUIE L. SCRIBNER

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
LOUIE L. SCRIBNER, ARCHITECT



Hedsinger Photos

The architect comments: "The house was the first in a new development. It was desired to start with an exterior that would be a definite change from nearby speculative 'Colonial' types. However, the general use of common local materials was followed.

"The plan was designed to accommodate the architect-owner, his secretary-wife and bachelor friend who works in the same office. These three enjoy simple living with a minimum of domestic help.

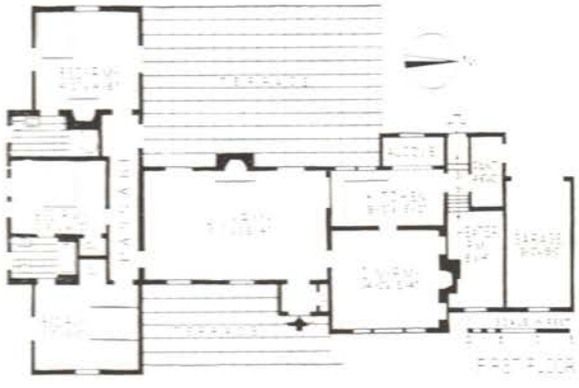
"The dinette is adequate for the two daily meals; the living room is used for dining when there is more than one guest. Should additional rooms be desired in the future they would be added at the back." Cubage: 23,000. Cost: $6,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: 12 in. cinder block.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—common brick, Bildrite sheathing, Insulite Co., studs, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster.
ROOF: Barrett Co. Giant shingles.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Donley Bros. Co. Fireplace facing—Alberene Stone Corp.
SHEET METAL WORK: All Lyonore metal, Lyon Conklin & Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls—Bildrite sheathing, Insulite Co. Attic floor—4 in. rock wool bats, Johns-Manville Corp. Weatherstripping, Monarch Metal Weather Strip Corp.
WINDOWS: Sash—white pine. Glass—Lustra, double strength, quality A, American Window Glass Co. Glass blocks—Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Kitchen and bathrooms—Linotile, Armstrong Cork Co.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: Sash, bathrooms and kitchen—enamel, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Walls and ceilings—Mural-Tone, Muralo Co. Floor—Waxit, The White Co. Exterior walls—Safety-White, Safety-White Products Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX cable; Square D. Co. circuit breaker. Switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—Lightolier Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range, refrigerator and dishwasher—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized iron.
HEATING: Gravity flow hot water system. Boiler, radiators, grilles and hot water heater—American Radiator Co. Valves—Illinois Engineering Co.

14. HOUSE FOR MARY T. SWANN HARTSVILLE, S. C.

G. THOMAS HARMON, ARCHITECT



The difficulty of properly planning the one-story house lies in the necessity of relating eight or more diversely functioning spaces. Here the architect has chosen to group them in two main units with the living room as a connecting link: this solution is not uncommon, as it has several advantages. Through ventilation is assured the main rooms, and the bedrooms have a high degree of privacy. Cubage: 27,788. Cost: $8,800.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Piers and curtain walls—brick.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—weatherboards, Sisalkraft Co. building paper, sheathing, studs, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—wood joists, subfloor, paper and finished oak flooring.

ROOF: Wood rafters, sheathing, 30 lb., felt covered with Johns-Manville Dutch Lap shingles.

CHIMNEY: Damper—Majestic Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—18 oz. copper. Gutters and downspouts—26 gauge galvanized iron.

WINDOWS: Sash—wood, double hung; Unique balances, Unique Window Balance Co. Glass—double strength, quality A. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.

WOODWORK: Doors—Curtis Cos., Inc.

HARDWARE: Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

PAINTING: Living room and dining room—wallpaper; remainder—Wallhide, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Floors—fill, varnish and Minwax Co. wax. Exterior—4 coats paint, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Bakelite, Bryan Co. Fixtures—Chase Brass & Copper Co.

KITCHEN SINK: Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—copper tubing.

HEATING: Steam, vapor vacuum, system. Boiler—H. B. Smith Mfg. Co. Coal stoker—Iron Fireman Mfg. Co. Valves—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

15. HOUSE FOR ROBERT W. McLAUGHLIN, JR. BEDFORD VILLAGE, N. Y.

Rodney McCay Morgan Photos

The structural basis of this apparently conventional house is a prefabricated wall unit, which again illustrates the adaptability of a supposedly rigid building method. Less successful, however, has been the integration of the traditional facade and the modern plan, most clearly indicated by the corner windows which have been carefully relegated to the rear. The arrangement of bedrooms in pairs, each with a single bath, provides unusual flexibility with economy.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—8 in. concrete block. Cellar floor—3 in. concrete, 8 in. gravel. Waterproofing—Fastite.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, plywood sheathing and ribbons, clapboards; inside—cork and gypsum board, Kelley Plasterboard Co. Floor construction—select oak finish flooring.
ROOF: Rafters, 16 in. o.c., plywood sheathing covered with wood shingles.
CHIMNEY: Brick, terra cotta flue lining.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and leaders—copper. Gutters—fir. Ducts—Armco galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls, attic floor and roof—mineral wool, U. S. Gypsum Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, wood, Unique Window Balance Co. balances, storm sash throughout.
STAIR: Treads—oak. Risers—pine.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Kitchen and bathrooms—Salubra, Frederick Blank Co. and vinal resin finish on Presdwood, Masonite Corp.
WOODWORK: Trim—Idaho pine. Doors—flush, Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co.
HARDWARE: By P. &. F. Corbin.
PAINTING: Main rooms—Fenolite, U. S. Kalsomine Co. Exterior walls—lead and oil.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—General Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Monel Metal, International Nickel Co. Cabinets—Elgin Stove & Oven Co. Laundry sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—brass.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Air conditioner—American Blower Co. Compressor—General Electric Co. Boiler and radiators—American Radiator Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

HOLDEN, McLAUGHLIN & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

VIEW 1.

VIEW 2.

VIEW 3.

16. HOUSE IN MIAMI BEACH, FLA. ARNOLD SOUTHWELL, ARCHITECT

LIVING ROOM—PORCH

Like the house on page 235, sleeping and service quarters are here arranged in two units, connected by the living room. The latter, in conjunction with a porch and screened patio, forms an interior of extraordinary openness and flexibility. The three units can be combined in one space 45 ft. in length, part of which is open to the sky, part of which may be enclosed by folding doors. An interesting device for further enhancing the quality of openness is the wood grille between the porch and dining room. Cubage: 25,575. Cost: $10,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—concrete piling, reenforced concrete grade beams, Crystex waterproofing.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—concrete block, wood furring, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Interior partitions—rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—joists, sub-floor and oak finish flooring. Ceiling—plaster, except Johns-Manville Corp. acoustical ceiling in dining room.
ROOF: Covered with cement shingle tile.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—copper. Leaders—galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Roof—rock wool. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Fenestra, Detroit Steel Products Corp. Storm shutters—Presdwood, Masonite Corp. Glass—double strength, quality A.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile, Cambridge Tile Co. and Robertson Art Tile Co.
WOODWORK: Trim and cabinets—magnolia. Interior doors—fir. Exterior doors—cypress.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: All paints by Benjamin Moore & Co. Roof—Somay, Somay Products Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—General Electric Co. Switches—Bryant Electric Co. Fixtures—Lightolier Co. and Kurt Versen, Inc.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—F. H. Lawson Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING: Electric space heating, Thermador fan type, Thermador Electric Heating & Mfg. Co.

Samuel H. Gottscho Photos

17. HOUSE FOR LOUIS ANDERSON MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Samuel H. Gottscho Photos

JOHN MATTHEWS HATTON, ARCHITECT

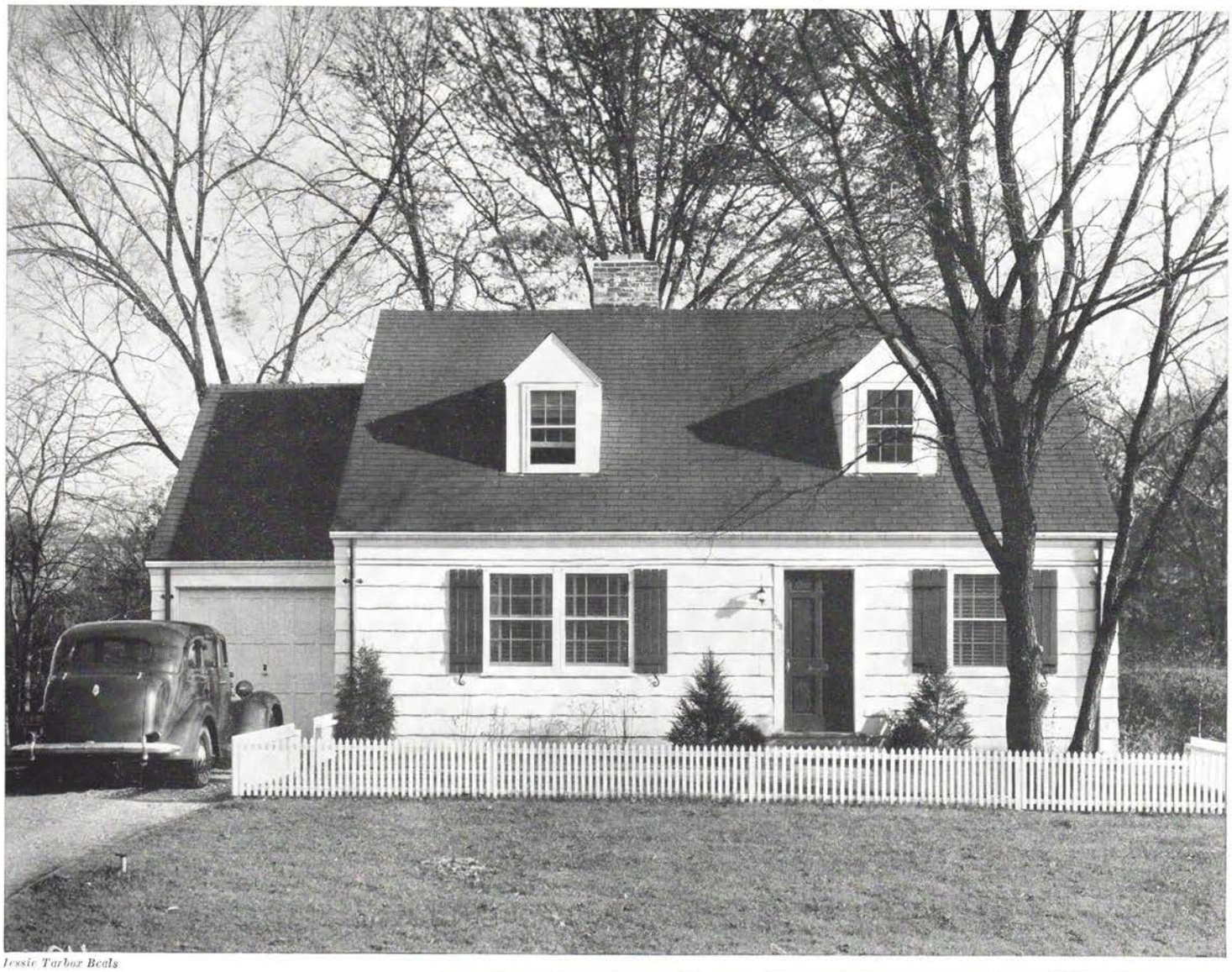
Notably compact, this formal house design presents still another solution of the sloping lot. The only living unit on the ground floor is a convertible study with bath, the remainder of the excavated space being devoted to the garage and heater room. Taking advantage of the outdoor access to the second floor, the architect has produced a very tight stair, since clearance for furniture did not have to be considered. The curved dining space is an unusual, but entirely practical solution for the combined living-dining room. Cubage: 19,600. Cost: $6,300.

LIVING-DINING

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—concrete blocks, concrete footings. Cellar floor—concrete.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, sheathing, Sisalkraft Co. paper and shiplap finish. Interior partitions—studs, 1 in. Celotex, Celotex Corp. Floor construction—hollow terra cotta blocks and asphalt tile floor in guest room; dampproofing, furring strips and Celotex finish, Celotex Corp., for finished basement rooms. Ceilings—Salubra finish, Frederick Blank & Co.
ROOF: Covered with wood shingles.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and leaders—copper. Gutters—cypress. Ducts—galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls, attic floor and sound insulation—Celotex Corp.
WINDOWS: Sash—wood, double hung.
STAIRS: Main stair—pine. Attic stair—Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Salubra throughout, Frederick Blank & Co.
HARDWARE: By Frantz Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Ceilings—Sunflex, National Gypsum Co. on Celotex Corp. finish.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Harvey Hubbell.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Refrigerator—Frigidaire Div., General Motors Sales Corp.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—metal.
PLUMBING: Vent pipes—galvanized iron. Hot and cold water pipes—brass.
HEATING: Warm air system. Oil burner—Petroleum Heat & Power Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

18.-19. TWO HOUSES IN WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

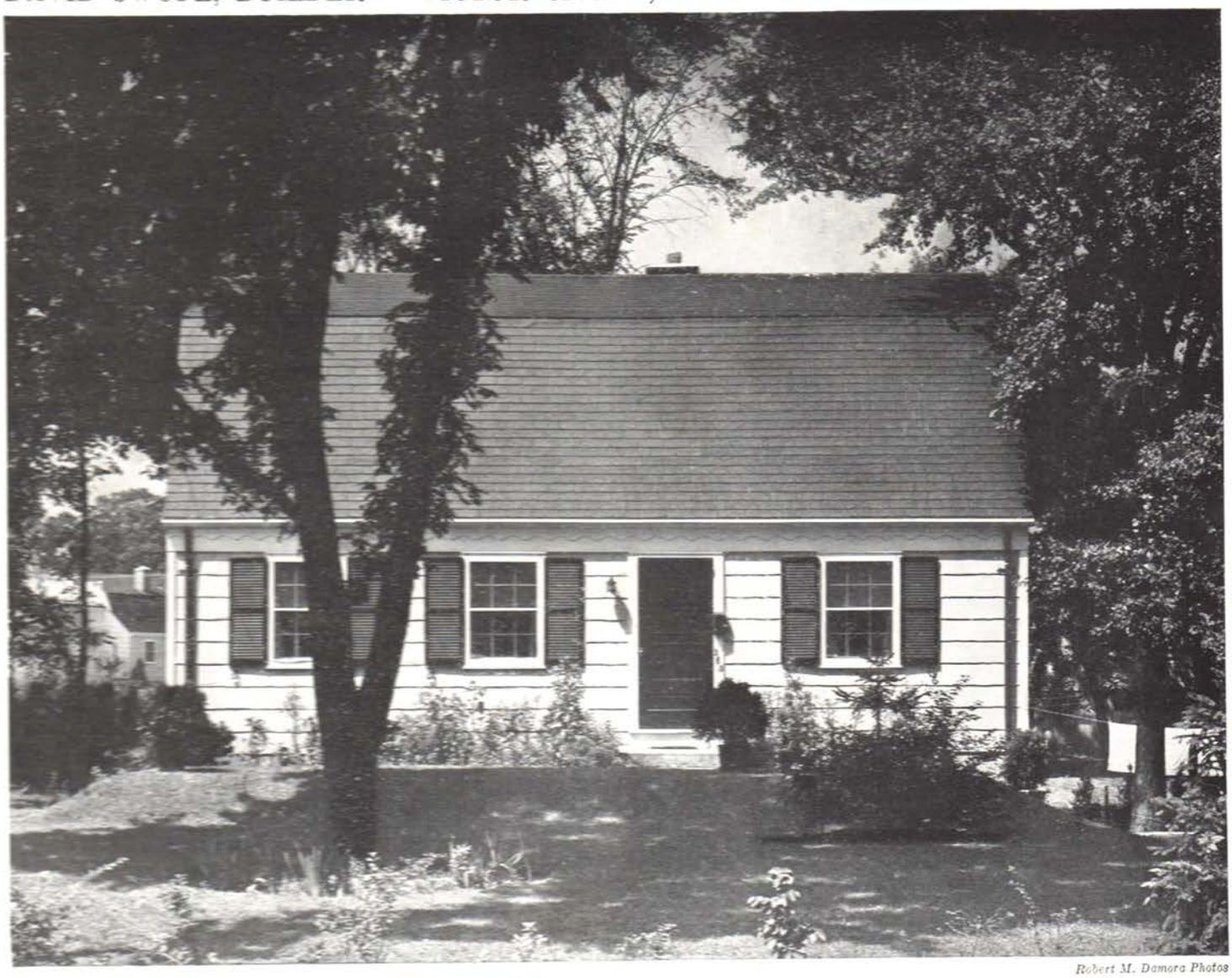


Jessie Tarbox Beals

Robert M. Damora

Two subdivision houses well above the usual standard of the operative builder. The same efficient plan is used for both, variations including a fireplace, attached garage and stairs to possible second floor bedrooms. The small workable kitchen is undoubtedly a potent selling point; equally attractive is the compact, inexpensive bath. Costs: (above) $7,200; (opposite) $6,400.

DAVID SWOPE, BUILDER VICTOR CIVKIN, ARCHITECT



Robert M. Damora Photos

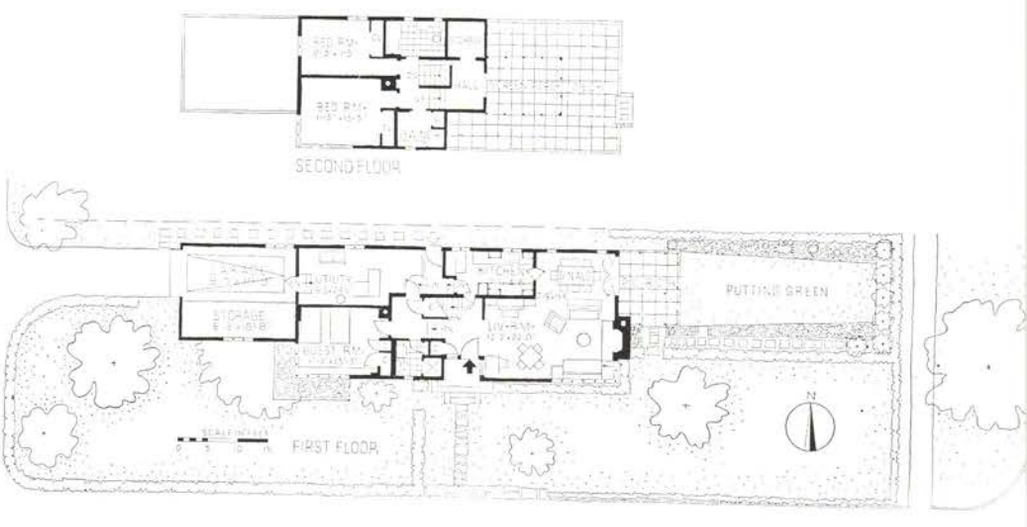
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

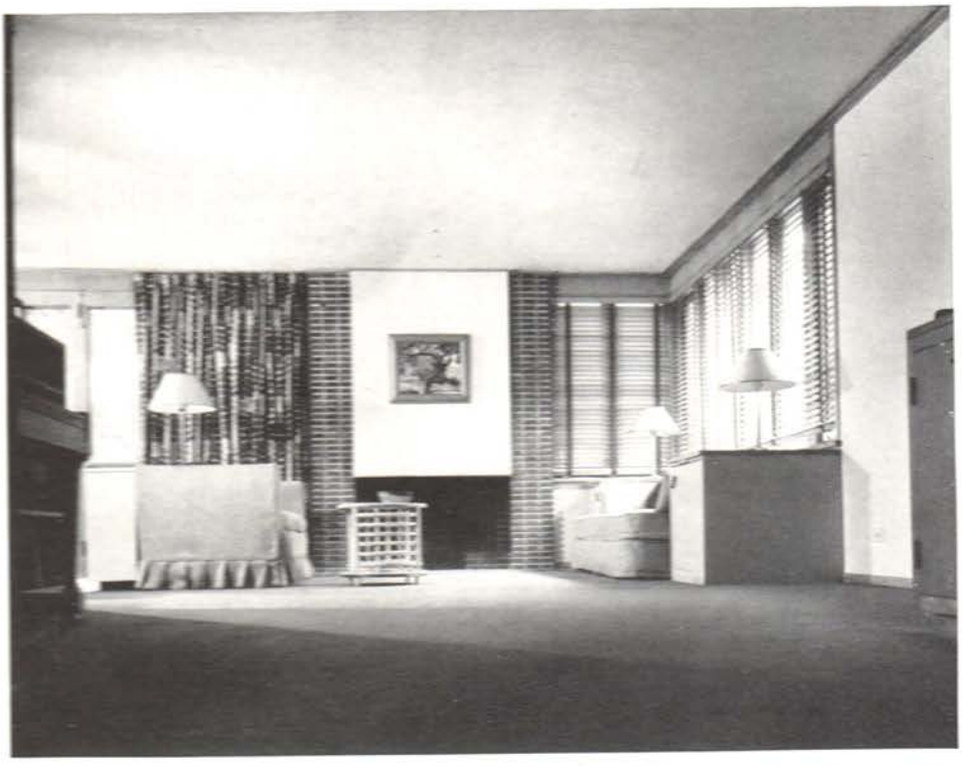
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—wood shingles, paper, sheathing, Johns-Manville wool and plywood. Interior partitions—studs and plywood. Floor construction—¼ in. plywood sub-floor and red oak finish flooring.
ROOF: U. S. Gypsum Co. asphalt shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and leaders—copper. Gutters—wood.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—rock wool, Johns-Manville.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung. Unique Window Balance Co. balances. Glass—quality A, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Kitchen and bathrooms—Masonite Corp.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Bathrooms—Ludlite stainless steel, Allegheny Ludlum Steel Co.
WOODWORK: Trim—white pine. Interior doors—fir. Garage doors—Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Sargent & Co.
PAINTING: All paints by E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring and switches—General Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Magic Chef, American Stove Co. Refrigerator, sink and cabinets—General Electric Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co. Cabinet—Philip Carey Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Anaconda brass, American Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Winter air conditioning, filtering and humidifying, with thermostats, General Electric Co. Hot water heater—gas, Crane Co.

20. HOUSE FOR PHILIP WILL, JR. EVANSTON, ILL.

Hedrich-Blessing Photos

The architects have taken advantage of an unusual lot by a skillful organization of living and service rooms, with kitchen, utility room, and garage on the north side, close to the property line. The combination living and dining room was clearly designed with placement of the furniture in mind, the sofa and sideboard forming a separation between the two areas. A practical deck on the second floor has both screened and open areas. Simplicity has been achieved in the pleasant exterior by the successful way in which both porches have been tied in with the main mass of the house. Cubage: 24,500. Cost: $12,000.





CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—continuous concrete. Floor—concrete slab on cinder fill in utility room and garage.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls 3/4 x 8 in. Heartwood tidewater cypress, beveled siding, Celotex Corp. Vaporseal sheathing and 1 in. lath, 2 x 4 in. hemlock studs, and 3 coats U. S. Gypsum Co. plaster. Interior partitions and ceilings—U. S. Gypsum Co. plaster on perforated rock lath. Floor construction—clear red oak on 1 1/8 in. stripping, 12 in. o.c., 20 lb. felt, yellow pine sub-floor on 2 x 10 in. yellow pine 16 in. o.c., preshrunk joists.

ROOF: Yellow pine rafters and sheathing covered with red cedar shingles, Kolorite, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. Deck—3-ply felt and asphalt covered with Traffic Top, Celotex Corp.

CHIMNEY: Face brick, terra cotta and salt glazed sewer tile lining. Damper—Donley Bros. Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters and leaders—26 gauge Toncan iron, Republic Steel Corp.

INSULATION: Outside walls—1 in. Celotex lath, Celotex Corp. Attic floor and roof—4 in. Red Top glass wool, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—Metalane, Monarch Metal Weather Strip Corp.

WINDOWS: Sash—steel casements with storm sash and screens, Hope's Windows, Inc. Glass—double strength, quality A, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Glass brick—Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet, Alexander Smith & Sons. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.

WOODWORK: Trim and cabinets—white maple and poplar. Interior doors—Rezo, flush, Paine Lumber Co. Exterior doors—white pine. Garage doors—McKee Door Co.

HARDWARE: By Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

PAINTING: Walls and sash—lead and oil. Kitchen—enamel. Ceilings—calcimine. Floors—fill, stain, varnish. Trim—lacquer. All paints by Chicago Paint Works.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—conduit, General Electric Co. Switches—Pass & Seymour, Inc. Fixtures—Beardslee Chandelier Mfg. Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—Hot Point, Edison-General Electric Appliance Co. Sink—Kohler Co. Cabinets—steel, St. Charles Mfg. Co. Kitchen fan—Pryne Mfg. Co.

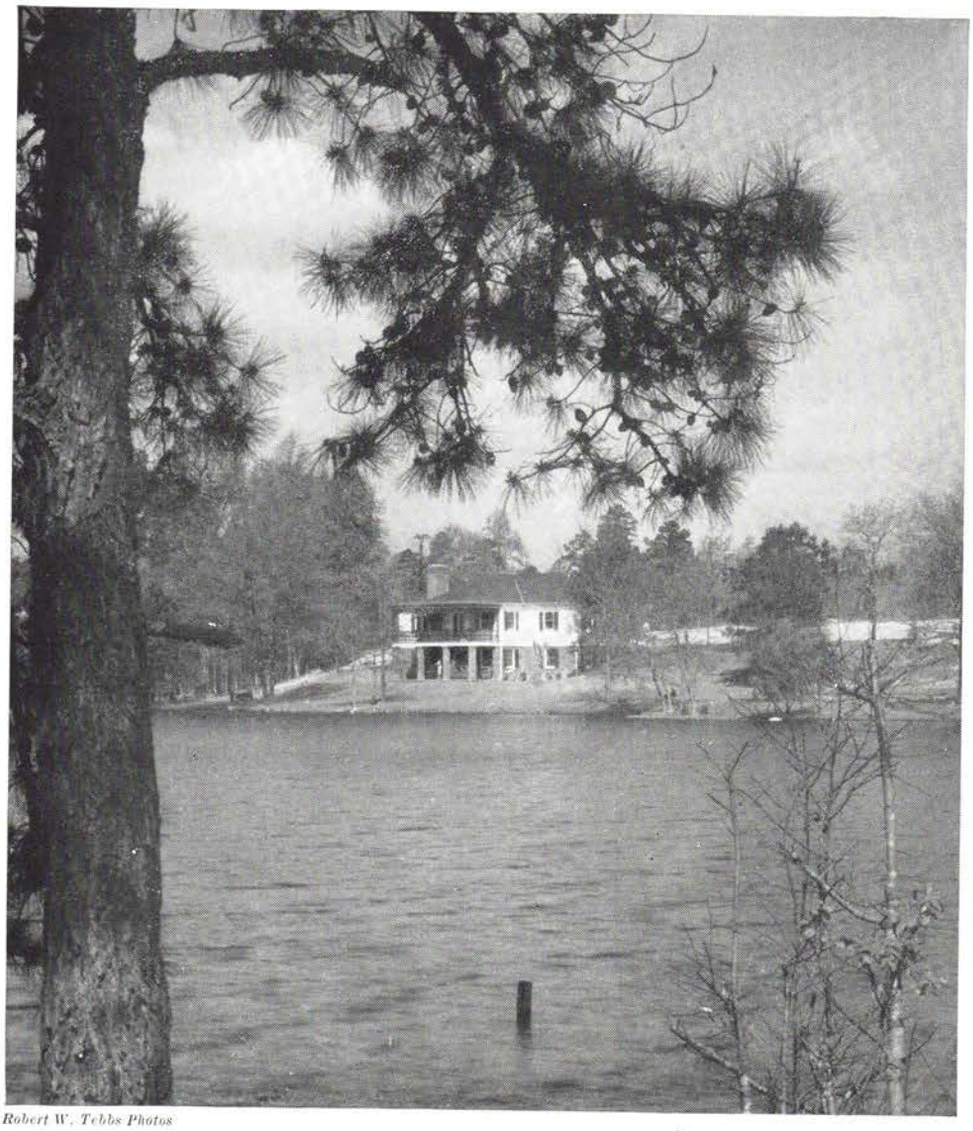
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Sink—Chicago Granitine Mfg. Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Shower—Speakman Co. Cabinet—Hess Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron, Alabama Pipe Co. Water pipes—galvanized steel, National Tube Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Forced warm air system, filtered, Rudy Mfg. Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Crane Co.

21. HOUSE FOR HOLLIS C. BOARDMAN, JR. NEAR AUGUSTA, GA.



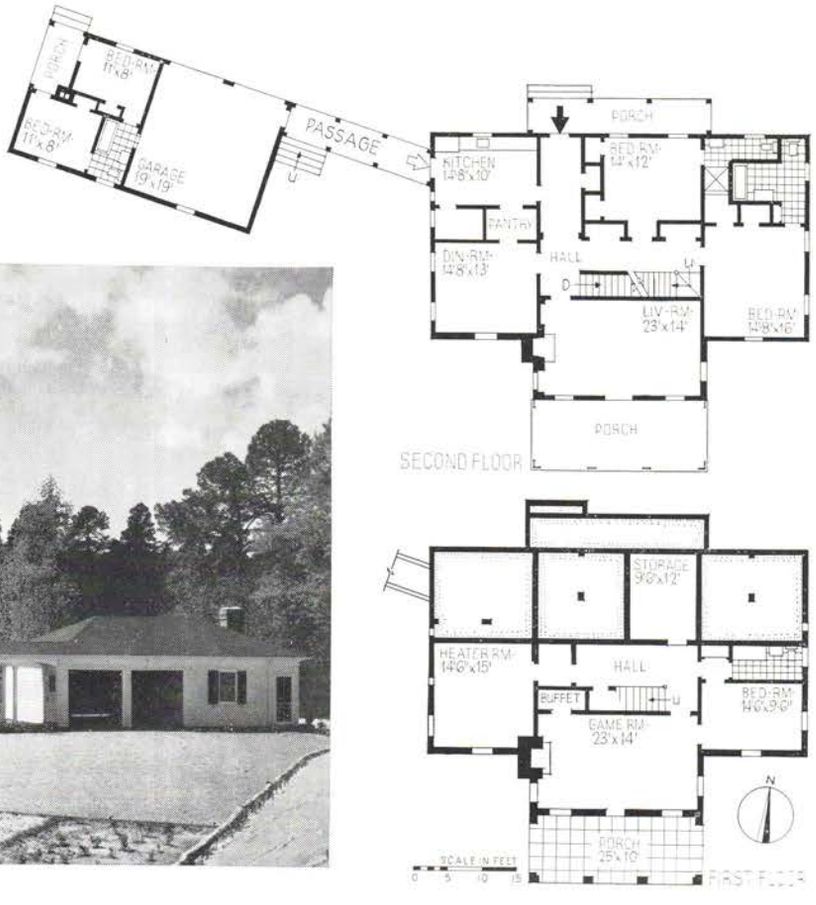
Robert W. Tebbs Photos

Essentially a one-story scheme, the house makes use of the slope to the lake with a game room, heater room and bedroom on the lower level. Full enjoyment of the view is ensured not only by placing all main rooms on the lake side, but by two large porches as well. Service quarters and garage form a separate unit, conveniently linked to the main house by a covered passage. Cubage: 41,235. Cost: $11,500.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—(1st.) brick furred inside with pine paneling and plaster; (2nd.) frame, weatherboards, inside pine paneling and plaster.
ROOF: Asphalt shingles, Texas Co.
INSULATION: Attic floor and roof—rock wool, Eagle-Picher Lead Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—white pine, Silentite, Curtis Cos., Inc.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—pine, covered with linoleum. Bathrooms—ceramic mosaic tile, Mosaic Tile Co.
HARDWARE: Solid bronze by Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: All paints by Pratt & Lambert.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Coppes, Inc.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Washing machine—Bendix Home Appliance, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron, Alabama Pipe Co. Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline copper, Mueller Brass & Copper Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Delco conditionaire, winter conditioning only, with filter and humidifier, Delco Frigidaire Conditioning Div., General Motors Corp. Oil burner—automatic. Hot water heater—General Electric Co.

SCROGGS AND EWING, ARCHITECTS



22. HOUSE FOR GEORGE P. SMITH WILLMAR, MINN. FROST AND LOFSTROM, ARCHITECTS

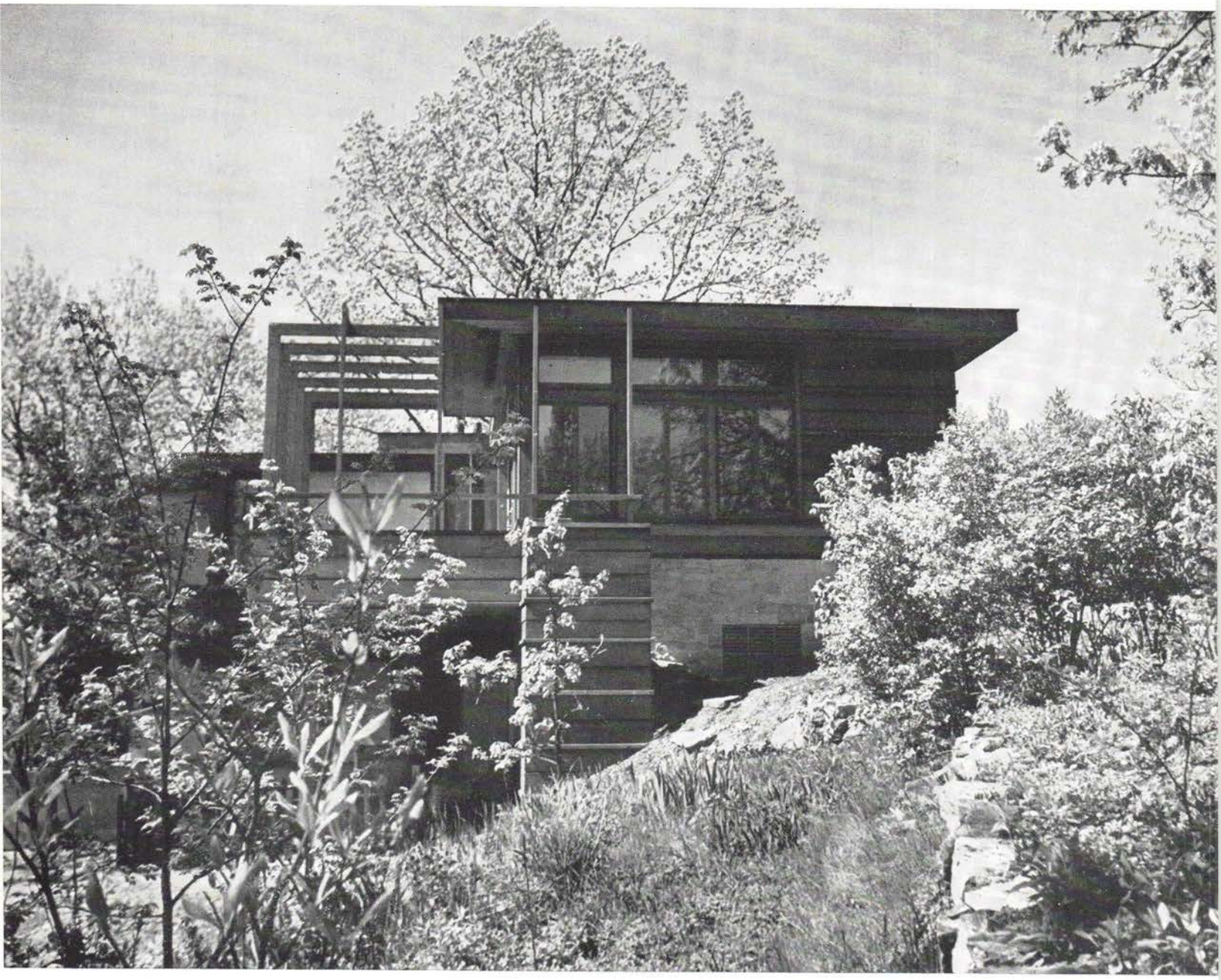
An eminently practical solution of the low cost house problem. The plan fulfills all of the programmatic requirements for this class of dwelling: plumbing is arranged with the utmost compactness and simplicity, the kitchen is well planned, with provision for eating, the front entrance is sufficiently removed from the living room, and the arrangement of the stair permits direct access from the bath hall to a future upstairs bedroom. Cubage: 15,120. Cost: $3,418.

Ralph Brink, John Szarkowski

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and cellar floor—concrete.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—2 x 4 in. fir studs, Insulite Co. Bildrite sheathing and lath, 10 in. redwood siding, Red Top plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co., and casein paint. Interior partitions—studs, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and Red Top plaster. Floor contruction—2 x 8 in. Douglas fir joists, sub-floor and select red oak finished flooring. Ceiling—2 coats Red Top Plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co. on Insulite Co. lath.
ROOF: No. 1, 2 x 4 in. rafters, Insulite Co. sheathing, U. S. Gypsum Co. mineral surfaced strip asphalt shingles.
CHIMNEY: Clay brick 4 in., 8 x 8 in. flue tile.
SHEET METAL WORK: Gutters, leaders and ducts—galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls—Bildrite sheathing and Lok-Joint lath, Insulite Co. Attic floor—Lok-Joint lath and Minnesota Vermiculite Co. Masterfill. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash, storm sash and screens—Curtis Cos., Inc.
STAIR: Treads, risers and stringers—pine.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—select red oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WOODWORK: By Curtis Cos., Inc. Garage doors—pine, mill made.
HARDWARE: By Sargent & Co.
PAINTING: Interior: Walls and ceilings—Sunflex casein, National Gypsum Co. Floor—Okene sealer. Sash—Vitralite. Exterior—primer and outside white. Remainder of paints by Pratt & Lambert.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—Non-metallic sheathed cable, Paranite Wire & Cable. Switches—Square D. Co. and Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. Fixtures—Sterling Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Norge Co. Refrigerator—Frigidaire Corp. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Curtis Cos., Inc. Ventilator—Delco Appliance Div., General Motors Corp.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Curtis Cos., Inc.
PLUMBING: Soil pipe—cast iron, American Foundry Co. Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized steel, National Tube Co.
HEATING: Gravity warm air, Duo-Therm, and oil pot type burner, Motor Wheel Corp. Grilles—Independent Register Co. Hot water tank—Wheeling Steel Corp. Kerosene water heater—Perfection Stove Co.

23. HOUSE FOR PORTER BUTTS MADISON, WIS.



An interesting comparison might be made between this house and the example on page 244, where a similar site condition was encountered. Both have living and service units on the upper entrance level, with storage, recreation space and a single bedroom below; both have porches on two levels. Despite the difference of idiom, both follow local precedents, in this case the early work of Wright. Characteristic is the combination of wood and stone, used inside as well as out, and the wood trellis which serves as a framework for the porch screens. Cubage: 26,000 at 42 cents per cubic foot.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—concrete block. Cellar floor—concrete on gravel fill. Waterproofing—emulsified asphalt.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—2 x 4 in. studs, Insulite Co. sheathing, 4 in. stone veneer; ¾ in. cement stucco and redwood boards used as trim. Floor construction—frame and plain sawed red oak. Ceilings—Nu-wood tiles, Wood Conversion Co.

ROOF: Covered with 3-ply built-up roofing.

CHIMNEY: Madison stone, terra cotta flue lining. Damper—Colonial Fireplace Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—copper 16 oz. Ducts—26 gauge galvanized iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls—2 in. balsam wool, Wood Conversion Co. Roof—4 in. rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—copper.

WINDOWS: Sash and screens—Fenestra steel, Detroit Steel Products Co., some white pine. Glass—double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Glass blocks—Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

STAIRS: Treads—red oak. Risers and stringers—white pine.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—red oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.

WALL COVERINGS: Living room, dining room and kitchen—plaster. Bedrooms—fir plywood.

WOODWORK: Trim and doors—redwood and white pine. Cabinets—white pine. Garage doors—overhead type. All material by Jefferson Wood Products Co.

HARDWARE: By Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

PAINTING: All material by Sherwin-Williams Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—General Electric Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—General Electric Co. Refrigerator—Sears Roebuck & Co. Sink—Kohler Co. Cabinet—special, Jefferson Wood Products Co.

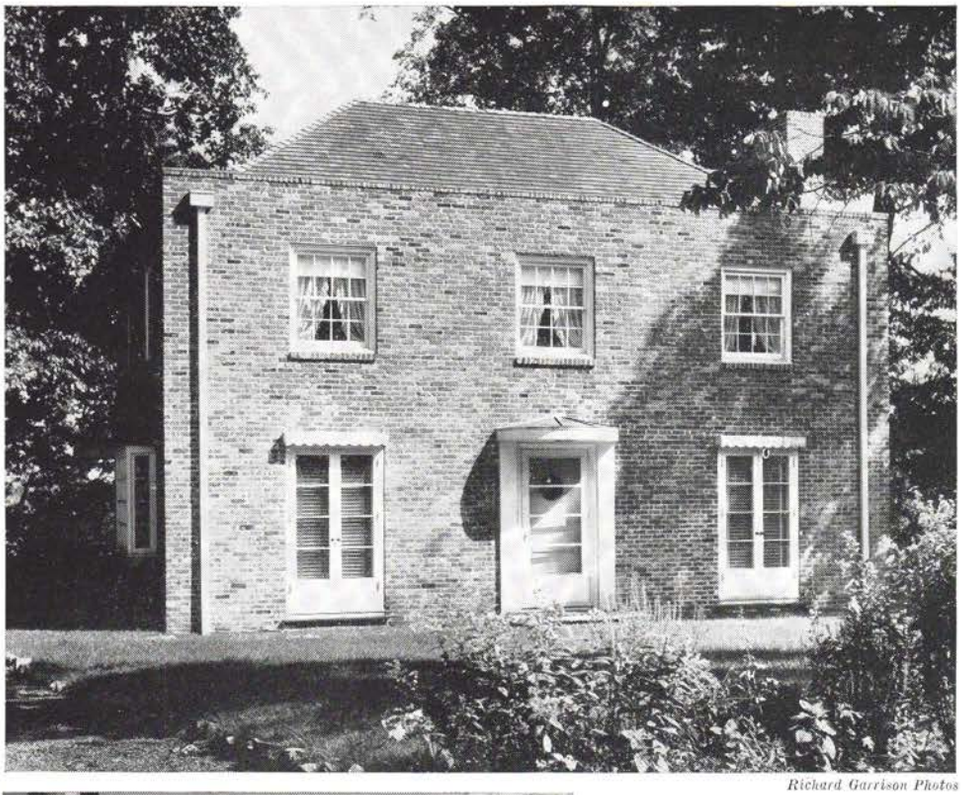
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Sink—Kohler Co. Washing machine—Hurley Machine Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co.

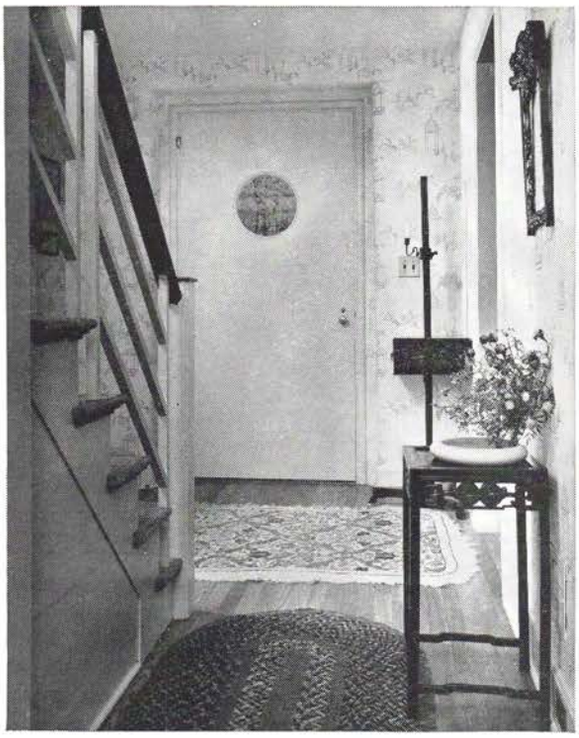
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—wrought iron, A. M. Byers & Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Oil fired warm air circulating system with humidifying system and controls, Gar Wood Industries, Inc. Grilles—Barber-Colman Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Kitchen fan—Pryne & Co.

24. HOUSE FOR WILLIAM B. SNOW SUMMIT, N. J.



Richard Garrison Photos



RICHARD BORING SNOW, ARCHITECT

The problem of providing a sufficient number of rooms in a small house has here been met by the use of several exceptionally small rooms, such as the study and boys' bedrooms. The solution seems commendable, since in no case are the rooms too cramped for their purpose; moreover, adjustment to future needs has been provided for by the removable closets and partition which separate the boys' bedrooms. Cubage: 33,825. Cost: $14,500.

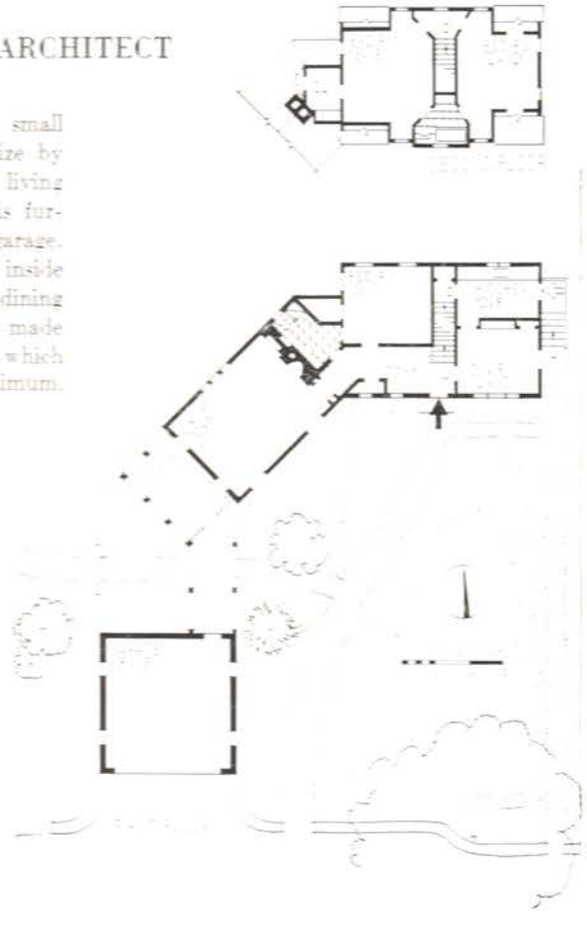
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Concrete block. Waterproofing—Hydratite, A. C. Horn Co.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick veneer, Sisalkraft Co. paper, sheathing, studs, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster.
ROOF: Covered with Perfection cedar shingles. Deck—pine covered with canvas.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and leaders—copper. Gutters—40 lb. block tin.
INSULATION: Outside walls, ground and attic floors—4 in. rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, wood, Wm. H. Barkhorn, Inc. Glass—quality A, single strength, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
FLOORS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—pine. Bathrooms—tile, Pardec-Matawan Tile Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Wallpaper by Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Imperial Paper & Color Co. and Katzenbach & Warren.
WOODWORK: Interior doors—Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co. Garage doors—Frantz Mfg. Co. All other work by Wm. H. Barkhorn.
HARDWARE: Interior—Schlage Lock Co. Exterior—P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: All paints by A. C. Horn Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. Fixtures—Lightolier, Inc.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Geo. D. Roper Corp. Refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinet and accessories—Charles Parker Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper, Chase Brass & Copper Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Sunbeam air conditioning system, filtering, humidifying, Fox Furnace Co., Div. American Radiator Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Ruud Mfg. Co.

25. HOUSE FOR DR. L. G. BALDING MANHATTAN, KANSAS

F. O. WOLFENBARGER, ARCHITECT

An informal design in which a small house is given an appearance of size by the pleasant device of placing the living room in a one-story wing which is further extended by the loggia and garage. A similar effect of size is achieved inside by the separation of living and dining rooms. The scheme as a whole is made possible by the downstairs bedroom, which reduces upstairs area to a minimum. Cubage: 31,825. Cost: $10,023.

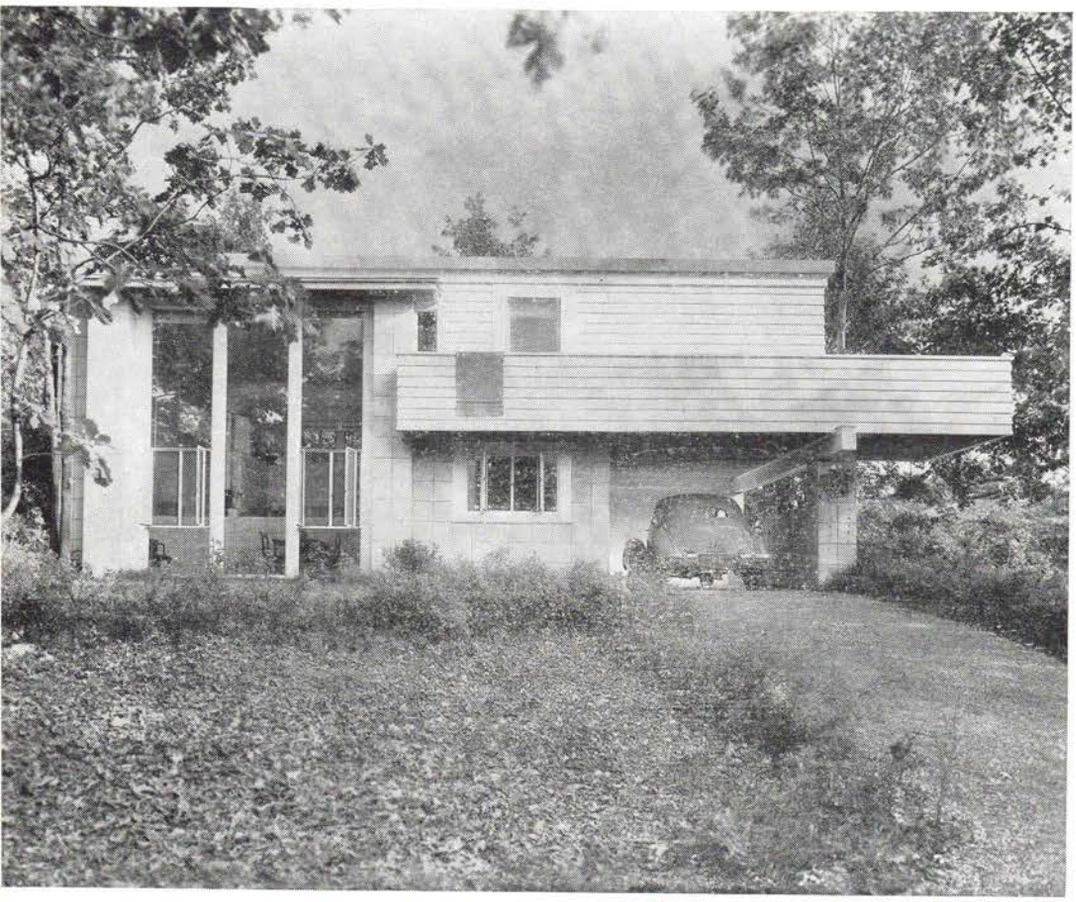


CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls — shingles, sheathing paper, sheathing, studs, Reynolds Corp. insulation, wood lath and U. S. Gypsum Co. plaster. Floor construction—wood joists, sub-floor and oak finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with red cedar shingles.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Donley Bros. Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Armco iron throughout, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls—Reynolds Corp. Attic floor and roof—rock wool bats, Johns-Manville Corp. Weatherstripping—Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co. Glass—Pennvernon, quality B, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
PAINTING: Interior paints—Detroit White Lead Works. Exterior—Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring—Gen. Cable Corp. Switches—Harvey Hubbell, Inc. Fixtures—Chase Brass & Copper Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Detroit Jewel gas, Detroit Vapor Stove Co. Refrigerator—Frigidaire Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Shower—Henry Weis Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—galv. iron. Pump—F. E. Myers & Bros. Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air system, winter air conditioning, filtering, humidifying, fan circulation, Sunbeam. Fox Furnace Co. Div., American Radiator Co. Grilles—Hart & Cooley Mfg. Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Crane Co.

26. HOUSE FOR LOWELL E. JACKSON MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

JOHN LLOYD WRIGHT, ARCHIT

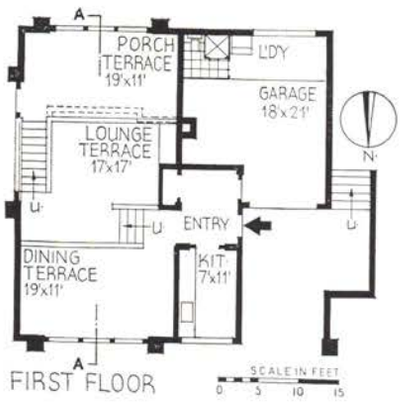


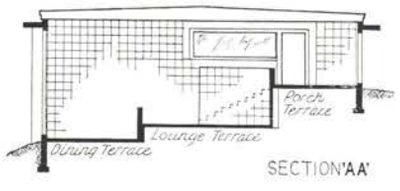
Bodine Photos

A compact, square house built into a hill. The plan is divided in half by a masonry bearing wall, one section containing only the living room which varies with the slope from one to two stories in height. The other section consists of two floors containing all remaining rooms and services. Circulation between these floors is effected by a series of stairs connecting the three levels within the living room, resulting in a quality of spaciousness unusual in a house of this size. The plan is also noteworthy for the forthright treatment of the motor entrance, and for the extensive use of fixed plate glass windows. Cubage: 27,000. Cost: $9,632.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—part structural tile, matt finish inside, Humphrey Tile Co., part wood frame and siding. Interior partitions—frame, plaster and tile. Floor construction—concrete matt and wood joist. Ceilings—wood joists, Celotex tile, Celotex Corp.
ROOF: Covered with tar and gravel roofing. Deck—Celotex Traffic Top tile, Celotex Corp.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and ducts—galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls, roof and ceilings—Celotex Corp. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash and screen—Hope's Windows, Inc. Glass—¼ in. polished plate.
STAIR: Asphalt tile on concrete.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Asphalt tile on concrete and edge grain fir on wood joists.
WOODWORK: Trim and doors—fir. Cabinets—Hoosier Mfg. Co. Garage doors—Barber-Colman Co.
HARDWARE: By Sargent & Co.
PAINTING: Structural tile—Glo-Coat, S. C. Johnson & Sons. Plaster, wood and ceiling tile—stain. Exterior paints—Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—W. G. Warren Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Hoosier Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—wrought iron.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Zepholater forced air furnace with Century oil burner, humidifier, Century Engineering Co. Grilles—U. S. Register Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Exhaust fan—General Electric Co.





27. HOUSE FOR H. E. HERSHA, SAUSALITO, CAL.

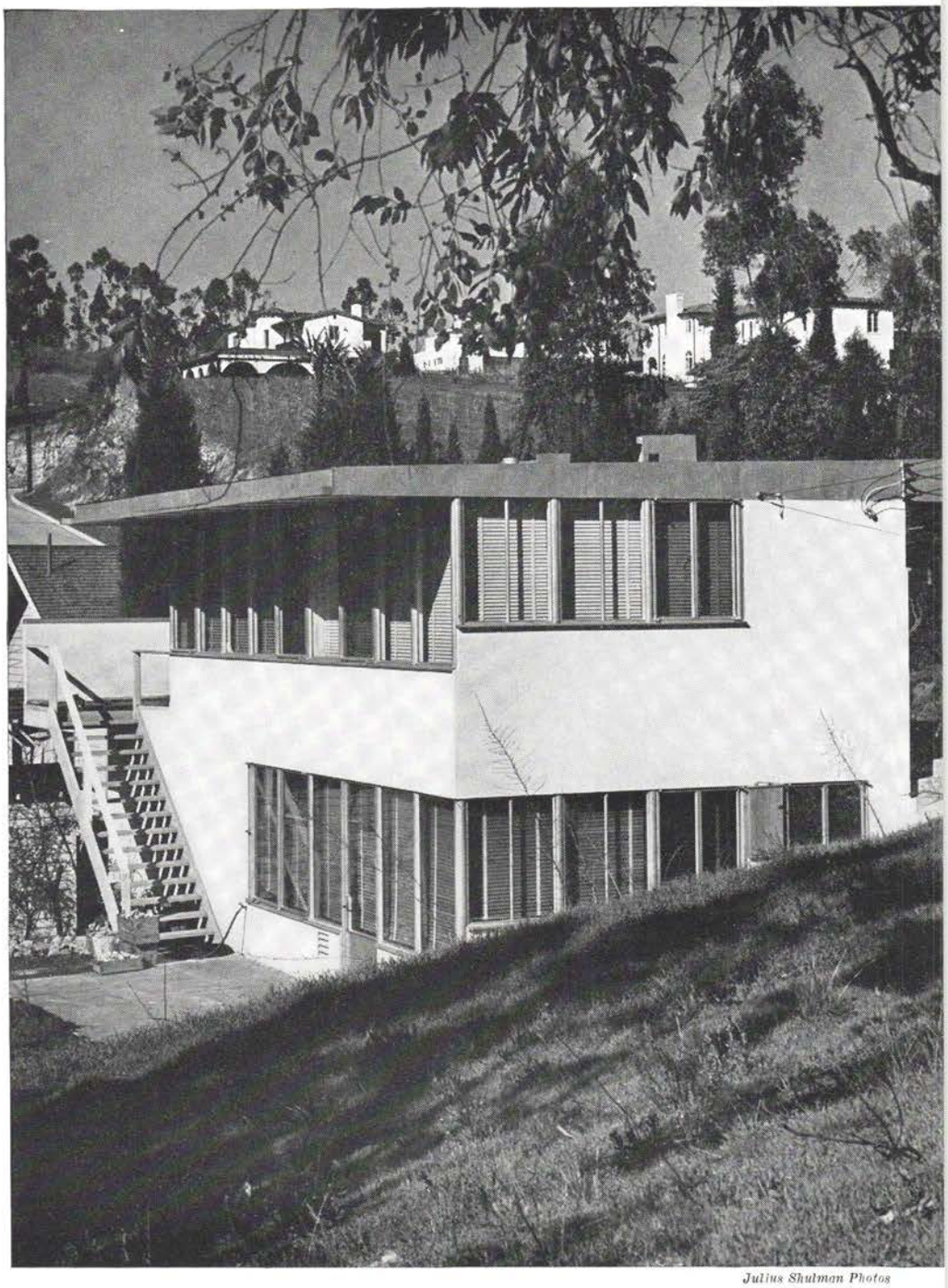
JOHN EKIN DINWIDDIE, ARCHITECT

An admirably organized solution for the one-story house, in which the dining space is also used as a hall, a modification of an idea common in apartment house planning. The exterior, made up largely of stock elements and conventional materials, has charming simplicity and a distinctly modern appearance. Cubage: 14,500 Cost: $6,500.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

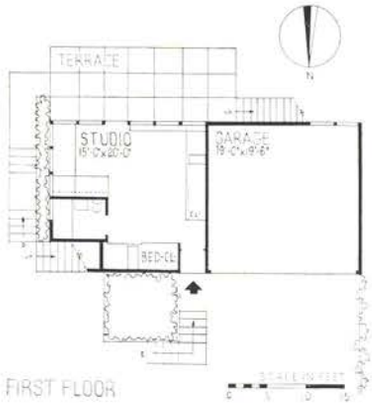
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, sheathing, Sisalkraft Co. paper, butt shakes outside, plaster inside. Floor construction—wood joists, sub-floor, oak finish flooring. Ceilings—(living room) pine; others—plaster.
ROOF: Covered with cedar shingles.
CHIMNEY: Brick, terra cotta lining. Damper—Richardson Damper Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters and leaders—galvanized iron.
WINDOWS: Sash—sugar pine, casement. Glass—single strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Weatherstripping—by Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
STAIR: Oak.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room—stucco. Bedrooms—wallpaper. Kitchen and bathrooms—Linowall, Armstrong Cork Co.
WOODWORK: Trim—Douglas fir. Cabinets and interior doors—white pine. Exterior doors—redwood.
HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Interior paints by Sherwin-Williams Co. Exterior walls—Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—knob and tube. Switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—Karl von Hacht.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—Crane Co.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Sink—Crane Co. Washing machine—Bendix Home Appliance, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Crane Co. Cabinets—Hallensheid & McDonald.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Cold water pipes—A. M. Byers Co. Hot water pipes—Streamline copper, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING: Warm air, gas fired system. Hot water heater—Crane Co.

28. HOUSE FOR SPENCER AUSTRIAN LOS ANGELES, CAL.



Julius Shulman Photos

An interesting use of an idiom which has been highly developed in southern California. Standardized to a considerable degree, the various solutions of plan and exterior problems have become almost as predictable as in the Colonial types. The intersection of closets and ribbon windows, for example, is solved by the use of desks or dressing tables, as shown in the two upper photographs on the opposite page. Ribbon windows in the kitchen have also resulted in a standard solution, with the refrigerator and cupboards invariably on the back wall. Also typical, and commendable for its frankness, is the transition from one sill height to another, illustrated above. Cubage: 14,400. Cost: $5,000.



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—continuous concrete. First floor—reenforced concrete slab. Waterproofing—hot coal tar, Johns-Manville Corp.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—4 x 4 in. wooden studs, outside stucco, inside plaster. Floor construction—2 x 8 in. joists, subfloor.
ROOF: Covered with 15 lb. felt and 45 lb. asbestos cap sheet, Johns-Manville Corp. Deck—Douglas fir sheathing, plywood, covered with 15 lb. felt and 1 layer Industrial, Johns-Manville Corp.
SHEET METAL WORK: All 24 gauge galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
WEATHERSTRIPPING: Copper, 24 gauge.
WINDOWS: Sash—steel casement, Druwhit Metal Products Co. Glass—plate, demi-plate and double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—Rollaway Window Screen Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room and studio—carpet; remainder—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room, bedrooms and kitchen—Sanitas, Standard Textile Products Co. Halls and studio—Flexwood, U. S. Plywood Corp. Bathrooms—tile, Gladding, McBean & Co.
WOODWORK: Trim—mahogany. Cabinets and doors—Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co.
HARDWARE: By Druwhit Metal Products Co. and Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Interior walls—3 coats Dutch Boy, W. P. Fuller Co. Ceilings—3 coats Luminall, National Chemical & Mfg. Co. Sash—U. S. Bronze Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—conduit. Switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—continuous indirect trough and built-in lumiline lamps.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Magic Chef, American Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink and laundry sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—Anaconda copper, American Brass Co.
HEATING: Warm air vented furnace, Andrews Heater Co. Hot water heater—Watrola, General Sales Corp.

29. HOUSE FOR JOSEPH C. HAZEN SUMMIT, N. J.

JOSEPH C. HAZEN JR., DESIGNER

HOBART WALKER, ARCHITECT

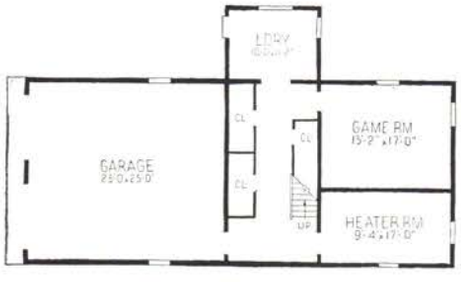
Working within the framework of conventional requirements, both as to style and plan, the designer produced a very workable house. The importance of the garage as a means of access in the suburban residence is here indicated by its convenient relation to the main hall; thus the motor entrance becomes as usable as the front door. Rooms are all ample, the upstairs dressing room, for example, having been made large enough for use as an emergency bedroom. The study, planned for use as a workroom, is also of generous size. Cubage: 45,125. Cost: $15,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

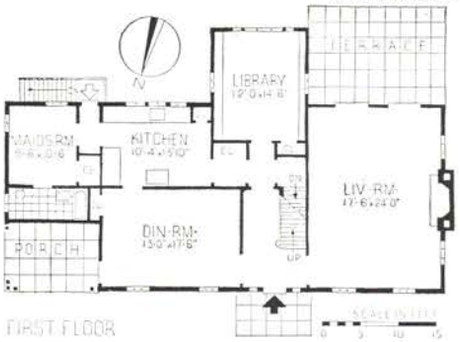
FOUNDATION: Walls—12 in. concrete block atop poured concrete footings, Atlas Portland Cement Co.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—clapboards, white pine shiplap, Sisalkraft Co. paper, diagonal sheathing, 2 x 4 in. studs, 16 in. o.c., spruce lath, 2 coats plaster.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters, leaders and termite shield—copper, Revere Copper & Brass Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—rock wool, Gimco, General Insulating & Mfg. Co. Weatherstripping—Flexo-seal zinc, Reese Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, white pine. Glass—double strength, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—aluminum, Orange Screen Co.
STAIRS: Main—white oak treads and white pine risers. Attic—Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co.
HARDWARE: Brass, N. J. Hardware Co.; locks—Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. Garage doors—Overhead Door Corp.
PAINTING: Library—Minwax Co. Ceilings—Muresco, Benjamin Moore & Co. Floors—varnish. Cellar floor—Benjamin Moore & Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Metropolitan Device Co. Fixtures—brass, Bronze Art Fixture Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Tappan Stove Co. Refrigerator—Frigidaire Corp. Sink and cabinets—Monel Metal, Whitehead Metal Products Co. Laundry sink—American Radiator Co. and Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinet—Columbia Metal Box Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—4 in. cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—brass, Bridgeport Brass Co. and Foster Wheeler Corp.
HEATING: Oil fired steam system. Boiler and radiators—American Radiator Co. Oil burner—Kelvinator Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Pressure regulator—Watts Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Taco Heaters, Inc. Kitchen fan—Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.

LIBRARY

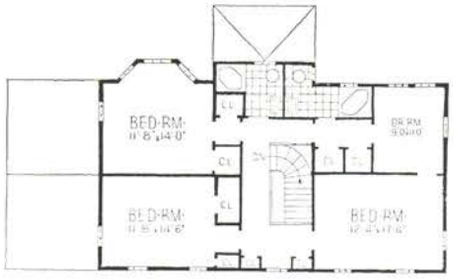
Bernard H. Biele



BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

30. HOUSE FOR MRS. J. EDWARD BROOKS MILTON, MASS.

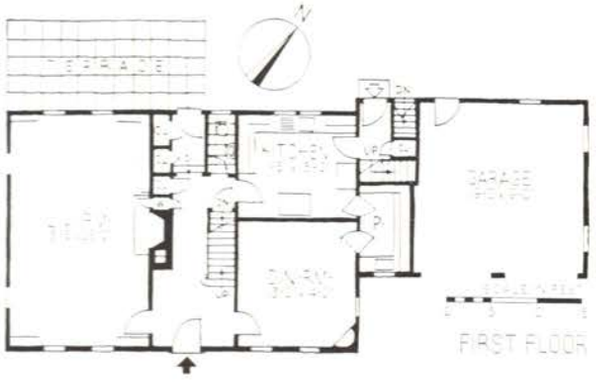
ROYAL BARRY WILLS, ARCHITECT

Haskell Photo

A residence of generous size, notable for its accurate and sympathetic handling of traditional forms. The plan is of the standard central-hall type, with access through to the garden at the rear. A maid's room, as is customary in this scheme, is located over the garage with a separate stair from the kitchen. Cubage: 39,923. Cost: $13,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—pine clapboards, building paper, studs, U. S. Gypsum plaster. Interior partitions—plates, 2 x 4 in. studs, and plaster. Floor construction—hemlock sub-floor, and oak finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with cedar shingles.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—copper. Leaders—Toncan metal, Republic Steel Corp.
INSULATION: Outside walls, ground and attic floors—4 in. wool, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—metal.
WINDOWS: Sash—wood. Glass—single strength.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Kitchen—plaster. Bathrooms—Presdwood, enamel, Masonite Corp.
HARDWARE: By W. C. Vaughan & Co.
PAINTING: Exterior walls—Cabot's double white, Samuel Cabot, Inc. Interior: Ceilings—calcimine. Floors—stain, shellac and wax.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—stainless steel. Cabinets—wood. Laundry sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—brass, Chase Brass & Copper Co.
HEATING: Bryant system, spray humidifier, Bryant Heater Co. Hot water heater—Ruud Mfg. Co.



31. HOUSE FOR DR. R. E. SCRAFFORD BAY CITY, MICH.

ROBERT B. FRANTZ AND JAMES A. SPENCE, ARCHITECTS

A simple, straightforward solution which employs modern materials in a thoroughly practical way. The plan has several questionable features, such as the bedroom window opening next to the front door and the roundabout circulation from the kitchen to the main entrance. The construction of the canvas-roofed screened porch is especially interesting, and provides a delightfully open extension of the living and dining space. Cubage: 25,400. Cost: $14,000.

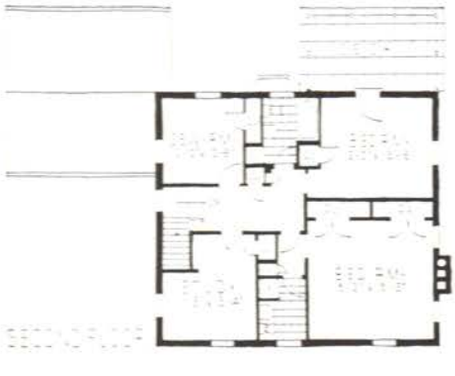
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick veneer, insulating board, paper, rock wool; inside—plywood. Interior partitions—plywood; some Marlite wallboard, Marsh Wall Products Co. Floor construction—joists, finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with wood shingles.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Colonial Fireplace Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: All Toncan galvanized iron, Republic Steel Corp.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—Fibrerock, Insulite Co. Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—steel casement. Glass—double strength, quality A. Glass blocks—Owens-Illinois Glass Corp.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—plywood, Wheeler Osgood Co. Kitchen and bathrooms—Marlite, Marsh Wall Products Co. Shower—Vitrolite, Vitrolite Div., Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
WOODWORK: Interior doors—Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co. Garage doors—McKee Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—lead and oil. Exterior walls—Bondex, Reardon Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Tracy Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Lavatory and tub—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Toilet—W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—copper.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Hot water system, H. A. Thrush Mfg. Co., American Radiator Co. humidifier. Gas heater and valves—American Radiator Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Crane Co.

32. HOUSE FOR C. E. McADOO LaGRANGE PARK, ILL.

WILLIAM F. KRAMER, ARCHITECT

This house is well worth study, both for its competently designed exterior and its very efficient plan. Virtually every need of the small house has been met. The kitchen is immediately accessible to both service and front entrances; there is a well-planned stair hall with lavatory and closet; the outdoor living spaces are partly screened and partly open; rooms are adequate, and the allocation of space to the various units has been intelligently made. Cubage: 41,500. Cost: $14,912.



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATIONS: Walls—12 in. poured concrete. Cellar floor—4 in. concrete. Game room—asphalt tile. Waterproofing—1/8 in. cement plaster.

STRUCTURE: Exterior wall—Waylite block, 8 in., Chicago Waylite Co., brick veneer, felt paper, furring strip, lath and U. S. Gypsum Co. plaster. Interior partitions—Pyrobar block, plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co. Floor construction—poured concrete on Junior I-beams, reenforced with No. 6 wire mesh.

ROOF: Rafters covered with Ludowici-Celadon Corp. tile. Deck—covered with built-up asphalt roofing.

CHIMNEY: Glazed tile. Damper—Colonial Damper Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters and leaders—16 oz. copper. Ducts—galvanized iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—rock wool. Weatherstripping—metal.

WINDOWS: Sash—double hung and storm. Glass—double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—bronze mesh.

STAIR: Treads—oak. Risers and stringers—birch.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile, Olean Tile Co.

WOODWORK: Doors—Colonial type. Garage doors—overhead, McKee Overhead Door Co.

HARDWARE: Brass.

PAINTING: All paints by Pratt & Lambert.

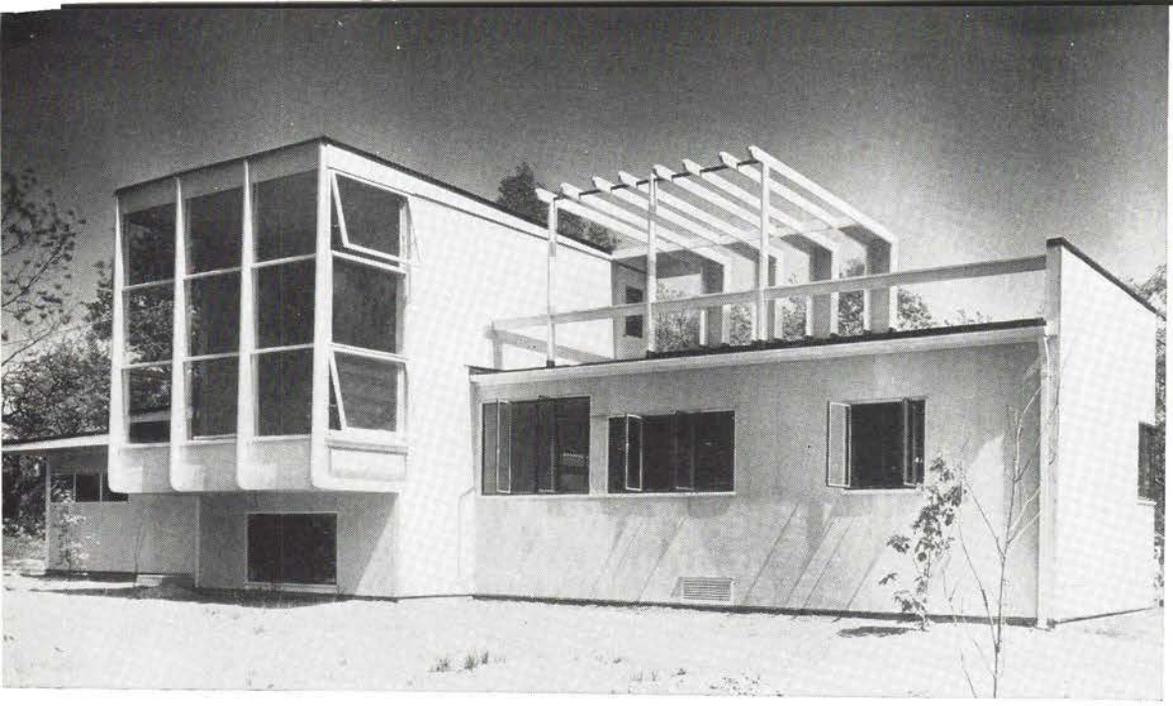
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—12-wire Red Seal, Neptune Meter Co.

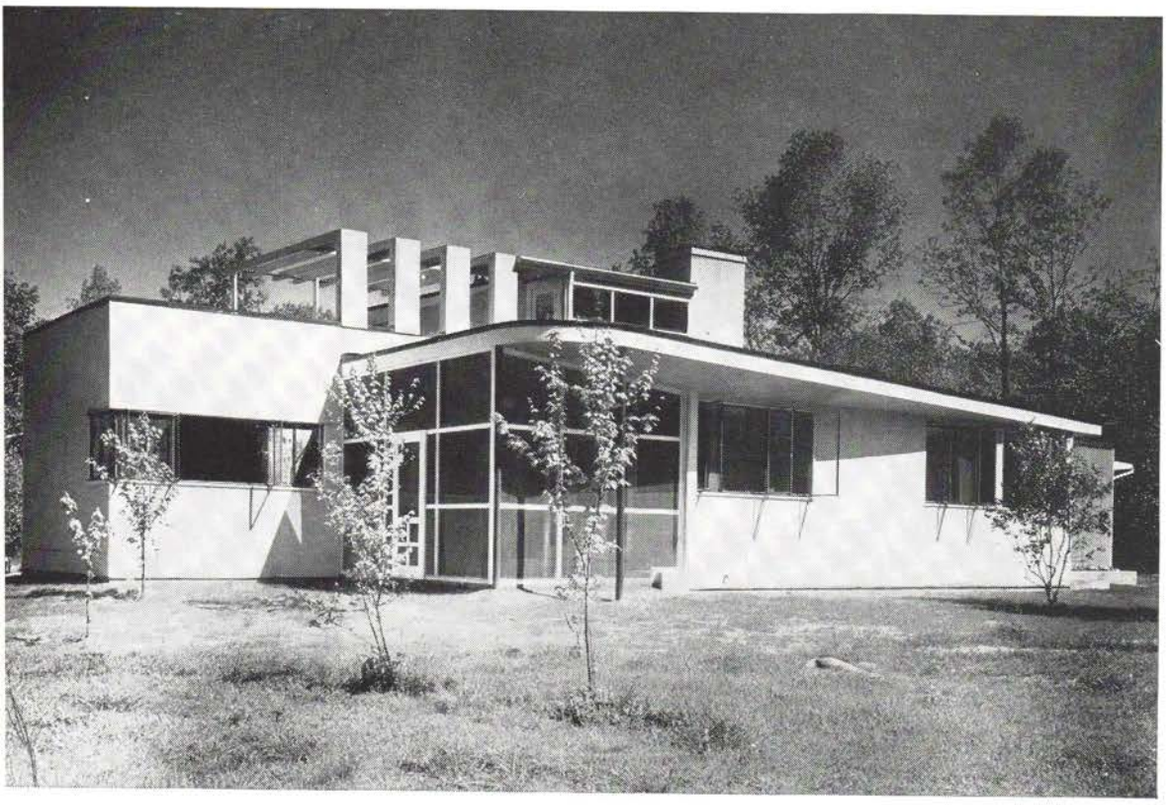
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—built-in.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Morton Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized iron.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Mueller 4-burner, gas fired system, filtered, humidified in winter only, L. J. Mueller Furnace Co. Kitchen fan—Pryne & Co.



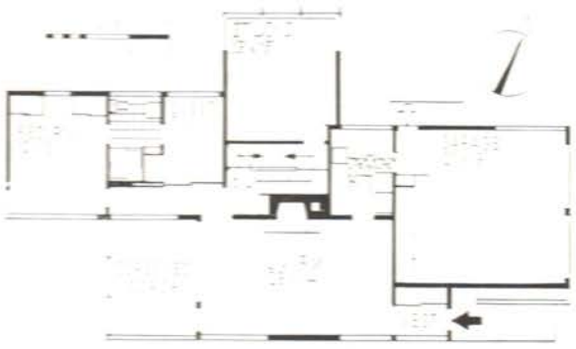


33. HOUSE FOR

MARY ELLIS, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

WILLIAM WILDE, ARCHITECT
SYLVIA WILDE, ASSOCIATE DESIGNER

A house more interesting for its details than for their combined effect. For example, the vestibule, living room and screened porch form a very successful unit inside and out, but this is so placed that it must serve as a thoroughfare to all other parts of the house. Similarly, the huge studio window is a striking and undoubtedly pleasant feature, yet the very multiplicity of such elements tends to defeat their effectiveness. The details have been studied with great care, and a number of new materials such as corrugated asbestos and cemestoboard have been appropriately used on the exterior. Cost: $9,000.



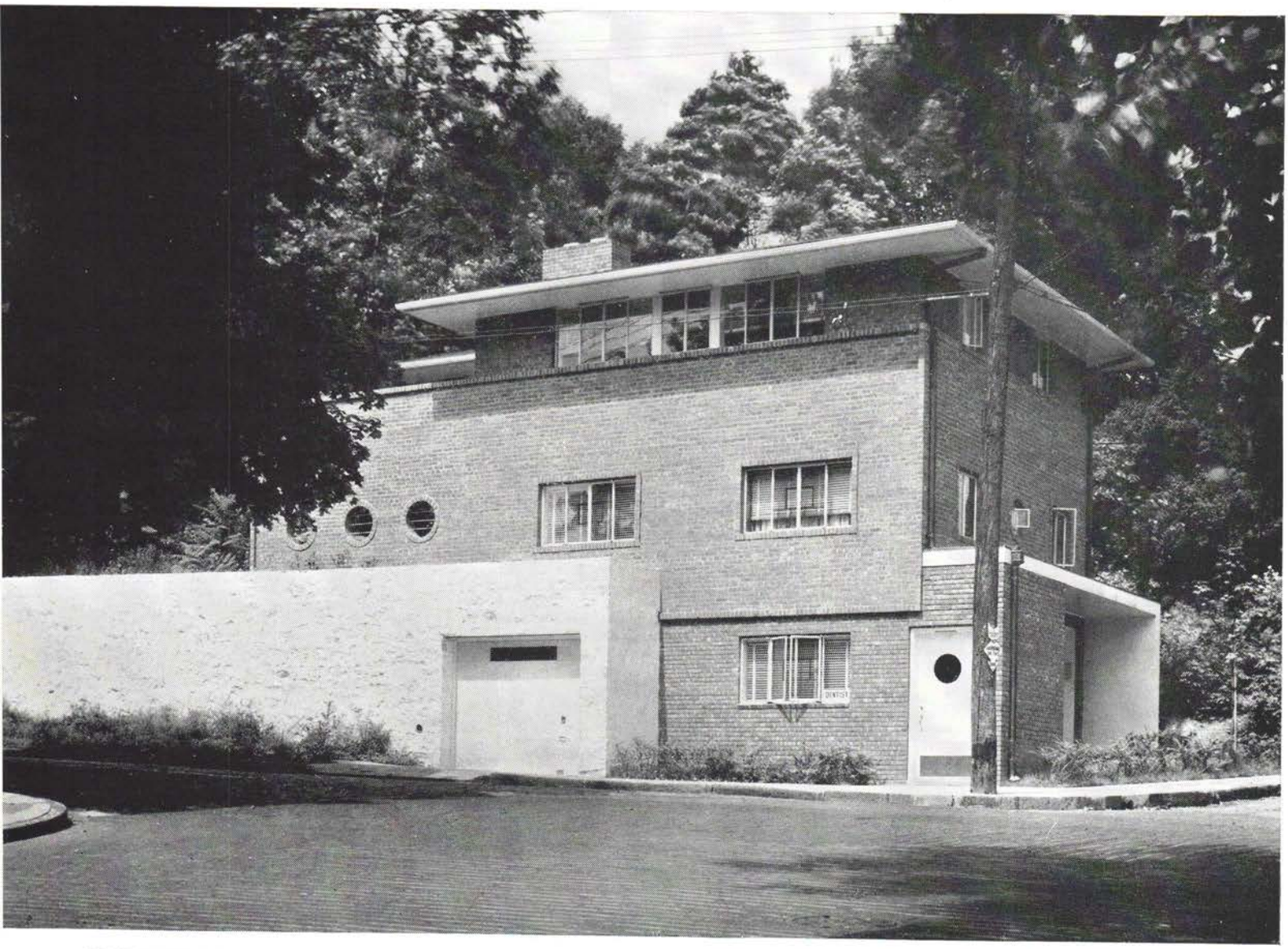
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—poured concrete. Waterproofing—Anti-Hydro for heater room, Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co.
STRUCTURE: Celotex Corp. Cemestoboard, 2 x 4 in. studs, 1 in. Balsam wool, Wood Conversion Co. and ½ in. Celotex Co. lath and plaster. Interior partitions—2 x 4 in. frame, ½ in. Celotex lath and plaster.
ROOF: Wood rafters covered with Celotex Corp. Vaporseal and Barrett Co. built-up roofing. Deck—covered with wood slats.
CHIMNEY: Cement brick with terra cotta flue lining. Damper—Donley Bros. Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Armco paintgrip, American Rolling Mill Co. Gutters—fir. Leaders—copper.
INSULATION: By Celotex Corp. and Wood Conversion Co.
WINDOWS: Sash and screens—Detroit Steel Products Co. Glass—double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room and bedrooms—oak. Halls, kitchen, bathrooms and studio—linoleum.
WOODWORK: Trim—white pine. Cabinets—Murphy Door Bed Co. Interior doors—Sturdibilt, flush, M. & M. Woodworking Co. Exterior doors—flush, figured gum. Garage doors—Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—Texolite, U. S. Gypsum Co. Floors—Minwax Co. Sash and trim—Devoe & Raynolds Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. Fixtures—Lightolier Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—electric. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Murphy Door Bed Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Morton Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper tube, Bridgeport Brass Co. Septic tank—Donley Bros. Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Heating, filtering, humidification, circulation, Gar Wood Industries, Inc. Hot water heater—General Electric Co.

HALL

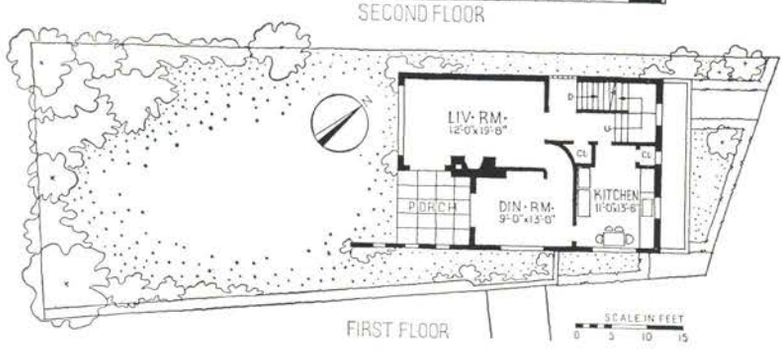
T. E. McCarthy Photos

34. HOUSE FOR DR. UGO MORANO STAPLETON, N. Y.



MATTHEW ROBERT LEIZER, ARCHITECT

The problem of incorporating a doctor's office in a residence is not uncommon; here it has been solved in an exemplary manner. The office and garage occupy the ground floor, the front of the garage being extended to form a retaining wall for the garden, which was graded up to the second floor level. This wall also serves to relieve the severity of a mass three stories in height. Living quarters on the upper floors function admirably, both as an independent unit, and in relation to the office and garage. Cost: $9,500.



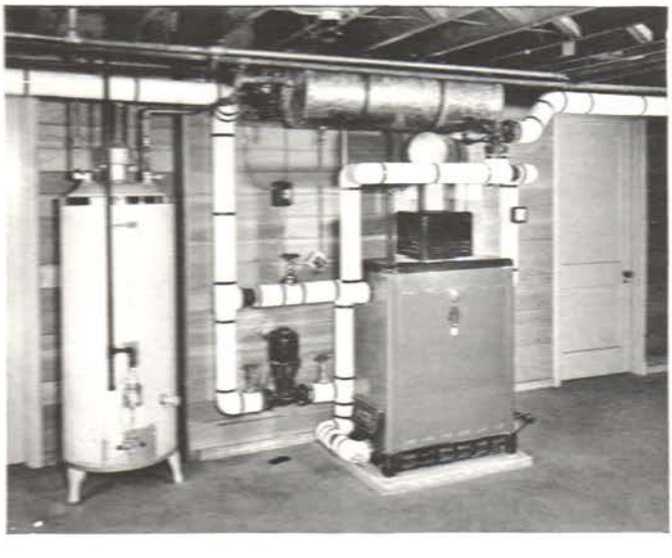
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick, furring, U. S. Gypsum Co. perforated rock lath, wire lath and gypsum plaster.
ROOF: Covered with asphalt shingles, Logan-Long.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and leaders—copper.
INSULATION: Walls—aluminum foil, Alfol Insulation Co., Inc. Ceiling—rock wool, Eagle-Picher Sales Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Fenestra steel, Detroit Steel Products Co. Glass—Pennvernon, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Glass block—Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living quarters—oak. Kitchen—linoleum. Offices—asphalt tile, Tile-Tex Co. Bathrooms—tile, Wheeling Tile Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Wallpaper by W. H. S. Lloyd Co., Imperial Paper & Color Corp., Richard E. Thibaut Co. and Wallhide paint by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
WOODWORK: Doors—flush, Johns-Manville Corp. Kitchen cabinets—Boro Wood Products Co.; worktops—Tracy Mfg. Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: By General Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Standard Gas Equipment Corp. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Sunbeam air conditioning unit, Fox Furnace Div., American Radiator Co. Hot water heater—John Wood Mfg. Co., Inc.

35. HOUSE FOR ROBERT T. CATLIN PORTLAND, OREGON

Frank L. Jones Photos

WHITEHOUSE AND CHURCH, ARCHITECTS



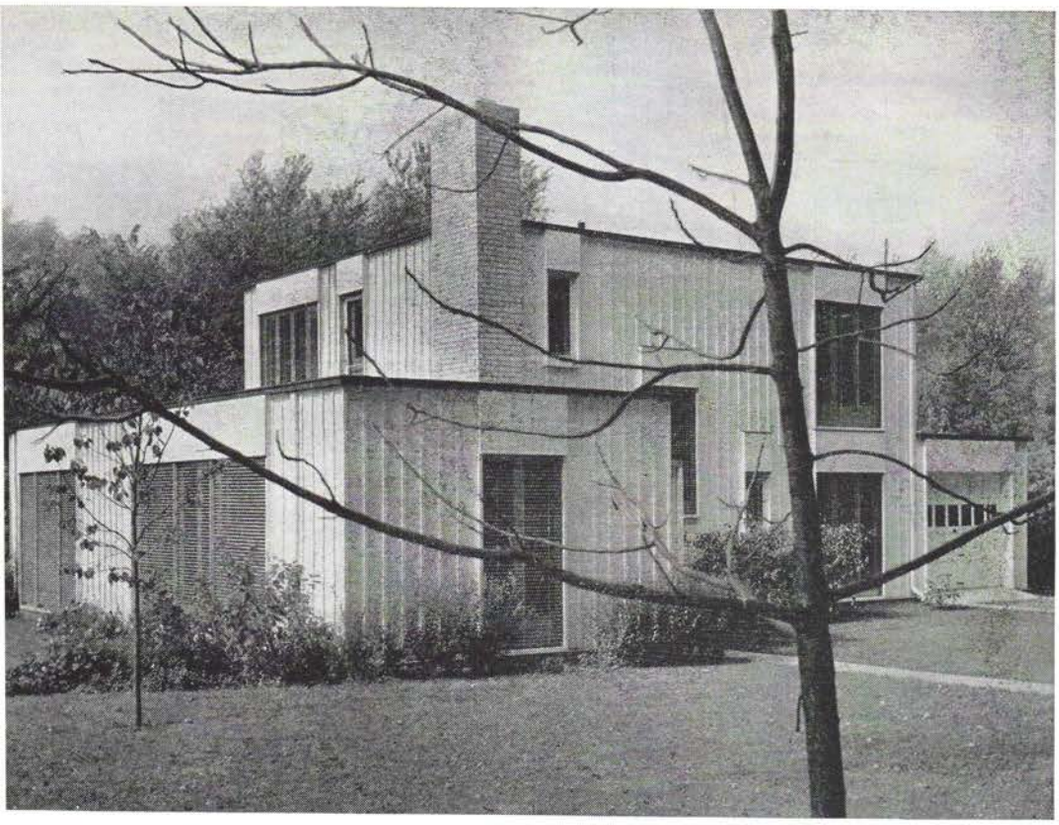
A scheme which ignores the common demand for a minimum of hall space in favor of greater advantages. Thus the elongated plan has made it possible to arrange all rooms, with but one unimportant exception, facing the view. By the same process privacy has been obtained for the street front. The illustration at the bottom shows a remarkably neat and compact heating installation. Cost: $12,500.

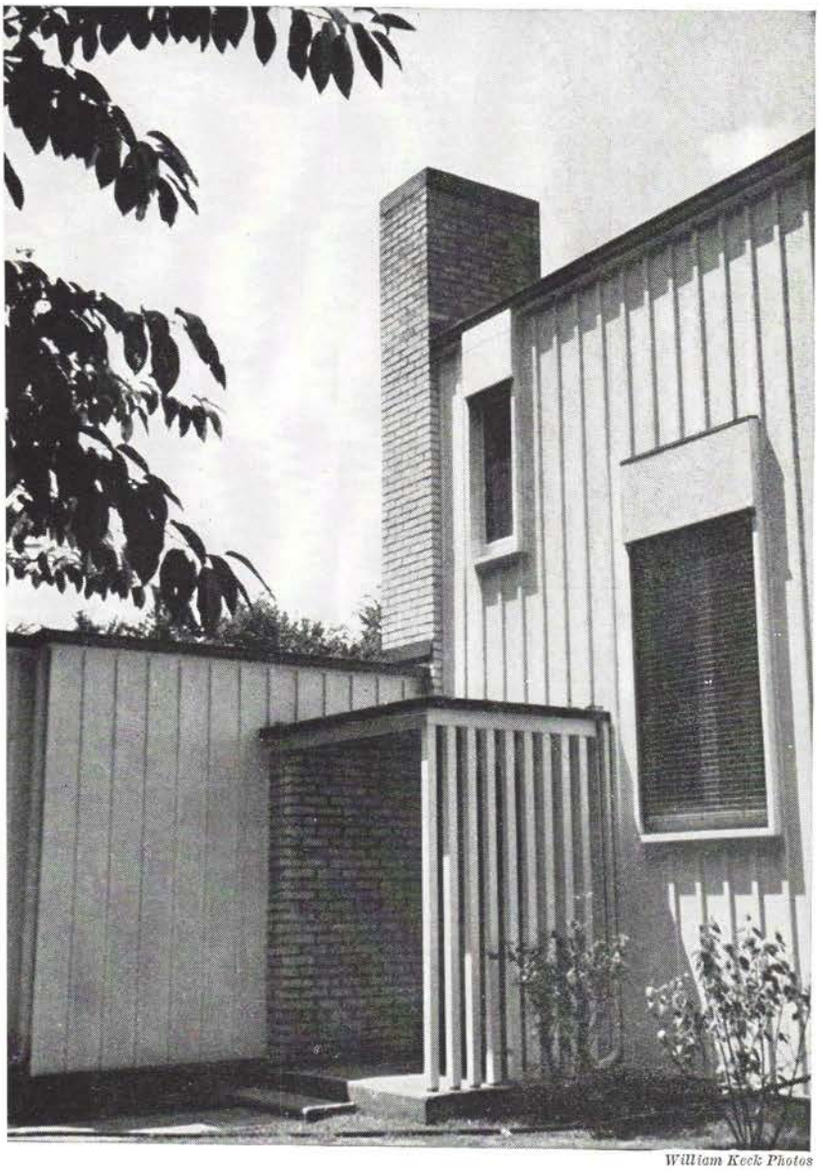
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and cellar floor—poured concrete.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—Oregon fir frame, brick veneer, red cedar siding, wood lath and plaster. Ceilings—Thermax, Celotex Corp., wood lath and plaster.
ROOF: Red cedar shingles over Brownskin and Copperskin sheathing paper. Angier Corp.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters and leaders—copper bearing galvanized tin, Pacific Metal Co.
INSULATION: Walls and ceiling (2nd floor)—Thermax, Celotex Corp. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—white oak, E. L. Bruce Co. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WOODWORK: Oregon fir to detail.
HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. Garage hardware by Richards & Wilcox Mfg. Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—General Electric Co. Fixtures—Baker-Barkon Corp.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Tappan Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Crane Co.
HEATING: System by De Temple Co. Boiler by Bastian-Morley Co. Hot water heater by Ruud Mfg. Co.

36. HOUSE FOR WILLIAM H. FRICKER WHITEWATER, WIS.

GEORGE FRED KECK, ARCHITEC





William Keck Photos

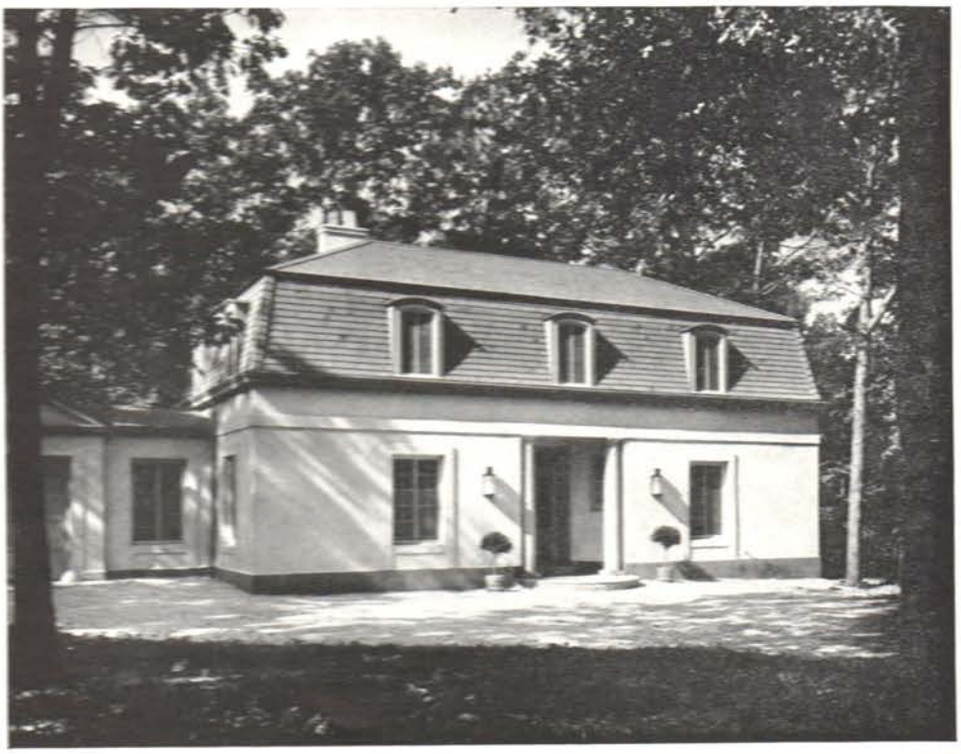
Asked for a thoroughly modern house in "steel, glass and concrete," the architect had to translate this demand into a scheme adapted to the technique available in a small Wisconsin town. Constructed on a conventional balloon frame, the unusual exterior results from the use of board and batten siding and outside venetian blinds with distinctive hoods. The property faces a street on the east; the ample dimensions of the lot, however, made it possible to place the living room with its long side to the south. Cubage: 26,900.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—vertical cedar siding with battens, diagonal sheathing, 2 x 4 in. studs, 16 in. o.c., Johns-Manville rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath.
ROOF: 3-ply built-up roofing, Johns-Manville, 80 lb. slate surface felt for light foot traffic.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Colonial Fireplace Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters and leaders—16 oz. copper.
INSULATION: Outside walls and roof—rock wool, Johns-Manville. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—wood, inswinging casement. Glass—plate and double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room, dining room and halls—carpet, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc. Kitchen and bath—linoleum.
WOODWORK: Interior doors—1-panel Miracle birch. Exterior doors—pine, flush. Garage door—Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: Pratt & Lambert paints.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX; Square D. Co. boxes, etc. Switches—Bakelite Co. Fixtures—V. Pearlman.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas, George D. Roper Co. Sink—Kohler Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Shower—Fiat Metal Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Morton Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized iron, copper bearing, Wheeling Steel Corp.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Forced warm air system, Waterman Waterbury; filtered air, humidification, 10 to 15° cooling obtained through use of exterior venetian blinds, Venetian Blind Co. Oil burner—Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Water heater—Everhot Heater Co.

37. HOUSE FOR W. STANLEY STRONG HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

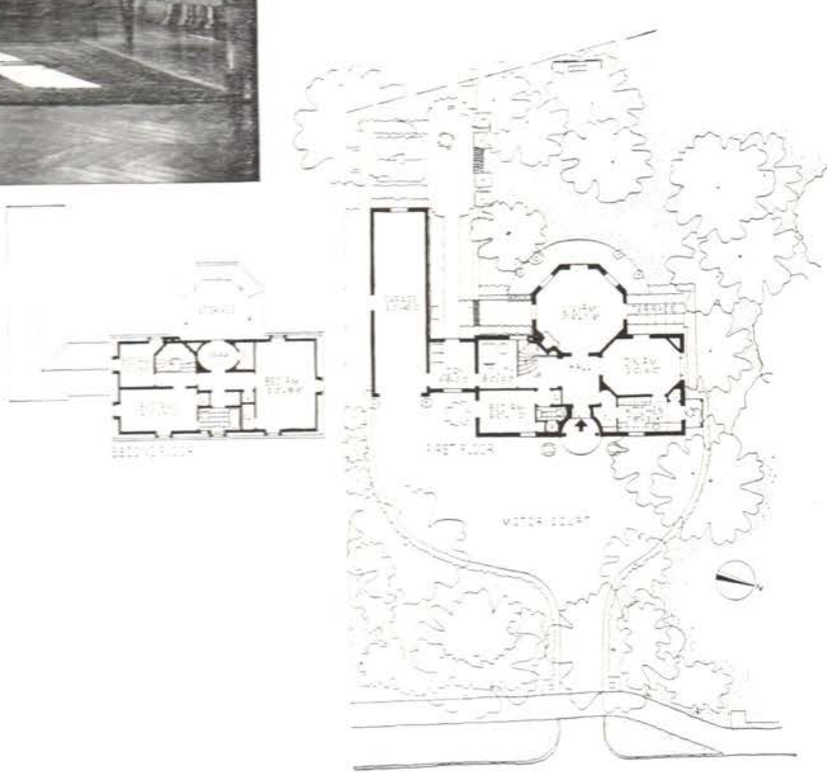
WILLIAM N. ALDERMAN, ARCHITECT



Hedrich-Blessing Photos

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—1 in. Portland cement stucco, 3 coat float finish, California Stucco Co., 8 in. Waylite concrete blocks, Chicago Waylite Co., 1 in. wood furring, ½ in. Balsam wool, Wood Conversion Co., gypsum lath and plaster. Floor construction—(1st.) 6 in. concrete slab, wire mesh, 2 x 2 in. wood sleepers, 1 in. rough flooring and 1 in. white oak flooring; (2nd) 1 in. oak strip flooring.
ROOF: Stained wood shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Galvanized iron, 26 gauge.
INSULATION: Outside walls—Balsam wool, Wood Conversion Co. Attic floor—rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—Sager Metal Weatherstrip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—wood casement. Glass—double strength, quality A. Screens—wood, bronze mesh.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Bathrooms—Micarta tub recess, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
HARDWARE: Brass, white china knobs, rim locks.
PAINTING: Walls—3 coats flat oil. Ceilings—calcimine. Floors—Dura-Seal, International Chemical Co. Sash—3 coats gloss enamel. Exterior trim—3 coats lead and oil.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—No-Fuze panel, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Switches—Hart & Hegeman.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and Refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Crane Co. Cabinets—Modern Steel Equipment Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Fixtures by Crane Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air system, filtering and humidifying, Bryant Heater Co. Hot water heater—McGraw Electric Co.



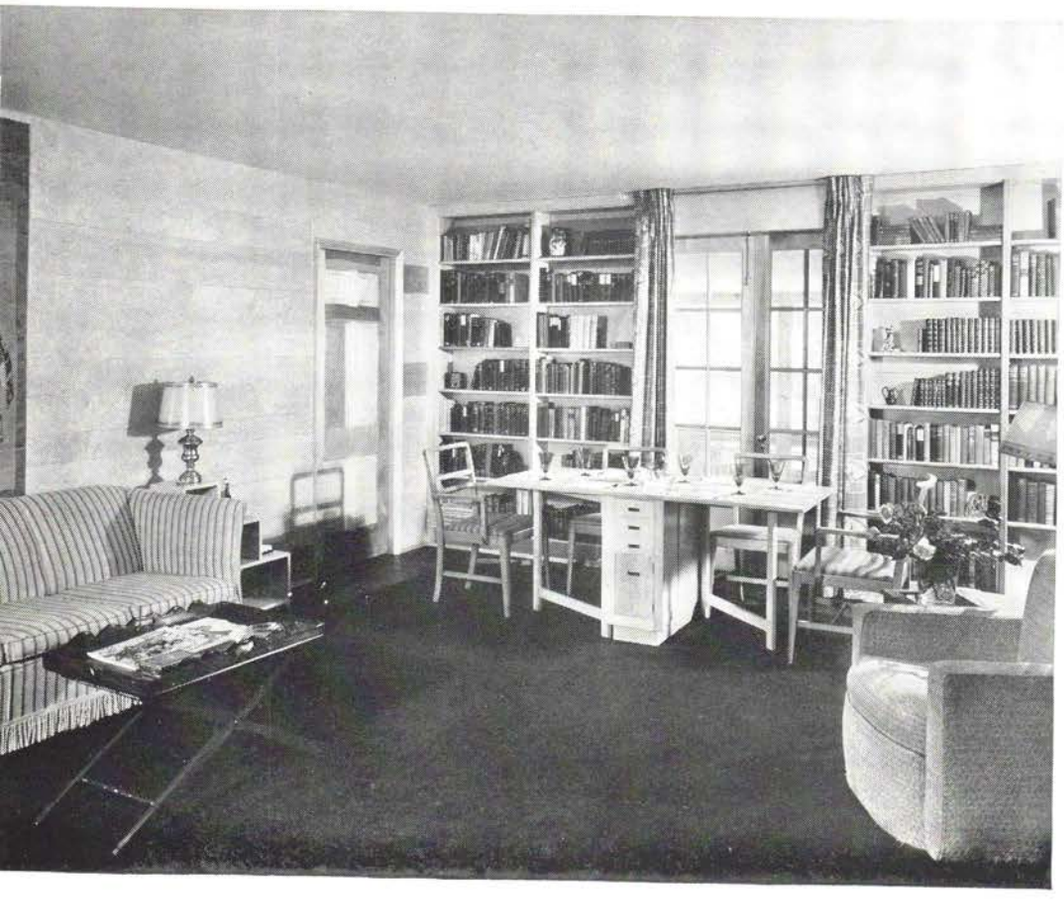
Interesting because it combines ultra-traditional formality with such modern devices as ground floor bedroom, a front kitchen and elimination of the basement, the house is surprisingly livable despite its stiff adherence to French Renaissance precedent. The main living area is at the rear, with high windows in the octagonal living room affording a view of the surrounding trees. Cost: $12,400, at 40 cents per cubic foot.

38. HOUSE FOR HUDSON MILNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

All Photos, Ernest Graham

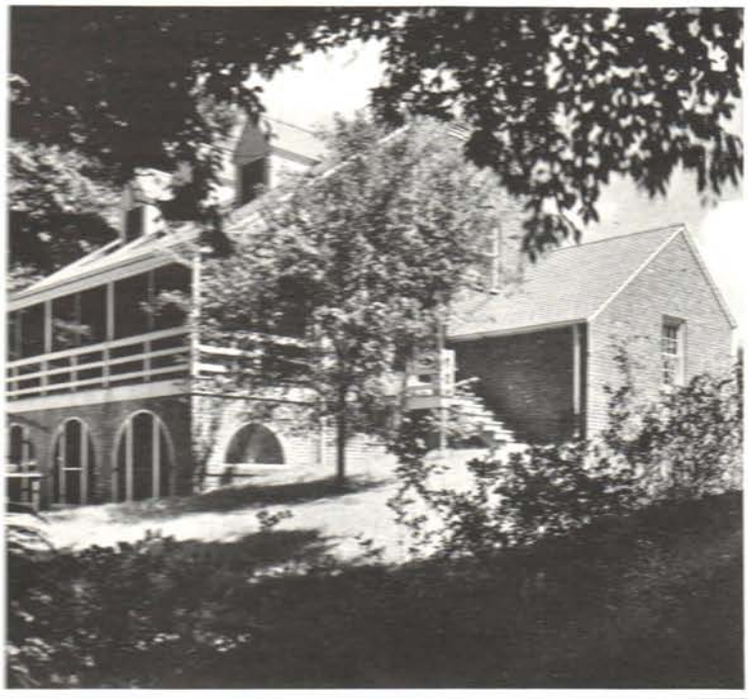
Both plans and photographs indicate that the architects produced a very generous and well-designed house for the money. The plan is admirable: circulation is excellent, closets are more than ample, and the relation of room sizes is good. Livability has been vastly increased by the inexpensive screened porch at the rear, and by the informal basement terrace which is joined to it by a stairway. The living-dining room is handsomely finished in white pine boards which form a warm background for the well-chosen furniture. Cubage: 24,000. Cost: $9,131.25.

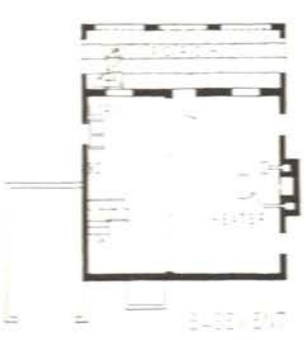
LIVING-DINING



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

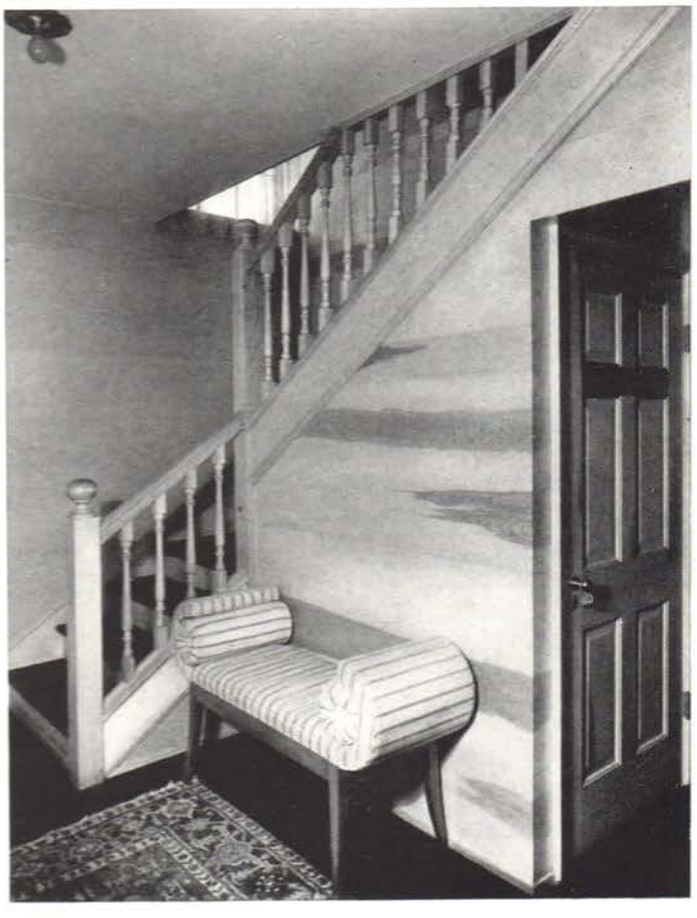
FOUNDATION: Walls—brick. Cellar floor—concrete. Waterproofing—Flintkote Co.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick veneer, 15 lb. felt, building paper, pine sheathing, studs, white pine boards. Floor construction—joists and antique oak decking.
ROOF: Asbestos shingles, Johns-Manville Corp.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Majestic Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—tin. Gutters and leaders—galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls, ceiling and roof—rock wool, American Rock Wool Co. Weatherstripping—Higgins Mfg. Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, wood. Glass—double strength, quality A.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room and halls—antique oak decking. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum. Bedrooms—pine.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room and kitchen—pine paneling. Bedrooms and halls—plaster. Bathrooms—linoleum.
PAINTING: Walls, ceilings and sash—Dutch Boy, National Lead Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Bryant Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—white pine.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron, Alabama Pipe Co. Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline tubing, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Gas furnace, winter air conditioned, fan filter, humidifier, Meyer Furnace Co.





PORCH

HALL



39. HOUSE FOR PROFESSOR HARRY SLOCHOWER ANDOVER, N. J.

KAROLA BLOCH, DESIGNER

WM. FRIEDMAN, COLLABORATOR

An excellent design for a summer and week-end house, simple enough to be constructed by local carpenters and employing stock elements which are universally available. Here the slope was used to provide inexpensive garage and storage space under the house. The plan is compact and workable; the combination of living, dining and porch space should make for pleasant summer living. Cubage: 15,700. Cost: $3,300.

I. Spektor Photos

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—redwood siding, Sisalkraft Co. paper, studs, fir plywood, Fir Plywood Mfg. Assn. Interior partitions—studs, plywood and paint. Floor construction—joists, building paper and pine. Ceilings—Homasote, Homasote Co. and pine flush boards.

ROOF: Covered with 3-ply asphalt, Barrett Co.

CHIMNEY: Fieldstone, fire clay flue lining. Damper—H. W. Covert Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—16 oz. copper and galvanized iron gravel stop.

INSULATION: Roof—vented air space between Homasote ceiling and roof.

WINDOWS: Sash—wood, double hung, Bosmann & Casson. Frame—Williams & Hibler. Glass—double strength, quality A.

STAIR: Treads—redwood. Stringers—fir.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Living rooms and halls—pine. Bedrooms, kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.

WOODWORK: Doors and trim—Morgan Sash & Door Co. Some specially made by Williams and Hibler.

HARDWARE: By Skillman Hardware Co.

PAINTING: Interior paints by Lowe Bros.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Philgas Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co.

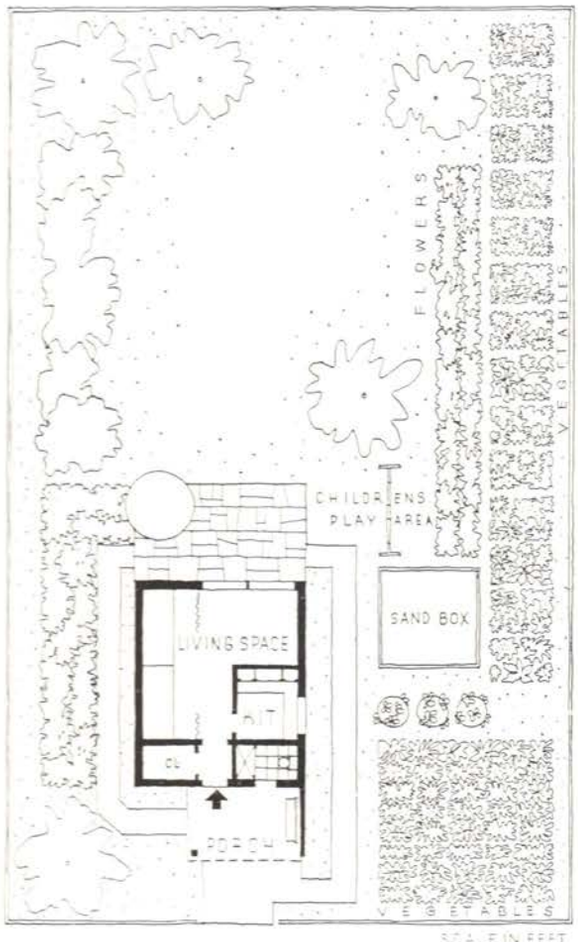
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper tubing, Mueller Brass Co.

40. DANISH COLONY GARDEN HOUSE

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1939

IB KOFOD, ARCHITECT

Built at the New York World's Fair as an example of the houses in the popular "colony gardens" of Denmark, this cottage represents the ultimate in minimal planning. Architecturally impeccable, the exterior encloses a unit about 15 x 18 ft.; intended for a family of four. Sleeping accommodations are lumped together in a curtained space without outside ventilation, reducing the remainder of the living space to a corridor and an area about 6 x 8 ft. Access to the shower-wash room is from the open porch. This interesting product of the "middle way" is presumably intended for summer use only, as it is impossible to see how four persons could use quarters so confined without supplementary outdoor space.

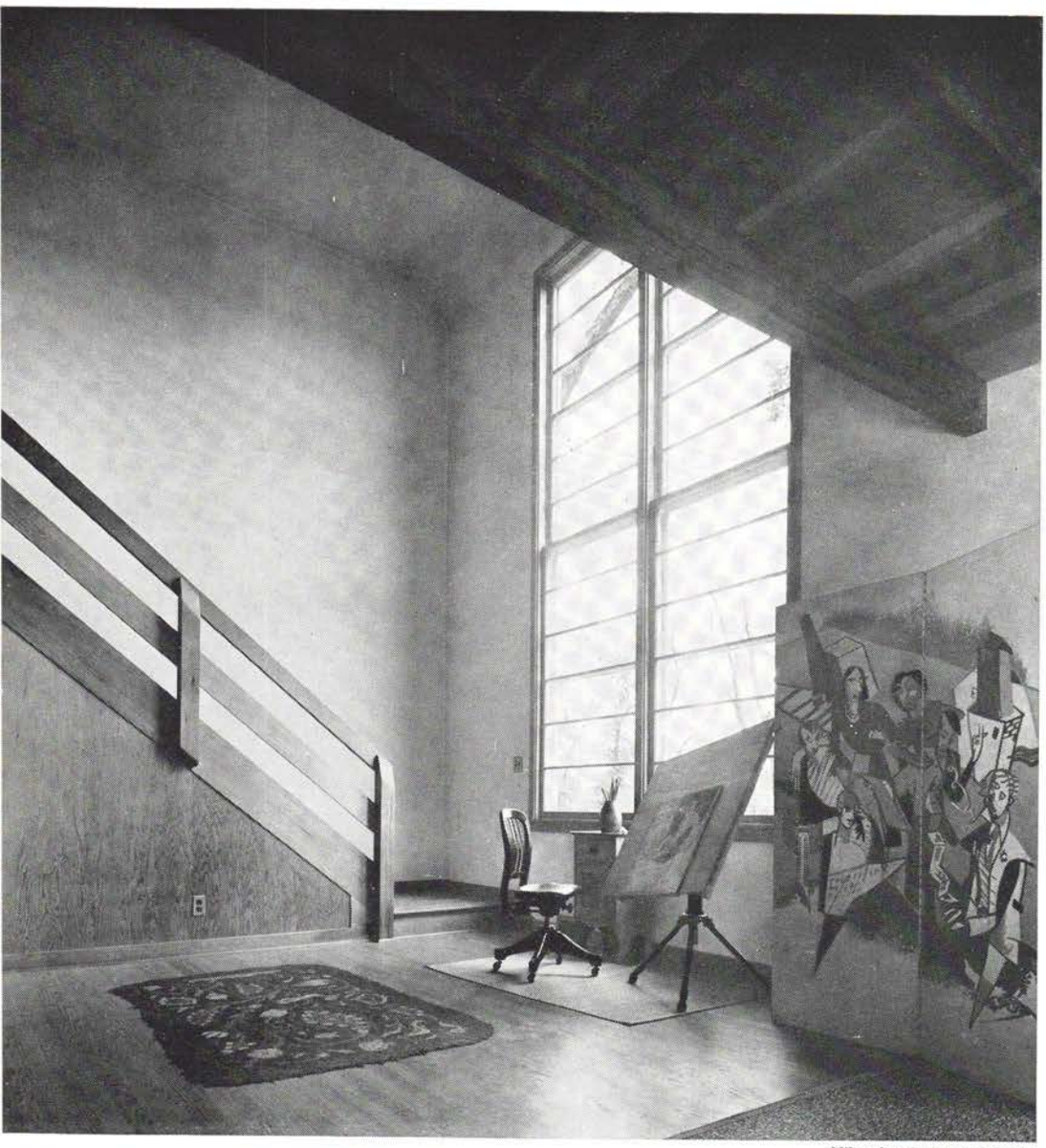


FLOOR & PLOT PLAN

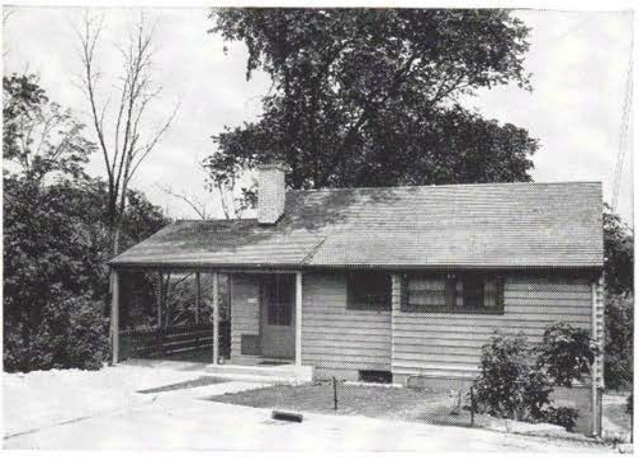
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—Cypress T. & G. boards, random widths. 2 x 4 in. studs. 4 x 4 in. corner posts; inside sheetrock. Flooring—N.C. pine on 2 x 8 in. rafters.
ROOF: 2 x 6 in. rafters. 16 in. on center. Rolled roofing.
WINDOWS: Wood casement, stock size.
WALL COVERINGS: Wallpaper by Wolf Bros.
FURNITURE: By Sachs Quality Furniture, Inc.
WOODWORK: Doors—cypress V-joint outside, ¼ in. plywood inside.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Duocrat unit, composed of Monel cabinet sink and American Stove Co. Magic Chef gas range. International Nickel Co. Hot water heater—Hot Point electric, Edison-General Electric Appliance Co.

41. HOUSE FOR STELLA HARLOS MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Milwaukee Commercial Photos



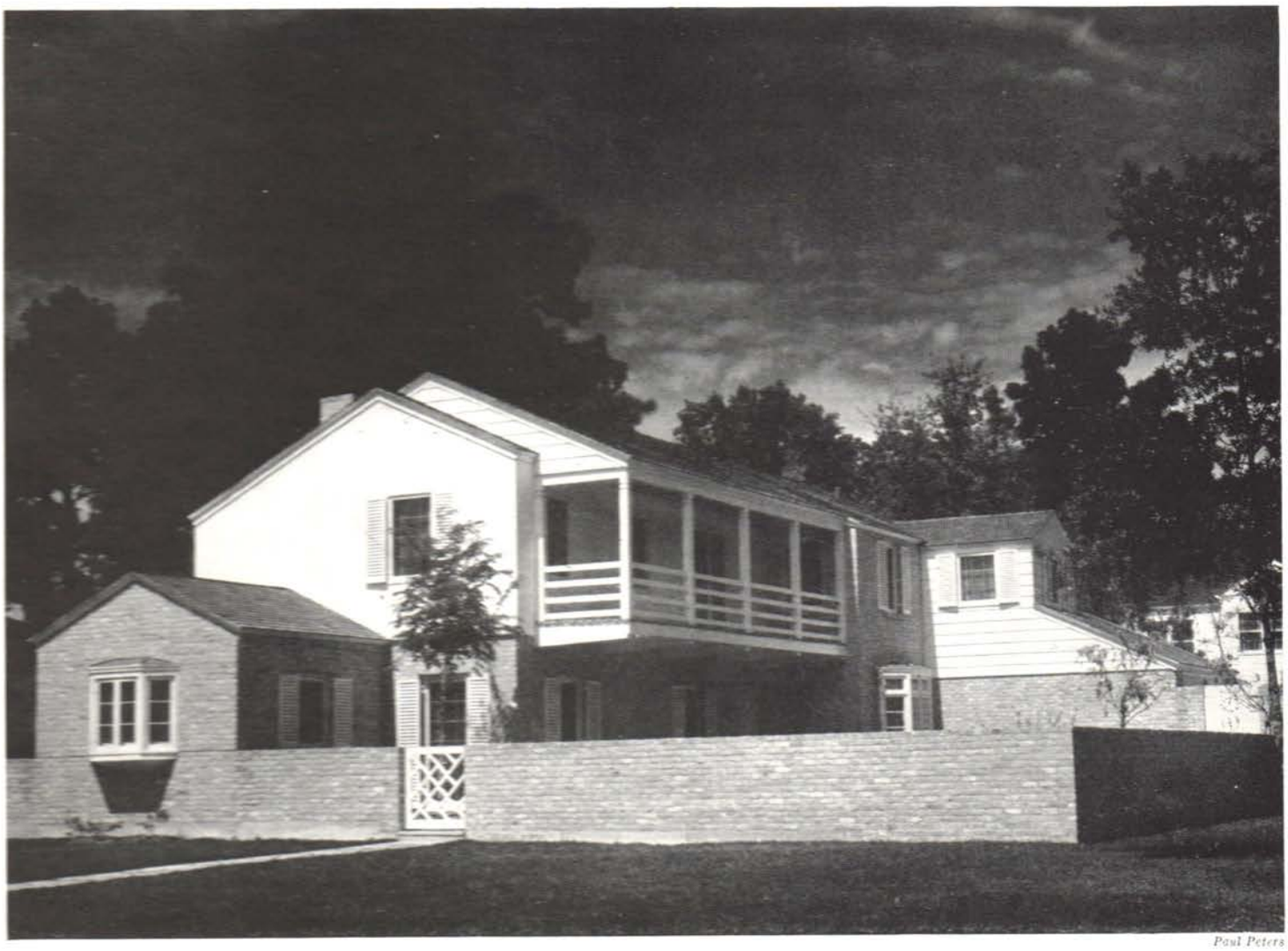
FRANK KIRKPATRICK INC. DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS

In this house the standard hillside plan has been done in reverse, with the entrance on an upper level, and a large studio-living room on the ground floor. The large window in the two-story portion of this room has been simply provided by the use of oversize double-hung sash. The house was designed for a young professional woman; no provision for a servant was made. Cost: $4,350.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Concrete blocks on concrete footings.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—cypress bevel siding, 15 lb. felt, yellow pine sheathing, white fir studs, plaster on rock lath, U. S. Gypsum Co. Interior partitions—studs, rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—joists, sub-floor and finish flooring. Ceiling of living room—exposed sub-floor beams.
ROOF: Covered with red cedar shingles.
CHIMNEY: Brick, Acme Brick Co., glazed tile flue lining.
SHEET METAL WORK: All Armco 26 gauge iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Walls—2 in. rock wool. Ceilings—4 in. Gimco, General Insulating & Mfg. Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—white pine, double hung; balances by Milwaukee Metal Weather Strip Co. Glass—single strength, quality B, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—red oak. Bedroom (main) select fir. Kitchen—asphalt tile on concrete. Bathroom—linoleum. Utility room—concrete slab.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co. and Lockwood Hardware Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Trim, floors and fir plywood walls—wax, Minwax Co. Exterior walls—2 coats stain, Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Hart & Hegeman. Fixtures—Moe Bros.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Gotham Universal Range Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—The John Douglas Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by The John Douglas Co.
HEATING: Gas fired furnace, Bryant Heater Co. Hot water heater—Ruud Mfg. Co.

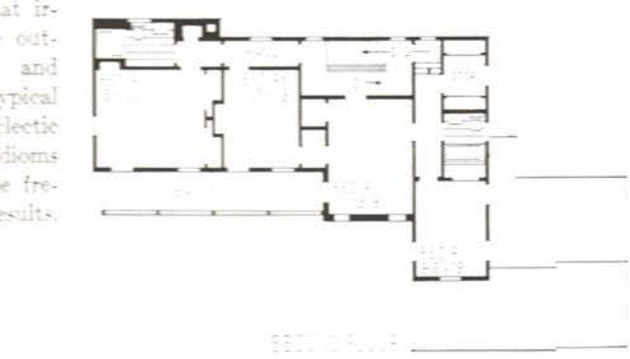
42. HOUSE FOR DR. THOMAS W. BURKE HOUSTON, TEXAS



Paul Peters

TALBOTT WILSON AND IRWIN MORRIS, ARCHITECTS

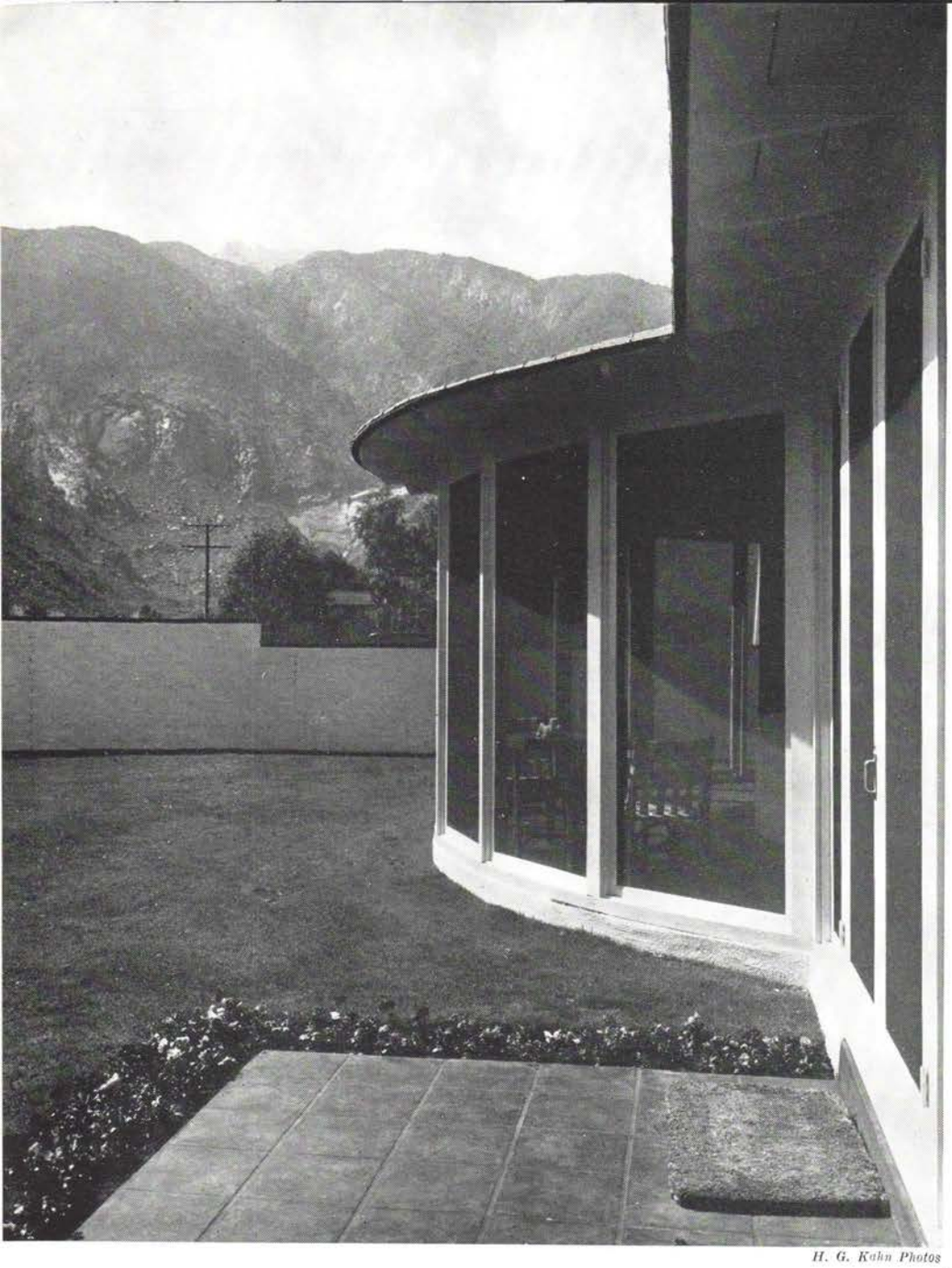
Essentially a simple and workable relationship of rooms, the somewhat irregular plan is expressed on the outside by the variety of forms and materials. The general effect is typical of the Southwest, where an eclectic mixture of Colonial and modern idioms with the native ranch house style frequently produces pleasant results. Cubage: 24,000. Cost: $13,800.



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

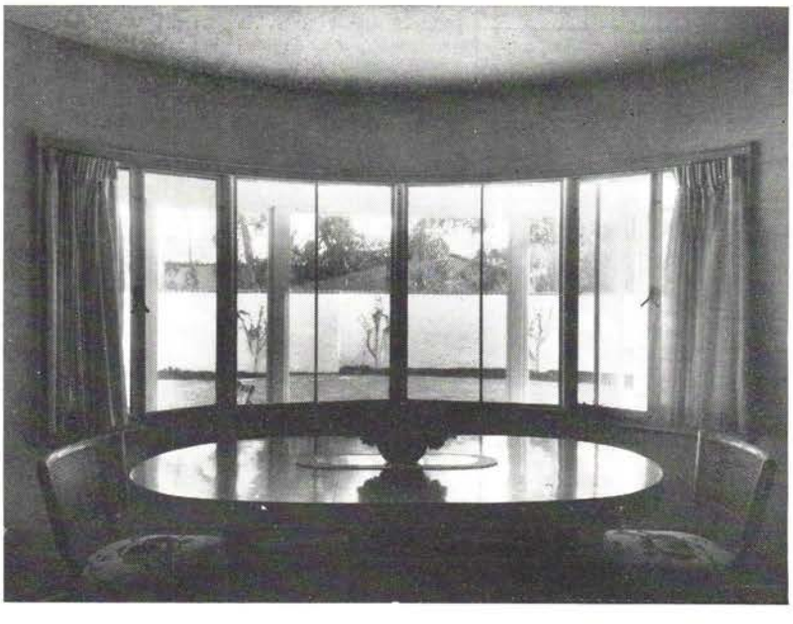
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick veneer, studs, storm sheathing and gypsum board. Floor construction—(1st.) screeds set in mastic on concrete, strip oak finish flooring; (2nd.) sub-floor and oak finish flooring. Ceilings—gypsum board suspended with United States Gypsum Company clip system.
ROOF: No. 1 Perfection cedar shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Galvanized iron, Armco, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Attic floor—4 in. rock wool bats. Johns-Manville Corp. Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weather Strip Corp.
WINDOWS: Sash — cypress. Glass — double strength, quality B. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Corp. Screens—16 mesh copper.
WOODWORK: Doors—Huttig Mfg. Co. Garage doors—Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—3 coats Textone and Texolite on Sheetrock, U. S. Gypsum Co. Sash—3 coats paint, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Despard, Pass & Seymour.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink and laundry sink—Kohler Co. Cabinets—pine.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Lavatory and toilet—W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co. Tub—Kohler Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper, American Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Hot air heating system; attic and kitchen fan. Radiators—Clow Gasteam Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Day & Night Heater Co.

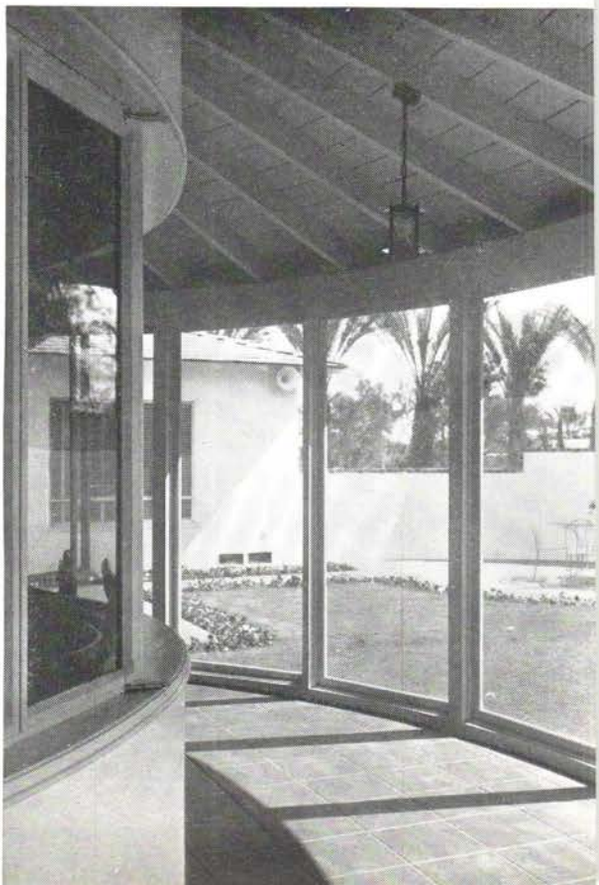
43. HOUSE FOR



H. G. Kahn Photos

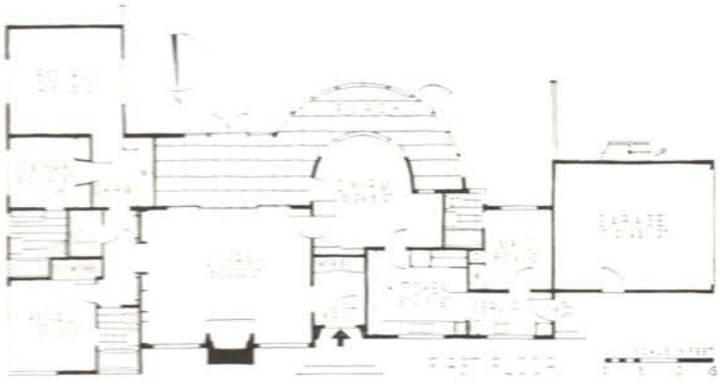
DINING ROOM

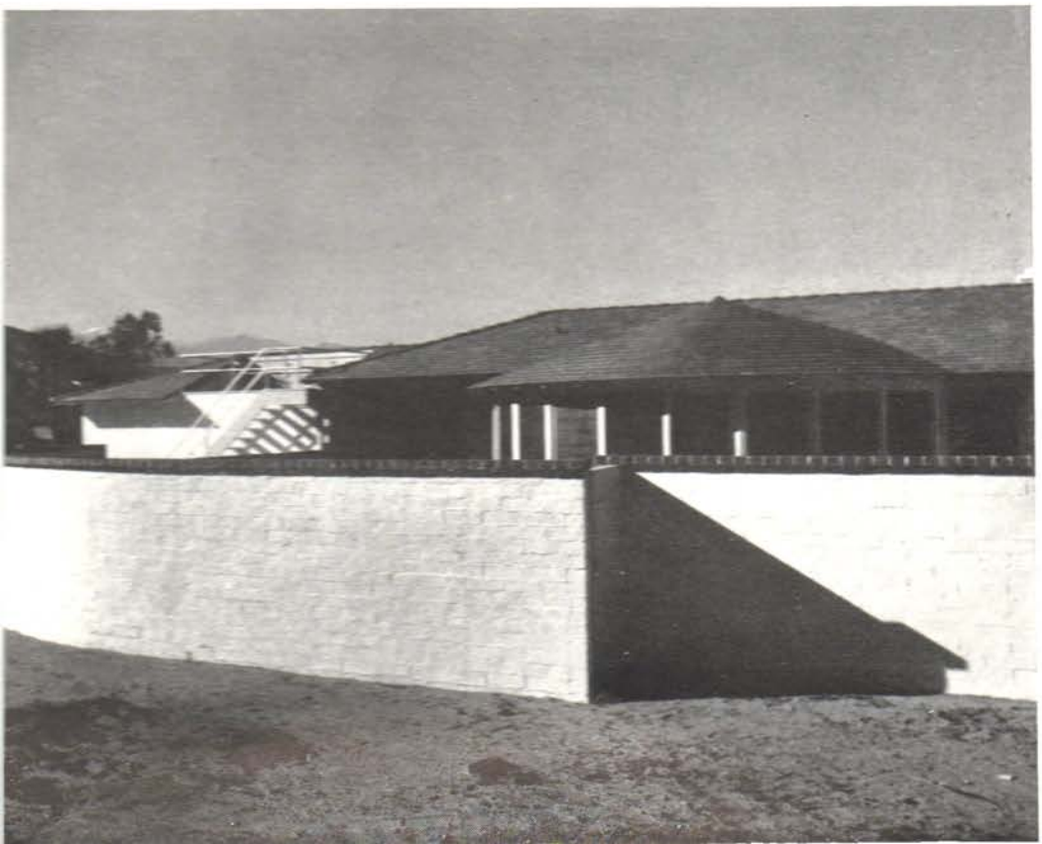




A. ROSENFIELD PALM SPRINGS, CAL. PAUL LÁSZLÓ, DESIGNER

An interesting one-story scheme in which the house derives much of its character from the garden wall which completely encloses the large living space at the rear. This wall forms an extension of the gray-white exterior of the house, while a low-pitch roof of blue tile further emphasizes the horizontal quality of the design. On the arrangement of storage space the architect states: "I eliminated all the closet spaces in this house and used built-in cabinets wherever possible. Though this arrangement may seem too continental, it is very convenient to have clearly defined spaces for the storage of various articles." A long screen porch on the south protects living and dining rooms from the hot sun. Worthy of note is the sun-deck built into the garage roof, and reached by an outside stair. Cost: $12,900.





CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls — continuous reenforced concrete.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—stucco over 16 gauge galvanized wire mesh, 15 lb. asphalt saturated felt, 18 gauge wire over 2 x 4 studs, 16 in. o.c.; inside—3 coats plaster on keyhole lath over 1 in. mesh 20 gauge galvanized wire.
ROOF: Light-weight interlocking shingle tile, Gladding, McBean & Co.
INSULATION: Ceilings—Celotex Corp. Weatherstripping, Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Fenetron steel, Lee Miller & Co. Glass—double strength, quality A, American Window Glass Co. Glass block—Pittsburgh Corning Corp. Venetian blinds—Steel-Flex, Venetian Blind Development Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Dining room and bathrooms—sheet rubber over plywood panels, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Kitchen and maid's room—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room and entrance hall—vertical grain Oregon pine and plaster. Dining room and bedrooms—grasscloth. Kitchen and bathrooms—Sanitas, Standard Coated Products Corp.
WOODWORK: Exterior doors—vertical grain Oregon pine, planked, glazed. Interior doors—slab. Garage door—overhead, Oregon pine, Wread Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Exterior—Bondex, Reardon Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Hemco, Bryant Electric Co. Kitchen fan—Westwind, West Window Corp.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures Briggs Beautyware, Briggs Mfg. Co. Accessories and cabinet—Hallenscheid & McDonald.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Frazer forced air system, thermostatic control, H. R. Basford Co. Heater in bathroom—Thermadore, Thermadore Electrical Mfg. Co.: utility room—No. 32 Hoyt and Cordova cabinet model for service porch—Hoyt Heater Co.

44. HOUSE FOR DONALD M. PATTISON SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO

MAXWELL A. NORCROSS, ARCHITECT

The architect comments: "City restrictions set the driveway on the west side of the property. The lot faces south, and the property is 45 ft. deeper on the west side than on the east, which almost necessitated the location of the garage and motor court as shown. The shape of the plan permits an interesting garden treatment at the front of the house, overlooked by living room and dining room windows. The approach across the property to the front entrance is perhaps not as stereotyped as in many houses of the size." Cubage: 38,690. Cost: $15,000.

Barnhill Photos

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Haydite block, Haydite Co. Waterproofing—Master Builders Co.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—wood shingles, Sisalkraft Co. building paper, pine ship lap sheathing, studs, rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—joists, sub-floor and oak finish flooring.

ROOF: Covered with wood shingles. Deck—T. & G. pine covered with zinc.

CHIMNEY: Damper—Donley Bros. Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Zinc. Gutters and leaders—Toncan metal, Republic Steel Corp. Ducts—galvanized iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls, attic floor and garage ceiling—rock wool, W. C. Poe Co. Ground floor, garage walls—Reynolds Corp. Maid's room and study—Temlock, Armstrong Cork Co. Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—white pine, double hung. Glass—double strength, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak, carpet covered. Kitchen—linoleum.

WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Living room ceiling, kitchen and bathroom walls—Sanitas, Standard Coated Products Co. Bathrooms—Linowall wainscot, Armstrong Cork Co.

HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.

PAINTING: Floor—wax, Minwax Co. Sash—enamel. Exterior walls—lead and oil.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—knob and tube. Switches—toggle, Harvey Hubbell, Inc. Fixtures—Hamilton Lighting Studios.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co.

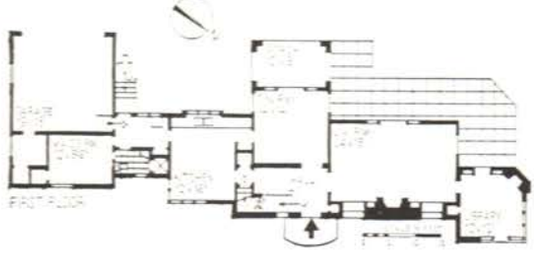
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Anaconda copper, American Brass Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Bryant winter air conditioning system, Bryant Heater Co. Grilles—Independent Grille Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Rex, Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

45. HOUSE FOR BERT E. TAYLOR ARCADIA, CAL.

Louis B. Ziegler Photos

KENNETH A. GORDON, ARCHITECT



An excellent plan for the climate, affording through ventilation in every room; generous window areas provide plenty of light and an outlook in several directions. The exterior follows the customary "ranch house" style, with the usual mixture of more contemporary features. Cubage: 40,316. Cost: $13,100.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and piers—continuous concrete. Waterproofing—Yellow and Red Label Suconem, Super-Concrete Emulsions, Ltd.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—2 x 4 in. studs, brick veneer, Simons Brick Co., 1 x 6 in. solid sheathing, 15 lb. felt, exterior plaster and stucco.

ROOF: Rafters, 2 x 6 in., 24 in. o.c., sheathing, 15 lb. felt covered with red cedar shakes, Monarch Roofing Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: All 26 gauge Copraloy, W. C. Taylor Co.

INSULATION: Ceilings—4 in. rock wool, Johns-Manville.

WINDOWS: Sash—wood, casement. Glass—quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—16 gauge galvanized iron mesh.

STAIR: Treads—oak. Risers and stringers—Douglas fir.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—white oak, E. L. Bruce Co. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile, Gladding, McBean & Co.

WALL COVERINGS: Living room and library—white pine vertical boarding; remainder—integral colored stucco, La Habra Stucco Co. Bathrooms—Sanitas, Standard Coated Products Corp.

WOODWORK: Interior trim—white pine and Douglas fir.

HARDWARE: By Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. Garage doors—Holmes Mfg. Co.

PAINTING: All paints by W. P. Fuller Co. Stucco and cement wash by La Habra Stucco Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—knob and tube. Switches—Bryant Electric Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Dishwasher—General Electric Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Shower doors—Windsor Shower Door Co. Cabinet—Master Products Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized steel.

HEATING: Forced air system, gas, Payne Furnace & Supply Co. Auxiliary heat in bathrooms, Thermador Electric Mfg. Co.

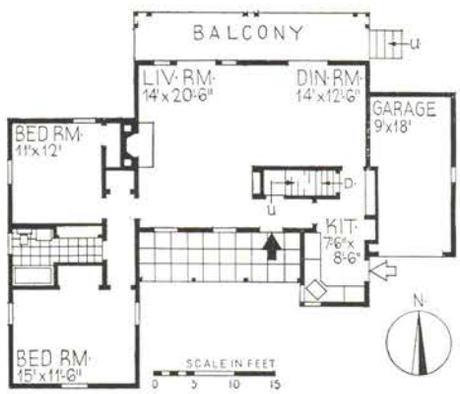
46. HOUSE FOR TURNER BRIDGES JACKSON, TENN.

J. FRAZER SMITH INC., ARCHITECTS
W. D. McKINNIE, JR., ASSOCIATE

A modest dwelling, whose plan recalls that on page 244. Bedrooms and kitchen are of minimum size, with all possible space reserved for the living-dining room. A cantilevered balcony extends this area, and shelters a terrace on the slope below. The unpretentious exterior is pleasant and appropriate. Cubage: 24,790. Cost: $5,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

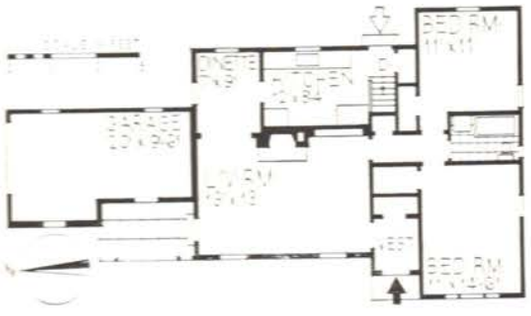
FOUNDATION: Walls, footings and cellar floor—concrete. Waterproofing—cement grout float on exposed and filled walls.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—rough hewn cypress shakes, building paper, sheathing, studs, rock lath and plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co. Interior partitions—rock lath and plaster on wood studs. Floor construction—wood joist, oak finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with composition shingles.
INSULATION: Attic floor—4 in. rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—white pine, cypress sills, double hung and casement.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile.
WOODWORK: Trim, cabinets and exterior doors—white pine. Interior doors—fir. Garage doors—built-up slab, overhead type.
HARDWARE: By National Brass Co.
PAINTING: Floors—E. L. Bruce Co. penetrating finish. Exterior walls—shingle dip, Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—Romex, General Cable Corp. Switches—painted Bakelite.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Winter air conditioning, thermostat, humidifier, furnace and coal stoker, Williamson Heater Co.



47. HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Jessie Tarbox Beals

CHARLES GLASER, ARCHITECT



The scheme of this house is fundamentally the same as that on the opposite page, the main difference being that the architect has chosen to place the kitchen at the rear. With a garage entrance at the side, it was possible to provide a covered terrace off the living room, and to elongate the front elevation in the conventional Colonial manner. Cubage: 24,000. Cost: $7,600.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—concrete block. Cellar floor—cement on cinder fill.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—wood shingles, building paper, wood sheathing, studs, rock wool insulation, wire lath and plaster. Floor construction—wood beams, sub-floor, white oak finish flooring. Ceiling—wire lath and plaster.

ROOF: Rafters, sheathing, Johns-Manville rock wool insulation, covered with slate.

CHIMNEY: Brick, terra cotta lining. Damper—H. W. Covert Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Anaconda copper throughout. American Brass Co.

INSULATION: Outside walls and roof—rock wool, Johns-Manville Corp.

WINDOWS: Sash—Curtis Cos., Inc. Glass—double strength, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathroom—tile, Franklin Tile Co.

WOODWORK: All material by Curtis Cos., Inc.

PAINTING: All paints by Devoe & Raynolds.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Fixtures by Port Chester Lighting Fixture Co.

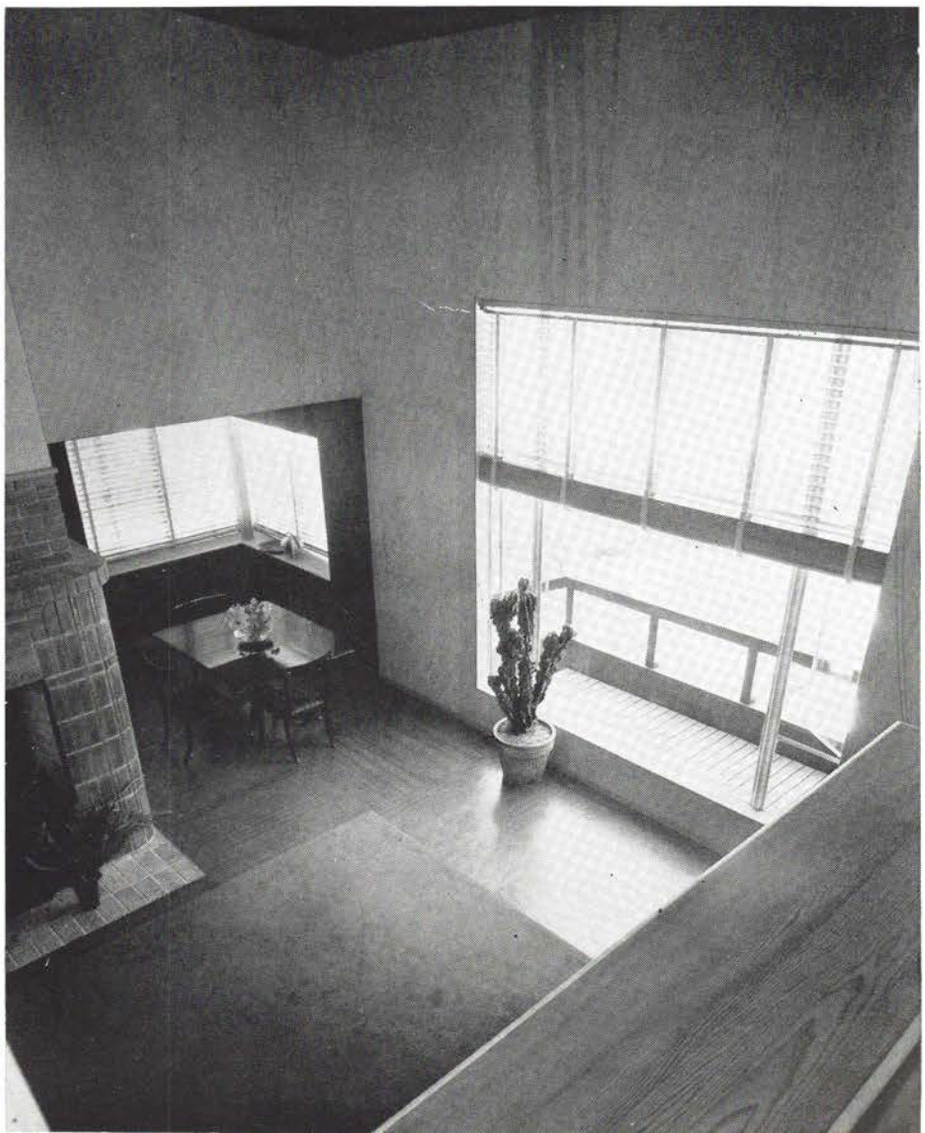
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Boro Woodworking Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—brass, Anaconda, American Brass Co.

HEATING: Filtering and humidifying system, Reynolds Corp. Oil burner—Electrol, Inc. Radiators—American Radiator Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

48. HOUSE FOR



The central feature of this house is a two-story living room. As in the scheme on page 250, the stairs are located in this room, here screened by a bookcase and cabinet. Bedrooms open off a balcony, and extend out over the first floor porch. Wood forms the chief interior and exterior finish; the consistent use of redwood does much to discipline the rather unruly exterior. Cost: $7,950.

DR. HAROLD CARTER, BERKELEY, CAL. MICHAEL GOODMAN, ARCHITECT

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and cellar floor—reenforced concrete. Waterproofing—membrane, Paraffine Cos.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, sheathing, building paper, siding, and natural redwood. Interior partitions—white pine wallboard. Floor construction—joists, Harbor Plywood Co. industrial plywood planks over diagonal sheathing.

ROOF: Covered with tar and gravel 4-ply, Paraffine Cos.

CHIMNEY: Patent flue lining and Gladding, McBean & Co. terra cotta lining. Damper—Miller Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Armco, American Rolling Mill Co. Gutters—redwood. Leaders and ducts—galvanized iron.

WINDOWS: Sash—Detroit Steel Products Co. Glass—double strength, quality B and crystal, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

STAIR: Treads—oak. Risers—Oregon pine.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.

WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—white pine wallboard, rubbed, stained. Kitchen and bathrooms—Douglas fir wallboard, painted. All by Harbor Plywood Corp.

WOODWORK: Trim and doors—pine, Western Sash & Door Co. Cabinets—built-in, Paramount Built-In Fixture Co. Garage doors—Harbor Plywood Corp.

HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.

PAINTING: All paints by W. P. Fuller & Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—knob and tube. Switches—General Electric Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Spark, Hammer-Bray Co., Inc. Refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Paramount Built-in Fixture Co.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Washing machine—General Electric Co.

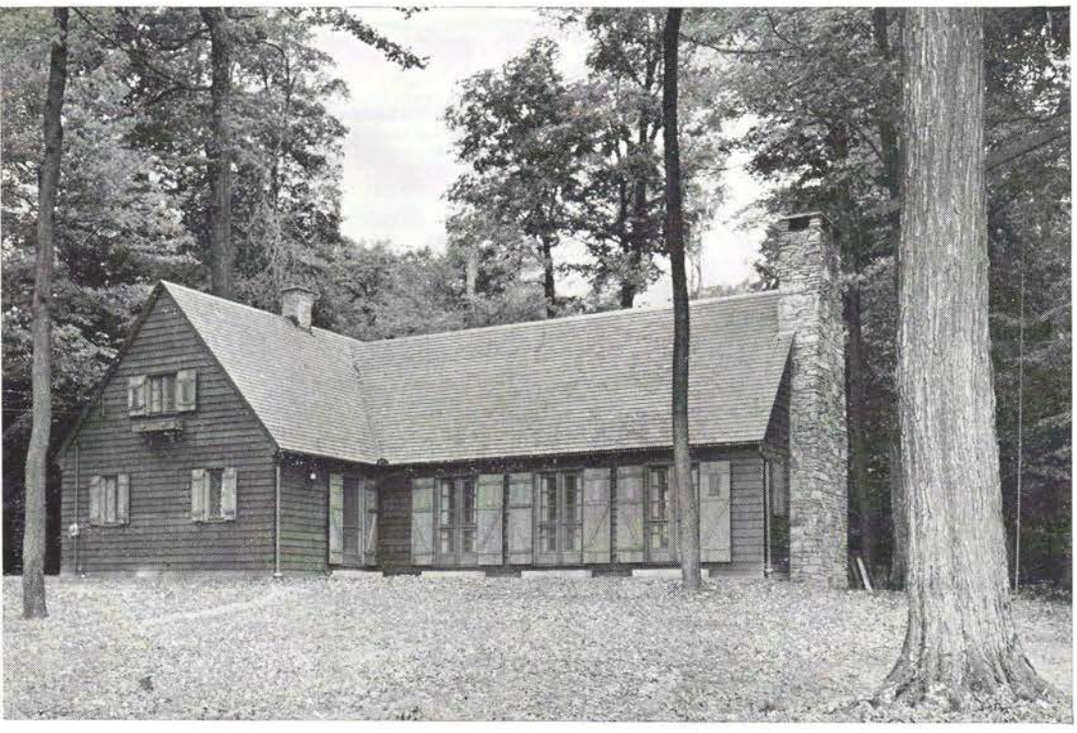
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Cold water pipes—galvanized iron. Hot water pipes—copper, Chase Brass & Copper Co.

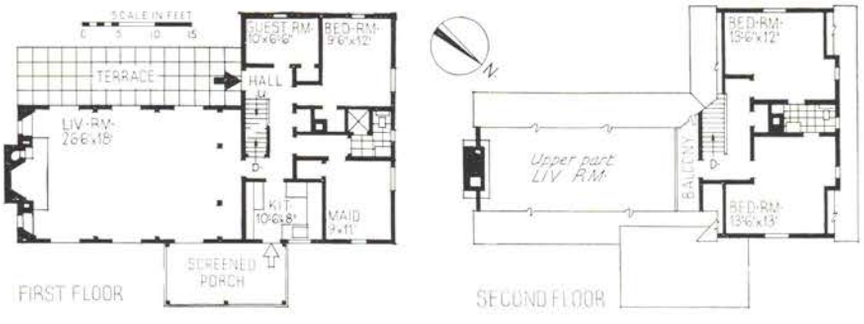
HEATING: Warm air, gas fired system, thermostat control, Pacific Co. Hot water heater—Mission Water Heater Co.

49. HOUSE FOR HAROLD W. KEIL BAINBRIDGE CENTER, OHIO

JEAVONS, SPAHN & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS



This week-end lodge does not differ in any important essentials of plan from the conventional small house, save for the two-story living room, here framed in large timbers. The severity of the exterior is relieved by large batten shutters, which have a functional justification, since the house is frequently closed. Cubage: 29,000. Cost: $10,800.



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—12 in. concrete blocks. Cellar floor—4 in. cinder fill, 3½ in. cement. Waterproofing—waterproof cement and 2 coats asphaltum, Johns-Manville Corp.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—2 x 4 in. pine studs, ¾ in. Bildrite sheathing, Insulite Co., 15 lb. felt, ½ in. beveled red cedar siding on exterior and ½ in. Insulite Co. board on interior. Floor construction—8 in. unmatched pine sub-floor, ⅝ in. oak finish flooring.

ROOF: Covered with 18 in. red cedar shingles.

CHIMNEY: River stone, tile flue lining. Damper—Donley Bros.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—40 lb. tin. Gutters and leaders—26 gauge galvanized iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls—Bildrite-sheathing board, Insulite Co. Roof—Bildrite and 2 in. Gimco rock wool bats, General Insulating & Mfg. Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—casement, inswinging, 16 mesh copper screening. Glass—single strength, quality A.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room—random width oak. Bedrooms and halls—T. & G. yellow pine. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.

WALL COVERINGS: Living room and kitchen—knotty pine. Bedrooms, halls and bathrooms—Wallboard, Insulite Co.

WOODWORK: Trim and doors—chestnut. Cabinets—knotty pine.

HARDWARE: Forged iron—McKinney Mfg. Co. Locks and barrels—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.

PAINTING: Walls, ceilings and sash—where paneled 1 coat stain, 1 coat Minwax Co. wax; remainder—lead and oil and stain; Insulite Co. Wallboard left natural. Floors—fill, stain and shellac. Exterior walls—2 coats oil stain. Roof—2 coats creosote stain. All paints by Glidden Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—knob and tube. Switches—toggle type. Fixtures—Empire Electric Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

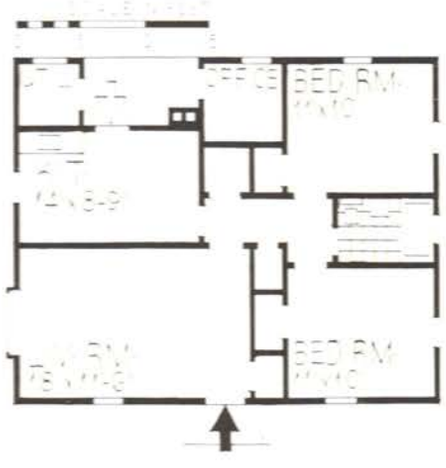
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Cold water pipes—galvanized steel. Hot water pipes—copper tubing, Chase Brass & Copper Co. Sump pump—Penberthy Injector Co. Water pump—Crane Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Complete Sunbeam air conditioning unit, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp. Boiler—coal fired, steel jacket.

50. COTTAGE ON ESTATE OF H. FROELICK CARTER'S BRIDGE, VA.

GRIGG AND JOHNSON, ARCHITECTS



An efficient low cost house, including an office for its farm superintendent occupant. The utility room and porch at the rear are intended to compensate for the lack of a basement, usually considered indispensable to the small rural dwelling. A hot water boiler located in the kitchen provides heat for the entire house. Cost: $3,160.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and piers—brick.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—redw od siding, studs, National Gypsum Co. insulating lath and plaster. Interior partitions—Gold Bond insulating lath and plaster, National Gypsum Co. Ceilings—plaster.
ROOF: Covered with redwood shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Armco Iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls—aluminum foil insulating lath, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—redwood, double hung. Glass—double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—white pine.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—fir. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WOODWORK: Yellow pine, Paulette & Sons.
HARDWARE: By Sargent & Co.
PAINTING: Sash and trim and exterior walls—Wallhide, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Ceilings and walls—Farbo water paint, Farboil Co. Roof—stain, Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring and switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—Lightolier Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—yellow pine.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—Claymorgan Co. Hot and cold water pipes—copper, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING: Hot water system. Boiler and radiators—American Radiator Co. Valves—Crane Co.

51. HOUSE FOR CECIL SHUERT GROSSE POINTE FARMS, MICH.

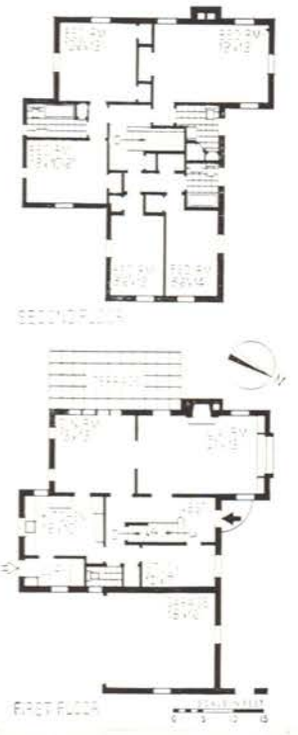
J. IVAN DISE, ARCHITECT

Here the architect has developed a scheme with a garage at the rear, a plan usually avoided to gain garden space. There is justification for the arrangement in this case, however, since the house faces south and it would hardly be good planning to devote most of this side to garage doors. A porch is located at the front, sufficiently screened by shrubbery for privacy. The lavatory window opening on the porch is a questionable feature. Cubage: 26,366. Cost: $12,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—concrete block. Waterproofing—R. I. W., Toch Bros., Inc.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—wood studs, sheathing, siding and brick.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, leaders and gutters—28 gauge galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—rock wool, Johns-Manville. Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, white pine.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum. Bath—tile, Robertson Art Tile Co.
HARDWARE: By Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—flat paint. Floors—stain, fill, wax.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Bryant Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized iron, Wheeling Steel Corp.
HEATING: One pipe steam system. Boiler—American Radiator Co. Oil burner—Timken Silent, Timken-Detroit Axle Co. Radiators—Corto, American Radiator Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Everhot Gas Heater Co. Incinerator—Detroit Incinerator Co.

52. HOUSE FOR WILLIAM C. OTTER CHESTNUT HILL, PA.



J. LINERD CONARROE, ARCHITECT

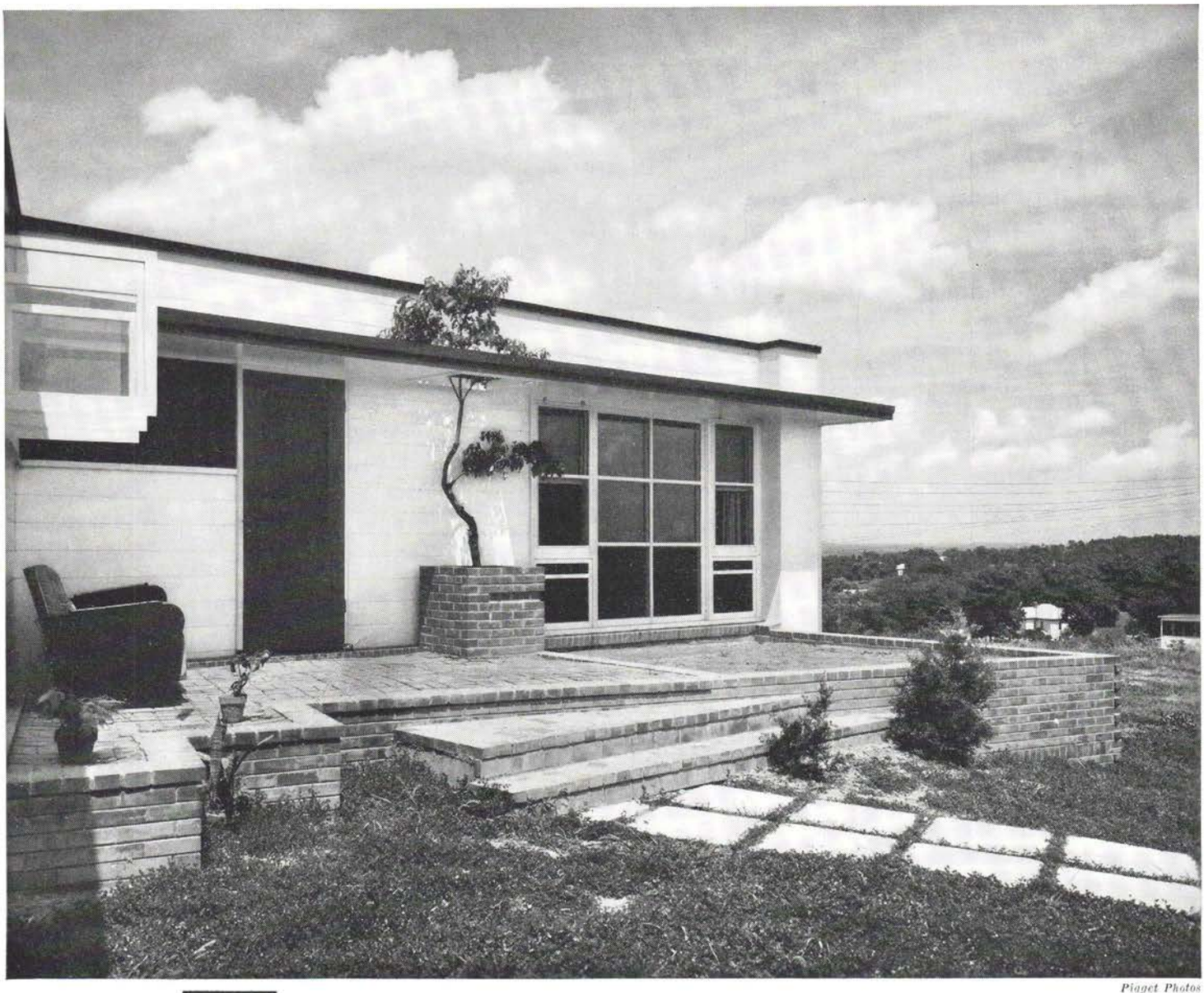
Budget limitations demanded that this house with its five bedrooms be made as compact as possible, and its location on the lot was fixed by the building line and by the presence of trees at the rear. These requirements were met by an unusually well-organized plan, particularly on the first floor. The problem presented by the location of the garage is hardly solved by the prominently centered window. Cubage: 34,748. Cost: $11,500.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—9" common brick, furred, lathed and plastered inside.
CHIMNEY: Damper—The Majestic Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—Arborite insulation board, U. S. Gypsum Co. Garage ceiling—4" rock wool, Standard Lime & Stone Co. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Idaho white pine. Glass—double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
WOODWORK: Trim, shelving and cabinets—poplar. Interior doors—Morgan Sash & Door Co. Garage doors—Wilson Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings in kitchen, pantry and laundry—Wallhide, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Floor—stain, 2 coats wax. Exterior walls—Bondex, Reardon Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system and switches—General Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Quality, Roberts & Wander Co. Refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co. Cabinet—Steel & Wire Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline copper, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air Chrysler system with filtering, humidifying, oil burner and hot water heater, Airtemp, Inc. Kitchen fan—Ilg Electric Ventilator Co.

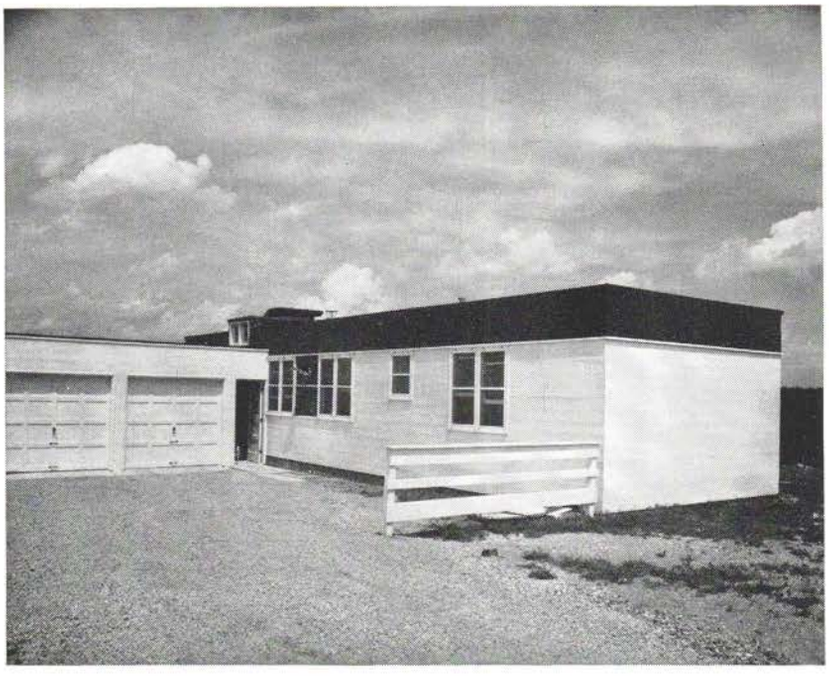
C. V. D. Hubbard Photos

53. HOUSE FOR DR. H. M. ROEBBER BONNE TERRE, MO.



Piaget Photos

A plan carefully developed in all respects, with particular emphasis on orientation and ventilation, is the outstanding feature of this design. The two wings have been arranged so that each enjoys a southerly exposure, while each shields the other from early morning and late afternoon summer sun, and an overhang shelters the large living room window at midday. Inside, special attention has been given to details, such as the provision of adequate wall space for the curtains in the living room, the cabinet work between dining room and kitchen, and bedroom closets. Cost: about 37 cents per cubic foot.

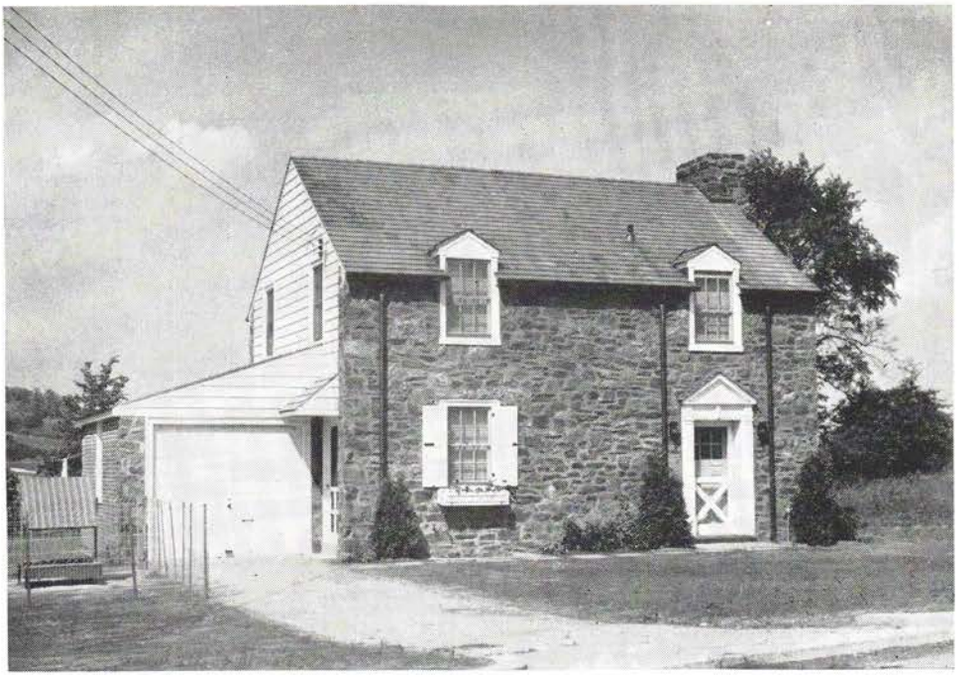


CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—T. & G. redwood siding, 15 lb. Johns-Manville rag felt, 1 in. Celotex Corp. Vaporseal, 2 x 4 in. studs, 16 in. o.c., metal lath and plaster. Utility room—Linabestos finish, Keasbey & Mattison. Ceilings—plaster in kitchen and bath; remainder 16 x 16 in. Celotex Corp. tile on furring strips.
ROOF: Covered with Koppers Co. pitch and gravel roofing. Drains—Josam Mfg. Co.
CHIMNEY: Transite flue, Johns-Manville.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and termite shields—copper, American Brass Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls—1 in. Celotex Corp. Vaporseal sheathing. Roof—4 in. glass wool, Red Top, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weatherstrip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, sugar pine, Caldwell Mfg. Co. balances. Glass—double strength, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
WOODWORK: Trim—clear yellow pine. Cabinets—birch and poplar. Interior doors—sugar pine. Exterior doors—white pine. Garage doors—Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—Benjamin Moore & Co. paint and U. S. Gypsum Co. Texolite. Floors, sash and trim—Minwax Co. Exterior walls—Sherwin-Williams Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—American Steel & Wire Co. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman. Fixtures—Holophane Co., Claude Banks, Moe-Bridges Co., Gillinder Co. and Chase Brass & Copper Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Crane Co.
BATHROOM: All fixtures by Crane Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Anaconda, American Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Forced air, filtered and humidified. Furnace—Janitrol, Surface Combustion Co. Grilles—Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co. Valves—Crane Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Kitchen fan—Ilg Electric Ventilator Co. Hot water heater—Sands Mfg. Co.

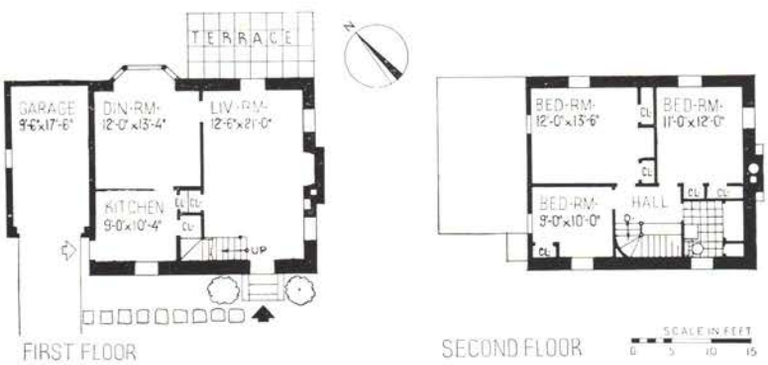
LIVING-DINING ROOM

54. HOUSE FOR HERBERT RISHEL ORELAND, PA.

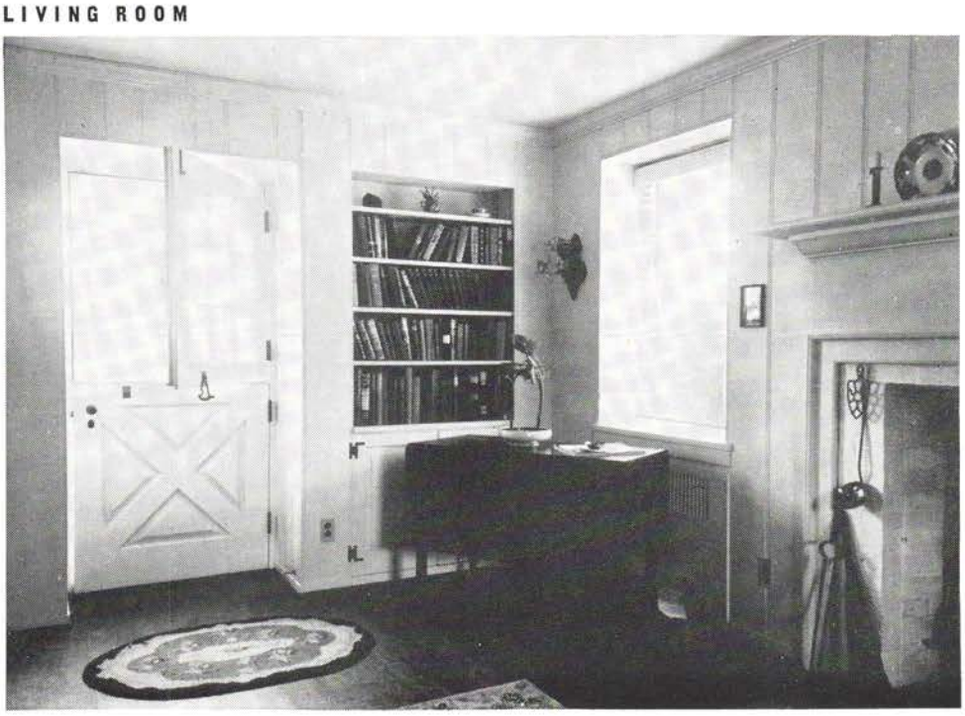


This plan is excellent for a very small two story house. The position of the kitchen permits dining and living rooms to overlook a golf course at the rear, while the service entrance is inconspicuously placed next to the garage door. Both inside and out the Pennsylvania version of Colonial has been followed. Cubage: 24,350. Cost: $7,200.

ROBERT CHARLES MARTIN, ARCHITECT



LIVING ROOM



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

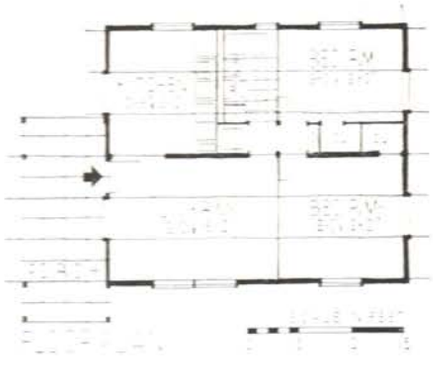
FOUNDATION: Walls—stone. Cellar floor—concrete on 3 in. cinder fill.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—16 in. stone, studs, rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—hemlock joists, and oak finished flooring.
ROOF: Covered with shingle lath and shingles.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters and leaders—copper.
INSULATION: Attic floor—4 in. fill insulation.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, wood, special. Glass—single strength.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Bathrooms—linoleum walls.
WOODWORK: Trim and cabinets—poplar.
HARDWARE: By P. & F Corbin.
PAINTING: Paints by Sherwin-Williams Co. Floors—wax, Minwax Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—Romex, General Cable Corp. Switches—Bryant Electric Co. Fixtures—Walker Kepler Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas, Chambers Mfg. Co. Refrigerator—Frigidaire Corp. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Washing machine—Maytag Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—Revere Copper & Brass Co.
HEATING: Hot water system with radiators—American Radiator Co. Oil burner—Chrysler, Airtemp, Inc. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

55. HOUSE BY THE CELOTEX CORPORATION PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Jessie Tarbox Beals

WILMOT C. DOUGLAS, ARCHITECT

HARRISON AND FOUILHOUX, CONSULTANTS



The standard minimum plan, discussed in THE FORUM's April 1939 issue, is shown here. Problems presented by a vestibule and a separate kitchen door have been partially solved by the porch. Sectional construction was employed, with four-foot wall and floor panels as the structural units. Most unusual feature of the design is the large fixed window in the living room. Cubage: 6,500. Cost: About $2,500.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—prefabricated panels faced inside and out with Celotex Corp. Cemestoboard. Interior partitions—(non-bearing) single thickness Cemestoboard; (bearing) double thickness prefabricated panels finished both sides with Cemestoboard. Floor construction—prefabricated panels with Celotex Corp. core panels; living room finished with $\frac{1}{4}$ in. oak, shop assembled with flooring attached to Celotex core with mastic; other rooms same type of floor panel finished with Celotex tempered hardboard.

ROOF: Wood rafters 2 ft. o.c. covered with specially patented Celotex complete roof panel.

CHIMNEY: Asbestos piping covered with Celotex Corp. Cemestoboard.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters and leaders—copper, Anaconda, American Brass Co. Hot air ducts—metal. Cold air ducts—Celotex Corp. Vapor-seal sheathing.

WINDOWS: Sash—casement. Glass—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

PAINTING: All interior finished by Celotex Corp. Exterior walls—left natural.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Youngstown Pressed Steel Co. Cabinets—metal and wood.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Lavatory—General Ceramics Co. Tub—Briggs Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Anaconda, American Brass Co.

HEATING: Warm air system, oil burner, central heating unit with combination water heater, Duo-Therm, Div. of Motor Wheel Corp.

56. HOUSE FOR EDGAR D. O'BRIEN ATHERTON, CAL.

R. W. Salmon Photos

MARIO CORBETT, ARCHITECT

A sophisticated example of the "Monterey-modern" type frequently seen in California. Always a difficult problem, the one-story plan has here been further complicated by the need to include a dining room, maid's room, guest lavatory, pantry and laundry. Despite this fact, the solution is better than many simpler houses. The living room is not used for through traffic; service and bedroom wings have adequate privacy; and the bedroom corridor is unusually attractive and well-lighted. Cubage: 33,210. Cost: $10,750.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and cellar floor—cement.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—wood frame, sheathing, redwood drop siding; inside—lath and plaster. Interior partitions—wood lath and plaster. Floor construction—oak plank finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with California redwood shakes.
CHIMNEY: Brick, terra cotta lining. Damper—Richardson Mfg. Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—copper. Gutters—redwood; Leaders—galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Pabco felt throughout. Paraffine Cos. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—wood, casement. Glass—quality A, sheet, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERING: Main rooms—oak. Bathrooms and kitchen—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Bedrooms—wallpaper. Bathrooms—tile and plaster. Other rooms—plaster.
WOODWORK: Trim—pine. Shelving and cabinets—pine and cedar.
HARDWARE: Interior—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. Exterior—Lee Hardware Co.
PAINTING: Interior—W. P. Fuller Co. Exterior—Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—knob and tube. Switches—tumblers, General Electric Co. Fixtures—Chase Brass & Copper Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Universal, Landers, Frary & Clarke. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—wood.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Vent pipes—galvanized iron. Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline copper, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING: Unit heaters—Fraser-Johnson. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Crane Co.

57. HOUSE AT NORTH TRURO, MASS. BEN ADAMS BUCK, ARCHITECT

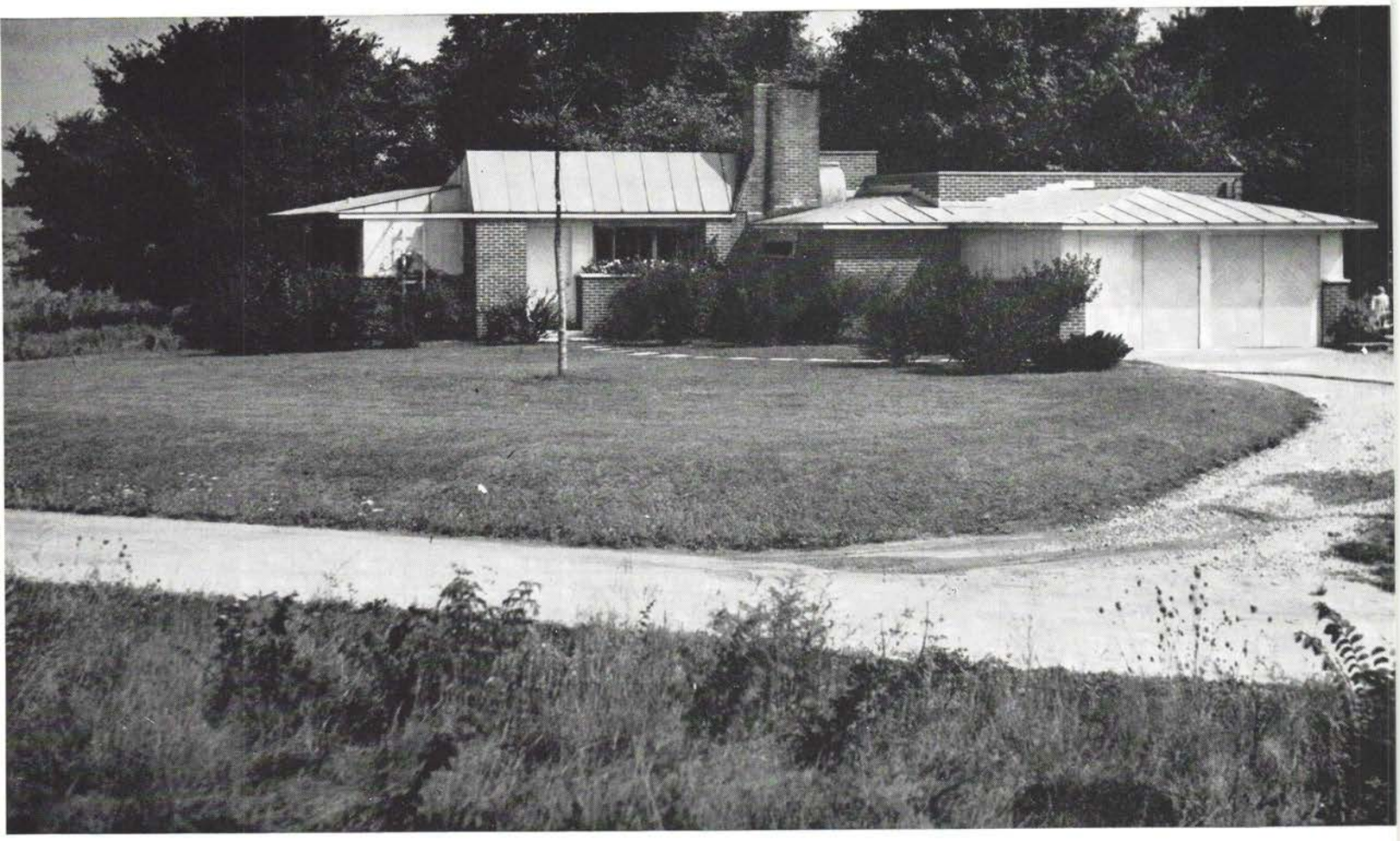
Most minimum houses join the kitchen and bath as an economy measure; this efficient plan suggests that the other alternative may well be considered. Balancing the extra cost of plumbing is the elimination of an outside door to the kitchen, and the usual bedroom hall. The only apparent disadvantage is the necessity of passing through a bedroom to get to the bath. Cubage: 6,840. Cost: $1,800.

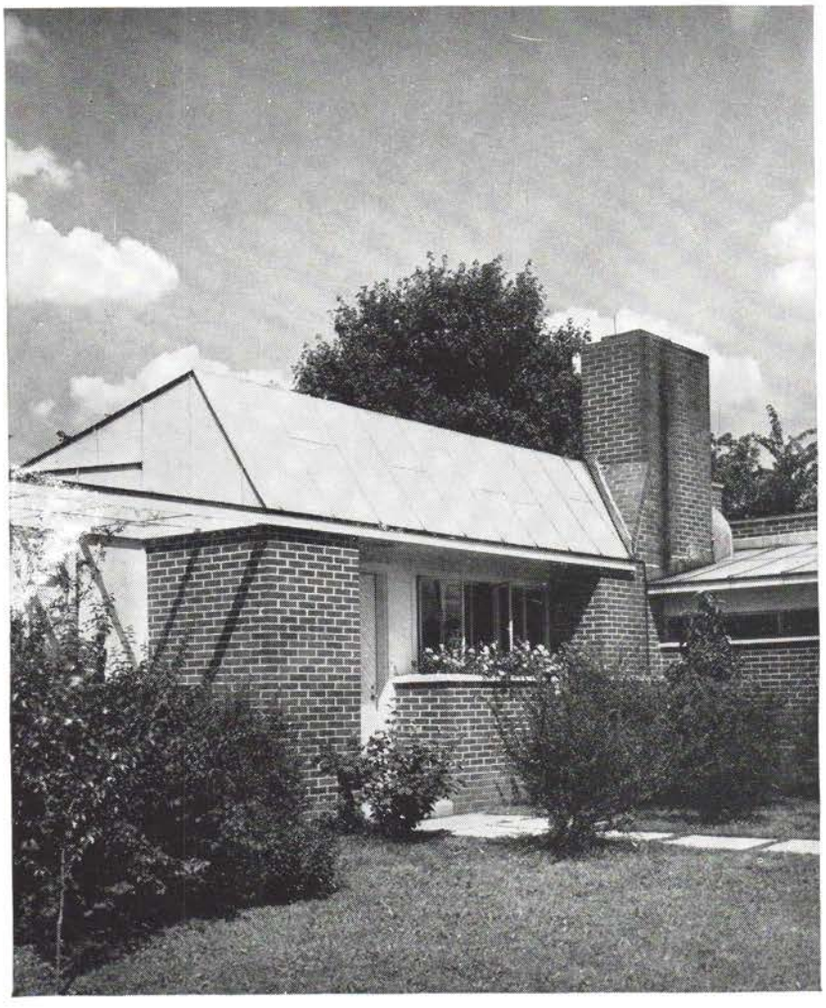
FLOOR PLAN

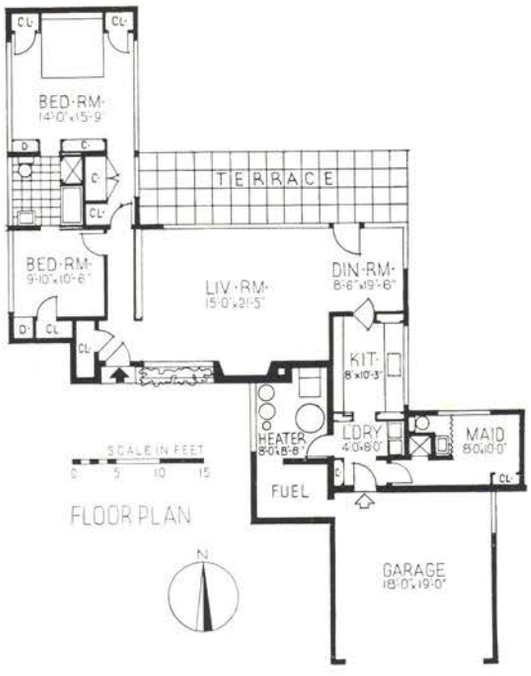
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—Douglas fir frame and sheathing, and shingles; inside sheet rock for walls and ceilings.
ROOF: Covered with shingles.
CHIMNEY: Brick, fire clay flue lining.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—16 oz. copper.
INSULATION: Outside walls, roof and ground floor—14 lb. felt asphalt.
WINDOWS: Sash—pine. Glass—single strength.
FLOOR COVERINGS: B. & B. fir throughout.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room and bedrooms—wallpaper. Kitchen and bathrooms—plywood.
WOODWORK: Cabinets—pine. Doors—Morgan Sash & Door Co.
HARDWARE: Interior—Stanley Works. Exterior—P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: All paints by Sherwin-Williams Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Lavatory and toilet—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Shower—Elkay Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co.

58. HOUSE FOR T. W. BROOKS COLUMBUS, OHIO







FLOOR PLAN

T. W. BROOKS, ARCHITECT

A house designed by the architect for his own use, showing a very personal approach to the problem of small house design. The plan was affected by the existence of a road to the south, and a wooded hollow on the north. For this reason the usual orientation was reversed, and the house was opened on its north side. The bedroom wing, well protected by trees, is entirely glazed on two sides. Most interesting is the use of conventional materials: the brick chimney face, extended to form an entire wall, the batten strips on the sloping ceiling, and the unusual standing-seam roof. Cubage: 21,500. Cost: $9,700.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Concrete block. Waterproofing—2 coats Asphalt Emulsion under grade, Flintkote Co., 1st. floor concrete covered with asphalt.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—common brick 4 in. concrete block backup; precast concrete sills, 2 x 4 in. studs, Celotex Corp. Vaporseal sheathing, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherboard and wood battens; inside pine boards or Armstrong Cork Co. Temlock board. Floor construction—oak laid on sleepers over 4 in. reenforced concrete slab. Ceilings—Temlock board except U. S. Gypsum Co. hardboard with wood battens in living room.

ROOF: Covered with wood sheathing and Armco galvanized iron roofing, American Rolling Mill Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and gutters—28 gauge Armco galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.

INSULATION: Attic floor—4 in. Red Top wood, U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—bronze.

WINDOWS: Sash—steel casement, Fenestra, Detroit Steel Products Co. Glass—double strength, quality A, Blue Ridge Glass Corp., Div., Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

WOODWORK: Trim, cabinets, garage and exterior doors—white pine. Interior doors—birch, flush Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co.

HARDWARE: By Sargent & Co.

PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—3 coats flat paint, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Floor—2 coats Okene, Pratt & Lambert Co. Exterior walls and sash—lead and oil.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—General Electric Co. Switches—Bryant Electric Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—electric, Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Refrigerator—electric, Leonard Refrigerator Co. Sink—Speakman Co. Cabinets—white pine. Laundry sink—Kohler Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Lavatory—Crane Co.; remainder of fittings by Kohler Co.

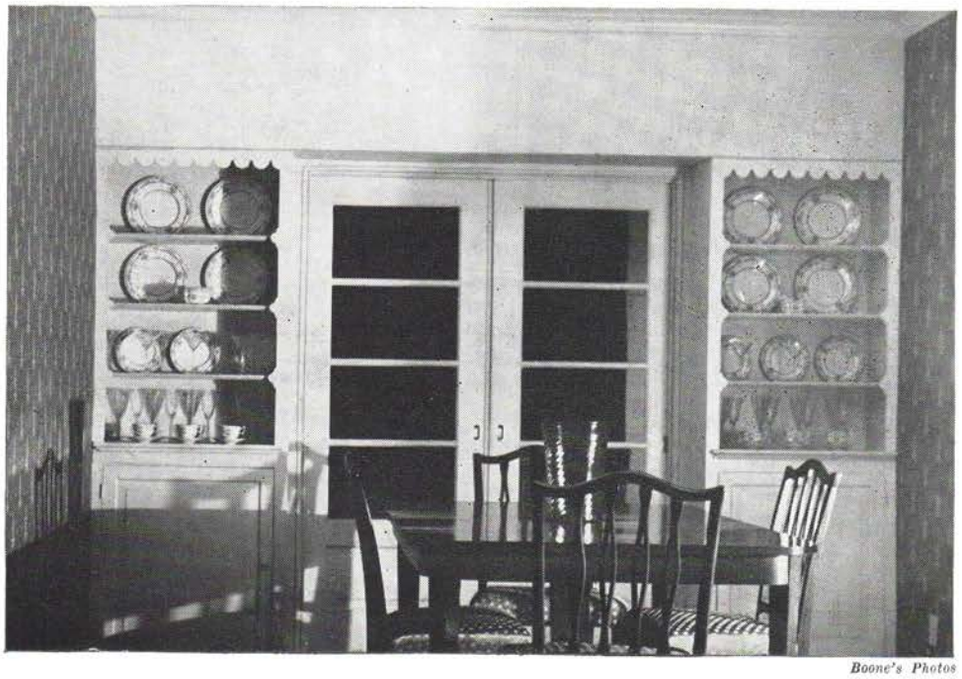
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper. Pump—Deming Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Hot air system with blower unit and humidifier connected to copper cooling coil using well water; by-pass installed to convert blower system to summer cooling, Williamson Heater Co. Grilles—Independent Register Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Edison General Electric Appliance Co.

59. HOUSE FOR OLIN BOESE, AUSTIN, TEXAS

OLIN BOESE, ARCHITECT

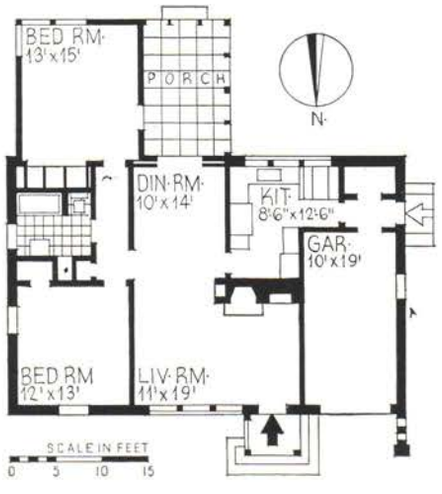
It is seldom that so modest a house as this is so well planned; equally competent is the exterior. Details of interest are the skillfully combined entrance and garage door, the dining room cupboards with sliding doors behind, and the rear porch which serves the bedroom and dining room. Cubage: 20,800. Cost: $5,400.



Boone's Photos

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Concrete beams and footings.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick, building paper, sheathing, studs. Interior partitions—fir panel board and shiplap, canvas and paper. Floor construction—sub-floor, paper and finished oak flooring.
ROOF: Covered with composition shingles, Johns-Manville Corp.
SHEET METAL WORK: All Armco galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
WOODWORK: All finished in white pine.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum. Main rooms—white oak.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co. Window balances—Unique Window Balances, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—tumbler.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Briggs Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper.
HEATING: Floor furnace. Hot water heater—Lawson Mfg. Co.



60. HOUSE FOR A. J. TIMMERBERG BRENTWOOD, MO.

JOHN C. DRYTON, JR., ARCHITECT

An interesting variant on the minimum house plan (page 245) is shown here. The architect has included a separate dining room in the plan, which removes some of the disadvantages of the small living room area, and makes possible a compact kitchen. Additional privacy is also given the bedroom hall in this scheme. It should be noted that the resulting five-room house is only slightly larger than the usual four-room type. Cubage: 17,920. Cost: $4,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, Celotex Corp. Vaporseal sheathing, redwood siding, National Gypsum Co. Gold Bond rock lath and plaster. Interior partitions—Gold Bond rock lath and plaster, National Gypsum Co. Floor construction—joists, sub-floor and E. L. Bruce Co. oak finish flooring. Ceilings—Steeltex lath, Johns-Manville Corp. and Gold Bond plaster.

ROOF: Covered with asphalt shingles, Johns-Manville Corp.

CHIMNEY: Brick, tile lining.

SHEET METAL WORK: All Armco galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.

INSULATION: Outside walls — Vaporseal, Celotex Corp. Attic floor—4 in. rock wool, Alton Mineral Wool Co. Weatherstripping—Canadian Weather Strip Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, white pine. Glass—single strength, Lustra, American Window Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum over plywood.

WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms — wallpaper. Kitchen and bathrooms—Linowall, Armstrong Cork Co.

WOODWORK: Pine used throughout.

PAINTING: All paints by National Lead Co. Floors—wax, Minwax Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—Square D multibreaker, Square D. Co. Fixtures—Chase Brass & Copper Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co.

HEATING: Sunbeam hot air system, Fox Furnace Div., American Radiator Co.

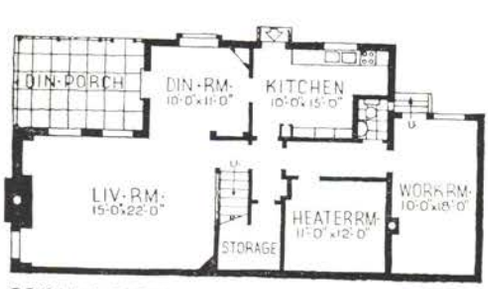
61. HOUSE FOR EDD R. GREGG, LOUISVILLE, KY. EDD R. GREGG, ARCHITECT

A two-story plan with the main entrance on the intermediate stair landing. The house contains a surprising amount of space, not indicated by the photograph of the exterior. The plan is workable, and of greater interest than the exterior, which bears little design relationship to the slope. Cubage: 28,600. Cost: $10,038.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—cinder concrete blocks and brick veneer.
ROOF: Covered with cedar shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Gutters and leaders—galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Walls—rigid insulating lath. Ceilings—rock wool.
STAIRS: Treads—walnut. Risers—poplar. Railing—birch.
FLOORS: Ground floor—walnut. Service portions—asphalt tile. First floor—random pine boards.
WINDOWS: Balances—Unique Window Balance Co. Screens—copper mesh, Zip-in, Cincinnati Fly Screen Co.
WOODWORK: Trim—poplar. Doors—white pine.
HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Exterior walls—Cementhide, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—conduit and BX. Switches—toggle.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Refrigerator—Norge Corp. Cabinets—Coppes, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil and waste pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—copper.
HEATING: Deluxe gas fired forced warm air winter air conditioning system, Bryant Heater Co.

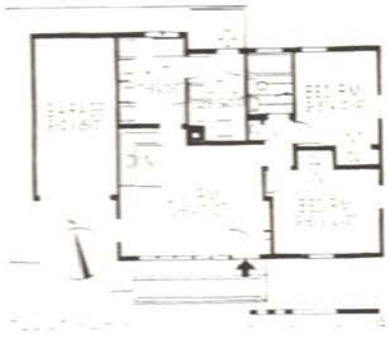
FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

62. HOUSE FOR CARL E. PAULSEN, BETHESDA, MD.

CARL E. PAULSEN, ARCHITECT

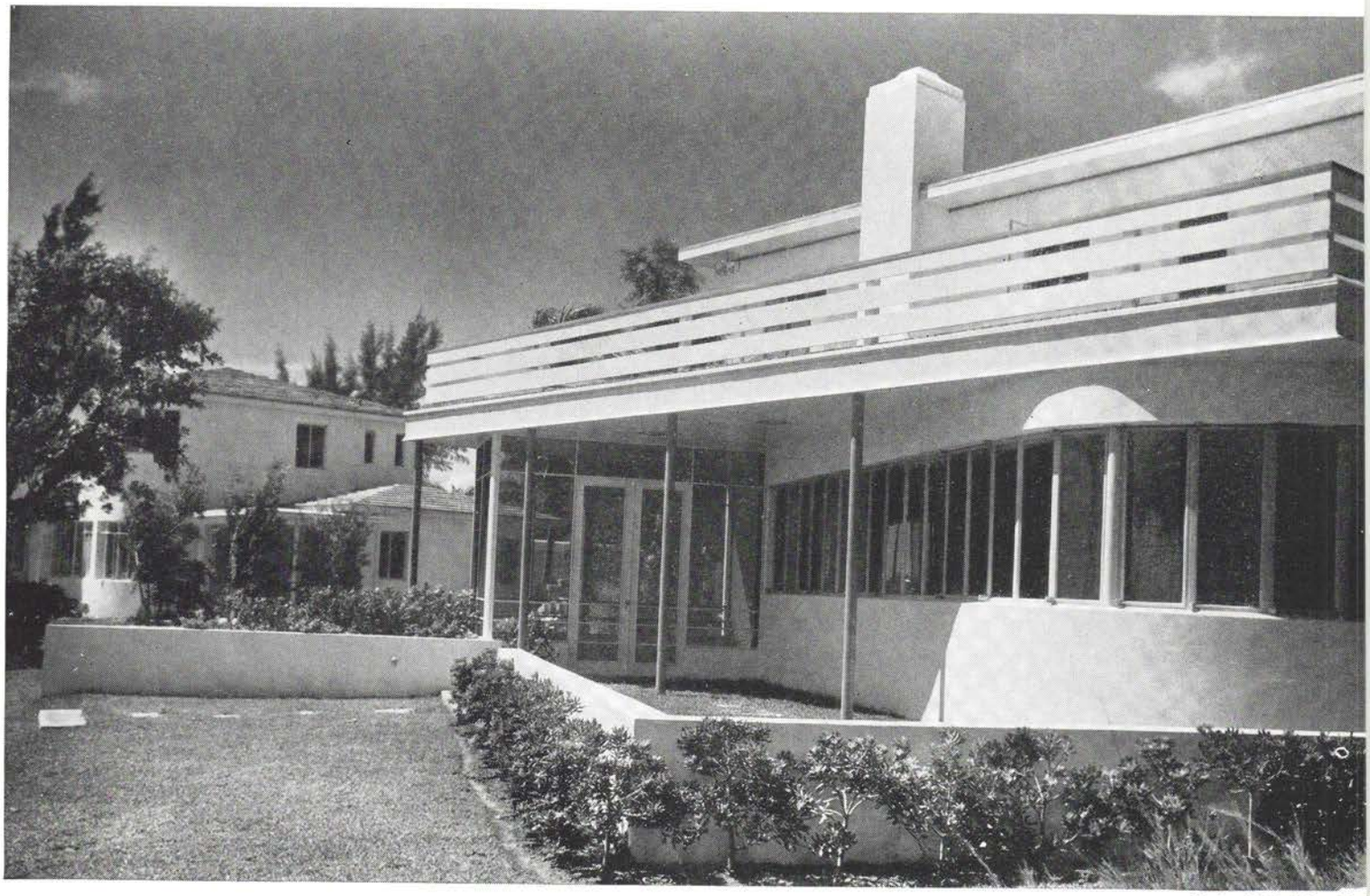


The standard minimum plan with a utility room added. For appearance and economy the garage has been attached to the house; no connecting door, however, has been provided. The exterior is well above average, and the bank of high windows in the living room is attractive as well as practical. Cubage: 13,200. Cost: $6,200.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, sheathing, red cedar siding and shingles.
ROOF: Covered with asbestos shingles, Johns-Manville Corp.
INSULATION: Walls and attic floor—rock wool, Johns-Manville Corp. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Curtis Cos., Inc. Glass—Lustra, American Window Glass Co.
WALL COVERINGS: All rooms—Walltex, Columbia Coated Fabrics Co. Bathrooms—wainscot of Vitrolite, Vitrolite Div., Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
WOODWORK: Garage doors—Overhead Door Co. Remainder by Curtis Cos., Inc.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Walls, ceilings and sash—O'Brien Varnish Co. Floors—Sonneborn Bros. Exterior walls—Cabot's Double White, Samuel Cabot, Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—Square D. Co. Switches—Bryant Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—electric, General Electric Co. Refrigerator—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Sink and cabinets—Whitehead Metal Products Co. Laundry sink—Briggs Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: By Kohler Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—copper. Tank—Whitehead Metal Products Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Bryant gas fired, forced air heating system, filtering, humidifying. Bryant Heater Co. Grilles—Hart & Cooley. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Fans—Diehl Electric Co.

63. HOUSE FOR JAY GREENWALD MIAMI BEACH, FLA.



Charles E. Goodridge Phot

The architects comment: "The house is for a couple with no children; provision had to be made for considerable entertaining. We made every effort to keep the plan as open as possible, since the view eastward is very beautiful and the view to the northeast is especially so. An attempt to take advantage of the prevailing wind from the southeast was also made. Garages were separated to provide an entrance patio, and for a reason of greater importance. It would certainly have been cheaper to combine them, but too many houses on the island have an elevation 40 ft. in width, half of which is garage door; this is not necessarily the wrong thing to do, but we are tired of it. One thing of special interest on the second floor is the provision of two baths and dressing rooms for the owners. When there are guests one of these becomes a guest bath. Thus an absolutely useless extra bath is eliminated with no real inconvenience to the occupants of the house." Cubage: 41,440. Cost: $15,800.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—reenforced concrete. Waterproofing, Sec integral, Sec Mfg. Co.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—reenforced concrete, 8 in. concrete block, furring, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Interior partitions—wood studs, Johns-Manville rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—(1st) terrazzo over concrete slab; (2nd) wood joists, bleached oak strip flooring.

ROOF: Covered with 4-ply built-up gravel top, Certain-teed Products Corp. Deck covered with wood slats.

CHIMNEY: Fireplace by Heatilator Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and ducts—Armco, American Rolling Mill Co.

INSULATION: Roof—rock wool, Johns-Manville. Weatherstripping — Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—galvanized steel, Lemco, Lundell Eckberg Mfg. Co. Glass—double strength, quality AA, and crystal sheet, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

STAIR: Treads and risers—concrete slab terrazzo.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile, Mosaic Tile Mfgrs. Co.

WOODWORK: Trim and cabinets—magnolia. Interior doors—Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co. Exterior doors—cypress. Garage door—cypress covered with Masonite Corp. Presdwood.

HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.

PAINTING: Paints by Sherwin-Williams Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Stair hall fixture by Kurt Versen, remainder built-in.

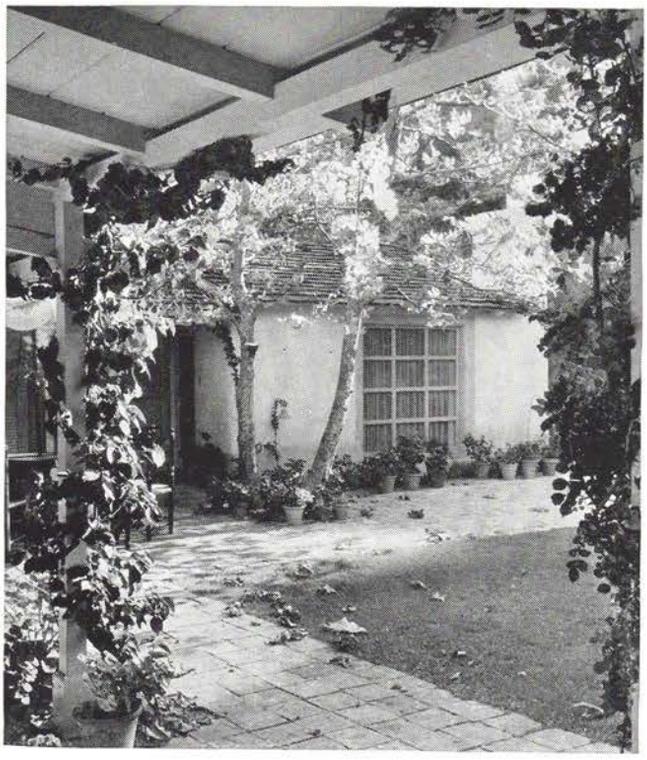
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Sink — Samson Concrete Products Co.

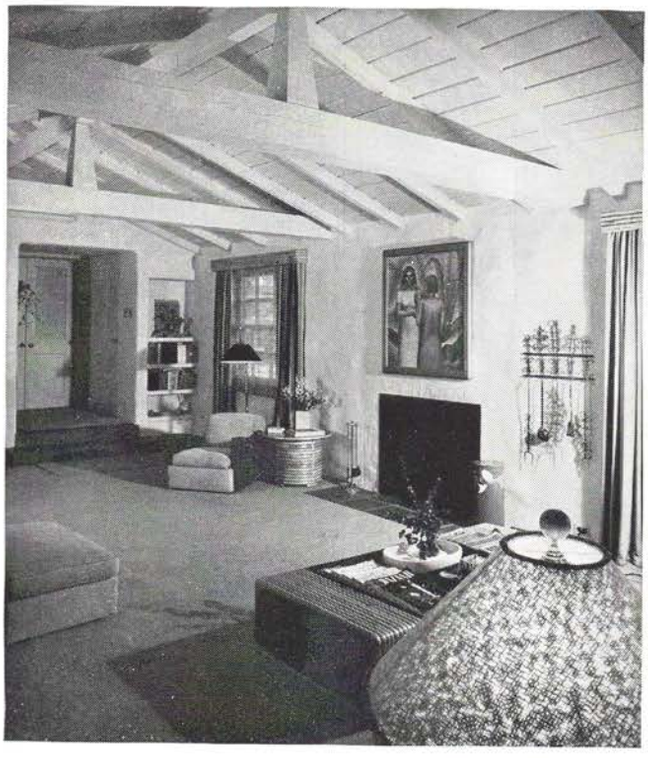
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Edgelite Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—copper.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Thermadore fan type system, Thermadore Electrical Mfg. Co. Hot water heater—John Wood Mfg. Co. Ventilating fan—Emerson Electric Mfg. Co.

64. HOUSE FOR CLIFF MAY, WEST LOS ANGELES, CAL. CLIFF MAY, DESIGNER





The designer comments: "The problem was to design a house completely enclosing a courtyard which would serve as an outdoor living room. With this feature established, it seemed proper to equip the main rooms with studio-type picture windows and French doors. The main colors are established by the old white plaster walls and the deep brown roof shakes, with window trim painted mustard yellow. Cubage: 34,250. Cost: $13,500.

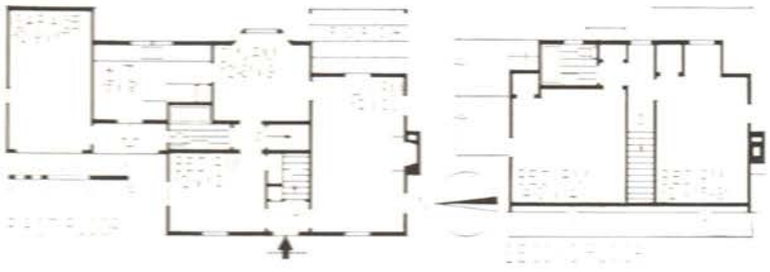
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—stucco, Certain-teed Products Corp. felt, sheathing, studs and U. S. Gypsum Co. Red-Top lath and plaster. Floor construction—Wolman treated sub-floor, American Lumber & Treating Co., oak finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with cedar shakes, Cedarwood Timber Co.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Superior.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—26 gauge galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, sugar pine. Glass—single and double strength, quality B, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room, bedrooms and hall—oak, West Coast Mfg. Co. Kitchen and bathrooms—glazed tile, Gladding, McBean & Co. Other rooms—Dura-Clay tile, Gladding, McBean & Co., set in Anti-Hydro grout, Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co., Stanley Works, and Norton Lasier Co.
PAINTING: All paints by Sherwin-Williams Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—steel tube, Steel City Mfg. Co. Switches—Hart Mfg. Co. Garden lighting—Kim Mfg. Co. Garage door opener—electric, Electric Doorman, Inc.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Standard Electric Co. Refrigerator—Kelvinator Corp. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Washing machine—Bendix Home Appliances, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Shower—Regal Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline copper, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING: Warm air system all electric. Radiators, grilles, heaters, and thermostats, Thermador Electric Mfg. Co.

W. P. Woodcock Photos

65. HOUSE FOR HOWARD N. NIELSON, WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

NORRIS F. PRENTICE, DESIGNER



In this house a ground floor bedroom has produced the one-story appearance often considered desirable. With only two bedrooms upstairs it has been possible for the architect to move the dormers to the rear. In other respects the plan also follows familiar precedents. Cubage: 20,560. Cost: $5,700.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

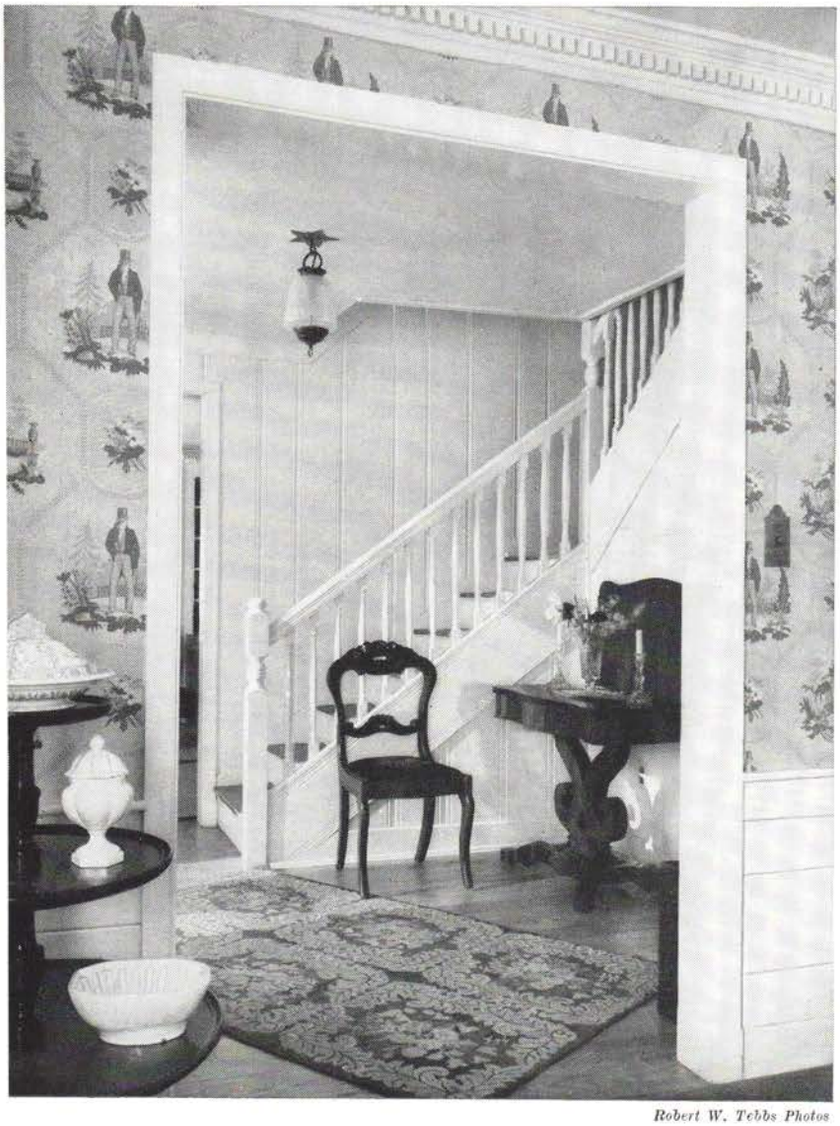
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—Douglas fir studs, sheathing, building paper, Perfection shingles, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and National Gypsum Co. Gold Bond plaster.
ROOF: Covered with Perfection shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and leaders—copper. Gutters—fir. Ducts—galvanized metal.
INSULATION: Outside walls and ceiling—U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash and screens—Silentite, Curtis Co. Inc. Glass—Lustra, quality B, American Window Glass Co.
STAIR: Treads—oak. Risers—pine.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Bathrooms—Linowall, Armstrong Cork Co.
WOODWORK: All material by Curtis Cos., Inc. Garage doors—Stanley Works.
HARDWARE: By Lockwood Hardware Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Kitchen walls—enamel. Floors—fill, shellac, varnish and wax. Exterior walls—lead and oil.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. General Electric Co. Switches—tumbler.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—Norge Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All equipment by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—brass.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Winter air conditioning system—Gar Wood Industries, Inc. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

66. HOUSE FOR HARRISON WOOD, WESTFIELD, N. J. RAYMOND O. PECK, ARCHITECT

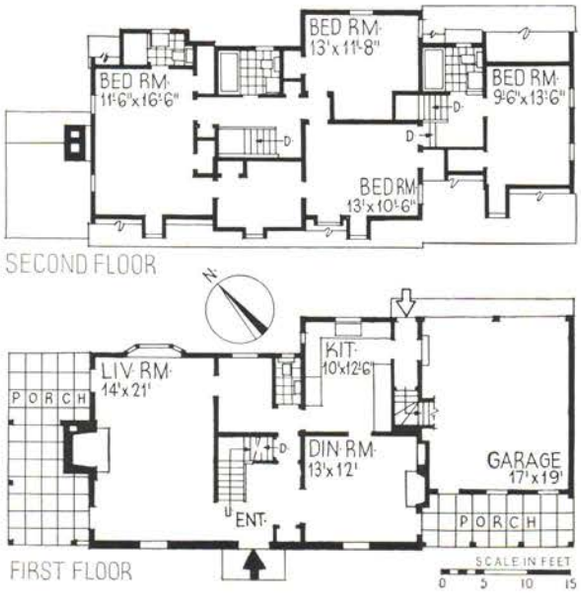
A house conventional in almost every respect, even to the time-hallowed false chimney on the garage wing. The ground floor plan shows a standard combination of living room, dining room and kitchen, and a very generous entrance hall. The transition from this space to the compact second-floor stair hall which serves three bedrooms has been very competently handled. Cubage: 33,200. Cost: $14,700.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—frame, 4 in. rock wool, sheathing, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath, weather boarding and brick veneer.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—16 oz. copper. Gutters—fir, F. L. Long Co. Ducts—Armco iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls, attic floor and roof—4 in. rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, white pine, Unique Window Balance Co. balances.
STAIRS: Treads—oak. Risers—pine. Attic stair—Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co.
WALL COVERING: Living room and bedrooms—wallpaper, Imperial Paper & Color Co. and W. H. S. Lloyd Co. Halls—pine paneling. Kitchen and bathrooms—tile wainscot, Robertson Art Tile Co.
WOODWORK: All white pine, Morgan Sash & Door Co. Garage doors—Frantz Mfg. Co.
HARDWARE: By McKinney Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Paints by Cook & Dunn.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. Fixtures—Robert Kraeuter.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—American Stove Co. Refrigerator—General Electric Co. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Dishwasher—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Carrier split steam air conditioning unit, with boiler, Carrier Corp. Radiators and valves—American Radiator Corp. Grilles—Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.



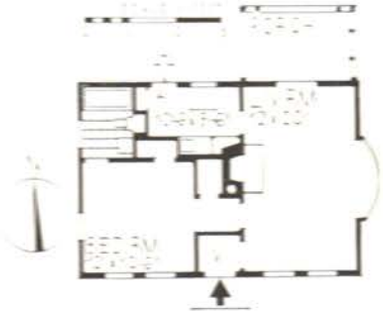
Robert W. Tebbs Photos

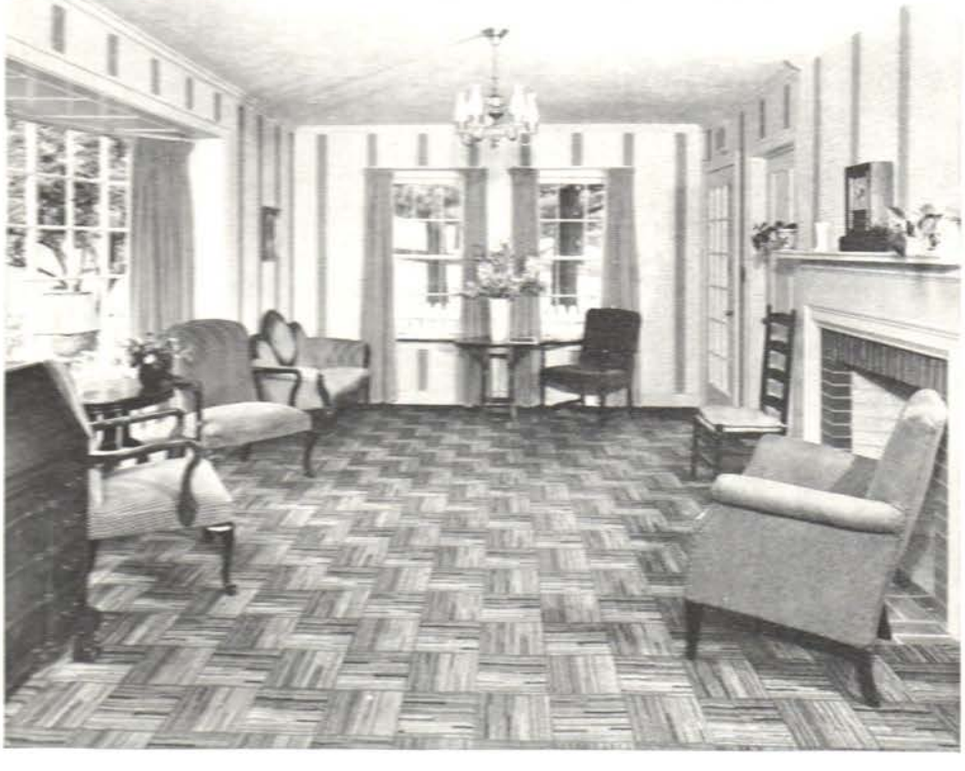


67. COTTAGE FOR MILWAUKEE SANATORIUM WAUWATOSA, WIS.

The small house with one bedroom eliminates certain plan problems commonly encountered. Thus, bath and kitchen can be joined without the need for a hall to the bath, and direct access from the living room to the bedroom can be provided without loss of privacy. Rooms have been grouped within a compact rectangle, with an attractive bay window and porch as desirable added features. Cubage: 12,100. Cost: $6,050.

RICHARD PHILIPP, ARCHITECT





CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—concrete block. Cellar floor—concrete, gravel fill. Waterproofing—Aquadam, Johns-Manville Corp.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, sheathing, building paper, beveled siding; inside—U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Interior partitions—studs, rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—joists, sub-floor and pine finish flooring. Ceilings—joists, rockwool and U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster.

ROOF: Covered with asphalt shingles. Deck—sheet metal, painted.

CHIMNEY: Brick, clay tile lining. Damper—Peerless Mfg. Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—tin. Gutters, leaders and ducts—galvanized iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls—4 in. rockwool. Ground floor—building paper. Roof—asphalt, Johns-Manville Corp.

WINDOWS: Sash—white pine. Glass—double strength, quality A.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room and bedrooms—carpet. Entrance hall and bathrooms—tile. Kitchen—linoleum.

WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Kitchen and bathrooms—enamel.

HARDWARE: Brass and chrome plate.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—rigid and flexible conduit. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co.

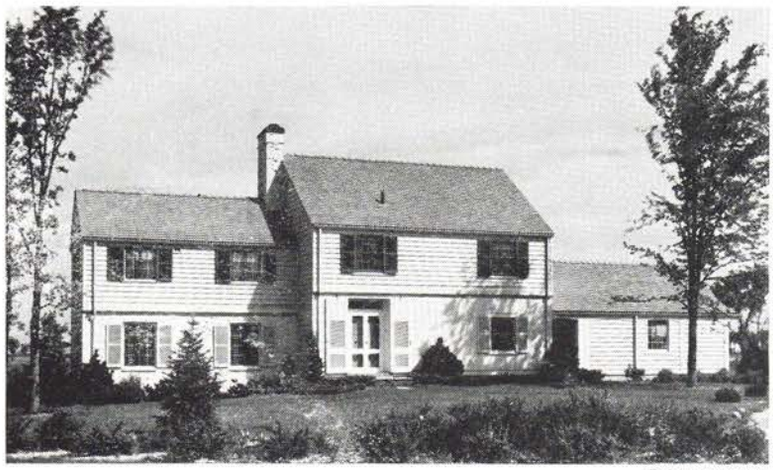
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range, refrigerator and sink—Pureaire unit, Parsons Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Fixtures by Kohler Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—soft copper. Tank—Zeolite Mfg. Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air with Synchromatic air conditioning unit, winter humidification only, Synchromatic Co. Grilles—Barber-Colman Co. Thermostats—Synchromatic Co.

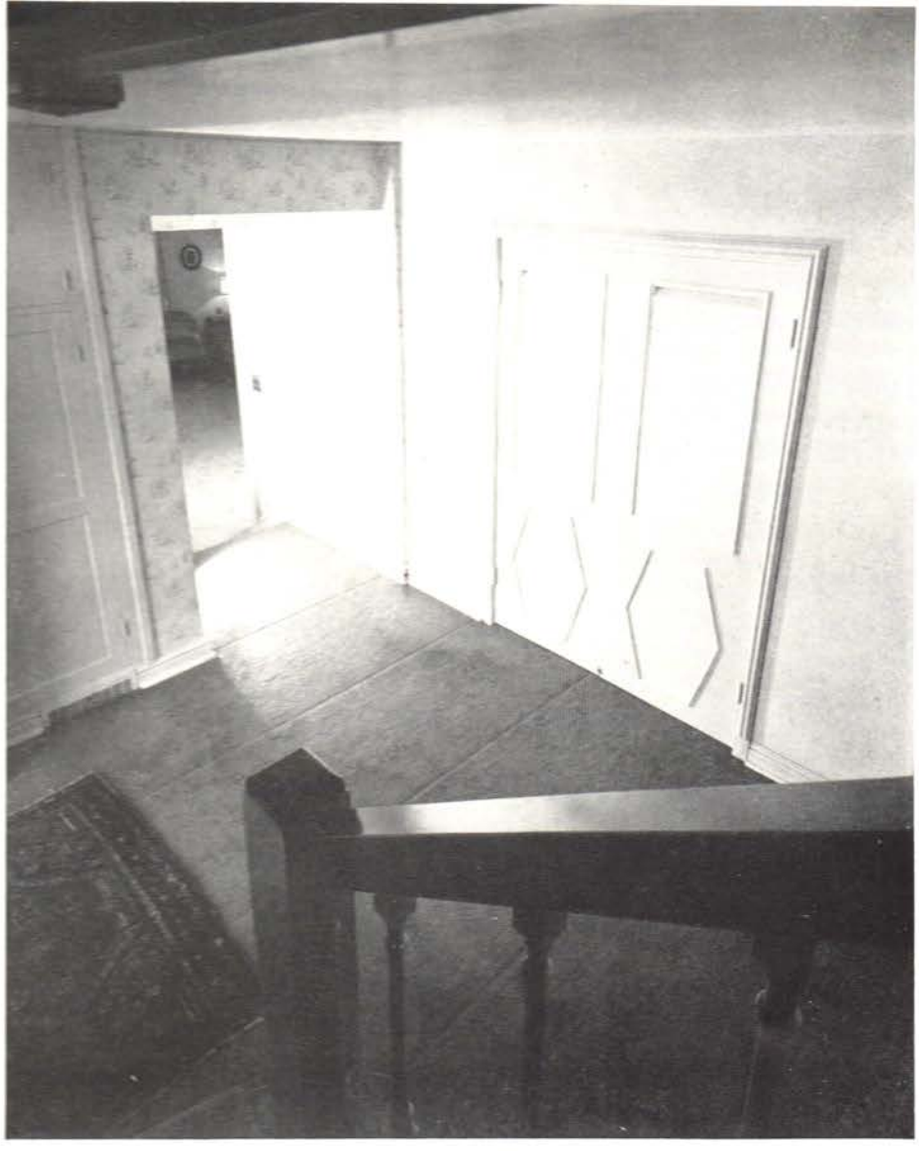
68. HOUSE FOR DONALD D. HALL MIDLAND, MICH. ROBERT FRANTZ AND



Robert W. Tebbs

A small house with unusually generous provision for circulation, especially on the first floor. The L-shaped stair works well upstairs and down, although the effect of openness on the second floor might well have been enhanced by the provision of a window. Bedrooms are modest but adequate, and the master suite uses the excellent scheme of a sleeping alcove attached to an ample sitting room. A sun deck over the porch further increases the livability of this arrangement. A distinct modern note is evident in the treatment of interiors and exterior, and blends well with the use of familiar precedent. Cubage: 31,900. Cost: $13,500.

JAMES SPENCE, ARCHITECTS



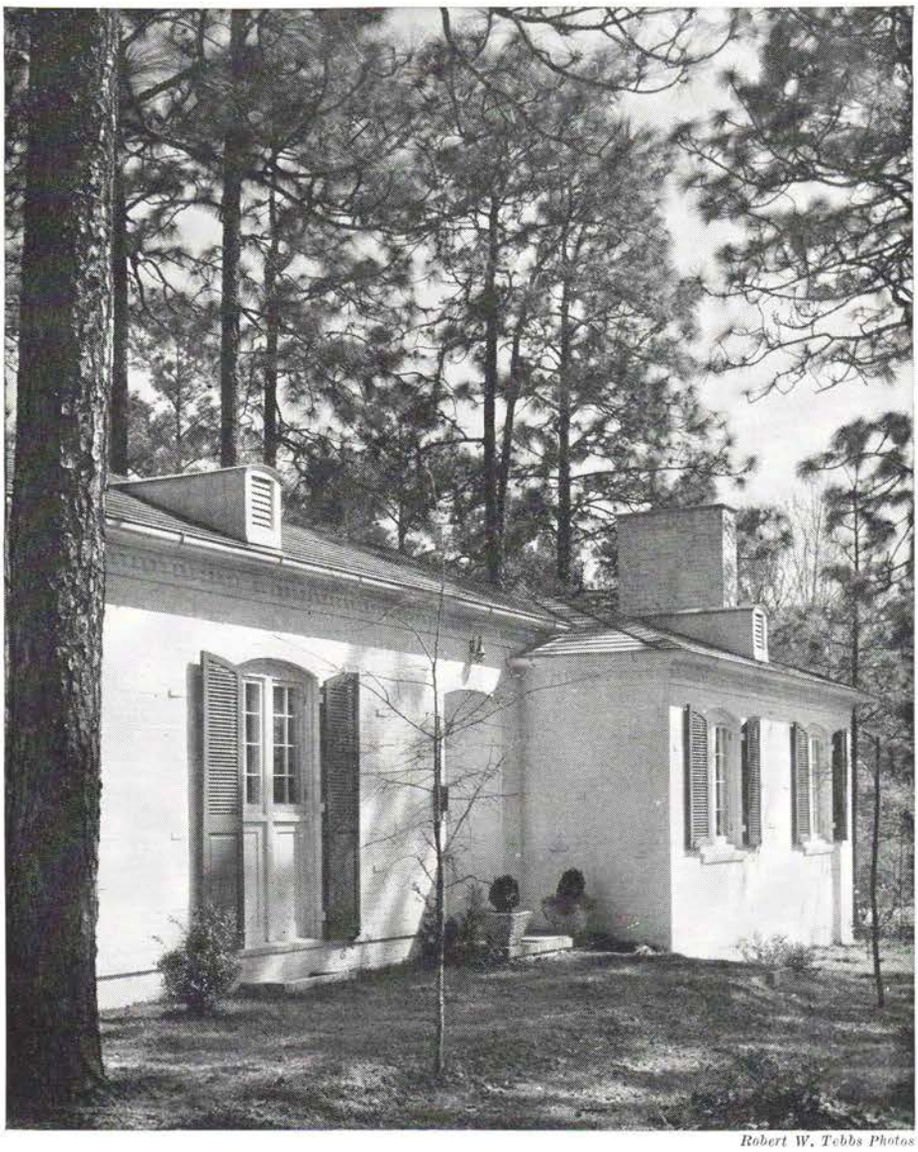
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls, footings—concrete. Waterproofing—L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—white pine boarding, cedar siding, U. S. Gypsum Co. sheet rock and plaster, Insulite sheathing and paper, some brick. Interior partitions—wood studs, hard wall plaster. Floor construction—wood sub- and finished floors.
ROOF: Covered with stained cedar shingles. Deck—canvas, painted.
CHIMNEY: Brick, terra cotta flue linings. Damper—Colonial Fireplace Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: All Armco galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls—Insulite Co. and Sisalkraft Co. Roof—rock wool. Weatherstripping—spring bronze.
WINDOWS: Sash—white pine, double-hung and Hope's Windows, Inc. steel casements. Glass—double strength, quality A.
STAIR: White wood, enamel finish and carpet.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Bathrooms—Vitrolite Div., Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
WOODWORK: Trim, cabinets and interior doors—white wood. Exterior doors—white pine. Garage doors—McKee Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Sargent & Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—General Cable Co. Switches—Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas, A. D. Stove Co. Sink—Tracy Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Hallenstein & McDonald.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—steel. Hot and cold water pipes—Anaconda copper. American Brass Co. Pump—Penberthy Injector Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Day & Nite forced air system, filtered and humidified. Day Steel Products Co. Hot water heater—Hotstream Heater Co. Kitchen fan—West Wind Corp.

69. HOUSE FOR W. F. NEWTON, DOTHAN, ALA.

MORELAND GRIFFITH SMITH
ARCHITECT

JOHN DAVID SWEENEY
ASSOCIATE



Robert W. Tebbs Photos

The extended plan, a common and practical solution in warm climates, has one disadvantage in the length of corridor required. Here the corridor has been so pleasantly related to the terrace and court that it becomes a factor in improving the plan. Its use has also given the bedrooms a degree of privacy not always attained where the court scheme is used. Cubage: 38,276. Cost: $10,000.

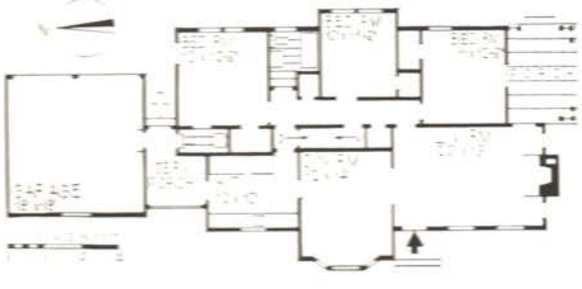
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—brick on reenforced concrete footings under veneer walls; brick piers and 4 in. curtain wall under frame. Waterproofing—Truscon Laboratories, Inc.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—part brick veneer and part pine boards and battens, siding, sheathing, building paper, studs; inside—T. & G. pine boards.
ROOF: Covered with 30 lb. felt and Careystone asbestos shingles, The Philip Carey Co.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Majestic Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Armco iron throughout, American Rolling Mill Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—wood, casement. Glass—single strength, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room and bedrooms—canvas and wallpaper, Imperial Paper & Color Corp. Kitchen and bathroom walls—Masonite Wallboard, Masonite Corp.
WOODWORK: Trim—pine. Interior doors—fir. Exterior doors—cypress. Garage doors—Overhead Door Corp.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: All paints by Lowe Bros.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—Romex cable, General Cable Corp. Switches—tumbler, Bryant Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Kohler Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Cabinet—F. H. Lawson Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized steel, National Pipe Co.
HEATING: Three fireplaces and circulator type coal-fired heater in hall with hot water tank on back; General Electric Co. heater for summer.

FLOOR PLAN

70. HOUSE FOR GRAHAM DENTON, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

LEAH RANGE ROBERTS, ARCHITECT



The plan of this house is essentially a rectangle, within which sleeping and living quarters are arranged in parallel rows. Breaks in the rectangle occur where room sizes required them. A disadvantage of the scheme, particularly in the South, is that through ventilation is made impossible; on the other hand, it is more economical than the extended type of plan. The exterior is in the conventional local manner. Cubage: 10,345. Cost: $5,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Walls—brick, Kendric Brick Co. Cellar floor—reenforced concrete on fill. Floor construction—joist, sheathing, subfloor, oak finish flooring. Attic—sheathing, joists, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster.
ROOF: Covered with 15 lb. felt and shingles, Johns-Manville, Corp.
SHEET METAL WORK: All 40 lb. tin, Wheeling Corrugating Co.
INSULATION: Attic floor—4 in. rock wool, Johns-Manville Corp.
WINDOWS: Sash—white pine, Washington Sash & Door Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—ceramic tile, Wheeling Tile Co. Porches—tile, B. Mifflin Hood Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper, Imperial Paper & Color Corp. Kitchen and bathrooms—wall paint, Sherwin-Williams Co.
WOODWORK: Trim—B. & B. pine Cabinets—pine: U. S. Plywood Corp. plywood doors. Doors—fir, Morgan Woodwork Co.
HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Paints by Sherwin-Williams Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX, National Metal Co. Switches—toggle, Bryant Electric Co. Fixtures—Glasolier Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron, Charlotte Pipe Foundry. Hot and cold water pipes—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.
HEATING: Sunbeam warm air furnace, Fox Furnace Div., American Radiator Co. Hot water heater—kerosene burner, New Perfection Stove Co.

71. HOUSE FOR HERBERT D. SCHMIDT WARREN, MICH.

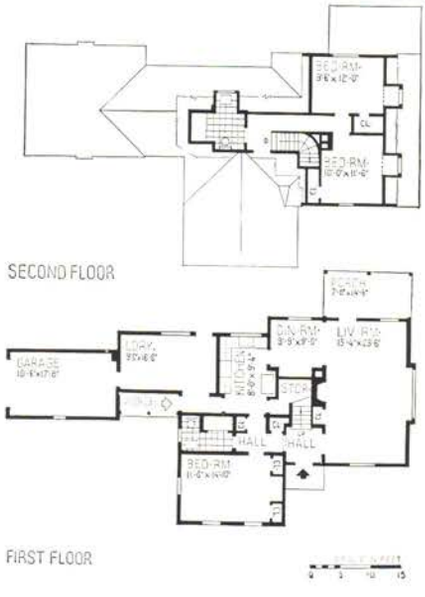
Robert W. Tebbs Photos

MAX COLTER, DESIGNER

A conventional Colonial treatment which illustrates the extent to which modern plan arrangements have affected an otherwise traditional approach. There is a combined living-dining space; the laundry has been moved out of the basement to an ample above-ground workroom; there is a downstairs bedroom and bath, the latter being well located for use as a guest lavatory. Circulation is excellent. Cubage: 26,000. Cost: $7,200.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—siding, 30 lb. asphalt felt, Nu-wood sheathing, Wood Conversion Co., studs, rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—(1st.) hollow tile with 4 in. reenforced concrete slab; (2nd.) joists, sub-floor, oak finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with slate shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Toncan iron throughout, Republic Steel Corp.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—balsam wool, Wood Conversion Co. Weatherstripping—Andersen Corp.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room—carpet over Ozite, Ozite Carpet Cushion Co. Bedroom and halls—oak block, E. L. Bruce Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room—part pine, part plaster. Bathrooms—linoleum.
WOODWORK: Trim and cabinets—white pine. Doors—Morgan Sash & Door Co.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: Interior paints by Berry Bros. Exterior walls—National Lead Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wire—General Cable Corp. Switches—Bryant Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—General Electric Co. Refrigerator—Kelvinator Corp., Div. General Motors Corp. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron, Republic Steel Corp. Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Air conditioning without cooling, Delco Appliance Div., General Motors Corp. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.



72. HOUSE FOR HARRY A. THOMAS FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

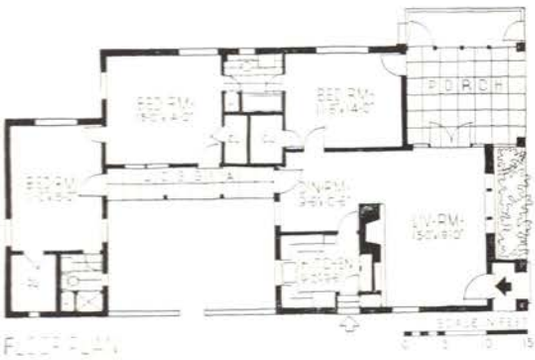
ROBERT M. LITTLE, ARCHITECT

ROBERT HANSEN, ASSOCIATE

The architect comments: "Briefly, the problem was to place a three-bedroom, two-bath bungalow on a 50-foot lot in a good residential section. The prevailing southeast breeze necessitated open planning for cross-ventilation, and the mild climate made possible the use of the open gallery as a means of access to the bedrooms. The design frankly attempts to appeal to the eye (for its resale value—everything in Florida is for sale)." Cubage: 25,000. Cost: 88,500.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—8 in. concrete block, furring, rock lath and plaster.
ROOF: Covered with Carey Co. slate surface felt roofing and Creole Tile Co. clay tile.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Anaconda, American Brass Co.
INSULATION: Roof—Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—steel casements, Hope's Windows, Inc. Glass—double strength, quality B, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak, E. L. Bruce Co. Bath—tile, Franklin Tile Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system — Romex, General Cable Corp. Switches—Bryant Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Sink—Kohler Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Cabinets—The Philip Carey Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Cop-R-Loy, Wheeling Steel Corp. Water heater—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

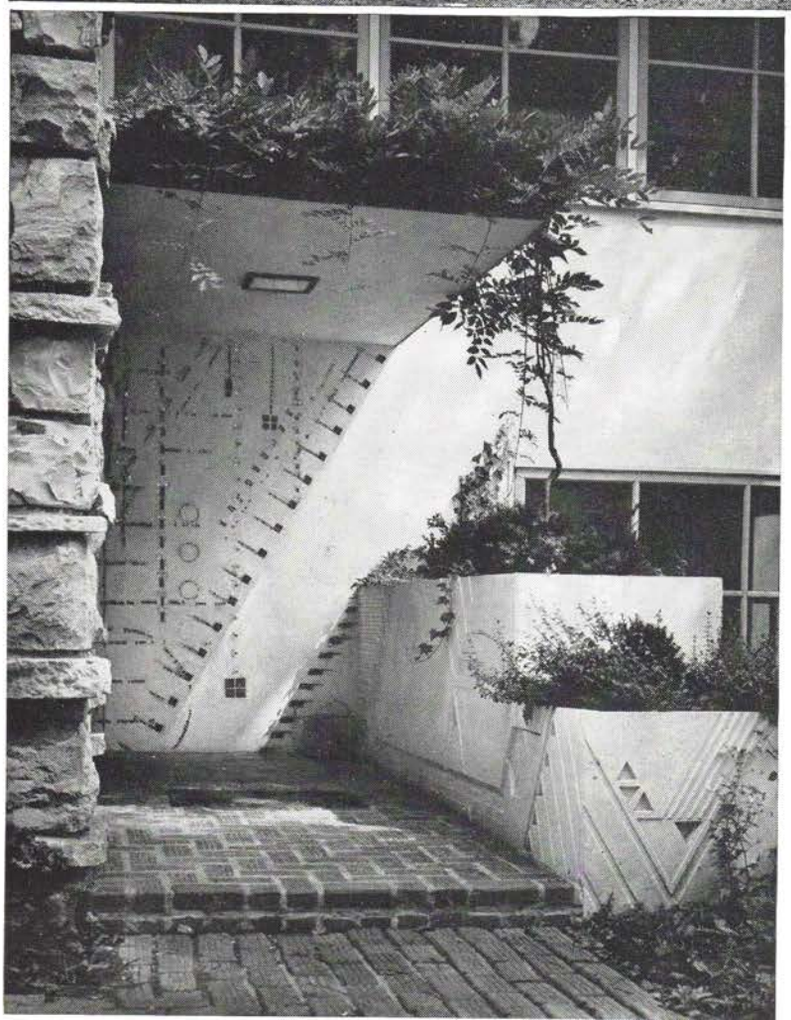


FLOOR PLAN

Ernest Graham Photos

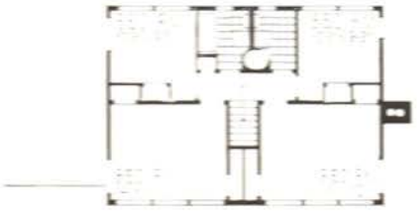
73. HOUSE FOR HARRIS ARMSTRONG, KIRKWOOD, MO.

Bennett S. Tucker Photos



HARRIS ARMSTRONG, ARCHITECT

An example of the personal approach to the modern house, displaying a very free combination of corner windows and pitched roofs, smooth and heavily textured surfaces and decoration. The house was designed by the architect for use as his residence and office. The living and dining rooms represent a compromise between open and closed plan types, with an uninterrupted wall which is the most interesting feature of the design. The successful use of double-hung windows in this wall is illustrated below. Four bedrooms are compactly arranged in the corners of the second floor plan. A sloping site permitted the location of service quarters and playroom in the basement. Cost: $13,500.



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and cellar floor— concrete. Waterproofing—Ironite, Western Waterproofing Co.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, sheathing, paper, expanded stucco mesh lath and stucco; inside—lath and plaster. Interior partitions—studs, lath and plaster. Floor construction—joists, sub-floor and oak finish flooring.

ROOF: Covered with slate shingles. Deck—built-up asphalt and rag felt, aluminum paint.

CHIMNEY: Brick, terra cotta flue lining. Damper—H. W. Covert Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, gutters and leaders—copper. American Brass Co. Ducts—galvanized iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—glass wool blanket. U. S. Gypsum Co. Weatherstripping—Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—sugar pine. Glass—double strength, quality A. Glass blocks—Pittsburgh-Corning Corp.

STAIR: Treads and risers—oak. Stringers—white pine.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Library—rubber tile. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.

WOODWORK: Oak throughout.

HARDWARE: By Sargent & Co.

PAINTING: Ceilings—casein, U. S. Gypsum Co. Floors—wax, Minwax Co. Sash—Samuel Cabot, Inc. Exterior walls—Bondex, Reardon Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Quick Meal, American Stove Co. Refrigerator—Seeger Refrigerator Co. Sink—Tracy Manufacturing Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—copper.

HEATING: Warm air, gas furnace, L. J. Mueller Brass Co. Grilles—Independent Register Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

74. HOUSE FOR WILLIAM E. LORENZ EGYPT, MASS.

GEORGE R. PAUL, ARCHITECT

George H. Davis Photos

The architect comments: "The architectural character of this house was largely determined by the exquisite antique furnishings of the owners, and by their preference for fine detail. Accordingly the Adam feeling in the design seemed appropriate. Its placing on the lot was determined by the magnificent maple tree. A fairly commodious front hall with its delightful little curved stairway gives a feeling of interest immediately upon entering, and the arched entrance to the dining room which faces the visitor provides a vista through a wide steel casement window at the end of the dining room and onto the terrace and flower gardens beyond." Cubage: 22,788. Cost: $7,200.

DINING ROOM

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—(front) brick veneer; others—studs, sheathing, asphalt paper and red cedar clapboards; inside—U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—joists, fir sheathing and select oak flooring. Ceilings—furring, and U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster.
ROOF: Covered with 18 in. red cedar shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—lead and copper. Gutters and leaders—wood. Ducts—galvanized iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls and roof—Cabot's Quilt, Samuel Cabot, Inc. Weatherstripping—Ceco, Concrete Engineering Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—wood, double hung; some Fenestra steel, Detroit Steel Products Co. Glass—single strength, quality B.
STAIR: Risers and stringers—pine. Treads—oak. Rail—mahogany.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper. Kitchen—fir plywood. Bathrooms—tile.
WOODWORK: White pine throughout.
HARDWARE: By Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. and Dexter, American Brass Co.
PAINTING: All paints by Lowe Bros. Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Fixtures—direct, Pettingell-Andrews Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range and refrigerator—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Sink and laundry sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Dishwasher—S. A. Conover Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—copper tubing.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Furnace, Holland Furnace Co., Furblo Co. blower, humidifying and cooling by air circulation in summer. Grilles—pressed steel. Controls—Mercoid Corp. Hot water heater—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

75. HOUSE FOR DR. H. B. LOUGHERY, NORTH MUSKEGON, MICH.

Beckquists

BERNARD J. DeVRIES, DESIGNER. WALTER T. ANICKA, ASSOCIATE

The architects comment: "The wooded lake front site, along with the fact of distance from the main section of the city, dictated many features of the plan. The only approach to the house is by auto; hence, the location of the garage is near the road with direct connection to the front and side entrances. To best enjoy the view of the lake and the long garden vista in front, the living room was placed in a separate wing with exposure on three sides. The living, dining and breakfast rooms each have a picture window facing the lake. Circulation from the garage to the house was worked out as directly as possible." Cost: $17,000.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—cement block. Cellar floor—concrete. Waterproofing—waterproof cement plaster.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick bearing wall and brick veneer, Wyndotte Brick Co., wood frame, studs, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—joists, sub-floor and yellow pine finish flooring.

ROOF: Covered with shingles, Creo-Dipt Co., Inc.

CHIMNEY: Brick, burnt clay flue lining. Damper—Donley Bros. Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Ducts—galvanized iron. Flashing, gutters and deck—Armco, American Rolling Mill Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—steel, casement, Vento Steel Sash Co. Glass—plate and double strength, quality A, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet. Entry hall and bathrooms—glazed tile. Other rooms—linoleum.

WOODWORK: Trim, cabinets and interior doors—gumwood. Exterior doors—white pine, Wenting Mfg. Co.

HARDWARE: By Stanley Works.

PAINTING: All paints by Sherwin-Williams Co.

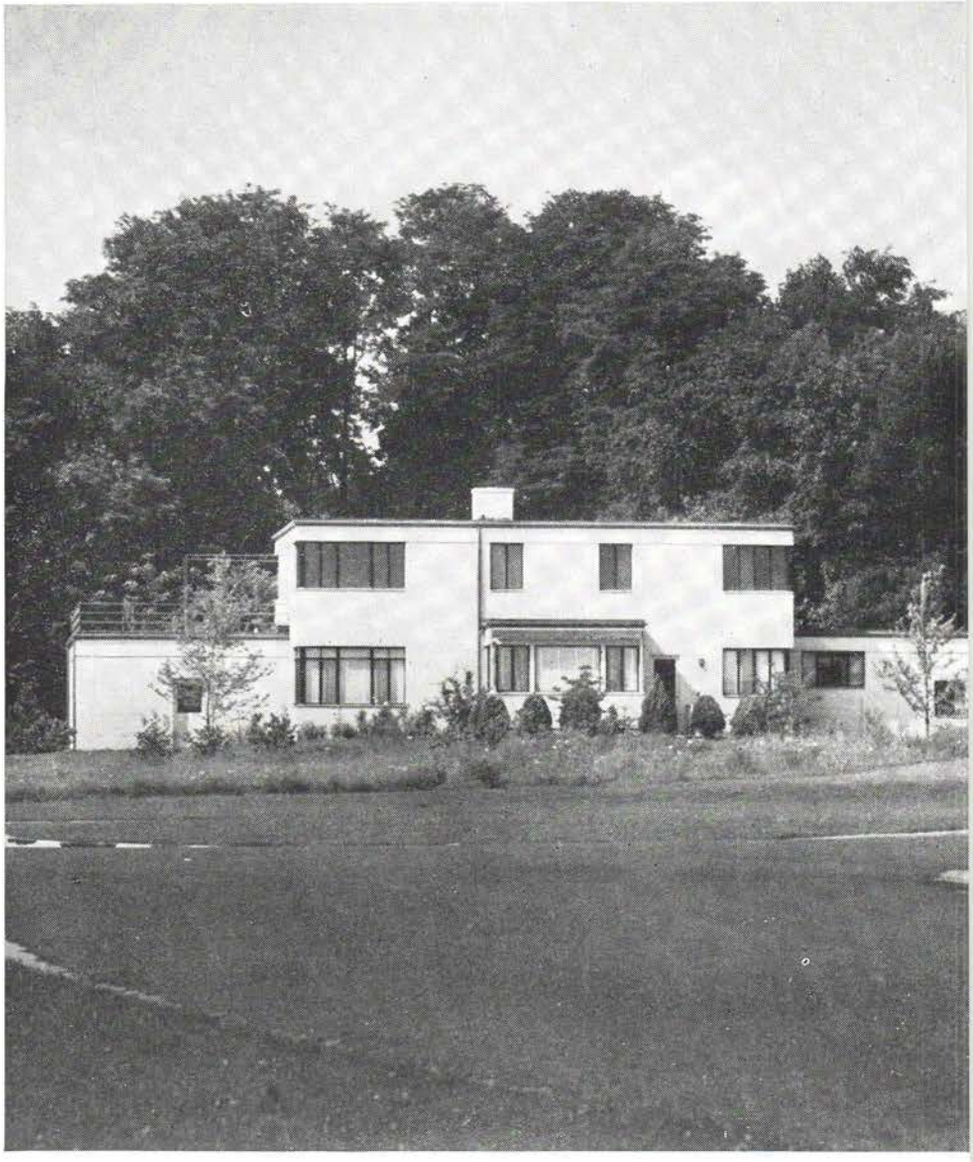
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring—Romex, General Cable Corp. Switches—toggle.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Sink—Elkay Mfg. Co. Cabinets—wood, Wenting Mfg. Co.

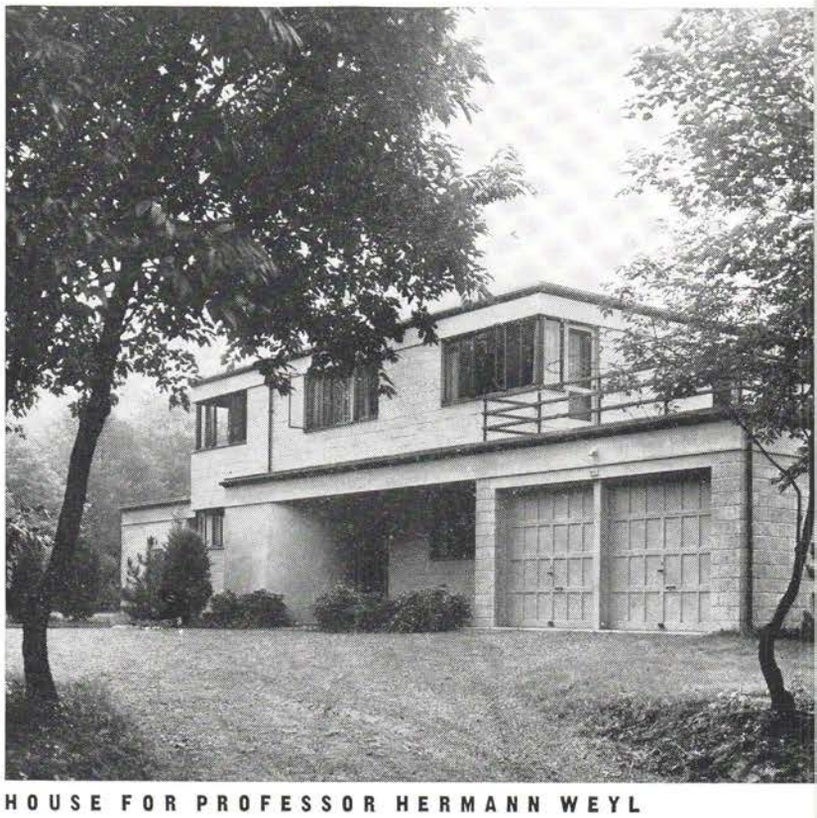
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Crane Co. Cabinets—Columbia Metal Box Co.

PLUMBING: Soil, waste and vent pipes—cast iron. Drains—Josam Mfg. Co. Hot and cold water pipes—copper, Revere Copper & Brass Co.

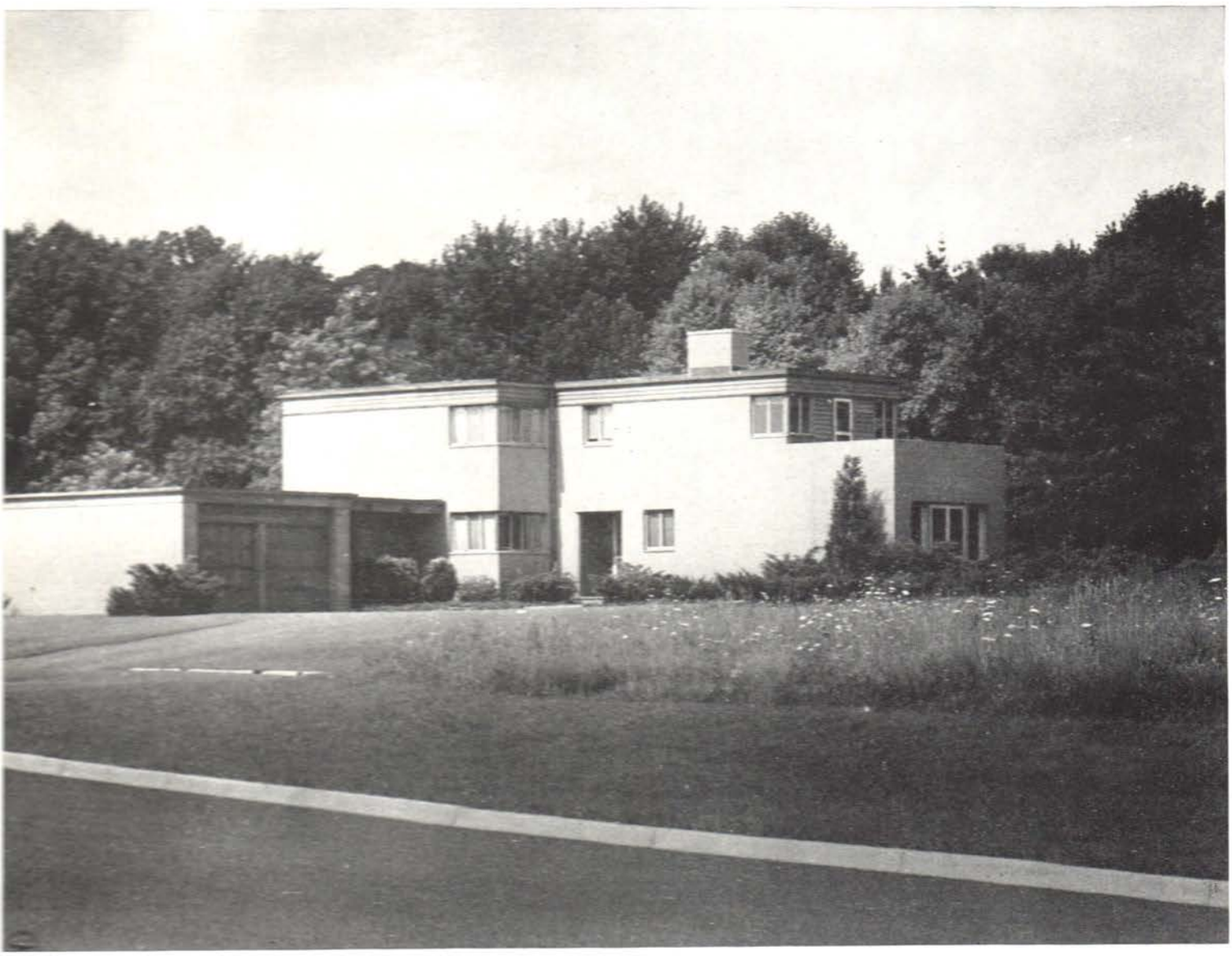
76.-77. TWO HOUSES IN PRINCETON, N. J

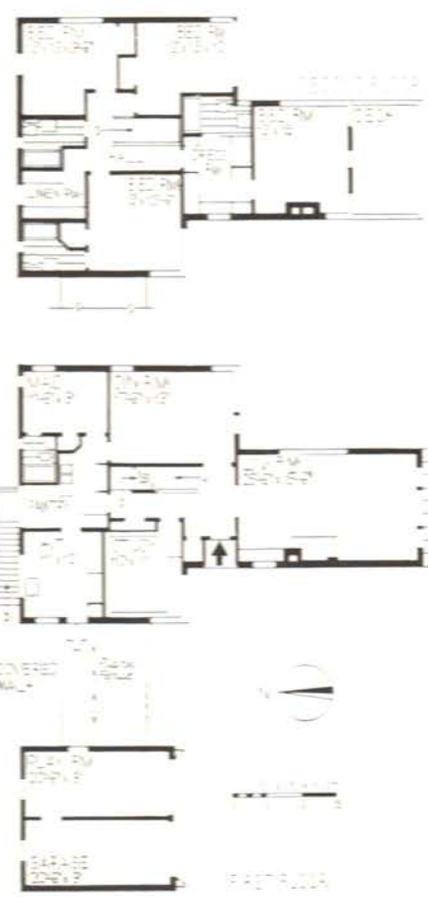


Two houses which indicate that sober respectability is not an exclusive attribute of the traditional styles. The plan of the Weyl residence, for instance, is quite conventional and might easily serve as the basis of the usual Colonial exterior. The Riefler residence is the more informal of the two, providing almost identical facilities within an L-shaped outline. Both are well outside the small house category, with rooms of generous size, and ample services and storage space. Details such as cornices, wall materials, garage doors and windows have been repeated in both houses, a procedure which makes for economy and for a degree of harmony as unusual as it is fortunate. Cubage, Weyl residence: 52,000. Cost: $27,270. Cubage, Riefler residence: 45,000. Cost: $25,400.

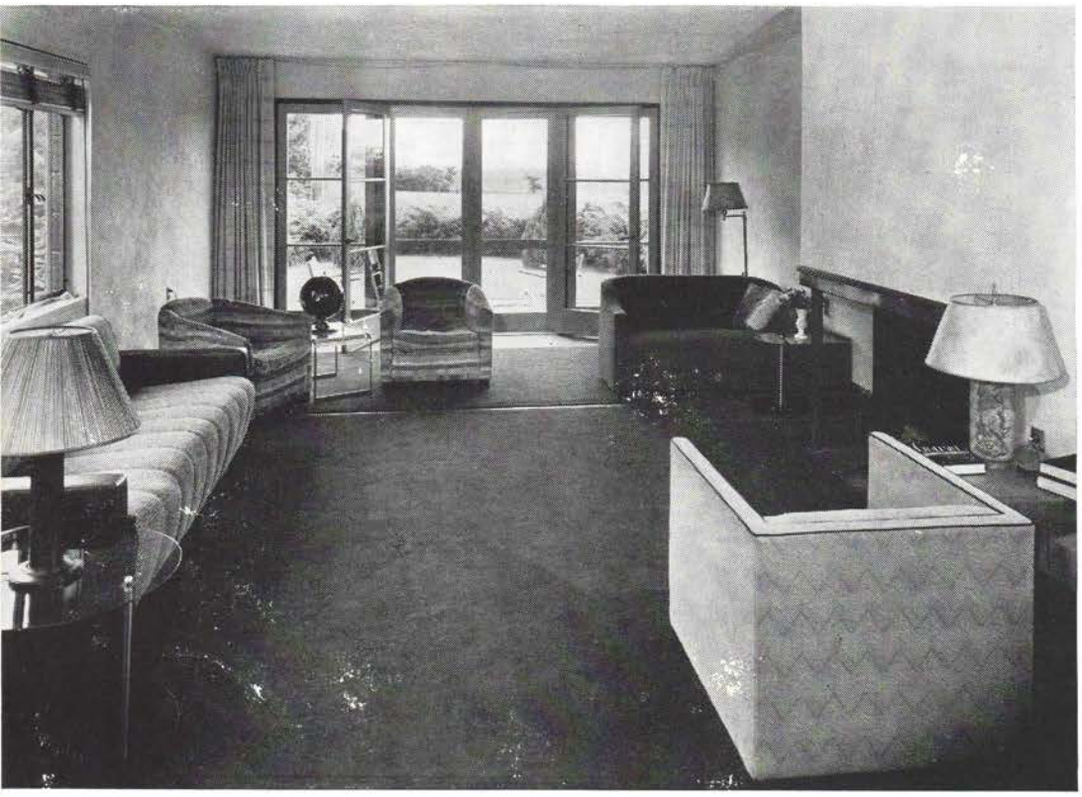


HOUSE FOR PROFESSOR HERMANN WEYL

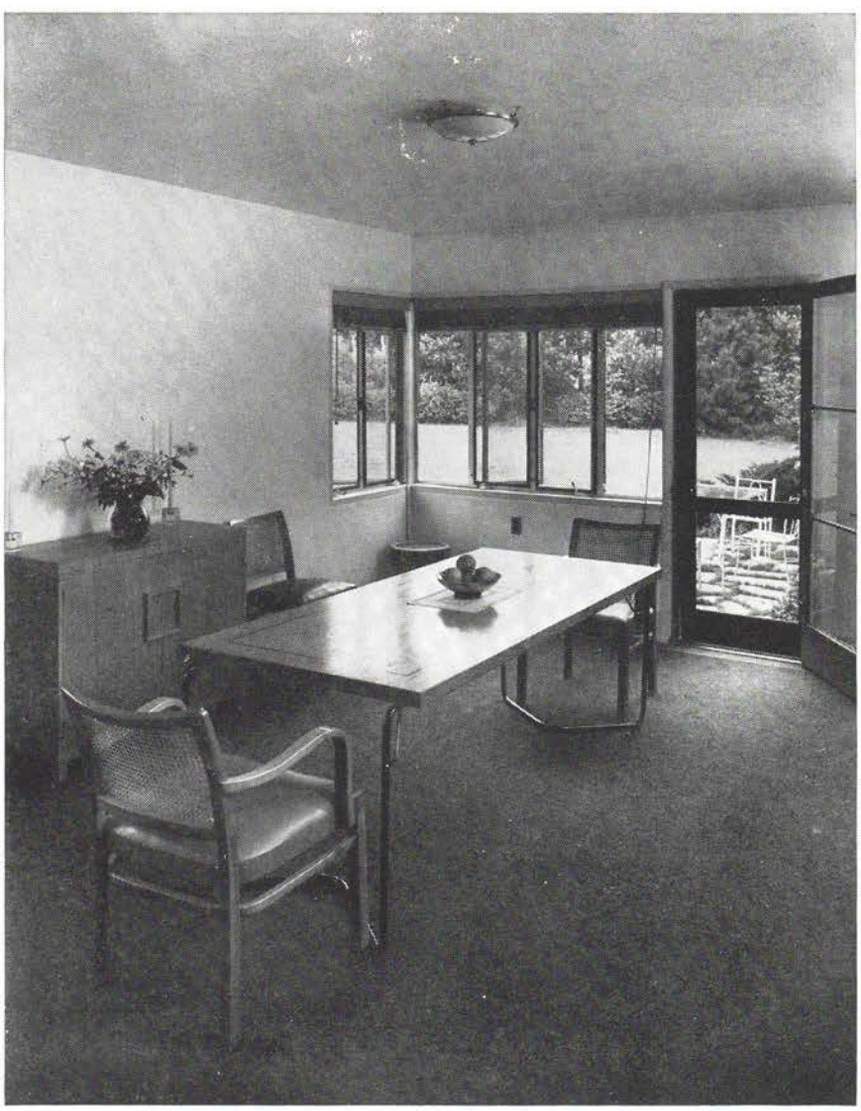




HOUSE FOR PROFESSOR WINFIELD W. RIEFLER



INTERIORS OF RIEFLER HOUSE



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—concrete block. Cellar floor—concrete. Waterproofing—R.I.W., Toch Bros.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—cinder concrete block, wood furring, U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Interior partitions—studs, rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—wood joists and finish flooring. Ceilings—plaster on metal lath.

ROOF: Covered with Barrett Co. roofing. Deck—canvas and Celotex Corp. Traffic Top tile.

CHIMNEY: Concrete block, terra cotta flue lining. Damper—H. W. Covert Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and gutters—copper, Anaconda, American Brass Co. Ducts—galvanized iron.

INSULATION: Outside walls—Sisalkraft Co. Roof—4 in. rock wool.

WINDOWS: Sash—casement, Hope's Windows, Inc. Glass—Pennvernon, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Glass blocks—Insulux, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

STAIRS: Main stairs—white oak treads; pine stringers and risers. Service stairs—oak.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Living rooms—carpet. Kitchen—linoleum.

HARDWARE: By Ostrander & Eshleman.

PAINTING: Material by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and John W. Masury & Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—General Electric Co. Switches—Despard, Pass & Seymour.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Crane Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Charles Parker Co.

PLUMBING: Soil and waste pipes—A. M. Byers Co. Vent pipes—galvanized steel, Jones & Laughlin. Hot and cold water pipes—brass. Tank—Dahlquist Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Gar Wood winter air conditioning system, Gar Wood Industries, Inc. Hot water heater—American Bosch Corp.

JURY REPORT

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION

COMPETITION FOR COMPLETED HOUSES

THE JURY: MILES L. COLEAN, Washington, D. C.; OTTO TEEGEN, New York, N. Y.; HUGH RUSSELL, Seattle, Washington; BERNARD M. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.; GEORGE F. NIXON, Glenview, Ill.

It is extremely interesting to compare the results of the first A.G.A. competition with the second. The first was an architects' paradise in which the solutions were based on hypotheses, and desires were wild as far as ideas went—not the cube, which was given. The second dealt with realities. No client was there in the first instance to insist on this or that "absurd" idea which invariably in the architect's mind ruins his whole scheme and ever after provides him with an alibi when the public fails to appreciate his latest masterpiece. Having a free hand, the architect could promote his own pet theories on the homes of today and tomorrow. In a competition of that kind as long as the plan is good and the exterior design rational, if often dubious, the jurors are bound to give even the most radical design the benefit of the doubt. The result is that when the lay public reviews those submissions it is apt to get the impression that a premium has been given only to those presenting novel ideas. On the other hand, the builder, serving both architect and public, finds there is a woeful lack of looking the problem of home building in the eye, by which he means, these designs do not meet his idea of marketable houses, the kind he wants and can sell the public. It would be hard to say whose opinion was right.

BUILDER AND ARCHITECT

A reasonable approach to discover whether the results of the first competition were only architects' dreams on paper or harbingers of the future which the public is accepting, was to have an exhibition of homes actually built during the last two years, and hence in every sense of the word, real. And in order that the builder, as contrasted to the architect, could show the results of his efforts, interest was stimulated primarily among the builders. It was for this reason that the competition was directed "for builders and their architects." (As an architect and since the privilege is mine as author of this report, I am proud to say that in practically every case the prize designs submitted by the builders were "architect" designed.) The response among builders and developers to meet the challenge was immediate, as shown by the 2,175 registrations entered.

We are now in a position to judge the results. Here are the "real" things which can be compared with the "visions." And what do we find? Luckily, that both the architects and the builders are right. And that is to say the home builders, our clients, are really the ones who have decided this issue, for they have not been slow to see the progressive ideas which the profession keeps pounding at them constantly, while at the same time, since they hold the pocket book, they have lent a willing ear to the builders who place most emphasis on economics, resale value and such. It is encouraging to find that the combined efforts of the architects and builders have jockeyed along the building public to keep pace with modern trends, and after this particular race both can relax in mutual admiration of the "heroic" accomplishments of the other.

THE JURY

The jury for this competition, unlike the first, had a much more concrete program to cope with. There were no strict requirements, such as number of rooms, total area, etc., which were items of study in the first competition. This was a free-for-all from which the jury had to make a choice, not unlike a buyer when he is introduced to a half a thousand dresses hanging on the racks, ranging from thin cotton to heavy woolens, from sport models to evening wear, from the cheapest to the most expensive. The jurors were instructed to make their choice, but by all means choose the best!

Although there were differences of opinion among the jury, there were no violent arguments; in fact there was an unusual unanimity in point of view. A jury comprised of two architects, two builders and an outstanding building magazine editor to control the balance of power, looked for exactly the same things, albeit the former had a tendency to premiate creative design while the latter emphasized salability. Our first requirement was a good plan, the second a good exterior design compatible with it. In reviewing the plan, its exposure, the site, the size of rooms in relation to the size of house, as well as the relation of the rooms to each other and the manner in which they could be furnished, were duly studied.

Despite the fact that nothing in the program suggested that the jury should

note the geographical location, it did take into consideration whether a house was built in the Southwest, the Northwest, the Middle West, the South or the East. (There were practically no submissions from the Southeast.) It felt it was justified in making a distinction between houses from these various points since the living habits and climate of each lend themselves to different solutions.

GEOGRAPHICAL TRAITS

In general the submissions received from the Southwest (California) were one storied houses with an open plan allowing the rooms to enter out easily and freely to courtyards, terraces and verandas. Dining quarters are usually in an alcove off the living room when dining indoors is necessary. Window areas are large because there is small worry about the heating bill. These features are in strong contrast to the requirements of building in the Northeast (New York and New England) where heating is a large budget item, and where smaller windows well weather-stripped are in order. Likewise snow and inclement weather make the people in these parts live indoors practically eight months out of the twelve, with the result that there is less emphasis placed on outdoor accessories such as Bar B-Cues, etc. Labor costs and real estate values in the East also put a premium on the California type of house that spreads over a large area. Economy dictates superimposed stories on a compact plan. Obviously, then, the architects and builders of the North are tackling a different proposition from those in the South, and each deserves credit. The jury did not strain itself to make the geographical location the basis for an award, that is, take the best submission from each locality and give that a prize. Curiously enough, and only as a coincidence, they fell that way.

SERVICE ROOMS

The kitchen and the utility room and their relation to the dining room and the rest of the house were considered a part of our study of the plan, but the actual ability of both to function well was the jury's third important consideration. Needless to say, there happened to be many submissions which showed an admirable kitchen layout, but a bad general plan. It is undoubtedly pleasant to have a good kitchen and utility room in the home, especially an all-gas kitchen (no advertisement), but the kitchen is, after all, only one unit among the many which must function properly to make a good house. A bad plan with a good kitchen only could not be considered for a prize. Conversely a plan showing a good relation of rooms but with a bad kitchen arrangement was not prize material. As stated in the "Basis of Award" this jury tried at all times to "consider the appropriateness of the gas equipment chosen to the size and cost of the house, the convenience of the plan, pleasing qualities of the design, and ease of maintenance."

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Encouraging was the quality of most of the designs submitted. Although the majority were based on traditional pattern, there were many in the modern vernacular. Between the two appeared what one might term a "transitional" type, best described as having its roots in something we recognize as traditional and yet incorporating certain elements in plan and elevation of what we call the "modern," mostly the European variety. The writer prefers to think this transitional type represents the basis of a truly American architecture. As a nation we have ever been prone to adopt architectural styles and credos from abroad. From the earliest Georgian adaptations in Colonial days to the most recent copies of some newly publicized European architect, we have failed to face the issue that we must do our own thinking and solve our own problems in our own way if we are ever to contribute anything vital to architecture.

That the formative days are almost over and that original thinking is finally under way is happily manifested in countless ways as one reviews the presentations in this competition. The story is not complete but it is in process. It will be slow, but as soon as we have learned to have confidence in our own talents, the result will be inevitable. Even those submissions showing houses based quite definitely on exterior designs prevalent in Europe seemed to be less slavish than heretofore in their use of foreign clichés such as cantilevered porticoes (built in wood here although the design of their predecessors was in concrete), profuse glass areas where little was needed, or bands of windows running through bedrooms, closets and bathrooms or anything else that happened to be in the way for a desired and preconceived exterior effect. When architects decide that a house can have a roof and still be modern in the sense that it functions in all respects and serves our esthetic as well as practical requirements, an important milestone has been passed in the history of American architecture.

DEMERITS

It is important to note that the jury took the point of view that inasmuch as this competition was essentially devoted to houses by builders, a great many of whom are also developers and realtors, it would be fairer to the spirit of the contest to credit those houses that would function for the "usual" family rather than the specific. There were several entries which showed plans that were not only striking but unusual, in fact so unusual that they would not satisfy the normal family at all, although they may be perfect for the particular clients living in them. To cite an instance, there were several rather large houses that provided no separate dining room but had a big living room at one end of which one could dine. There is no criticism of this preference in itself, but the jury was of the opinion most owners of houses of this size would demand a separate room for dining and that therefore these contestants were submitting a client's rather special preferences. Criticisms of this kind often resulted in ranking the contestant lower than someone else who produced as good a solution without having made the condition special.

In addition to the five first and ten second prizes, ten more drawings were given Honorable Mention because of certain points in their favor which put them in a class above the average. Some of them as a matter of fact were included at one time among the prize winners but ultimately fell into third position after undergoing a barrage of likes and dislikes, pros and cons. Included in this number were plans which in the opinion of the majority of the jury appeared to fulfill a special family's requirements only. In a couple of instances the criticism was aimed directly at the exterior treatment, particularly at some slightly cockeyed ideas, which, for all we know, may be the forerunners of the future. It is difficult for any one member of the jury to establish this assumption, however, and so following good democratic procedure, the majority vote ruled.

Although the program included houses that had been remodeled or "modernized" few were submitted.

CONCLUSIONS

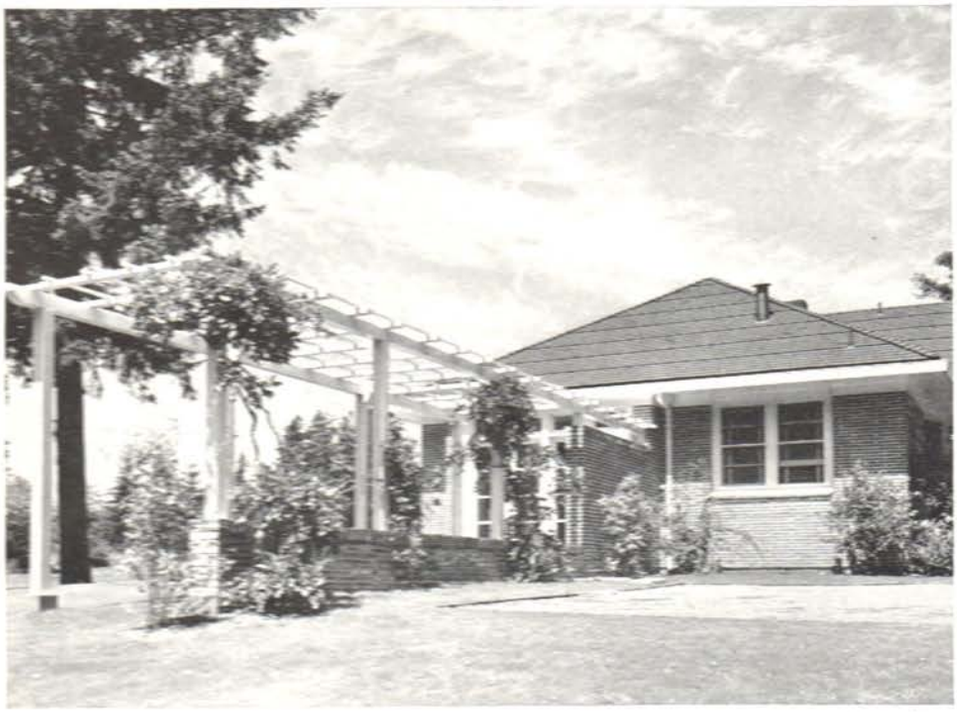
It seems unfortunate, not to say incredible, that with a program as liberal as this, with so little of the builders' or architects' time required to fulfill the requirements (mandatory), so many could have failed to live up to the rules. Yet half a hundred entrants were not considered, merely because they failed to follow one or more of the six requirements, particularly the second. There were undoubtedly many good things among this number rejected, but, in justice to those who did follow the rules, the competition director was forced to disqualify them.

Of those that remained in the running, it should be said that, on a whole, they showed a high standard, far and above the average. To this writer a competition of this sort is invaluable, inasmuch as it becomes a report from all parts of the country on building conditions and often brings to light outstanding work where least expected. Following as it does the architects' competition, it throws an interesting light on ideas that were promoted in the first contest which have become realities in the second. A good example is the design which placed first in the first competition and now receives another first prize as a completed house. This shows conclusively that the architect, the builder and the client do understand and appreciate each other; and that, by the way, is the cornerstone of true progress. All of the contestants, whether prize winners or not, are to be congratulated on adding their talent to what we can call American architectural advancement. Long live the effort!

Comments on following pages written by the Jury.

By Otto Teegen for the Jury

78. HOUSE NEAR PORTLAND, ORE.: HOUTZ, McVOY & WAYMAN, ARCHITECTS



Alfred A. Monner Photos

JOHNSON, WALLWORK AND DUKEHART
CONSULTANT ARCHITECTS
MURPHY AND DEAN CO., BUILDERS

$1,000 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"Although the jury was not aware of it during the judgment, the plan of this house is essentially the same as that presented by the same architects in the prize winning design of the last A.G.A. competition.

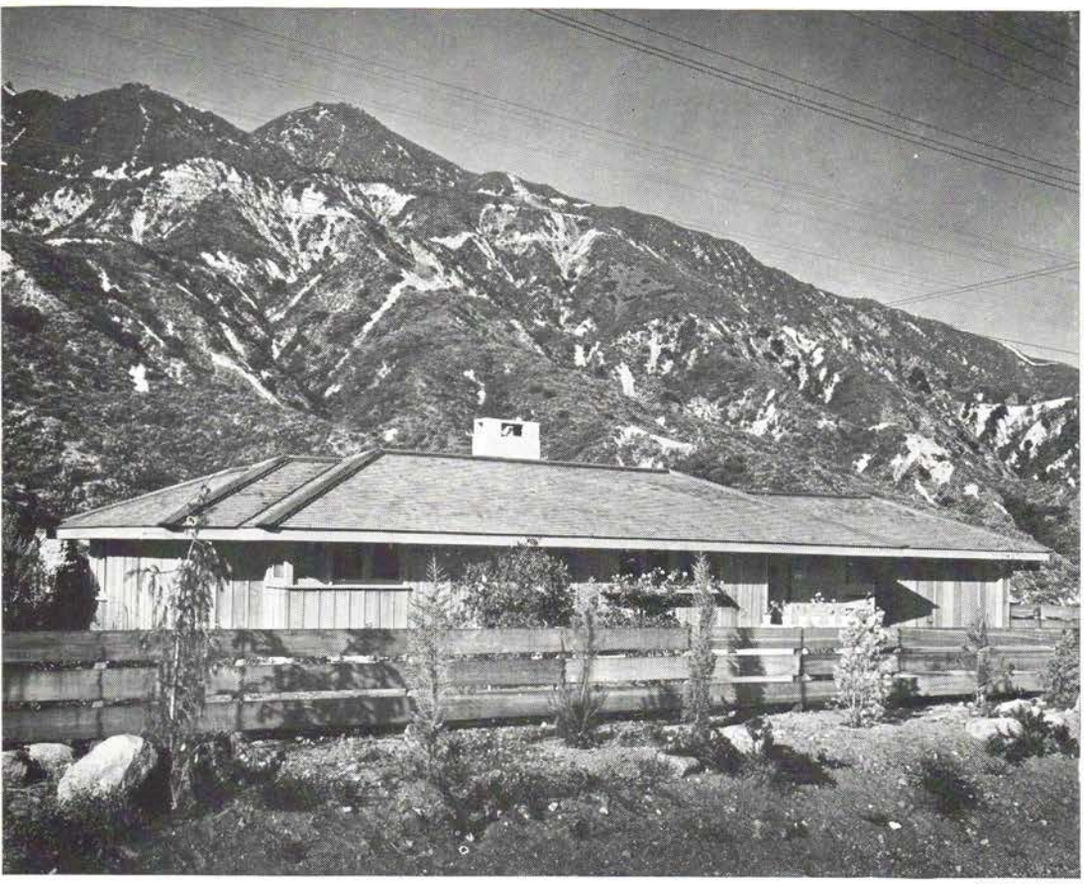
"The completed house lives up to the original drawings. The plan is compact, the relation of the rooms is excellent, the distribution of volume economical yet giving the maximum usage. The utility room is well situated, large for its purpose and serves as a vestibule to the kitchen. The garage is in good relation to the service end of the house. The bedrooms are separated by a hall from the living quarters and it is possible to get to them from the front door without going through the living room.

"The exterior is most attractive, making good use of materials, and the roof has been well handled." Cost: $8,450.

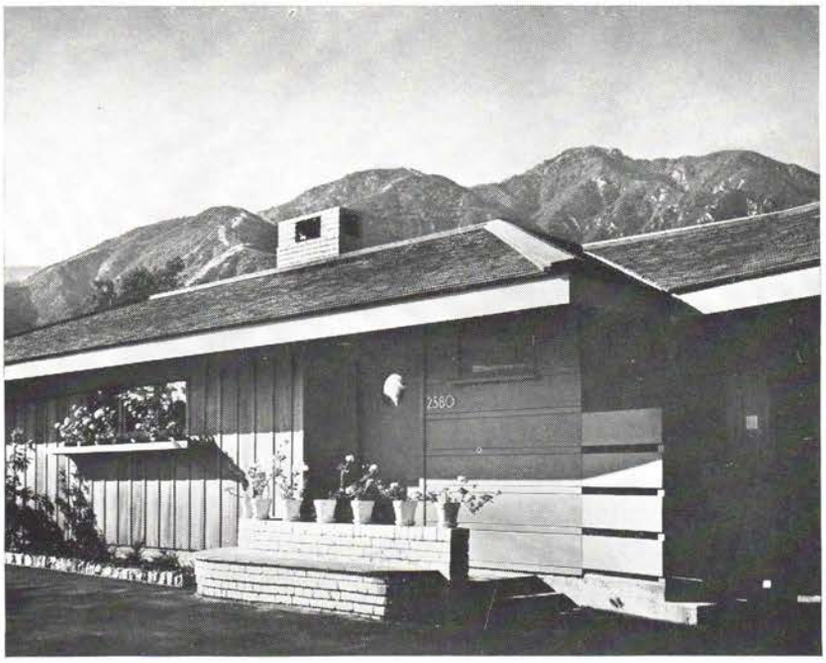
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Floor—4 in. slab of waterproofed concrete, 3-ply membrane, 1 in. concrete, 2 x 4 in. Wolmanized sleepers and 2 x 4 in. joists at right angles, sub-floor, paper and finished floor on top. Walls—brick veneer and stud construction.
INSULATION: Outside walls and ceilings—Fix-Tex Insulating Board Co.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Wallpaper—Imperial, Imperial Paper & Color Co.
PAINTING: Dutch Boy, National Lead Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system and switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—Baker-Barkon Corp.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Universal gas, Cribben & Sexton. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Fixtures by Kohler Co. and Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Mueller gas era Climatrol air conditioning unit, L. J. Mueller Furnace Co. Grill formed by floor construction serves as "cold air" return duct and "warms" floor. Hot water heater—General Water Heater Corp.

79. HOUSE IN PASADENA, CAL. HAROLD J. BISSNER, ARCHITECT



Garnett Photos



$1,000 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

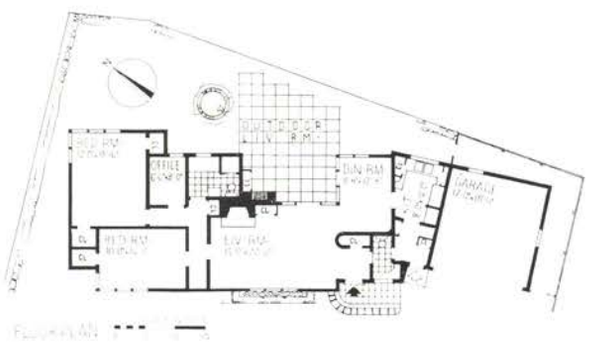
"Although this house was designed to take advantage of a particular site, its character and plan are such that it could be built anywhere. It is typical of many one-storied California houses that open easily to the outdoors and provide an outdoor living room as well as indoor. In this type of house the heating problem does not become important, but the unit is well located.

"The exterior design is in every way compatible with the plan—and in complete harmony with its setting. The choice of materials too has been carefully studied. The exterior is of redwood boards with battens, all receiving but one coat of raw linseed oil. The under side of the eaves is finished with olive green paint. Again it is proved that an attractive modern house can be designed without exposing a single lally column!" Cost: $7,000.

FREDERICK J. ZIMOWSKI, BUILDER

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—redwood boarding, asphalt felt, Douglas fir studs; inside—gypsum plaster and stucco. Floor construction—reenforced Diacrete concrete, Transit Mixed Concrete Co.
ROOF: Covered with red cedar shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Armco, American Rolling Mill Co. Ducts—galv. iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—Gimco, General Insulating & Mfg. Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—wood, casement, Double Swing Window Co. Glass—single strength, quality B, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—carpet. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum. Shower—ceramic tile, Gladding, McBean & Co.
WOODWORK: Trim—Douglas fir. Cabinets—Douglas fir and mahogany. Interior doors—Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co. Garage doors—Holmes Mfg. Co.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Paints by Sherwin-Williams Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Bryant Electric Co. Fixtures—Pryne & Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Sears-Roebuck. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized iron.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Forced air system, filtering; furnace, Betz Heating Co., Inc. Water heater—Crane Co.



80. HOUSE IN OAK PARK, ILLINOIS

EDWARD H. MITTLEBUSHER AND EDWARD TOURTELOT, ARCHITECTS

R. W. BRAMBERG AND CO., BUILDERS

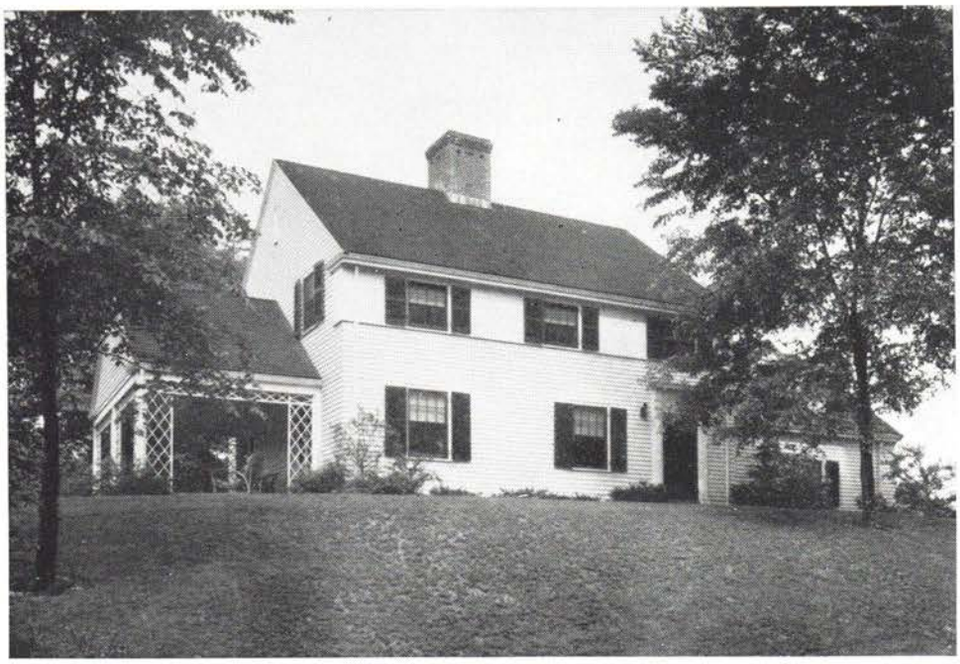
$1,000 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"This house made its appeal to the jury primarily through its straight-forward plan. The kitchen seems rather large for the number of cabinets shown on plan, but leaves two walls free for future additions. In this plan and several others consideration of sufficient light in the enclosed upper hall was mentioned, but the decision prevailed that during the day a door from at least one of the bedrooms or the bath is quite certain to be open. Less interested was the jury in the exterior design. Like the plan, however, it is a simple adaptation of its type and if not exciting it has an air of substantiality." Cost: $17,000

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—stone veneer over studs. Celotex T. & G. Vaporseal insulating sheathing. Celotex Corp.; inside—U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—joists and oak finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with asbestos shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Toncan 26 gauge iron throughout, Republic Steel Corp.
INSULATION: Walls—Celotex Vaporseal, Celotex Corp. Roof—4 in. rock wool.
WINDOWS: Sash—white pine; (basement) Fenestra steel, Detroit Steel Products Co. Glass—quality A, double strength, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: Exterior—Dutch Boy, National Lead Co. Interior—Pratt & Lambert paints.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—rigid conduit. Switches—tumbler. Fixtures—Lightolier Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas, A. B. Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Kohler Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Sunbeam gas fired, winter air conditioning unit, Fox Furnace Div., American Radiator Co. Hot water heater—Everhot Heater Co. Heating ducts—Toncan iron, Republic Steel Corp. Sump pump—Weil Co.

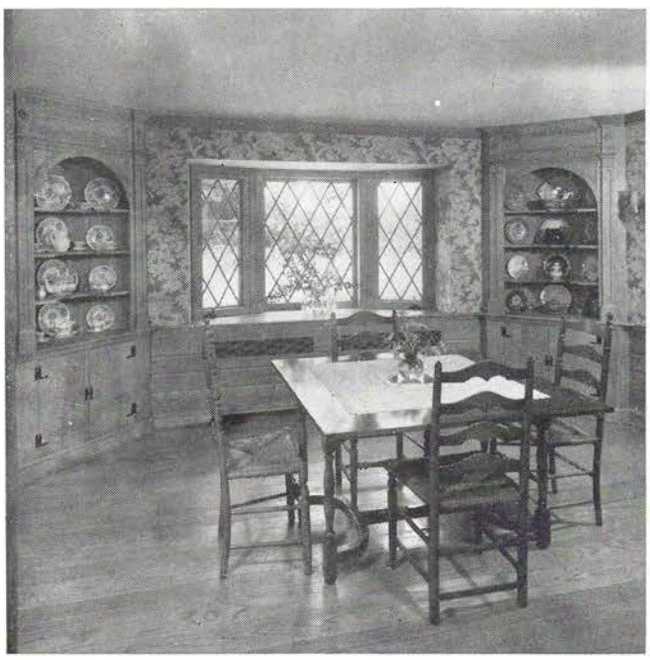
81. HOUSE IN WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. OSCAR A. de BOGDAN, ARCHITECT



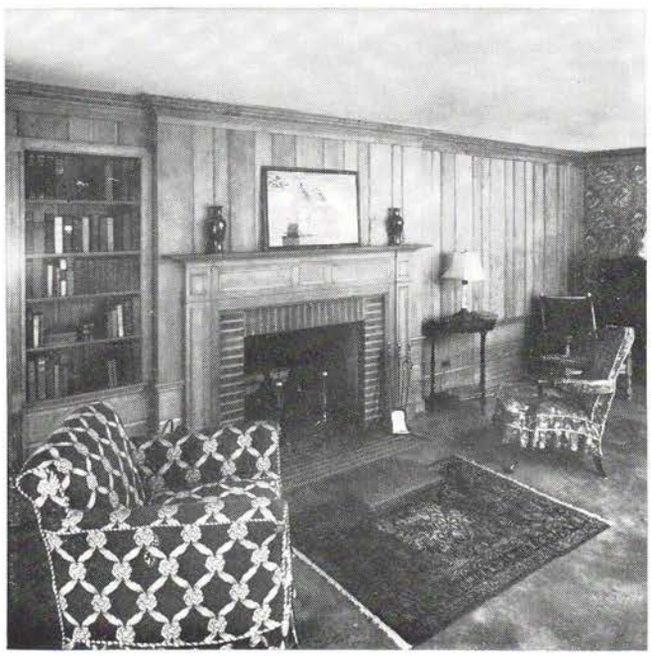
$1,000 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"Living and dining rooms open out pleasantly on the porch which can thus be used for both purposes. A secret door next to the living room fireplace gives access to a recreation room in the basement, while under ordinary circumstances a door from the kitchen would be used. "The second floor provides three bedrooms, with two baths and plenty of closets. A spare bedroom and bath over the garage is now used as a study and for that reason is connected with the master bedroom. The exterior is straightforward and well proportioned." Cost: $15,500.

DELVAL CONSTRUCTION CORP., BUILDERS



DINING ROOM

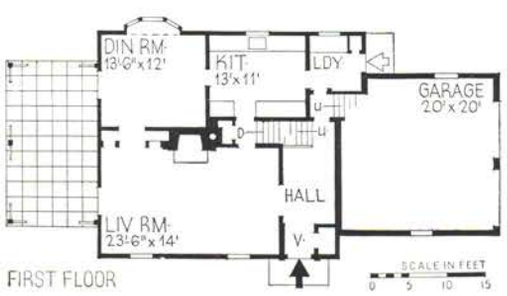


LIVING ROOM

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—Mahlstedt concrete blocks, Mahlstedt Materials, Inc. Waterproofing—Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—red wood siding, Red River Lumber Co.; inside—Red Top lath and plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co.
ROOF: Covered with Bangor slate.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and leaders—Anaconda copper, American Brass Co.
INSULATION: Palco, The Pacific Lumber Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Silentite, Curtis Cos., Inc.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Bath—tile, Franklin Tile Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room and hall—sugar pine paneling, The Red River Lumber Co.; remainder—wallpaper, Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Wolf Bros. and Philand Co.
WOODWORK: Doors and trim—Silentite, Curtis Cos., Inc.
PAINTING: Dutch Boy, National Lead Co.
LIGHTING FIXTURES: Lightolier Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Quality, Roberts & Mander Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Cabinets—Murphy Door-Bed Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Cabinet—Columbia Metal Box Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Anaconda brass, American Brass Co.
HEATING: Gas vapor system, C. A. Dunham Co. Water heater—Whitehead Metal Products Co.

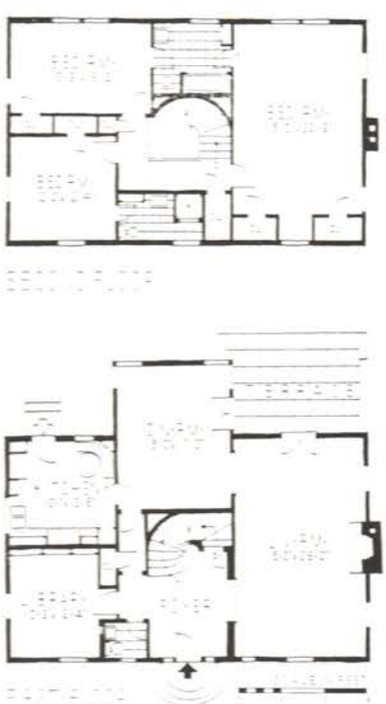
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

82. HOUSE IN ABILENE, TEXAS, J. H. HUGHES, ARCHITECT

H. L. RICE, BUILDER



$1,000 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"Like the house in Oak Park, this residence has most of its merits in the plan. It is built on a corner lot 100 x 140 ft. Its rooms are even more spacious and it has in addition a first floor lavatory and library. On the other hand, it has no servants' room in the house, but as is the custom in some parts of the South, the servants are quartered over the garage which for that reason is removed from the house. There are several questionable details such as the arrangement of fixtures within bathrooms and their relation to available windows, and the small window near the front corner of the living room whose only function can be to balance the powder room window. The kitchen layout is excellent.

"The exterior has a simplicity that is commendable." Cost: $10,070.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Reenforced concrete. Waterproofing—Stearox, Master Builders Co.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—stucco on 18 gauge galvanized mesh, Insulite Co. Bilt-Rite sheathing and Lok-Joint lath, studs, and plaster. Floor construction—sub-floor, oak finish flooring; foyer—marble on concrete slab, Georgia Marble Co.

ROOF: Covered with Dutch Lap asbestos shingles, Ruberoid Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Galvanized iron throughout.

INSULATION: Outside walls—Bilt-Rite sheathing and Lok-Joint lath, Insulite Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—double hung, white pine, Huttig Sash & Door Co. Glass—single strength, quality B, Fourco Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Living and dining room—carpet. Bedrooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile, Wheeling Tile Co.

WOODWORK: White pine throughout. Garage doors—fir, Overhead Door Co.

HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.

PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—sized and 2 coats flat. Sash—3 coats lead and oil.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system— Romex, General Cable Corp. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. Fixtures—Art Metal Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Detroit Michigan Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—Kohler Co. Dishwasher—Edison-General Electric Appliance Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Cabinets—Columbia Metal Box Co.

PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline, Mueller Brass Co.

HEATING: Warm air, gas fired system, Payne Furnace & Supply Co. Grilles—Hart & Cooley Mfg. Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Hotstream Heater Co. Kitchen fan—General Electric Co.

83. HOUSE IN BROOKLINE, MASS., ROYAL BARRY WILLS, ARCHITECT

Russell B. Harding

Russell B. Harding

$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"This house was chosen by Life Magazine and in cooperation with the architect was built for families in the $5,000-$6,000 income group. It has distinguished architectural quality. The jury liked the plan, except the rather long hallway for this size house which connected the kitchen to the front hall.

"There were many submissions that had their inspiration in Colonial work but few that were able to show as well as this that that style could still be made spirited and vital for present day use." Cost: $10,000.

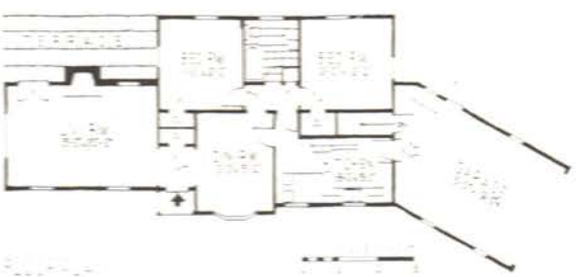
HOMER T. BROWN INC., BUILDERS

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—fir framing, matched fir sheathing, cedar shingles; inside—rocklath and U. S. Gypsum Co. plaster.
ROOF: Covered with Munsen slate, Rising and Nelson Slate Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing and leaders—16 ounce copper. Ducts—galv. iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—fiber blanket, Sterling Fiber Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung wood and wooden casements. Glass—single strength.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room, bedrooms and halls—oak. Kitchen—linoleum. Bath—tile.
HARDWARE: By Russell and Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Ceilings— Calcimine. Floor—filler, two coats shellac, wax. Exterior—paint, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Fixtures—Lightolier Co., also fluorescent lighting in kitchen, living room and bathroom.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Glenwood Range Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Kitchen fan—Radia, F. W. Shepler Stove Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Cold and hot water pipes—Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Winter air conditioning, filtering and humidifying. Boiler—gas fired, General Electric Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Ruud Mfg. Co.

84. HOUSE IN PORTLAND, ORE. J. WAYLAND OWEN, DESIGNER AND BUILDER

A. L. Junken



$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"This small bungalow would undoubtedly fill the bill for many families although there are certain inconveniences, such as the necessity of going through the dining room every time one wishes to go to the front door. To some this will be no great objection but the jury did not commend the solution. The kitchen layout is first class and well related to the garage although the necessity of going through the garage to reach the kitchen door is not good practice.

"The exterior shows a conflict of interest between the main entrance shelter and the adjoining gable wing with the bay window, but the rest is simple and effective." Cost: $3,250.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Frame type of dry wall construction with 12 in. pine siding. Floor construction—white oak finish flooring, E. L. Bruce Co. Ceilings—Nu-Wood, Wood Conversion Co.

ROOF: Covered with red cedar shingles.

INSULATION: Walls and ceilings—Balsam wool blanket type and Nu-Wood insulation board and tile, Wood Conversion Co.

WALL COVERINGS: Kitchen and living room—Schumite Plasterboard, Schumacher Wall Board Corp. and Texolite, U. S. Gypsum Co. Dining room and bedrooms—Nu-Wood insulation board, Wood Conversion Co.

WOODWORK: All millwork by Nicolai-Neppach Co. Cedar lined closets—E. L. Bruce Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Norge Corp. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel Inc. Sink drainboard—Micarta, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Nicolai-Neppach Co.

HEATING: Furnace—Electro Gas Furnace Co. Hot water heater—DeSoto, Ruud Mfg. Co.

85. HOUSE IN LAGUNA BEACH, CAL. AUBREY ST. CLAIR, ARCHITECT

W. P. Woodcock

SMITH CONSTRUCTION CO., BUILDERS

$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"This is another California house which takes full advantage of its location. The bedrooms are well isolated from the living quarters and approachable from the outside through the common entry. The service area is well placed and its parts efficiently related to an exceptionally fine kitchen. The criticism that the kitchen is too far removed from the front entry was deemed valid.

"The bird's-eye view of the elevation is very effective, although the jury was of the opinion that a little simplification of the service portion would have been to the good, for it would have eliminated the necessity for the multiple roof hips and valleys." Cost: $9,864.15.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—1 x 10 in. redwood level siding, Holmes Eureka Lumber Co.; below siding—stucco over 16 gauge galvanized wire mesh. Interior partitions—studs, stucco, California Stucco Co., rock lath, U. S. Gypsum Co.

ROOF: Covered with red cedar shingles.

CHIMNEY: Damper—Superior Fireplace Co. Gas incinerator—Smith Engineering Co.

SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing, downspouts and gutters—26 gauge Armco, American Rolling Mill Co. Weatherstripping—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—wood, casement. Glass—double strength, quality A, Pennvernon, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room, bedrooms and halls—clear plain red oak. Kitchen and maid's bath—linoleum; other baths—tile, Gladding, McBean & Co.

HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co. Garage door—Wread Overhead Door Co.

PAINTING: All paints by Sherwin-Williams Co. Exterior stucco—1 coat Luminall, National Chemical & Mfg. Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Magic Chef, American Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.

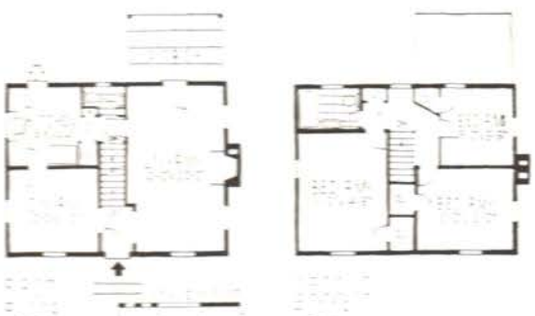
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Cabinets—Hallensheid & McDonald Co.

PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron, Pacific Foundry Co. Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized, Fretz-Moontube Co.

HEATING: Two electrically controlled furnaces, Payne Furnace & Supply Co. Hot water heaters—General Water Heater Co. Registers—Payne Furnace & Supply Co. and Hart & Cooley Co.

86. HOUSE IN ROCHESTER, N. Y. GEORGE W. LONG, DESIGNER AND BUILDER

R. G. & E. Photo



$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"The remarkably low cost of so much house is largely responsible for the selection of this design as one of the prize winners. It is erected in a working-class neighborhood and the builder aimed to give for $5,600, 'all the modern conveniences and appliances possible' and to show, as well, that houses in this class 'can be heated by gas without producing an undue strain on a workingman's income.'

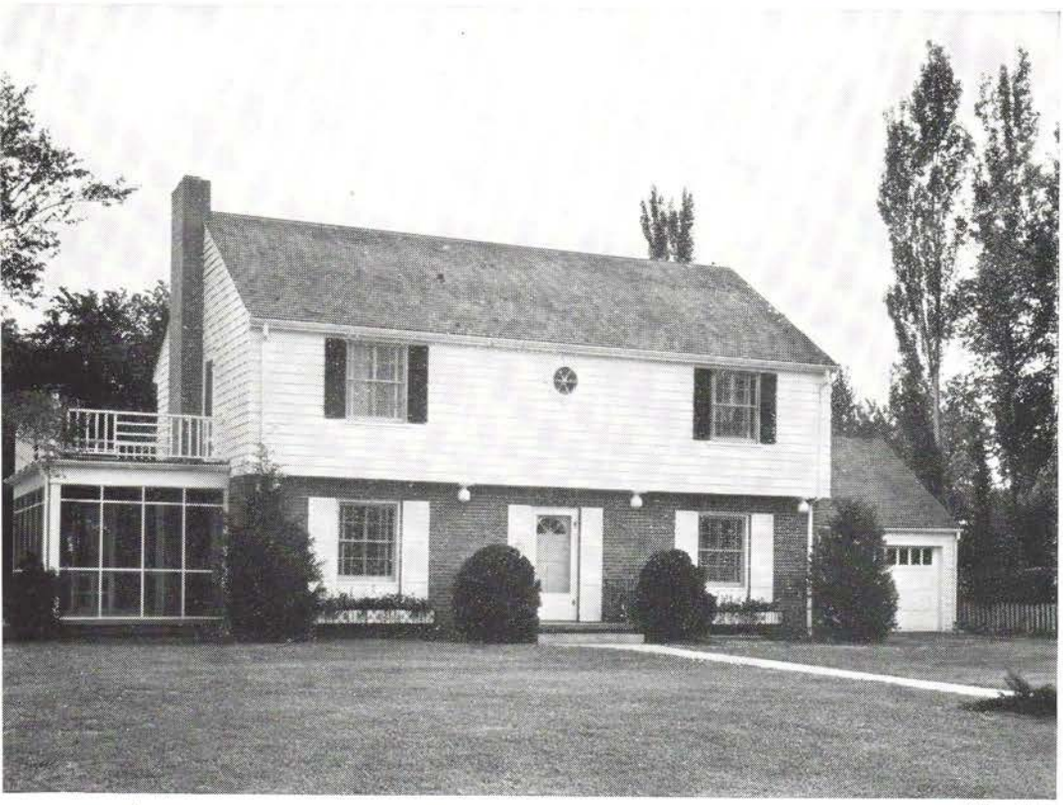
"The exterior has no pretentions but it is obvious that a limited pocketbook and the need for a maximum of space were controlling factors in the design.

"The plan is elementary and yet extremely compact and gives all the essentials to living, including a very large living room and three bedrooms plus a basement. With such a good plan, the elevation could be vastly improved with a little more study." Cost: $5,600.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, wood sheathing, building paper, rock lath and plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co. Interior partitions—rock lath and plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co. Floor construction—joists, oak finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with wood shingles.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Donley Bros. Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—40 lb. tin. Gutters and leaders—26 gauge galv. iron.
INSULATION: Outside walls, attic floor and roof—rock wool.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung; complete storm sash. Glass—quality A.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum over plywood. Bathrooms—tile.
WOODWORK: Pine throughout. Cabinets—Coppes, Inc.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: All paints by E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring—breaker system. Switches—toggle.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Glenwood Range Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Coppes, Inc.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline copper, Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Bryant air conditioning unit, Bryant Heater Co. Hot water heater—Penfield automatic, John Wood Mfg. Co.

87. HOUSE IN TULSA, OKLA. L. KING DICKASON, ARCHITECT



Miller Photos

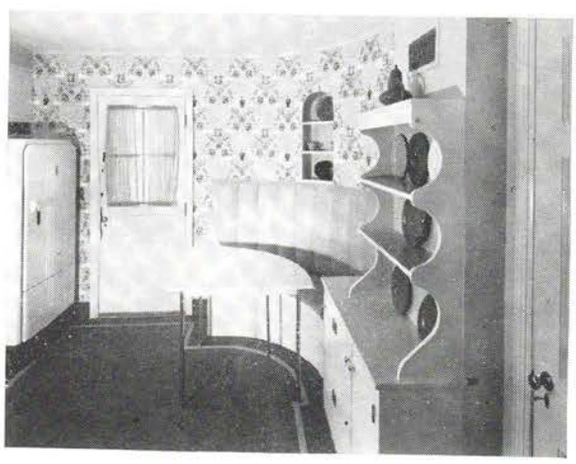
$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"This submission was a strong contestant with the house from Abilene, Texas, and has many things in its favor which the other house has not, more particularly an outside enclosed porch and a garage attached directly to the house and a servants' quarters attached thereto.

"The plan of the main house is direct and simple with a good kitchen. The bedrooms on the second floor are ample, with plenty of closet space and good baths.

"The exterior has an interesting combination of materials and good lines." Cost: $11,657.

FARMER AND DURAN, BUILDERS

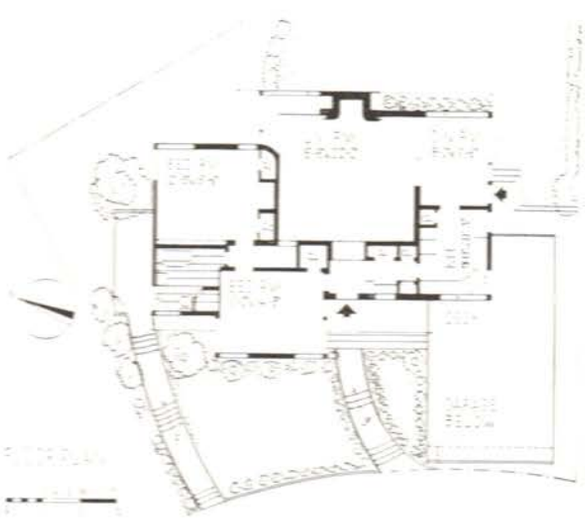


CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls and footings—reenforced concrete, waterproofed.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—No. 1 common brick, yellow pine framing and red cedar siding. Floor construction—2 x 10 in. joists, 16 in. o.c., studs, sub-floor and oak finish flooring. Ceilings—joists and rafters, 3 coats Gold Bond plaster, National Gypsum Co.
ROOF: Covered with cedar shingles.
SHEET METAL WORK: Armco 26 gauge galvanized iron throughout, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Walls—Vaporseal Celotex, Celotex Corp. Ceilings—Balsam wool, Wood Conversion Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Andersen Master Units, Andersen Corp. Screens—metal, 16 mesh copper wire. Glass—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room—canvas; other rooms—wallpaper. Library—cypress paneling.
WOODWORK: Doors—6-panel white pine.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—rigid conduit.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Magic Chef, American Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Cabinets—Whitehead Metal Products Co.; drainboards—Monel Metal, International Nickel Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Kohler Co. Pipes—cast iron and lead, extra heavy. Dressing table (master bath)—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Complete year-round system of heating and air conditioning by Bryant Heater Co.

88. HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

RAYMOND STOCKDALE, DESIGNER AND BUILDER



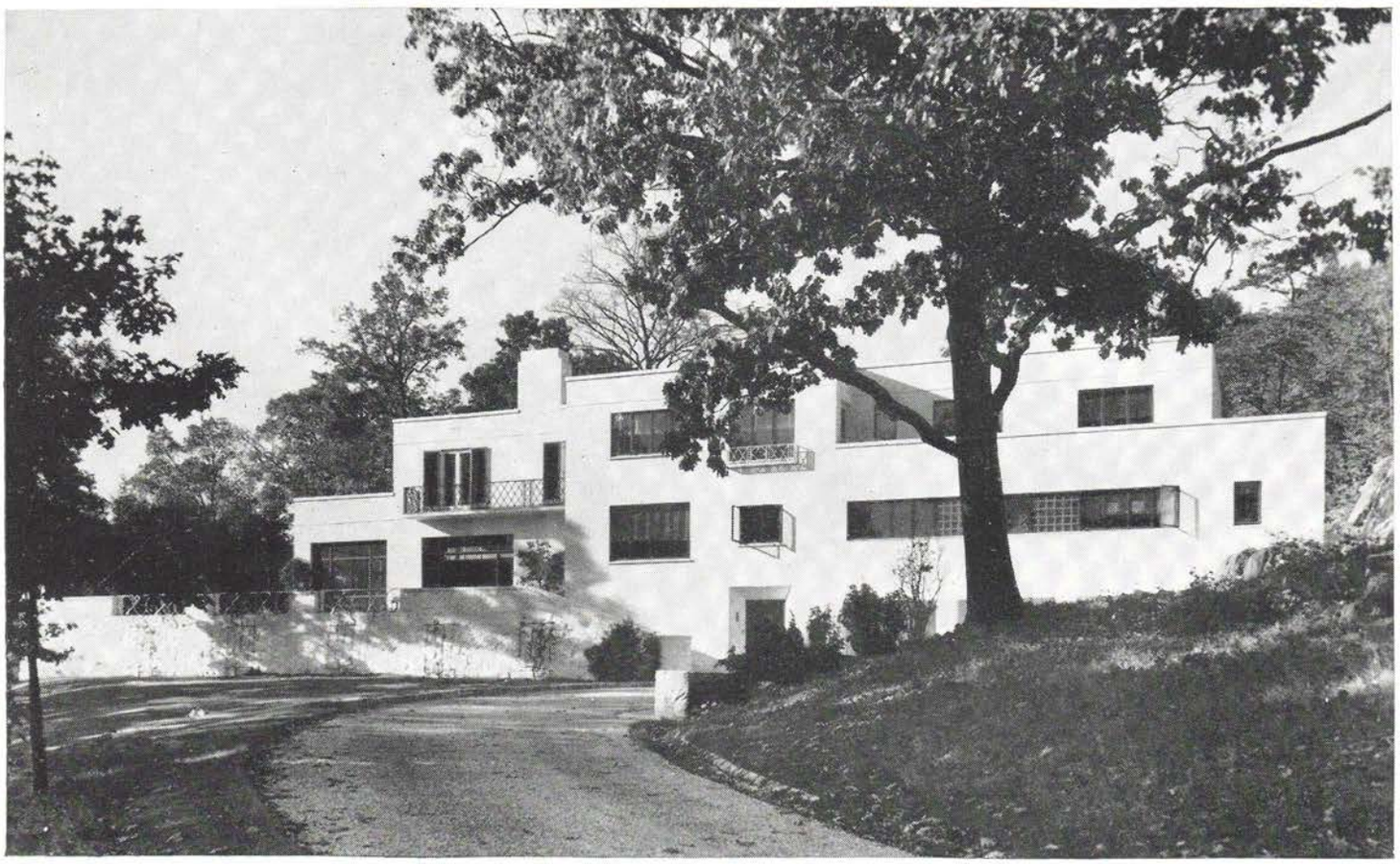
$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"This competitor handled a rather difficult site in an orderly way and obtained full advantage of his views. The method of getting to the east bedroom via the front bedroom, used also as a study, or if that is occupied, via the living room, seems awkward and tends to cut up the west wall of the living room. It would seem better to remove the front bedroom closet and put it on the wall next to the bathroom, and let the bedroom hall continue straight to the entry. The exterior is stuccoed and painted yellow and white." Price of building: $5,500.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—2 x 6 in. studs to keep trim for Venetian blinds flush with wall. Interior partitions—2 x 4 in. studs.
ROOF: Covered with Pabco asbestos shingles, Paraffine Cos. Deck—covered with building paper, 15 lb. felt, 120 lb. cap sheet.
SHEET METAL WORK: Canopies—Armco 24 gauge galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—stationary and casement, wood, Win-Do cranks, Casement Hardware Co. Glass—quality B, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Den, bedroom and entry hall—block flooring, E. L. Bruce Co.; one bedroom—red oak. Bathroom—rubber tile; shower—ceramic tile, Gladding McBean & Co. Kitchen—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Hardwall plaster on rock lath, U. S. Gypsum Co. and wallpaper.
HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co.
WOODWORK: All cabinet work by Pacific Cabinet Co.
PAINTING: Material by General Paint Co.; exterior stucco paint by Sherwin-Williams Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Fixtures—direct and recessed panels in ceilings.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—O'Keefe & Merritt. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Drainboards—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures Briggs' Beautyware, Briggs Mfg. Co. Fittings—chromium plated, Mueller Brass Co. Shower door—Ornamental Art Glass Co.
HEATING: Gravity heating unit with thermostatic control, S. T. Johnson Co. Hot Water heater—Superbo Mfg. Co.

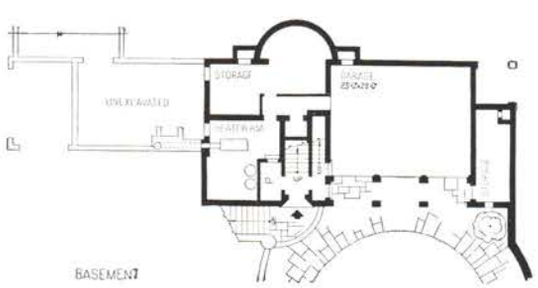
89. HOUSE IN MT. PLEASANT, N. Y. WELLS AND MERRILL, ARCHITECTS



MICHAEL RAPUANO, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AUGUST NELSON, BUILDER

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

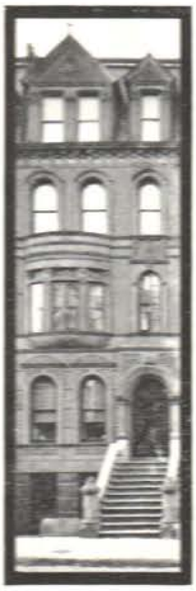
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick veneer on wood frame construction.
ROOF: Covered with Barrett Co. 5-ply roofing.
INSULATION: Walls and roof—4 in. rock wool bats, paper covered, Ruberoid Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—casement, Hope's Windows, Inc. Glass—Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—Hope's Windows, Inc. Glass block—Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak, Harris Flooring Co. Dining room—cork tile, Armstrong Cork Co. Gallery—rubber, U. S. Rubber Co.
WOODWORK: Doors—flush, Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co. Garage doors—Barber-Colman Co.
ELECTRICAL FIXTURES: Kurt Versen, Inc.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Strand Universal, Cribben & Sexton Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Dish washer—General Electric Co. Cabinets—Excel Metal Co.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Dryer—Thor, Hurley Machine Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Crane Co. Accessories by Parker Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Carrier gas burning furnace and air conditioner, steam system, filtered and humidified, Carrier Corp. Hot water heater—Ruud Mfg. Co.



$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"This was the largest house presented in the competition. The jury was impressed, however, not only by the size but by the many good features incorporated in the plan. A rather glorified gallery and staircase holds the key to all communication, but all rooms are ample and the living and sleeping quarters have easy access to terraces and balconies. The kitchen and pantry are exceptionally well arranged and have abundant light. There seems to be a good deal of waste space in the halls, and although an inside bathroom for the guest is perfectly practical it would seem that in a house of this size it could have rated an outside exposure." Cost: $52,920.

90. REMODELED TOWN HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY



BEFORE

$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"A late Victorian row house built in 1880 has been altered into a modern plan with a Georgian exterior. The plans explain themselves. An interesting departure from the usual alterations of this kind has been to put the servants on the front of the first floor so they are connected with the kitchen in the basement by way of a small spiral stairway. The first floor front is usually regarded by the owner as desirable for a library, but in this case no doubt the owner was willing to go up another flight with his library provided he could have all the floors above the first completely private.

"Another interesting feature is the laundry on the top floor where light is plentiful and space is available for drying.

"The jury was impressed by the clean, tailored appearance of the facade, although it did feel the detail of the entrance doorway was somewhat out of place." Cost: $26,000

HERBERT LIPPMANN,
ARCHITECT

NEWMAN-ALEXANDER, INC.,
BUILDERS

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—imitation brownstone, P. Agusco Co.; U. S. Gypsum Co. blocks; inside—new plastering on expanded metal lath.

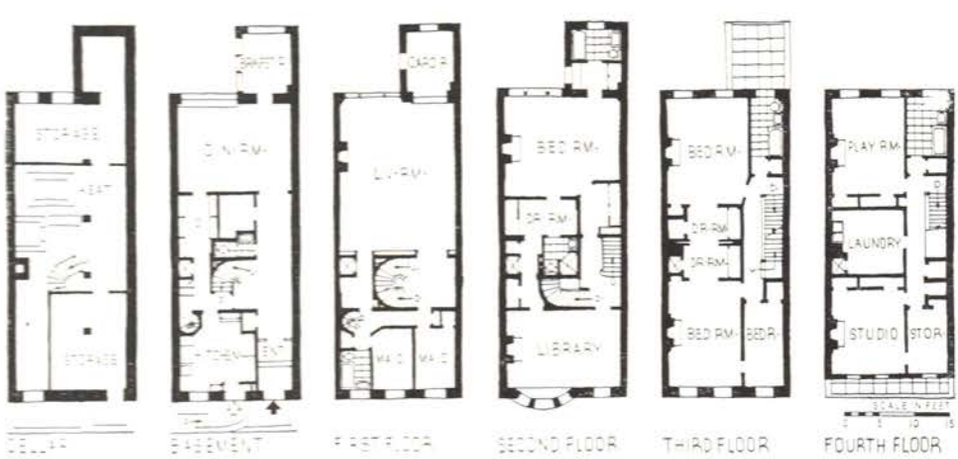
HARDWARE: By Reading Hardware Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—flexible conduit. Fixtures—Lightoller Co.; interior telephones—L. J. Loeffler.

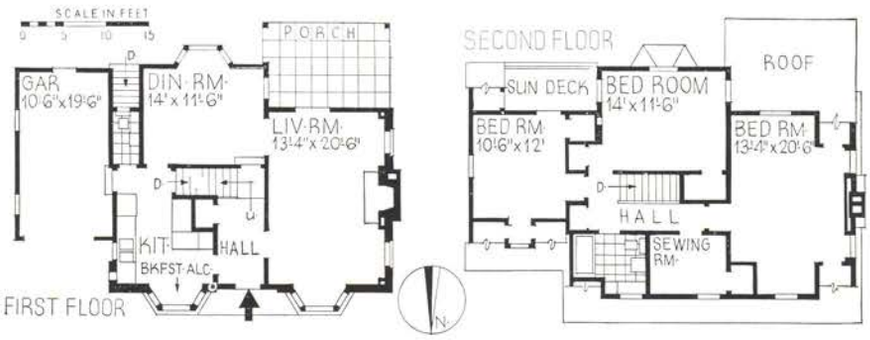
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Magic Chef, American Stove Co.; Refrigerator—Electrolux; Servel, Inc.; Sinks—stainless steel, Elkay Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Tile by Wheeling Tile Co.; Shower door—G. M. Ketcham Mfg. Co.; Cabinet—United Metal Box Co.

HEATING: Bryant forced warm air conditioner, Bryant Heater Co. Water heaters—Rex, Cleveland Heater Co.



91. HOUSE IN COLUMBUS, OHIO WILLIAM F. BREIDENBACH, ARCHITECT



$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

"The design of this house drew the immediate attention of the jury because it is so neatly composed and detailed.

"The plan is workable and compact, although a little broken up on the second floor.

"No doubt the opening in the dining room which connects to the stairs was a client's requirement inasmuch as it seems hardly necessary for such a small house. If the designer did it only to balance the door leading to the kitchen it should be criticized.

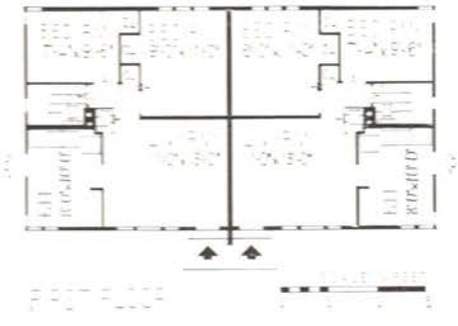
"This has one of the few gambrel roofs submitted and proves the value of this type in obtaining the maximum area for a second floor, yet keeping the house low and attractive." Cost: $10,500.

M. R. MARKSBURY, BUILDER

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—4 in. brick veneer, wood sheathing, 30 lb. asphalt felt, redwood lap siding, yellow pine studs and U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Donley Bros. Co.
SHEET METAL WORK: Flashing—Old Method tin, Wheeling Steel Corp. Gutters and leaders—Armco 26 gauge galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Attic floor—bat rock wool, Ludowici-Celadon Corp.
WINDOWS: Sash—Silentite, double hung, weatherstripped, Curtis Cos., Inc.
WOODWORK: Trim, cabinets and doors—white pine, Curtis Cos., Inc. Garage door—Overhead Door Co.
PAINTING: All interior paints by Pratt & Lambert Co. Exterior paint—Cabot's Double White, Samuel Cabot, Inc.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Eriez gas, Eriez Stove & Mfg. Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Streamline copper tubing, Mueller Brass Co. and Bridgeport Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air and humidifying, Sunbeam gas fired, The Fox Furnace Co., Div. American Radiator Co. Hot water heater—Sands Mfg. Co. Heaters—(bathroom) Quad Stove Mfg. Co.; (living room) Distlehorst Plumbing Co.

92. HOUSE IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.



FRANK KIRKPATRICK, DESIGNER AND BUILDER

MENDEL GLICKMAN, ASSOCIATE DESIGNER

$500 PRIZE—AGA COMPETITION

The builder states that these double houses represent an attempt to meet the challenge of an article in Fortune Magazine on the $30-a-month house.

"These compact modern living quarters cost the tenant $28 per month, including equipment, but exclusive of garage. Total bills for gas for all purposes during the ten-month period from September to July were on an average of $85 for each family.

"The plan is extremely compact, but adequate to house a small family. Meals are obviously taken in the kitchen; the gas heater, because it is centrally located, is very efficient.

"The light and air for the small bedroom would appear from the plan to be very inadequate.

"The exterior lacks charm but again one must consider that the builder was trying to erect it for as little cost as possible and also had in mind reducing the upkeep to a minimum. For that reason the exterior shingles are left to weather and small refinements went by the board.

"The jury was of the opinion that with very little additional cost something much more distinctive could be obtained." Cost: $4,600, for two dwellings.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—Red cedar shingles, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. plywood sheathing, 2 x 4 in. studs, 16 o.c. 4 x 4 in. studs at openings. Interior partitions—2 x 4 in. studs, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. fir plywood, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. battens. Floor construction—2 x 8 in. joists, 16 in. o.c. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. plywood sub-floor.

ROOF: Covered with red cedar shingles on $\frac{3}{8}$ in. fir plywood sheathing.

SHEET METAL WORK: Armco 26 gauge galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.

INSULATION: Outside walls—flute paper, Kieckhefer Container Co., between studs, Rexford Vaporseal inside, Rexford Paper Co. Attic floor—rock wool, Union Rock Wool Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—Ponderosa pine, casement. Glass—single strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—inswinging, bronze mesh, wood frame.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—Presdwood, Masonite Corp.

HARDWARE: Lockwood Hardware Mfg. Co.

PAINTING: Main rooms—Rez, Laux Co. and wax, Minwax Co. Kitchen and bath—enamel.

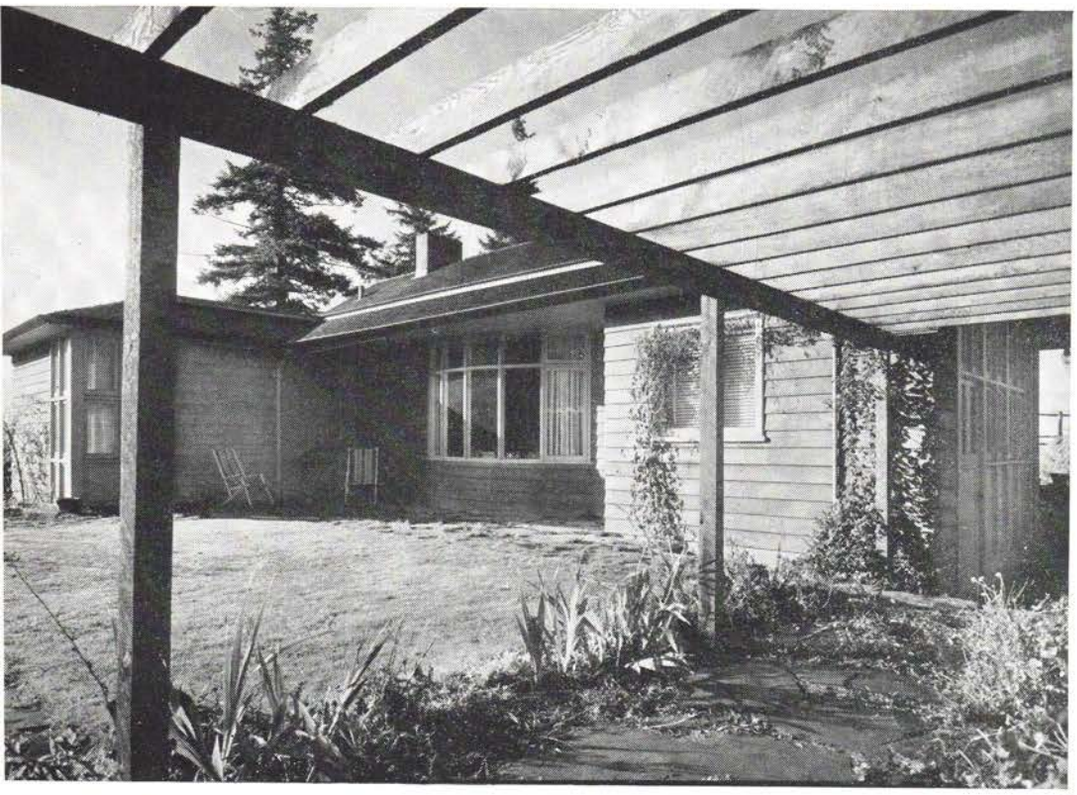
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. Fixtures—Mce Bros.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Lindemann & Hoverson Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink and laundry sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Cabinets—The F. H. Lawson Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Janitrol heating system, humidifying, circulation, filtering. Surface Combustion Corp.

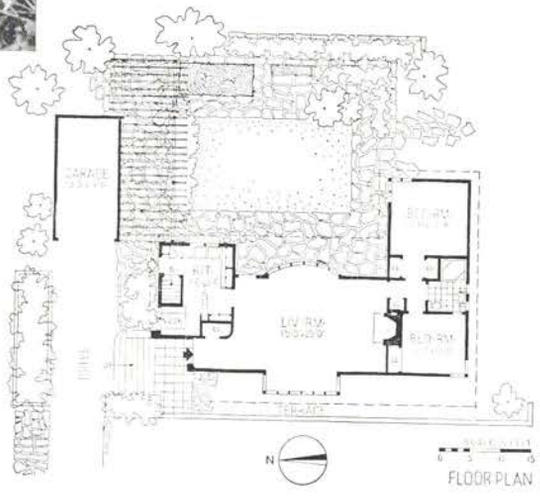
93. HOUSE IN PORTLAND, ORE. A. E. DOYLE AND ASSOCIATE, ARCHITECTS



Boychuk Photos

MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

"The plan and elevation of this house were among the most outstanding submitted in the competition. Taking full advantage of the site, the plan adapts itself in every way, including economy in construction. The Jury were of the opinion, however, that it was a rather special plan, that is, one built for a particular site and a particular client. The relation of the living room to the kitchen and bedrooms is good although it would appear, particularly from the interior view, that free access to and from the bedrooms was prevented by furniture arrangement. Both bedrooms would appear to have little cross-circulation although no doubt the uninterrupted wall areas make for good furniture layout." Cost: $5,100.



C. O. RODGERS, BUILDER

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

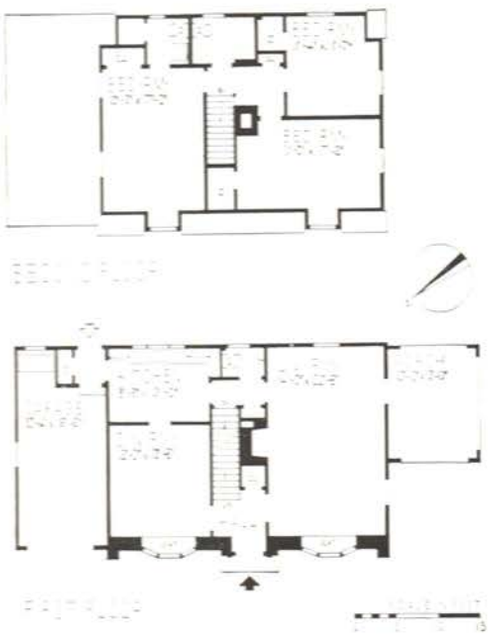
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—plaster, studs, sheathing, Sisalkraft Co. paper, spruce siding and Columbia Brick Works brick veneer.
INSULATION: Attic—Thermax, Celotex Corp.
WINDOWS: Casements, Vincent Whitney Co. Screens—Roll-a-way Window Screen Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room—carpet, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co.
WOODWORK: Doors—Sturdibilt, M. & M. Woodworking Co. Garage doors—Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—Texolite, U. S. Gypsum Co. Sash—lead and oil, W. P. Fuller Co. Exterior walls—iron cloride stain and clear Minwax, Minwax Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas, Cribben & Sexton Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—General Electric Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized, Fritz-Moon Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Warm air system, filtering, humidifying and partial cooling, L. J. Mueller Furnace Co. Furnace—gas, Sidney S. Day. Thermostats—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Penfield, John Wood Mfg. Co.

94. HOUSE IN NORTH HAVEN, CONN. ROBERT H. S. BOOTH, ARCHITECT

Y. H. AND V. F. LARSEN, INC., BUILDERS

MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

"For a small and compact plan and a traditional elevation, this house satisfies every requirement a small family might have. Taking care of the garage with a lean-to seems in no way to detract from the appearance of the main body of the house." Cost: $10,800.



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—studs, sheathing, waterproof paper, 18 in. shingles. Interior partitions—U. S. Gypsum Co. rock lath and plaster.

ROOF: Perfection cedar shingles.

SHEET METAL WORK: Anaconda copper throughout. American Brass Co.

INSULATION: Outside walls and 2nd. floor ceiling—Gimco rock wool, General Insulating & Mfg. Co. Weatherstripping—Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—Narrow Line, Andersen Corp. Glass—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Kitchen and lavatory—linoleum. Bathroom—tile, Mosaic Tile Co.

WALL COVERINGS: Main rooms—wallpaper, Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.

HARDWARE: By Schlage Lock Co. Garage doors—Overhead Door Co.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—Arrow, Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. Fixtures—Lightolier Co.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—George D. Roper Corp. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—Kohler Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Shower—Speakman Co. Cabinet—Charles Parker Co.

PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—Anaconda brass, American Brass Co.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Sunbeam winter conditioning unit, warm circulating air, automatic humidification, Fox Furnace Co., Div. American Radiator Co. Grilles—Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Kompak, American Bosch Corp.

95. HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES, CAL. RAPHAEL S. SORIANO, DESIGNER

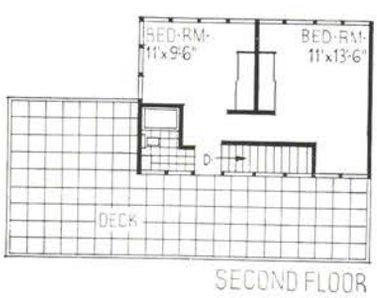
Julius Shulman Photos

MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

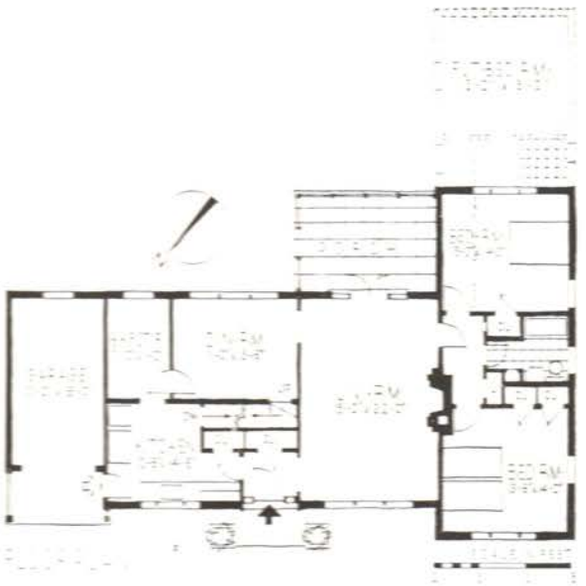
"This is, again, a plan made for special client's needs although almost any family could adapt itself to it. The relationship between the kitchen and utility room is very good, and the maximum amount of space and light is achieved in the living room. The fenestration running along the dining alcove, kitchen and utility room seems to be a little forced, with perhaps more light than one needs or can take." Cost: $5,300.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—continuous concrete.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—Douglas fir, stucco outside; inside—plaster and redwood plywood, U. S. Plywood Co. Floor construction—Douglas fir sub-floor and finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with 15 lb. felt and asbestos cap sheet, Johns-Manville Corp.
SHEET METAL WORK: Ducts—tin; remainder—galvanized iron, American Rolling Mill Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Druwhit Metal Products Co. Glass—demi-plate and double strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. Screens—Roll-Away Window & Screen Co.
STAIR: Douglas fir covered with linoleum.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room—carpet, Modern Texture Coast Carpet Corp. Bedrooms—hardwood. Kitchen and bathrooms—linoleum.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room and halls—redwood plywood, U. S. Plywood Co. Bedrooms—plaster and canvas. Bathrooms—tile. Gladding, McBean & Co.
WOODWORK: Trim and cabinets—mahogany. Doors—flush, specially built. Garage doors—plywood, U. S. Plywood Co.
HARDWARE: By Druwhit Metal Products Co. and Schlage Lock Co.
PAINTING: Walls and ceilings—Matthews Paint Co. Floors—Truscon Laboratories. Sash—U. S. Bronze Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system and switches—General Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Magic Chef, American Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—Crane Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Crane Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—galvanized iron, Crane Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Forced air system with filter, Royal Air Condition Corp. Hot water heater—Crane Co.



96. HOUSE IN ATLANTA, GA. W. MONTGOMERY ANDERSON, ARCHITECT



W. B. HIERS, BUILDER

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Integral waterproofed concrete, Truscon Laboratories, Inc.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick, 1 in. air space, Barrett Co. building paper, wood sheathing, wood studs, U. S. Gypsum Co. perforated rock lath and plaster. Floor construction—wood joists, sub-floor, oak strip finish flooring.
ROOF: Covered with asphalt shingles over felt, Barrett Co. Deck—flat lock tin.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Donley Bros. Fireplace facing—Alberene Stone Corp.
SHEET METAL WORK: Galvanized iron throughout, American Rolling Mill Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—2 in. glass wool, U. S. Gypsum Co.
WINDOWS: Sash and screens—Curtis Cos. Glass—single strength, quality A, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Main rooms—oak. Kitchen—linoleum over pine. Bathrooms—ceramic tile, Olean Tile Co.
WOODWORK: Trim and doors—Curtis Cos. Garage doors—Overhead Door Co.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
PAINTING: All paints by Pratt & Lambert except U. S. Gypsum Co. Texolite for ceilings.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—BX. Switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—Capital Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—George D. Roper Corp. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink and cabinets—Coppes, Inc.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Seat—C. F. Church Mfg. Co. Cabinets—F. H. Lawson Co.
PLUMBING: Soil pipes—cast iron. Hot and cold water pipes—copper, Mueller Brass Co. Pump—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Furnace conditioner complete with supply and return ducts, humidifier, thermostat, filters and safety controls, American Gas Products Co. Grilles—Independent Grille Co. Water heater—American Gas Products Co. Attic and kitchen fans—American Blower Co.

MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

"The component parts of this house would seem to function very well. Again, one must pass through the living room to get through the bedrooms, but this is frequently done in the South and Southwest. The porch at one end of the living room is well placed, although it may have a tendency to cut out some of the light from the living room. The exterior is less interesting than the plan." Cost: $7,500.

97. HOUSE IN PORTLAND, ORE. T. B. WINSHIP, DESIGNER AND BUILDER

MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

"Again designed for a special site, this plan functions rather well for a small house in which space will not allow a separate entrance hall. The exterior is simply handled. The same house on a flat area, which would eliminate the garage in the basement, would be more attractive although it must be admitted that taking care of the garage in the basement in this case allows the owner to solve one of his problems in a good way." Selling price: $5,750.

Alfred A. Monner Photos

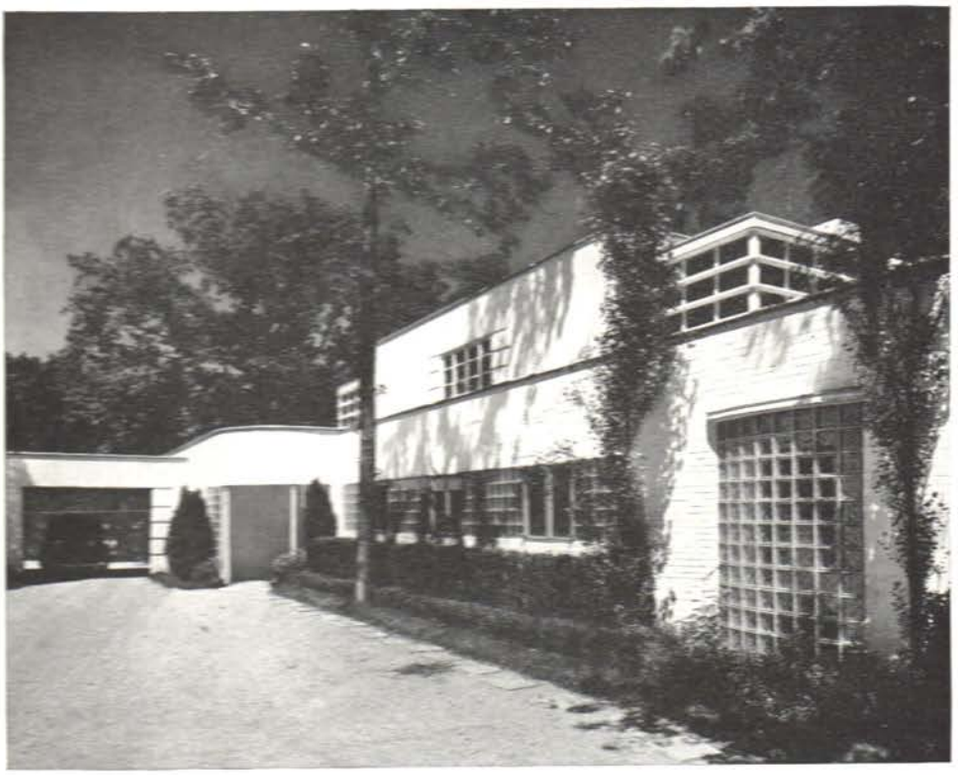
FLOOR PLAN

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

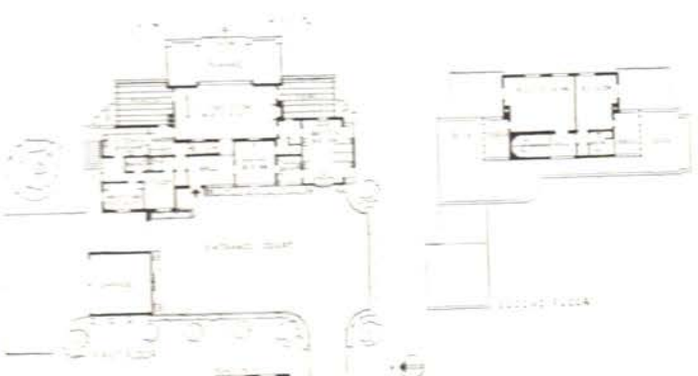
STRUCTURE: Oregon fir and cedar used throughout. Floor construction—Eastern oak.
INSULATION: Walls—20 lb. asbestos felt, Johns-Manville. Attic and basement party room—Celotex Panelboard, Celotex Corp.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas, Universal, Cribben and Sexton Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Ironer—Simplex, American Ironing Mfg. Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Kleenair gas furnace, gas fired and air conditioned, Kleenair Furnace Co. Hot water heater—automatic, John Wood Mfg. Co. Radiant fire—General Gas Light Co.

98. HOUSE IN LAKE BLUFF, ILL.

PHILIP B. MAHER, ARCHITECT



Hedrich-Blessing Photos



MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

"The Jury was of the opinion that this plan, again, was very well handled for particular requirements. Ordinarily, a house of this size would undoubtedly have a dining room, but the owner, no doubt, preferred to have one large living-dining space, a point of view which is entirely defensible. The exterior is interesting, although the band of windows and glass block on the first floor front was undoubtedly arranged more for exterior effect than for interior function." Cost: approximately $25,000.

(For a complete presentation of this house see page 42, July issue, ARCH. FORUM.)

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Walls—poured concrete, continuous. Cellar floor—cement finish on reenforced concrete, cinder fill. Waterproofing—R.I.W., Toch Bros.

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick veneer, select common brick painted, building paper, yellow pine sheathing, 2 x 4 in. studs, 16 in. o.c., rockwool insulation, rock lath, and plaster, U. S. Gypsum Co. Interior partitions—2 x 4 in. studs, 16 in. o.c., rock lath, plaster finish. Floor construction—2 x 10 in. joists, rough flooring paper, woodstrips, and finished oak flooring.

ROOF: Flat deck—2 x 8 in. joists, 16 in. o.c., wood sheathing covered with tar and gravel; main roof 2 x 10 in. joists covered with same.

INSULATION: Outside walls and roof—rock wool, U. S. Gypsum Co.

WINDOWS: Sash—steel casements. Truscon Steel Co. Glass—double strength, quality A; glass blocks—Decora, Pittsburgh Glass Co. Screens—copper mesh, metal frame.

FLOOR COVERINGS: Living room and bedrooms—oak. Halls, kitchen and bathrooms—rubber tile, Wright Rubber Products Co.

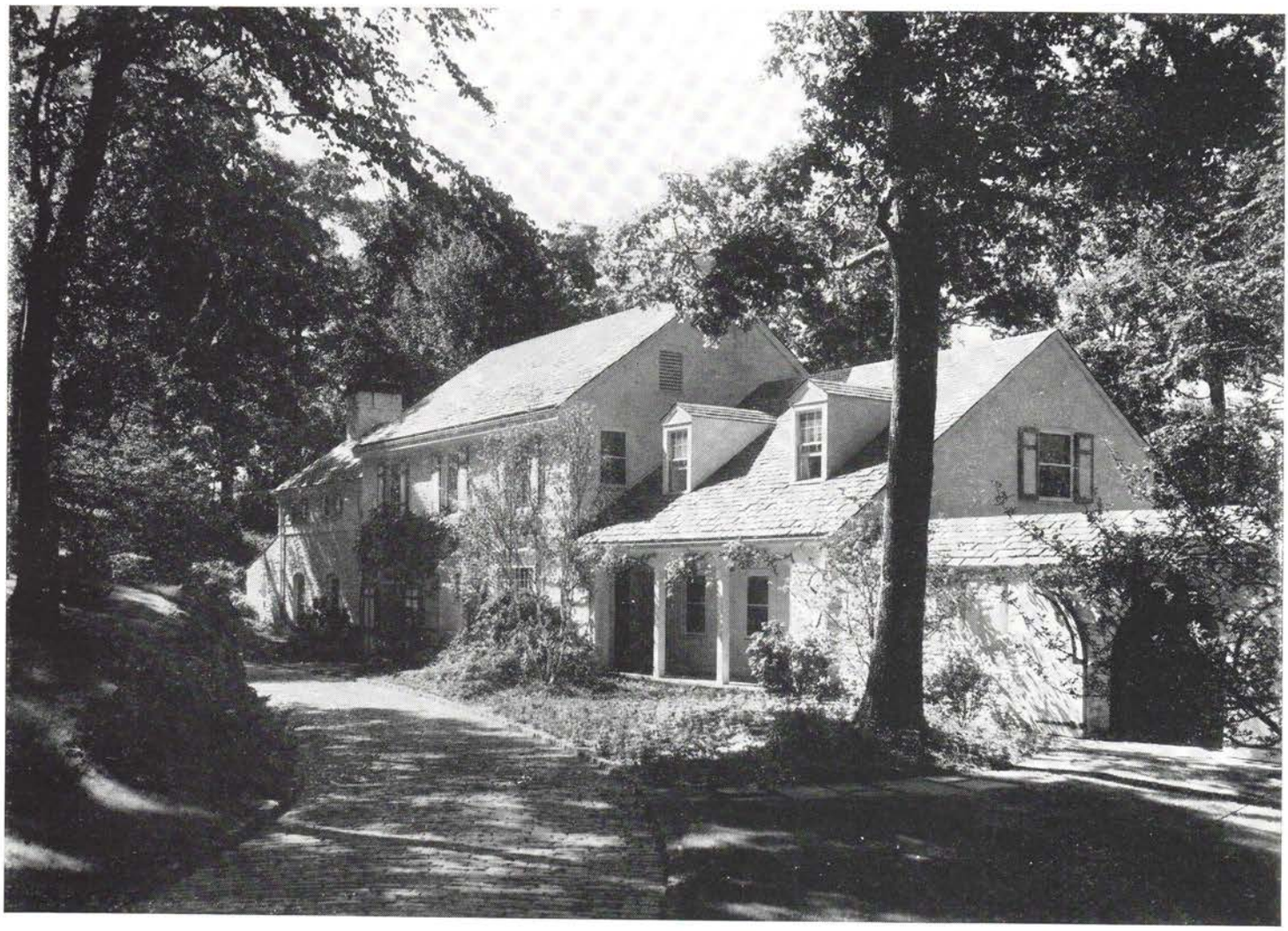
PAINTING: Interior: Walls, ceilings and sash—lead and oil. Floors—stain and wax. Exterior walls—2 coats Cabot's white.

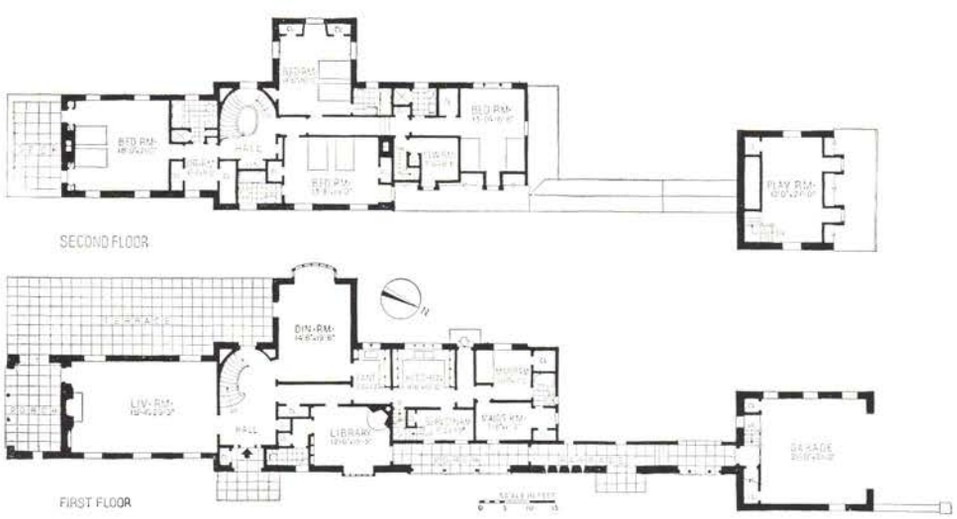
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—white metal rigid conduit. Switches—toggle.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—gas, George D. Roper Corp. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink—Elkay Mfg. Co. Cabinets—steel, Elgin Stove & Oven Co.

BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Crane Co.

99. HOUSE IN HARTSDALE, N. Y. BENSON ESCHENBACH, ARCHITECT





WINTOUR HACKETT, BUILDER

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION: Concrete block. Waterproofing—cement mortar and R.I.W., Toch Bros.
STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—stone veneer, studs, wire lath and plaster.
ROOF: Covered with 30 lb. felt and Bangor slate, Bangor Slate Co. Deck—covered with Traffic Top, Celotex Corp.
CHIMNEY: Damper—H. W. Covert Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls and attic floor—rock wool, Johns-Manville. Sound insulation—Cabot's Quilt, Samuel Cabot, Inc.
WINDOWS: Sash—double hung and casement, Silentite, Curtis Cos. Glass—double strength, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
FLOOR COVERINGS: Bedrooms—carpet. Kitchen—linoleum. Bathrooms—tile, Franklin Tile Co.
WALL COVERINGS: All rooms—wallpaper. Bathrooms—Salubra, Frederick Blank & Co. and Han-Tec, Sigfrid K. Lonegren.
WOODWORK: Trim and doors—Curtis Cos. Garage doors—J. G. Wilson Corp.
HARDWARE: By P. & F. Corbin.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Switches—Pass & Seymour. Fixtures—Whiffen Electric Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Estate Stove Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Cabinets—Elgin Stove & Oven Co. Laundry Drier—Judelson Dryer Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: All fixtures by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
PLUMBING: Hot and cold water pipes—brass, Chase Brass & Copper Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Bryant conditioner, Bryant Heater Co. Hot water heater—Ruud Mfg. Co.

MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

"The architect of this house solved a very difficult problem in a rather successful fashion. It is not easy to string a series of elements along a ridge without getting a monotonous exterior unless it is broken up to get a play of various forms. The Jury was of the opinion that there was perhaps a little too much difference in the character as well as in the forms of the three or more essential parts of the house. The plan itself would appear to function very well although, as can be expected in any attenuated plan, a good deal of area is lost in hallways."

100. HOUSE IN STILLWATER, OKLA. A. RICHARD WILLIAMS, DESIGNER

G. A. BIEBERDORF, BUILDER

MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

"Although the kitchen is relatively small for the area in the rest of the house, it is compact, and well placed in relation to the dining room. The living room is attractive and would appear to furnish rather well. The bedrooms, too, are well arranged and in good relation to the rest of the house.

"The exterior has good character and would appear to be very much in character with that part of the country in which it is located. The hip roof, with its overhanging eaves which give additional shade, tends to enhance some of the esthetic value of a roof." Cost: 38 cents per cubic foot.

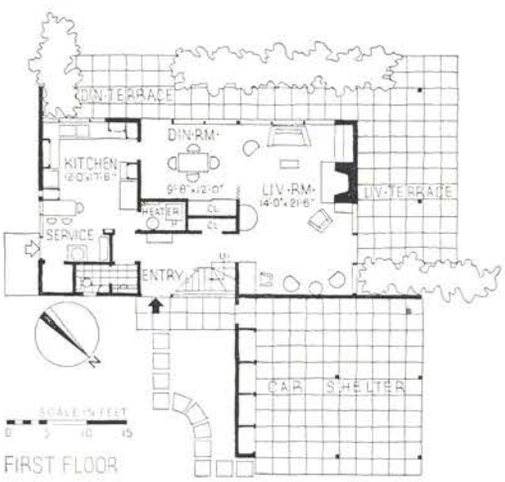
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—brick, spot footings, grade beam, 4 in. wood studs. Floors—sub-floor, No. 1 random oak.
ROOF: Covered with Royal cedar shingles. Deck—Cop-R-Loy, Wheeling Steel Corp.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Majestic Co.
INSULATION: Roof—rock wool, Eagle Picher Sales Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—casement, Truscon Steel Co. Glass—Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
HARDWARE: By Sager Lock Co. and Stanley Works. Garage doors—Frantz Mfg. Co.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION: Wiring system—General Cable Corp. Switches—General Electric Co. Fixtures—Lightolier Co.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Standard Gas Equipment Corp. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Sink—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Washing machine—Speed Queen, Barlow & Seelig Mfg. Co.
BATHROOM EQUIPMENT: Tub and lavatory—Kohler Co. Toilet—W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co. Cabinets—Hallensheid & McDonald. Heater—Dawson Mfg. Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Sunbeam air conditioning unit, hot air heating, Fox Furnace Div., American Radiator Co. Grilles—U. S. Supply Co. Thermostat—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Hot water heater—Day & Night Water Heater Co.

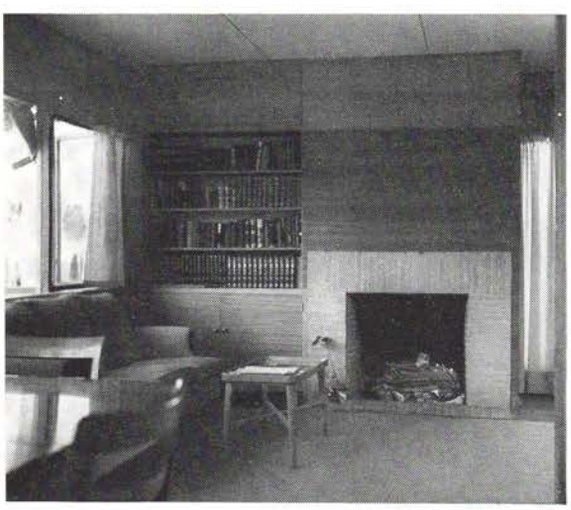
101. HOUSE IN MENLO PARK, CAL.

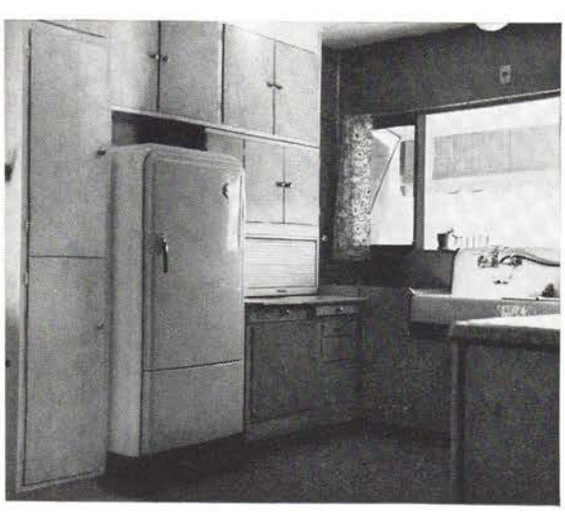
JOHN EKIN DINWIDDIE, ARCHITECT

ALBERT HILL, ASSOCIATE



HAROLD M. SMITH, BUILDER





MENTION—AGA COMPETITION

"Although this house has an admirable plan, it failed to receive a higher award because of the exterior treatment. No doubt the author tried to overcome the boxlike appearance of the mass of the house by the exposed rafters and supporting posts, but the final effect is not entirely happy. A plan as good as this deserves a better exterior design, in the opinion of the Jury." Cost: $7,450.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

STRUCTURE: Exterior walls—redwood siding, sheathing, Sisalkraft Co. paper, studs.
ROOF: Covered with 5-ply asphalt and felt.
CHIMNEY: Damper—Richardson Mfg. Co.
INSULATION: Outside walls—asbestos sheets behind continuous convectors. Roof—aluminum foil, Reynolds Metal Co., Inc. Ceiling—Insulite Co.
WINDOWS: Sash—Whitco, Vincent Whitney Co. Glass—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Screens—Rolscreen Co.
WALL COVERINGS: Living room and halls—Philippine mahogany, U. S. Plywood Corp. Kitchen and bathrooms—Deccoplate on Masonite backing, Lilley & Crowly.
PAINTING: Interior paints by W. P. Fuller & Co. Exterior—stain, Samuel Cabot, Inc.
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: Range—Wedgewood, James Graham Mfg. Co. Refrigerator—Electrolux, Servel, Inc. Sink and dishwasher—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Washing machine and drier—Bendix Home Appliance, Inc.
BATHROOM: All fixtures by Crane Co. Cabinets—Hallensheid & McDonald.
PLUMBING: Cold water pipes—wrought iron, A. M. Byers Co. Hot water pipes—Mueller Brass Co.
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING: Hot water, recirculating system. Radiators—American Radiator Co. Hot water heater—Scott Heating Co.

A *Store Front* looks like you *hoped* it would...

when you Specify Pittco Products

WHEN your store front designs come to life on "Main Street," do they fulfill your expectations or do good designs often fall short of being the standouts that you hoped they would?

Store front design must be executed with products that appear, in reality, exactly as you visualize them on your drawing board. That is why so many architects are standardizing on Pittco Products. Glass, metal and paint — these products are of consistently top quality. They bring to store front design a complete, unified line of products meant to be used together to produce fronts that are harmonious and rich-looking. Mail the coupon for our free book of facts and photographs.

At the New York World's Fair be sure to see the full-size Pittco Fronts on the Avenue of Tomorrow in the Forward March of America Building, and the miniature Pittco Fronts in the Glass Center Building. Or, at the Golden Gate International Exposition, see these miniature fronts in the Homes and Gardens Building.

Here's a front for a radio station in New Haven, Conn., planned by Harry E. Davidson & Sons and executed with Pittco Products.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
2249-9 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Please send me, without obligation, your new book entitled "How to Get More Business."

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

MONTH IN BUILDING

(Continued from page 4)

ill be substantially less.

f No. 2. If the U. S. goes to war, the build-ng business, like all others, will immedi-tely be subject to strict Government con-ol. Short of war, even a shift in public ttitude toward U. S. participation in war ould tend to depress home and other on-military building.

f No. 3. If the German *Blitzkrieg* succeeds on a wholesale basis against the allied front, the U. S. situation might move in any one of several directions, currently unpredictable.

If No. 4. If, in the reasonably near future, a new World peace is negotiated which holds fair promise of working, currently improving building activity should not only move in its predicted up-cycle, but to mashing new highs.

Certainly nothing can prevent 1939 from crossing the finish line as the best build-ing year of this decade. Furthermore, there seem ample reasons for investors to pro-ceed with any soundly conceived con-struction planned for this winter and next spring. To date reports from all over the country indicate that is precisely what is taking place. Where building is matched to the market (and currently it is a hun-gry market in a great many communities) chances are excellent that the market will be there to take it.

ARNOLD'S ADVANCE. Coincid-ing with the Federal drive against war profiteering and reputedly undue price rises, the long-heralded advance of the Justice Department against restraints of trade and price fixing in the building indus-try is now under way. This month in 30 cities the cohorts of Trust-buster Thurman Arnold are impaneling grand juries to hear behind closed doors the complaints of Building's oppressed. Naming the cities is unnecessary—with but few exceptions, they are the 30 largest ones in the U. S.

The biggest anti-trust drive in history, Arnold's policing of the building industry will cost some $500,000. And, win, lose or draw, it is felt that Arnold's cases will prompt considerable housecleaning—with Building itself wielding the broom in many corners. Program's aim is to depress building costs by removing price-pegging restraints and by permitting the industry to experiment in new cost-reducing con-struction materials and methods. (Mr. Arnold has little faith in the argument that the best way to lower home costs is via lower interest rates.)

It is expected that but comparatively few national manufacturers will be

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