

Spring, 1955

Popular Home

Your How-to-do-it Magazine



Eugene Planing Mill

Third and Lawrence

presents

RESEARCH VILLAGE

*a glimpse of the future
in family living*

this could be **YOU**
60 days from today



Put yourself in this picture. Can't you imagine the thrill and satisfaction of owning a more spacious, more attractive home? Well, we can tell you how you can *be* in this picture just 60 days from today—or even less. Simply come in and ask us about ideas that make it *easy* for you to do your own modernizing. Chances are you'll be every bit as clever as the *many* we know who already have done it, in their spare time. Or, if you'd rather have the work done, we can recommend reliable contractors who'll do it reasonably and well. Costs nothing to hear about our ideas, so...*come in*. Make it soon!

SEE OUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE COVER



*Six architect-builder teams create
a Research Village that foretells*

what's ahead *for your next house*

WHEN YOU STEP UP to the counter of your building materials dealer, in 1965—or even *five* years from now—you will expect a great deal from the new house you plan to build. Will you get it? Will there be enough progress in home design and construction to bring you more comfortable and economical family living?

The record to date suggests that there will be. Look at the improvements being introduced continually, today, by the firms in your own community such as the one named on the covers of this magazine. Their work has been instrumental in making today's new house such a great advancement over that of 10 or 15 years ago.

Pattern for Future

Now, the pattern of the future is more certain. Through the courtesy of your local POPULAR HOME sponsor, this issue is being devoted to one of the building industry's most ambitious and forward-looking projects—and its meaning to your family in the years ahead. This is U.S.G. Research Village—six houses designed by six leading architects with a single objective: to develop new ideas that will improve the livability, safety and value of tomorrow's modest-cost homes.

Just completed on a beautifully wooded plot near Barrington, Ill., Research Village is an outstanding example of industry teamwork. Working with the sponsor, United States Gypsum Company, in supervising design and construction was an advisory panel of noted architects L. Morgan Yost, John W. Root and Richard M. Bennett. Another panel represented the National Association of Home Builders, under Leonard G. Haeger of the association's Research Institute.

Represent 6 Regions

The architects for the individual houses were selected from six different regions of the country, and "team-mate" home builders were appointed to work with them in planning. Research Village is a reflection of their imagination and ingenuity—and a forecast of the features that will appear in tomorrow's homes—some within months, others several years away. These features include floor plans that provide a second living room and make maximum use of space; outdoor living areas and carports carefully integrated with the house; totally new construction techniques; and revolutionary uses of building materials.

From the day when Research Village first appeared in scale model form, it promised rich rewards for America's home-loving families. Now the houses are ready for everyday living. You can measure the results on the following pages, and in the April issues of six leading national magazines, which also are featuring these inspiring houses.

*NOW... let us help
fit these ideas
to your future...*

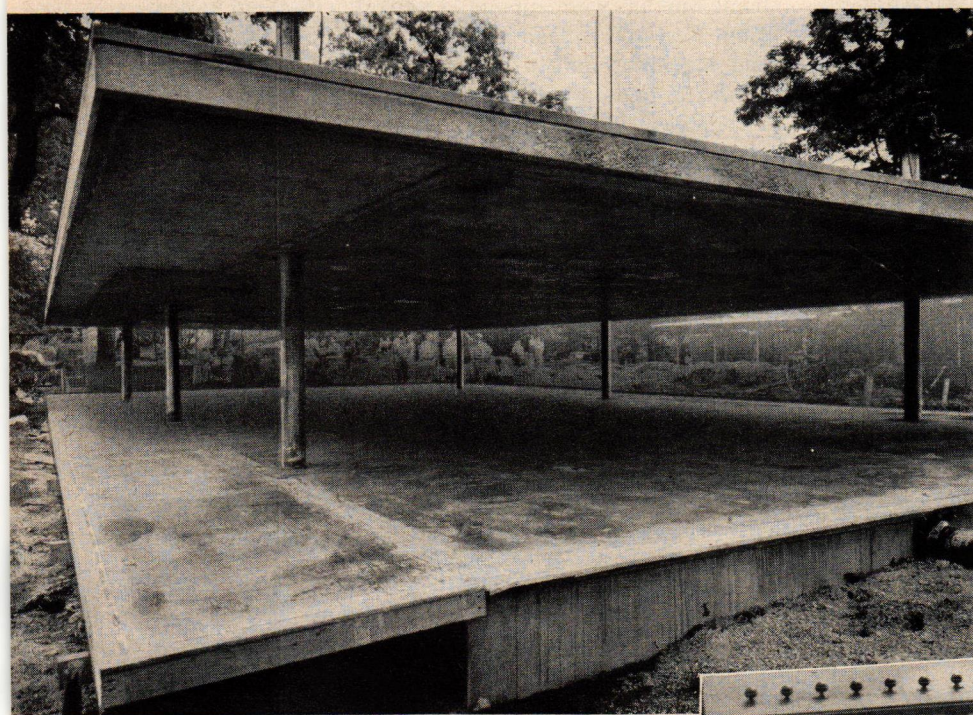
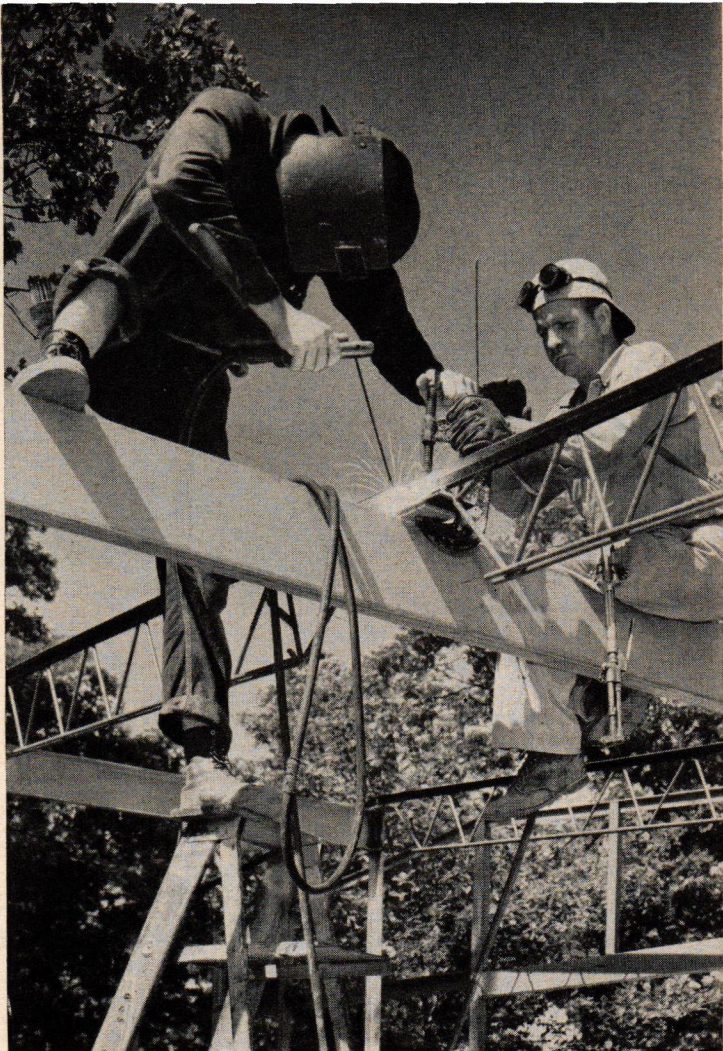


Builder of Research Village:
Maxon Construction Co., Barrington, Ill.
All photography by Hedrich-Blessing Studio

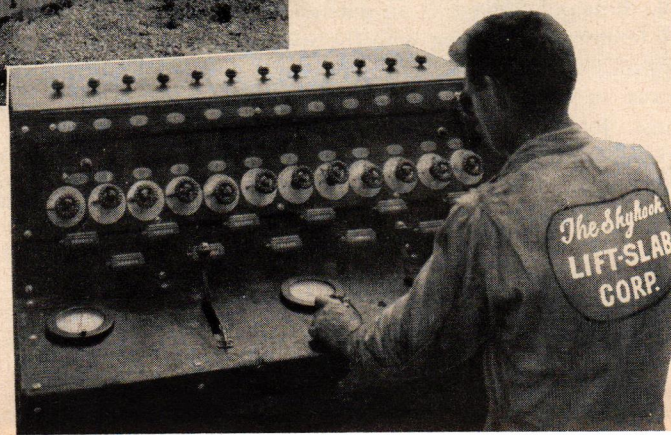
*new ways to use materials
promised for your next house*

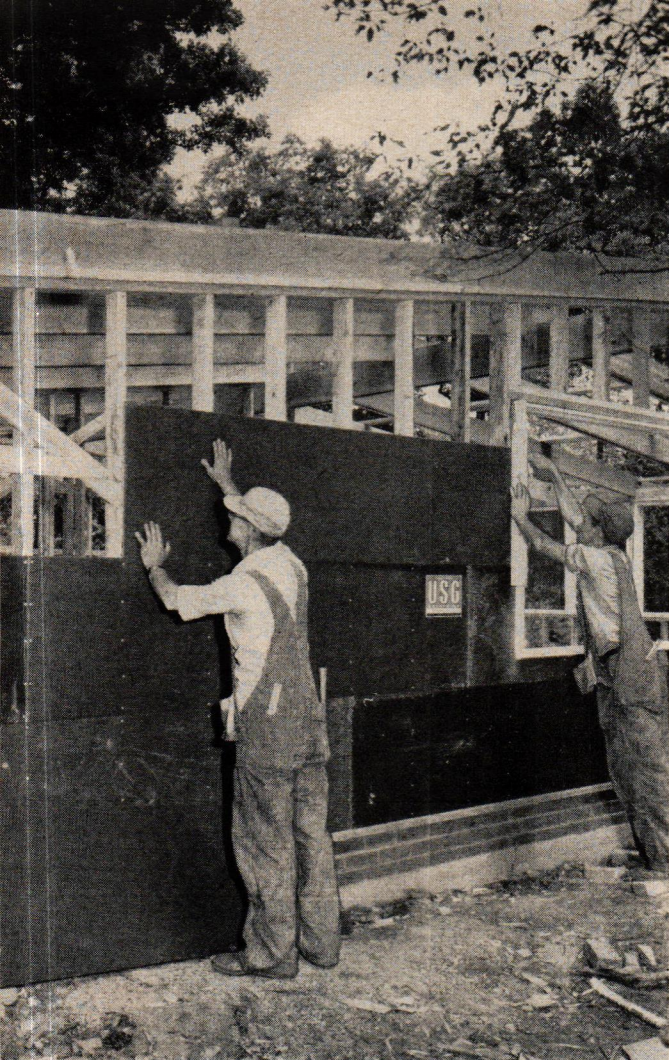
how will it be built?

You'll see some welding. Industrial construction techniques will spread to the residential field, if tomorrow's houses follow the lead of the Jones house (page 10) at United States Gypsum's Research Village. The house has an entire structural frame of welded steel. The roof is of pre-formed steel deck units, lightweight and quickly erected, welded to the open-webbed joists. Cutting and shaping of parts is done with a gas torch, and joinings are made by arc welding. Much fabricating can be done in the shop to speed site erection. All interior walls are non-load bearing, with flexibility built in, since the partitions can be placed as desired. Interesting interior effect is obtained from the steel joists and under side of roof, left exposed and painted to serve as finished ceiling.

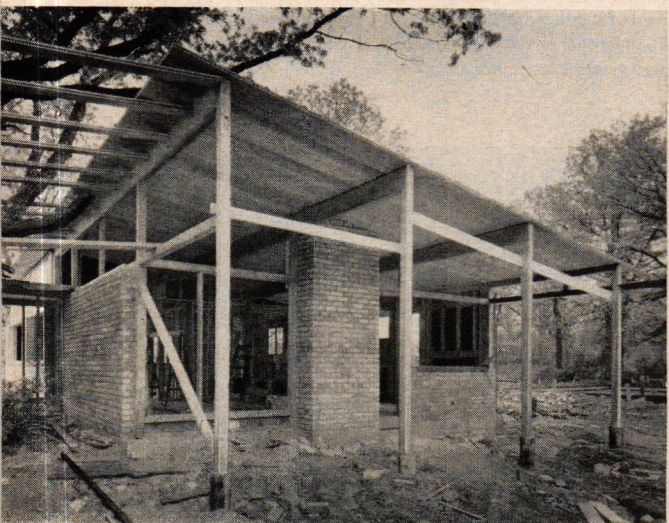


Perhaps a push-button roof. When Architect O'Neil Ford designed his research house (page 8), he employed a new development in commercial construction methods. The concrete roof slab was formed and poured atop the foundation slab, then lifted on six steel columns to roof level. Here, slab is partly raised by hydraulic jacks operated from control panel. Note how the forms extended beyond foundation slab to widen roof slab and create the overhang. After the roof slab had cured, in three hours the hydraulic machinery was ready for the lifting operation. The slab was raised in just 50 minutes, and 30 minutes later welding of steel brackets to the steel columns was finished to hold roof in place.





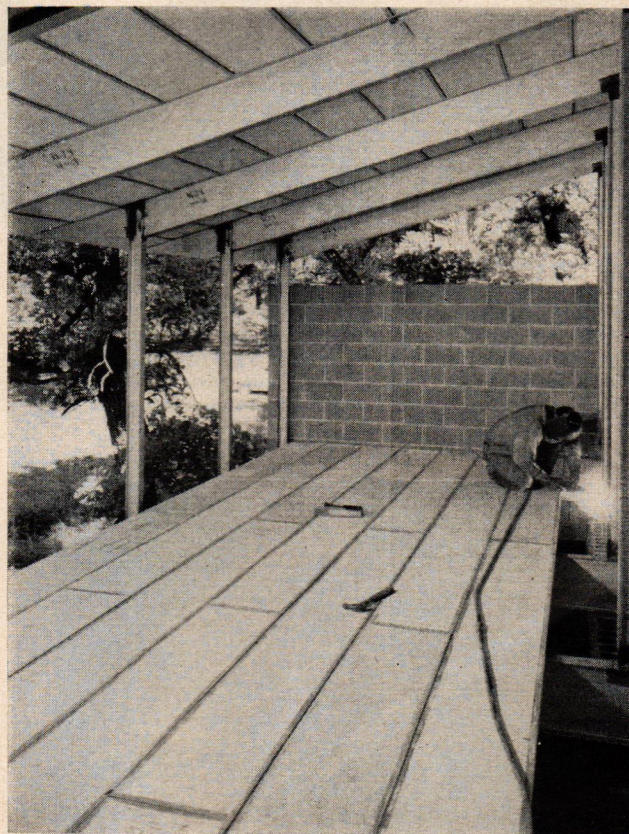
Familiar methods, too. The best of today's construction methods will be just as important in tomorrow's homes, Research Village indicates. Here, weather-tight, fire-resistant USG* Gypsum Sheathing goes up over wood studs in exterior wall of Lethbridge house (page 16). Over this on outside will go vertical wood siding; on inside, insulating wool will be applied between studs.



Wood—still the mainstay. Wood will carry on strongly as a basic building material, judging from its wide use in three of the six Research Village houses. In Armstrong house (page 12), economical post and lintel framing supports roof deck of 2x8 planks. Front terrace is enclosed by simple extension of house framing, employing 4x4 rails and posts. Inside, BRIDJOINT* attachment system is used to float lath and plaster free from internal corners, cushioning structural movement and increasing crack resistance.

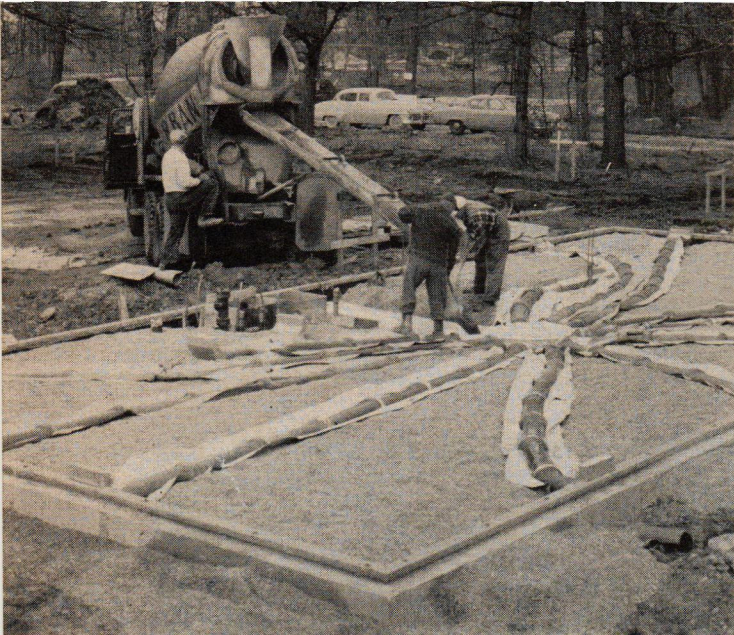
*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A different kind of plank. The Coddington house (page 18) is built of concrete blocks, steel and gypsum plank, making its frame completely incombustible. The block walls of the first floor support the steel framing of the second floor walls and roof. The welder (below) is fastening the metal edge of the 2"x15"x10' gypsum planks to steel beams, creating the floor and ceiling below in one operation. Roof planks went up the same way, and will require only painting to finish the ceiling. The roof planks will be topped with insulation board, then the built-up roof will be applied with asphalted felt and gravel embedded in hot asphalt.

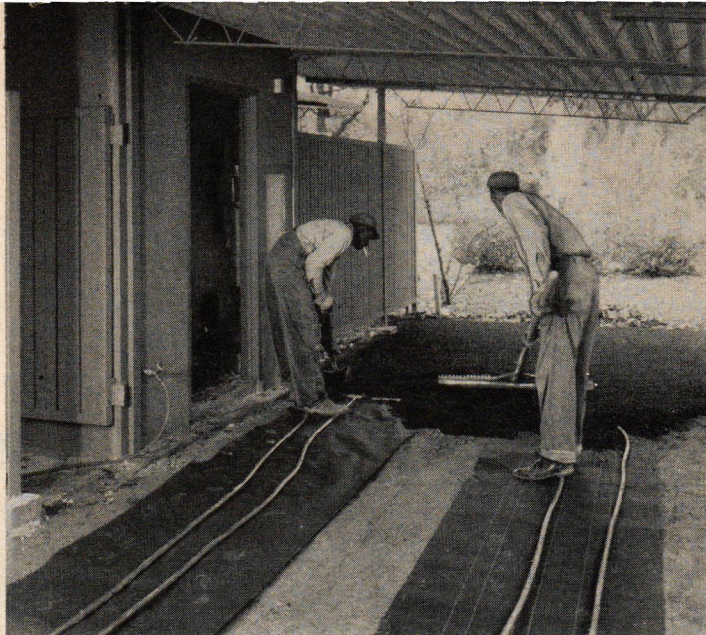


A crown of asphalt. Your next house is likely to have a roof covering of asphalt. Low-pitched roofs are built up with asphalt-saturated felt embedded in hot mopped asphalt and topped with gravel, as above. Note how layers of roofing felt overlap and are laid in and sealed by hot asphalt. For the house with a high-pitched roof, the popular choice will continue to be asphalt shingles, as used by Architect Hugh Stubbins for his tri-level design (page 14).

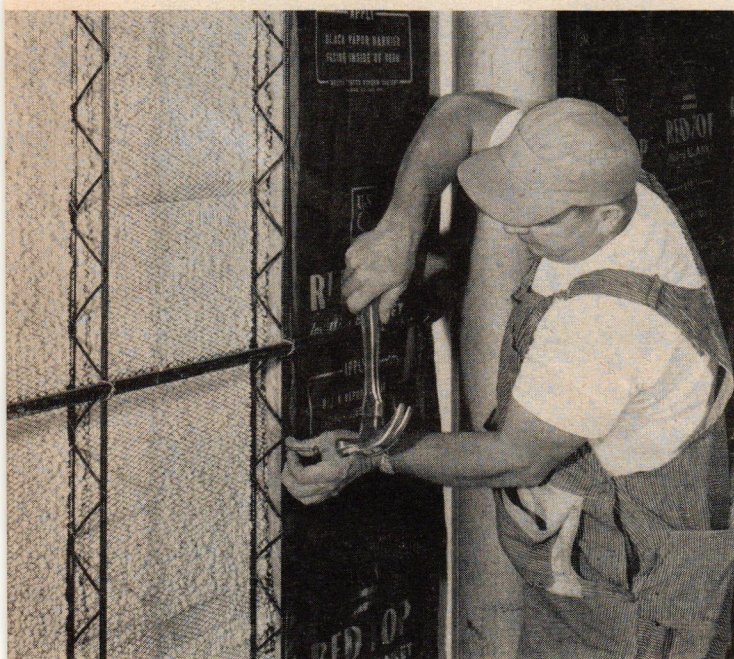
(Continued on next page)



Heat as you choose. Concrete floor slabs, poured on the ground with perimeter insulation, were adopted by all six architects. Electrical conduit, plumbing and sometimes heating ducts were made an integral part of the slabs. Heating systems varied in each house—from forced warm air with ducts in the Armstrong house slab (above), and wall and overhead duct networks, to radiant systems with coils in the slab and baseboard convectors.



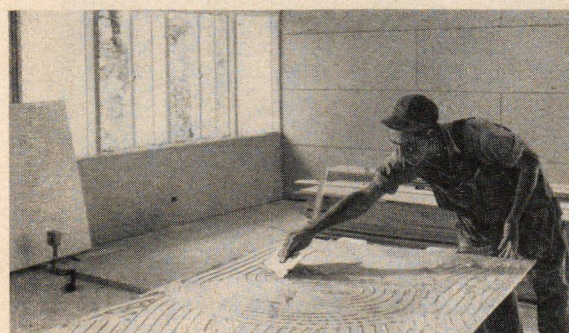
Devices for everything. Mechanical aids will ease the lot of Mr. and Mrs. Homeowner. They'll throw away the snow shovel, at least for the driveway, and watch the automatic de-icing system go into action. Here are radiant heating tubes being installed under Jones driveway to melt snow and ice. Another heating innovation used at Research Village is the "stow-away" type horizontal furnace tucked under floor to conserve space.



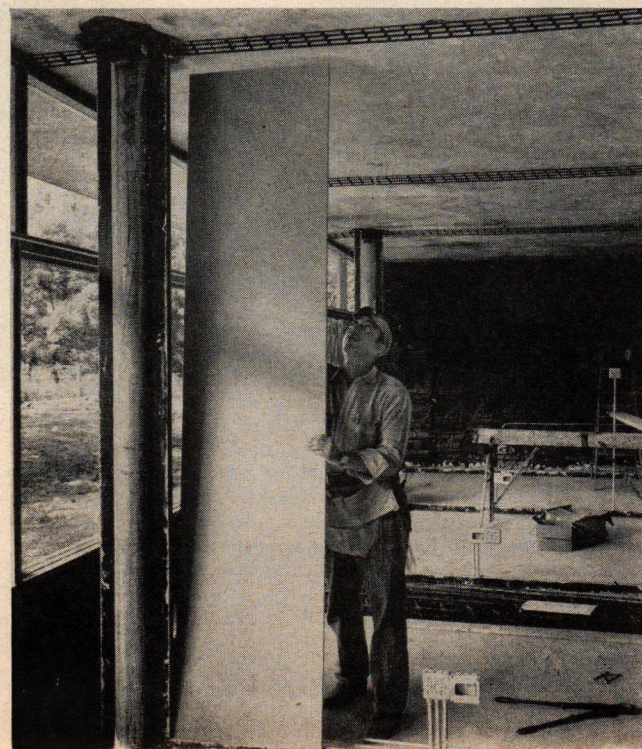
Walls may change their ways. Three architects at Research Village framed their partitions with TRUSSTEEL* studs. These studs, of small diameter steel rods, bent and welded together, could be used because the walls do not support the roof. Particularly well suited for use with stucco exterior surfaces, this non-load bearing wall can be insulated with batts of RED TOP* Insulating Wool (above), or with USG* Insulating Sheathing applied to outside of studs. Interior wall surfaces are the time-tested combination of ROCKLATH* plaster base and RED TOP* plaster.

Solid space-saver. More houses will be designed with non-load bearing partitions to gain flexibility and usable floor space. Here, a 2-inch solid lath and plaster partition, already popular for commercial use, takes form in Ford house. Workman fits long-length ROCKLATH* plaster base into metal base and ceiling runner. Partition next will be finished on both sides with lightweight STRUCTO-LITE* plaster and IVORY* lime.

*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



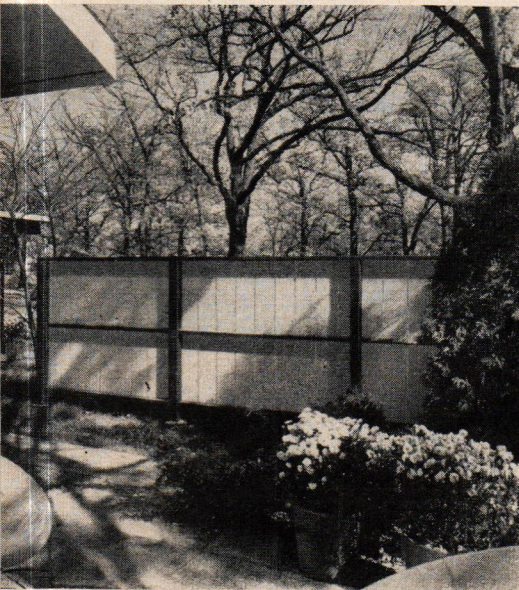
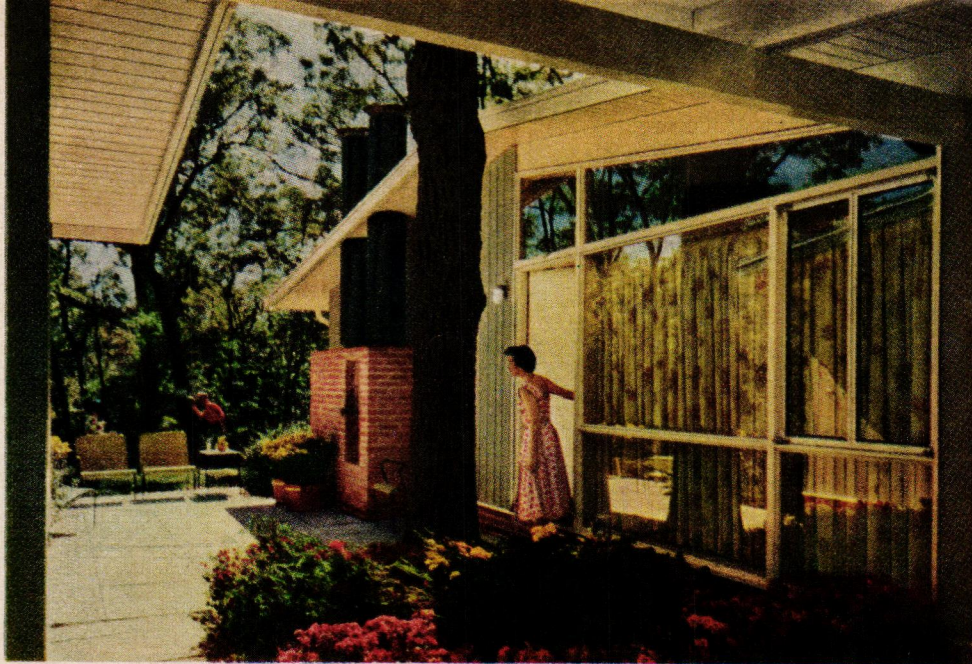
Double value. Today's laminated wallboard system for interior walls and ceilings will be even more widely used for strength, safety and beauty. In Lethbridge house, above, workman applies adhesive to face layer of SHEETROCK* gypsum wallboard. This will be cemented to base layer of BAXBORD* backing board, already in place on wall in background.



how will it be built?

(Continued)

More glass—for light and view. All the Research Village houses have generous glass areas that brighten and visually enlarge the interiors. Off the front terrace of the Lethbridge house (right), is a glass wall that provides a garden view from the dining area. Ventilating sash are included, and glass areas are planned for practical use in any climate. Fireplaces, such as the outdoor-indoor model shown here, were used by five of the six architects.

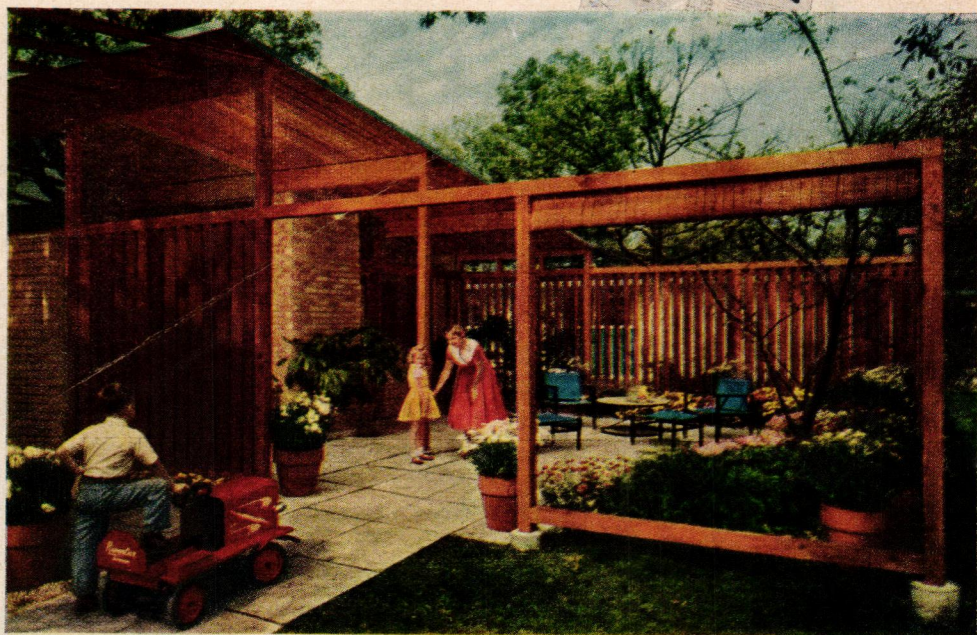


Fences of beauty—and easy to build. Fences are everywhere in Research Village—but always used with a purpose. This one, simple but handsome, screens the side terrace of the Stubbins house from the street. Built of stock lumber, posts are 4x4's spaced 5 ft. apart, with 2x4 rails and 1x6 vertical boards. The other architects used fences to shield entrances and glass walls, screen carports and L/P gas fuel tanks, and to divide terrace areas. In each case they harmonize with house design; a guide for your fence planning.

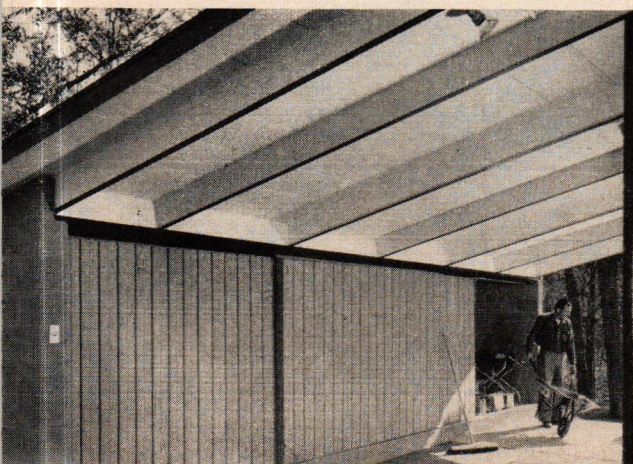
FREE from your POPULAR HOME sponsor—new Handyman Plan on How to Build Wood Fences. Includes layout, construction, fence styles, gates, materials. Look for it in the counter-top Handyman Library, and get acquainted while you're there!



Outdoor living, handy and handsome. One of the great improvements promised in tomorrow's architecture is the development of outdoor living areas that complement the house. An example is the Armstrong front terrace (right) as seen from the driveway. Terrace is fenced by vertical wood louvers, set to screen view from street, and roll-up bamboo blinds. Note how top rails of fence continue lines of house. Besides the comfort of pleasant evenings, terrace offers delightful year-round view from house.



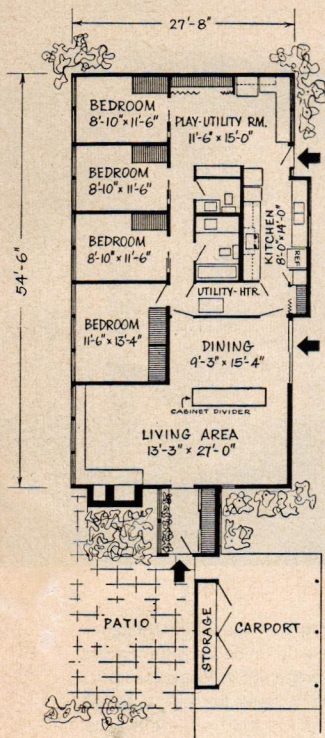
Landscape Architect, All Houses: Franz Lipp



Storage where it's needed. Storage will help the appearance and add convenience to tomorrow's homes, judging from U.S.G. Research Village. Inside, closets and cabinet walls screen off areas but stop short of the ceiling, adding to spaciousness. Outside, there's a wealth of storage where you need it—in the carport and near the garden areas for tools, toys and equipment. The giant-size storage compartment in the Coddington carport (left) is 32 feet long and equipped with sliding doors. All six houses have carports—three, as here, extending the house roof; others roofed independently.

*How will it be
for looks and living?
Let's see the 6 houses...*





The Ford house:

Research raised the roof

YOU PUT YOUR PARTITIONS where you please through the use of lift-slab construction, introduced for residential work in this house at United States Gypsum's Research Village. The concrete roof is poured at ground level, then raised into position by hydraulic jacks on steel columns (page 4), a system previously confined to large commercial buildings.

Architect O'Neil Ford and his team-mate builder Frank Robertson, both of San Antonio, Tex., are convinced the lift-slab system will be practical for group housing in the future. Since steel columns support the roof, walls and partitions are non-bearing and can be located as desired at the start or moved inexpensively as later needs dictate.

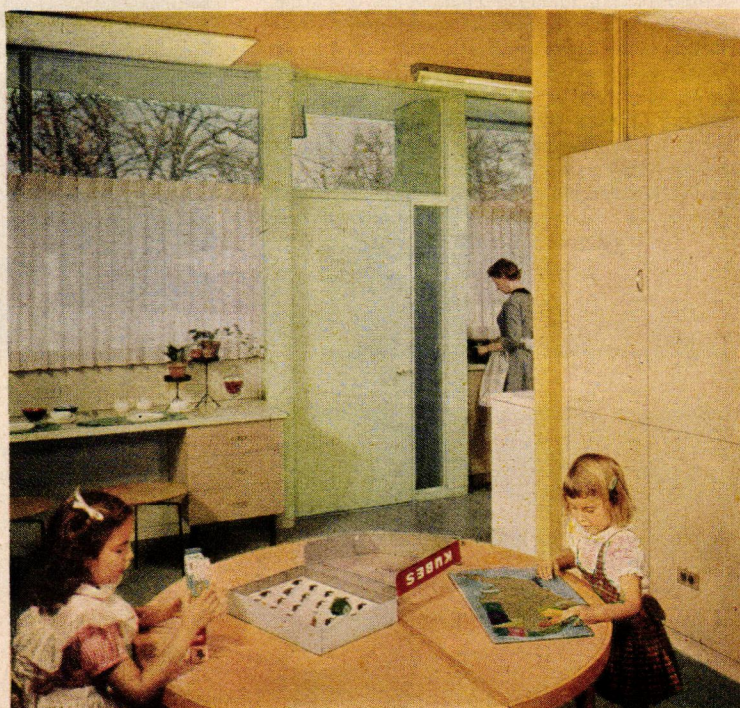
So, in the Ford house research found the space for four bedrooms and a large play-utility area in an economical rectangular plan of 1,624 sq. ft. The bath and lavatory are located in the center of the house, convenient to all bedrooms, and there is a separate entrance to the play-utility room. The master bedroom serves as a "buffer" between the youngsters' domain and the living-dining areas.

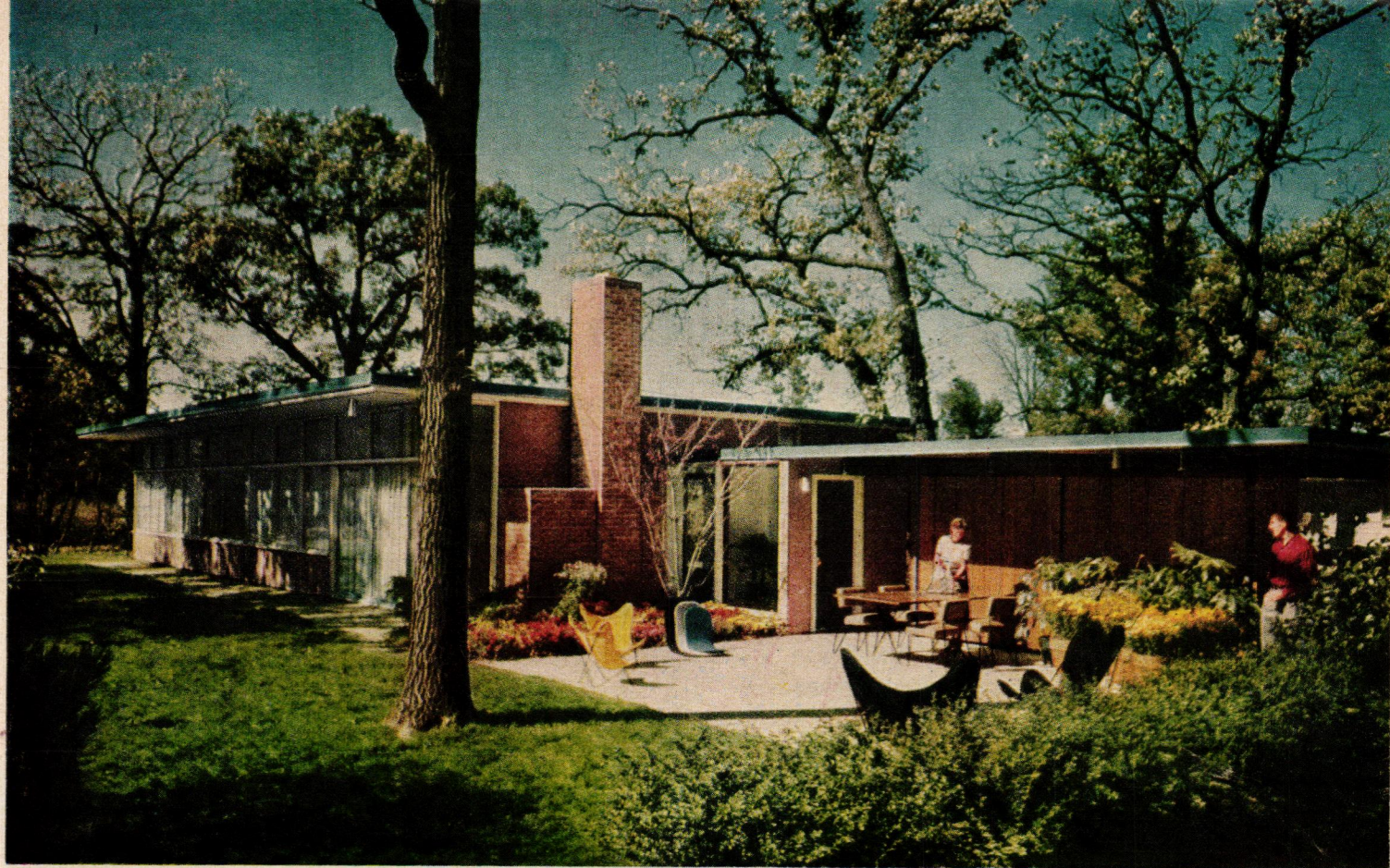
PRODUCTS USED: Reynolds Aluminum flashings; Edward Hines millwork; Mosaic Ceramic bathroom tile; Pittsburgh Plate windows; Gold Seal Vinyltile flooring; Pella folding doors; Russell & Erwin hardware; Lennox heating and set-up for cooling; Minneapolis-Honeywell controls; Kohler plumbing fixtures; Quicfrez refrigerator; Roper range and oven; Bastian-Morley water heater; Bendix DuoMatic washer-dryer; Cribben & Sexton incinerator.



Simple but dramatic are the clean exterior lines of Architect Ford's house, as emphasized in this view along side of carport toward large front terrace. Carport roof and overhang are of steel deck construction; house walls are of USG ORIENTAL* Stucco applied over USG* Stuccomesh.

Mother's in command from the kitchen—with a view of the outdoors and this rear utility-play room. Flexible plan permits many uses of this room, which also accommodates general storage and freezer. Side entry gives children access to their rooms without tracking through house.





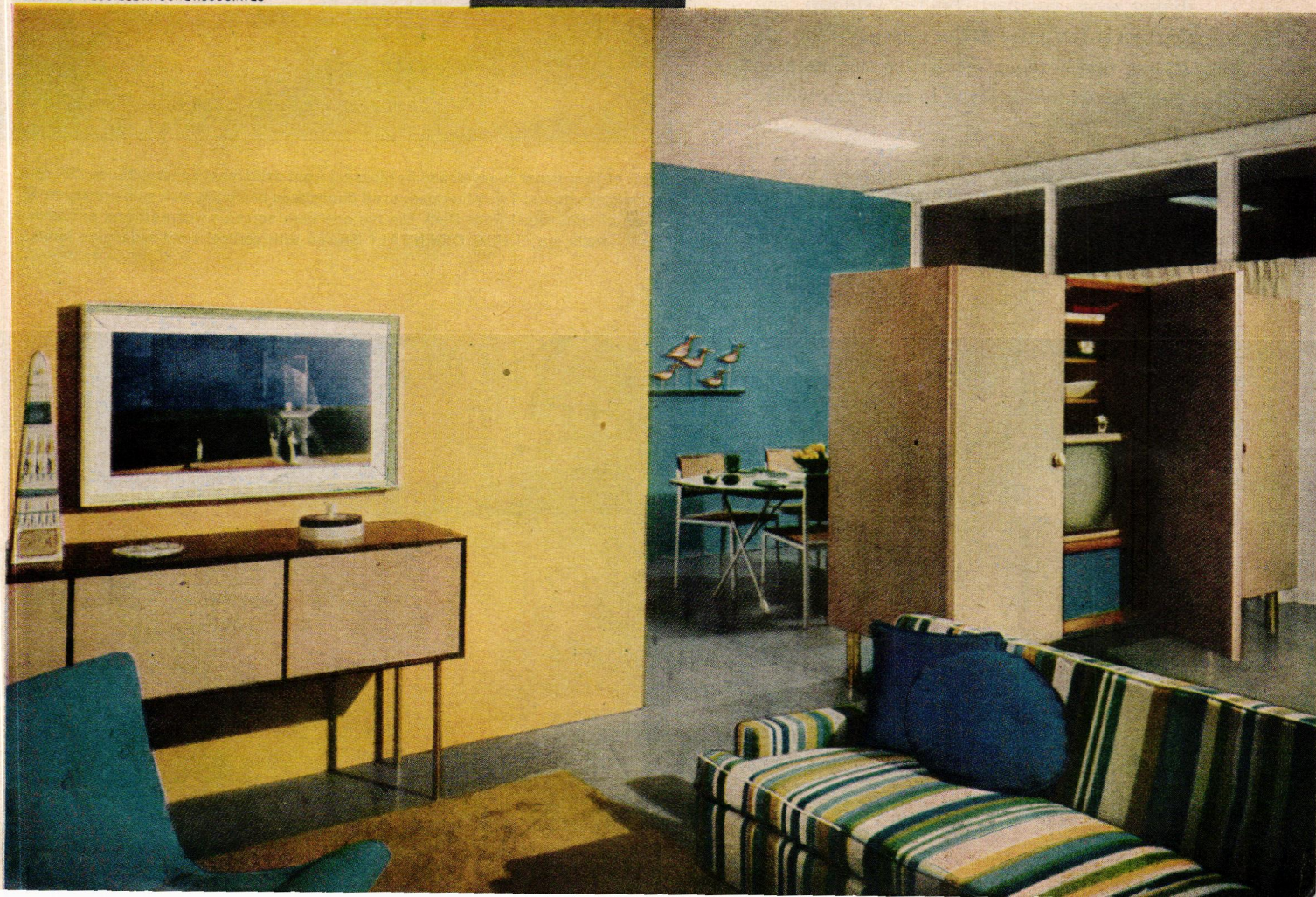
You're not sure that life would be comfortable in a contemporary house? Look at the view above, from street side of Ford house. Entry hall projects toward front, roof line continues over carport and storage compartment which appears at right. Window wall on left side brightens living room and all bedrooms, is protected by wide overhang. Want to read more about it? See the story in April issue of HOUSE & GARDEN.

DECORATOR: LUCILLE KNOOE ASSOCIATES

House & Garden

Blend-together beauty distinguishes living-dining area, one of best color scheme examples in Research Village. It's an idea for your redecorating: wall colors of Gold Mist and Grotto Blue, tied together by the Gardenia White ceiling. All are easy-blended colors of TEXOLITE* DURAVAL rubberized paint, shown in your paint dealer's color selector. Free-standing cabinet has drawer and shelf sections in rear to serve dining area.

*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



The Jones house:

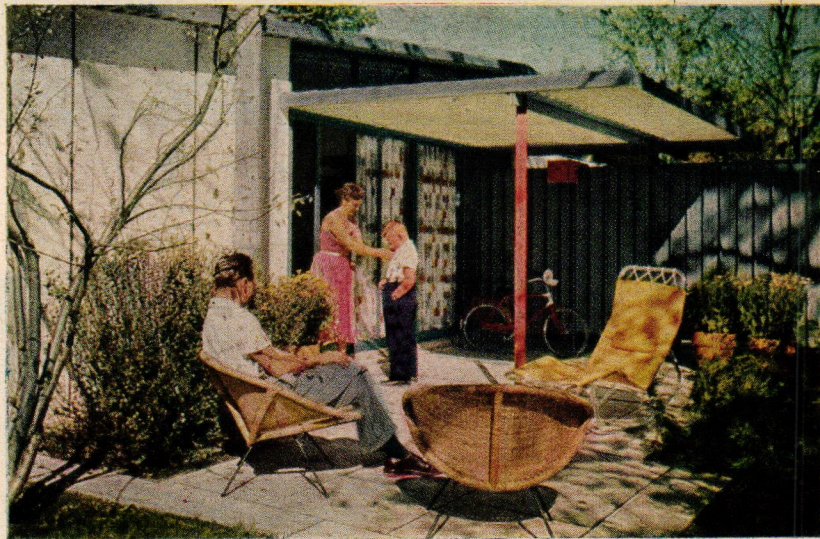
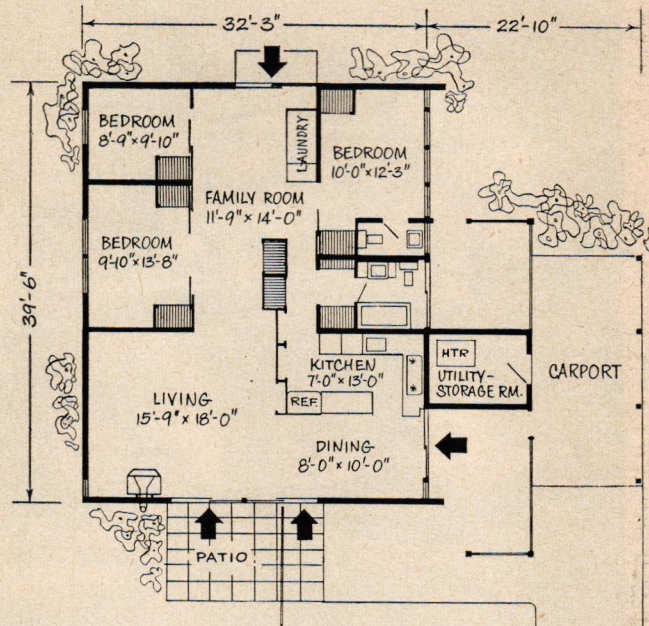
Steel worked wonders

A FRAMEWORK of steel, enclosed by non-combustible materials like gypsum, may be the form your next house will take. Even the roof may be of steel deck plates, interlocked and welded to the joists, with the underside merely painted to finish the ceiling. This structural system has the great advantage of flexibility to make possible many plan arrangements around a single utility core.

Architect A. Quincy Jones, Jr. of Jones and Emmons, Los Angeles, and team-mate builder J. L. Eichler of Palo Alto, Calif. tried out these principles in one of the most interesting houses at Research Village. As a result, they predict that steel framing joined by welding will enjoy widespread use because of its flexibility and speed of erection.

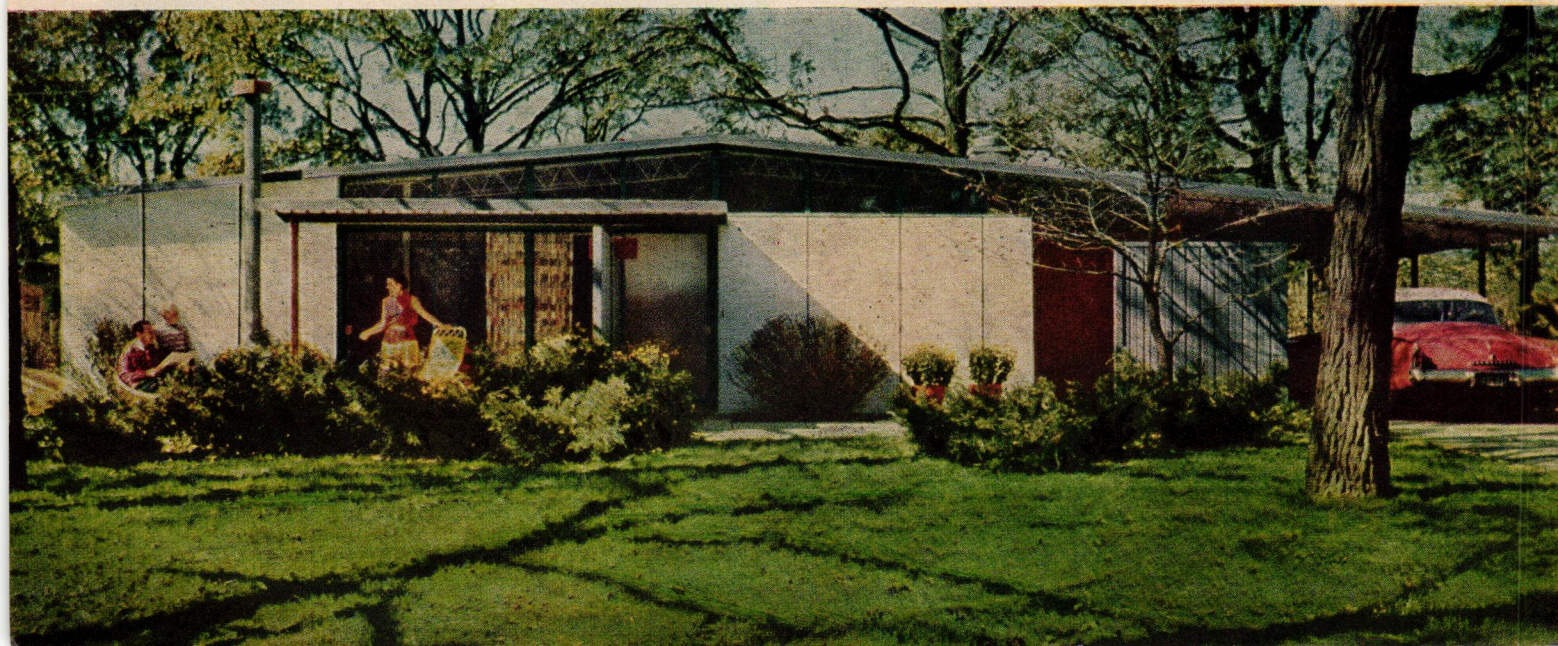
In this house, research proved that a 1,368 sq. ft. rectangular plan could have three bedrooms, a bath and lavatory, comfortable living-dining areas, compact "built-in" kitchen, and still more. The prize in the package is the 12x16-foot family room, created by widening an otherwise wasted hallway to full room width.

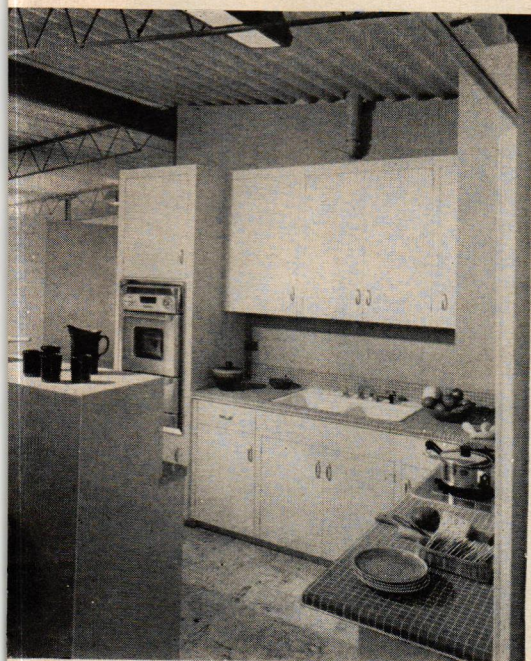
PRODUCTS USED: Kohler plumbing fixtures; Edward Hines mill-work; Pittsburgh Plate glass; Mosaic Ceramic tile; Gold Seal Vinyltile flooring; Reynolds Aluminum windows and flashings; Janitrol furnace; Minneapolis-Honeywell controls; Caloric range and oven; Servel refrigerator; Hamilton washer and dryer; Bowser incinerator; Peerless bathroom heater; Bell & Gossett snow-melting equipment; Russell & Erwin hardware; L/P Gas Service.



Spirit of tomorrow is expressed by pleasant front patio reached from house through sliding glass doors. Two other patios, off dining area and bath, also gain privacy from fences of USG Steel Roof Deck like the one here* screening carport and entrance. Exterior walls are of USG ORIENTAL* Stucco with vertical steel expansion joints.

*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.





Handsome cabinets are everywhere in Jones house. In kitchen (above) all appliances are built in, and there's storage space to spare. Range, in counter at right, is separated from oven, and refrigerator is concealed in cabinet next to serving bar. Perforated hardboard is used with Handy-Hook fixtures as inside wall surface of closets in house.

Long, dramatic view from front to rear shows the frankly exposed steel roof deck and open-web joists as decorative assets. What might have been a mere partition is a practical and colorful storage wall. Sliding glass door opens family room in rear to garden and play area. All three bedrooms also open off the family room.

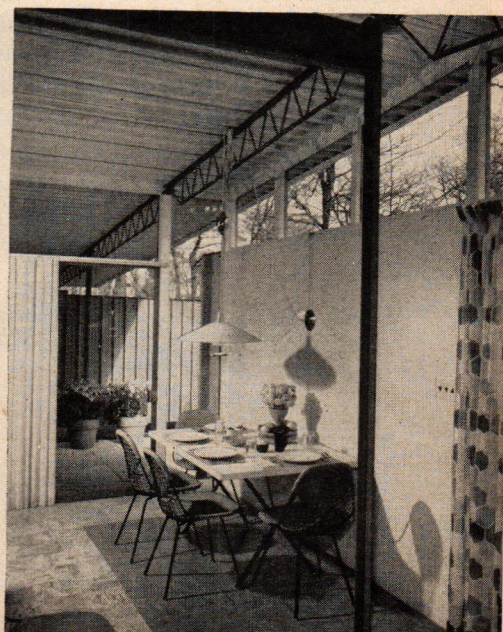


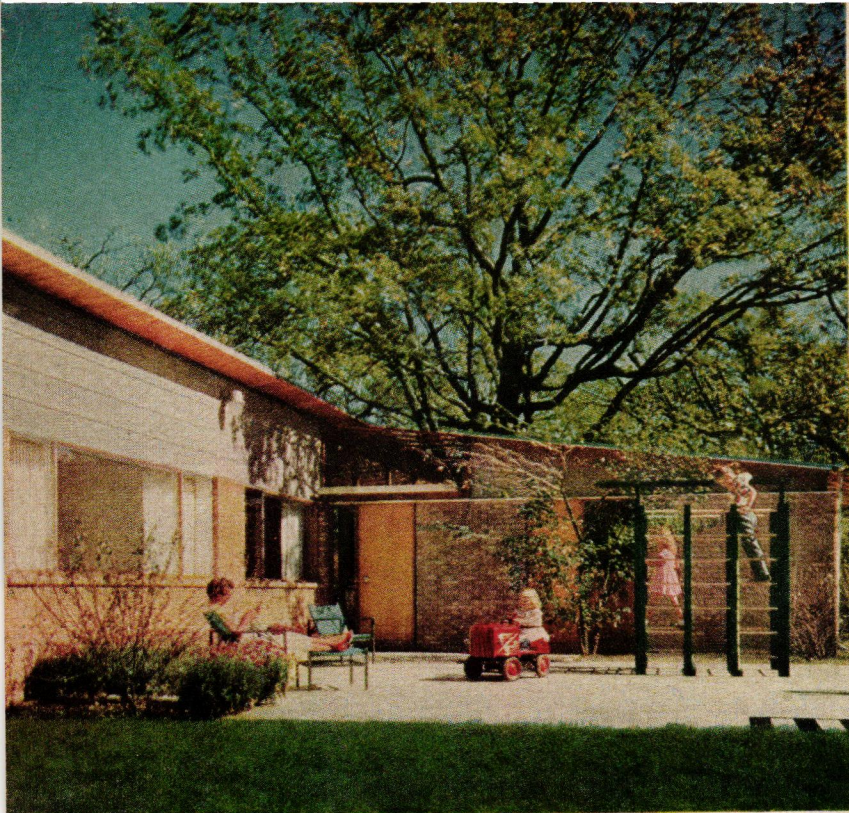
DECORATOR: MARIAN QUINLAN, A. I. D.

How to open up your rooms: Architect Jones does it with strip windows set high in wall, and sliding glass doors. Master bedroom (right), with own lavatory, gains wall space by use of high windows. Dining area (far right) has covered patio to side, with access through sliding door to carport, beyond fence. To rear of dining patio is storage and heater room.

McCall's

How would you live in a house like this? See more of the Jones House story in McCall's for April.





Standing invitation to youngsters is this terrace, sheltered by house and rear wall of carport. Big double bedroom at left overlooks terrace, reached by rear door off entrance foyer. Neat workshop for father occupies part of rear carport wall, together with large storage compartment facing front. USG Striated Asbestos Cement Siding is used above windows—and it's available now for your home.



Ready in a moment, as extra bedroom, is convertible study with folding partition. Opened like this, it enlarges living room. Entrance foyer, with front and rear doors and guest closet, is to left beyond open-work brick divider. Bedroom windows combine fixed glass and operative jalousies.

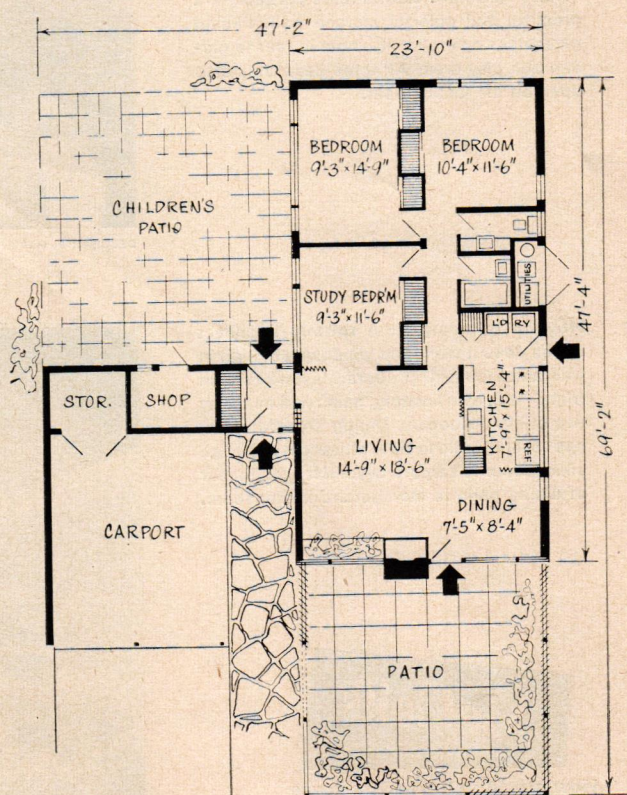
The Armstrong house:

Brings in the outside

HOW TO USE nature's beauty to gain living space is the great research discovery in this beautiful small house. It embodies exciting new applications of conventional construction methods, developed by Research Village's Missouri team, Architect Harris Armstrong of St. Louis and Builder D. H. Drummond of Kansas City.

Not one, but two outdoor living areas extend the visual size of the house—an ingeniously-enclosed front patio and a children's terrace completely hidden from the street. There are two bedrooms and a convertible study that can be kept open to give the living room a genuine "two-way stretch". Through the floor-to-ceiling living room windows is nature as you want it—guarded from the street. The unusual divided bath is another return from good planning, as is the minimum hallway space which makes all rooms accessible a few steps from the kitchen. There is even a special wall opening to keep the lady in the kitchen in touch with activities in the living room. And the whole job is done in just 1,178 sq. ft. of floor space!

PRODUCTS USED: Reynolds aluminum gutters; Pittsburgh Plate glass; Edward Hines millwork; Mosaic Ceramic tile; Gold Seal cork flooring; Lennox heating; Minneapolis-Honeywell controls; Kohler plumbing fixtures; Quicrefz refrigerator; Hardwick range; Coleman water heater; Hamilton washer and dryer; Pella folding doors; Russell & Erwin Hardware.





This looks the part it will play in your life—in harmony with surroundings, handsome and livable. Ingeniously-screened patio (also on page 7) gives privacy from street, and with double carport makes house appear much larger than it is. Front entrance is behind giant oak tree. More details? Read them in **HOUSE BEAUTIFUL**, April issue.

House Beautiful

Great achievement in open planning is living area of Armstrong house. Glass areas extend the room's spaciousness to patio outside, and planting box in right front corner helps to bring nature indoors. Through window in kitchen partition, mother joins the family even when preparing dinner. Unusual steel-hooded fireplace was custom built for house.

DECORATOR: LUCILLE KNOCH ASSOCIATES



The Stubbins house:

Living high on 3 levels

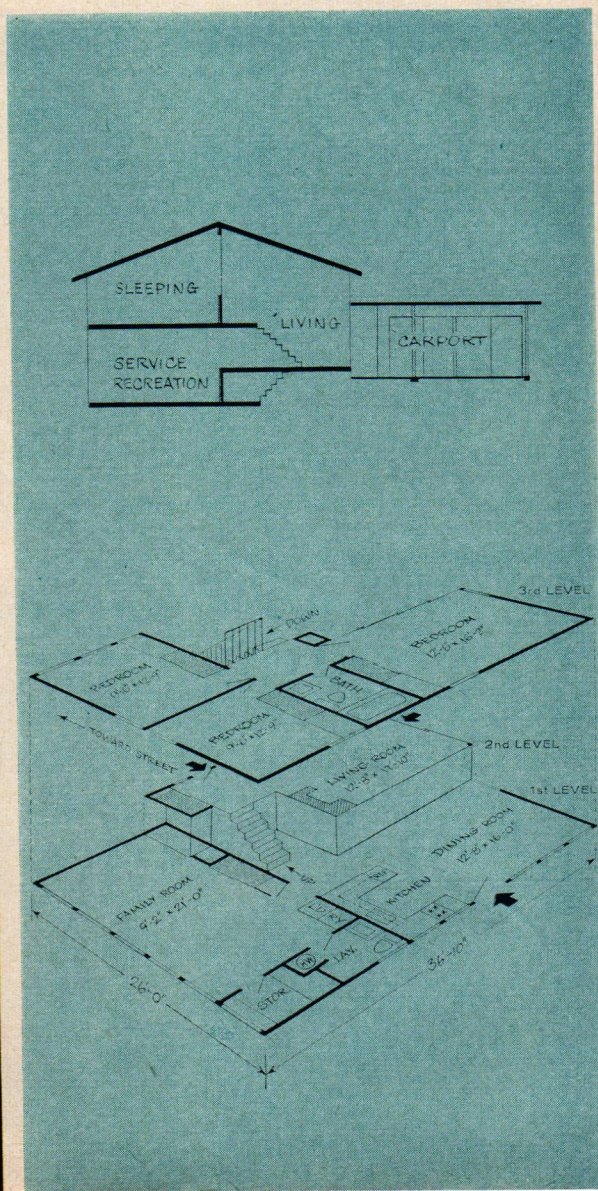
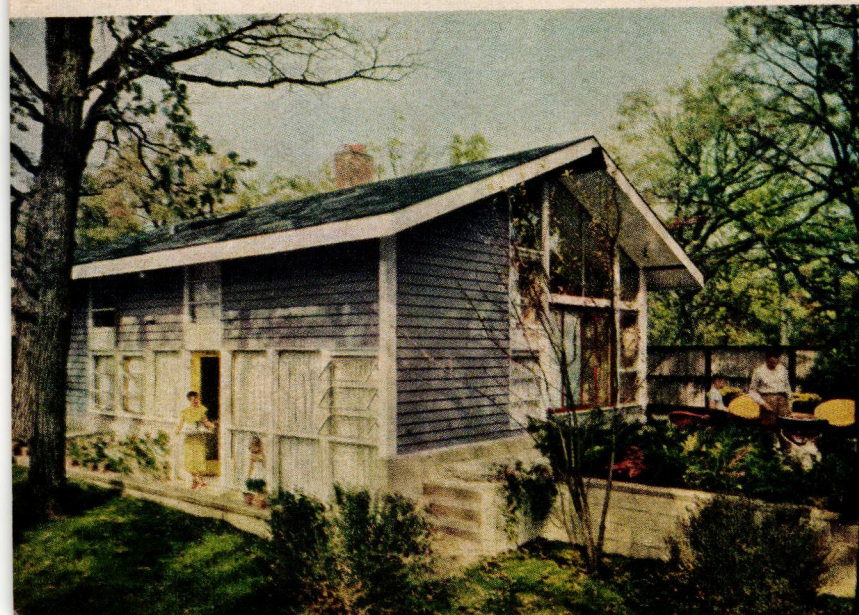
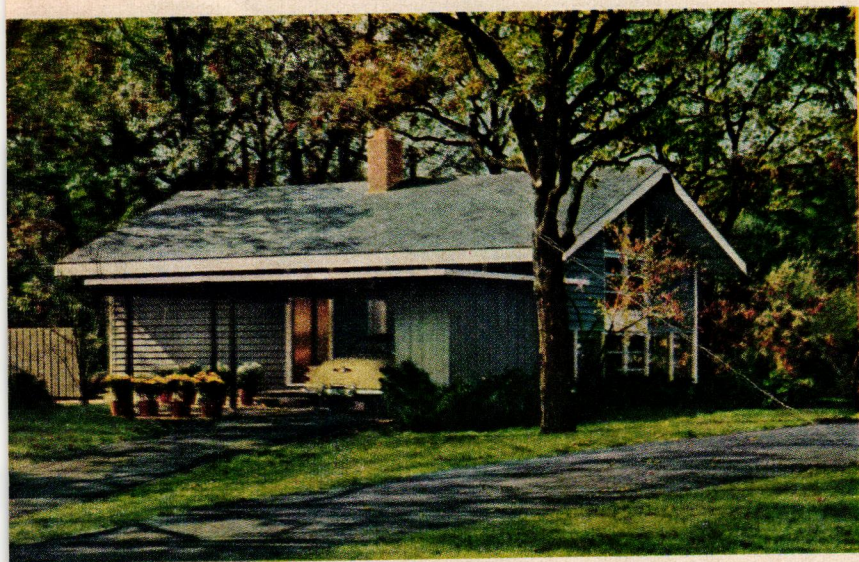
SPLIT-LEVEL DESIGN and conventional construction will be just as popular in tomorrow's homes as they are today, Research Village indicates. One of the houses that proves the point is the remarkable tri-level designed by Architect Hugh Stubbins, Jr. of Lexington, Mass. with the help of team-mate builder L. L. Frank, Hicksville, N. Y.

In this house research showed the way to maximum use of every available inch of floor space. The result, in a building that occupies only 926 sq. ft. of ground area, is 1,404 sq. ft. of uncrowded space for three bedrooms, large living and dining areas, bath and lavatory, and a king-size 9x21-foot multi-purpose room.

And the feeling of spaciousness is amazing, thanks to high ceilings that follow the roof up to the peak, and to ingeniously-planned openings between the principal rooms. From the living room level, the service and recreation level is six steps down, the bedrooms eight steps up—separate but convenient.

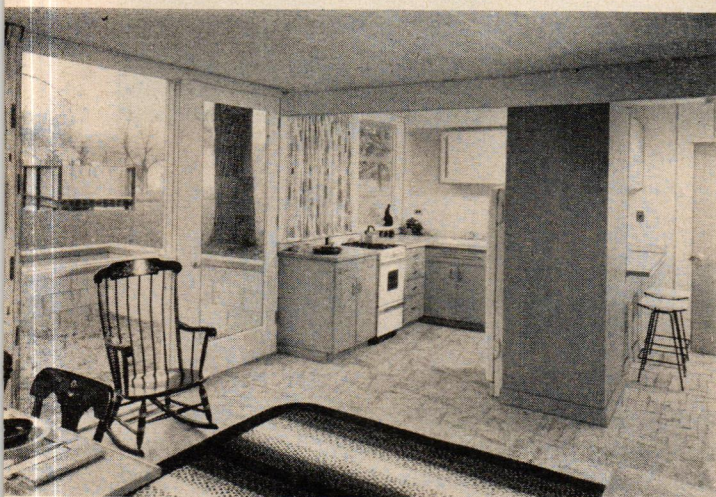
PRODUCTS USED: Pittsburgh Plate glass; Bruce wood flooring; Edward Hines millwork; Mosaic Ceramic bathroom tile; Reynolds aluminum awning sash; Gold Seal Vinyltile flooring; Lennox heating and cooling; Minneapolis-Honeywell controls; Kohler plumbing fixtures; Servel refrigerator; Tappan range; Handley-Brown water heater; Hamilton washer and dryer; Peerless wall heater; Russell & Erwin hardware; L/P Gas Service.

See what excitement good design creates in a house of conventional form? Flat-roofed carport with storage compartment thrusts out from front to protect entrance, while unusual window walls feature side and rear (at right). Side patio is paved and shielded from street.



Full of pleasant surprises, Stubbins house offers this spectacular feature in master bedroom: wall of sliding panels which look down on living room. By day they're open, by night they're closed for privacy. All bedrooms are visually enlarged by sloping ceiling, still have plenty of headroom.

DECORATOR: MARIAN QUINLAN, A.I.D.



**Better Homes
and Gardens**

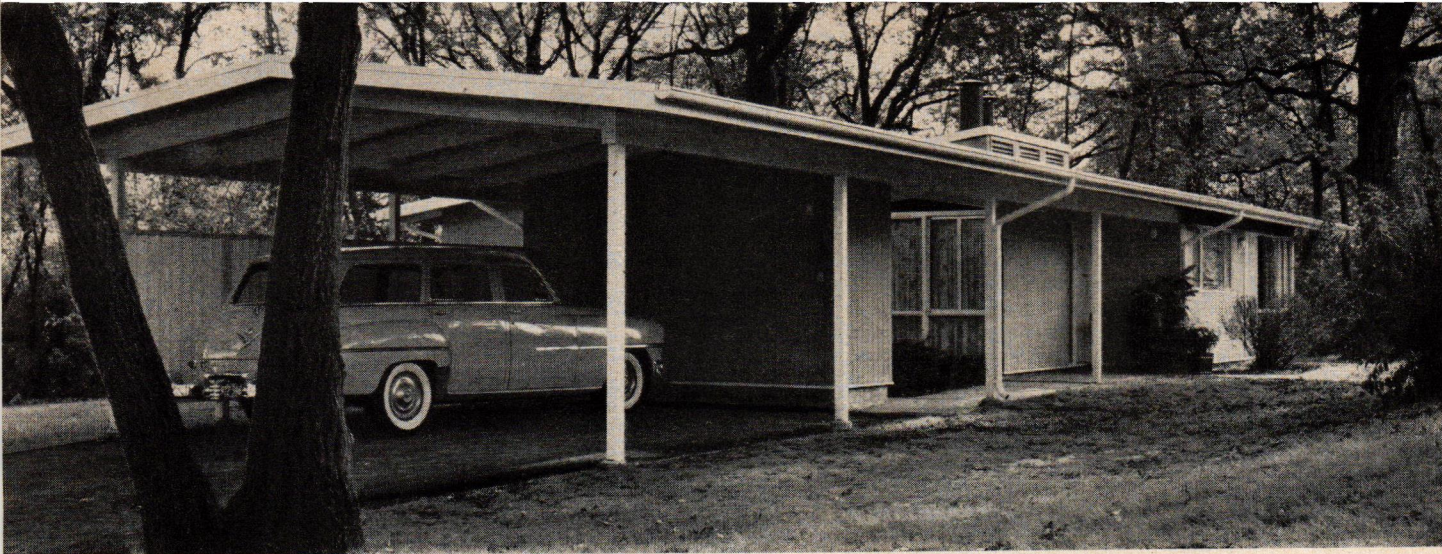
Read all about the Stubbins house in a feature story in the April issue of **BETTER HOMES & GARDENS**.

Lots of work space and no crowding for dinner are mother's rewards in kitchen-dining area. Counter at right doubles as breakfast bar. Ceiling is **QUIETONE*** Acoustical Tile. House gains comfort, durability also from use of **USG Asphalt Shingles** and insulating sheathing, **RED TOP*** Insulating Wool—all products now offered by your **USG** dealer.

You're fascinated by the great spacious feeling of the living area. Through the sliding glass door is the side terrace; on the "balcony" with its sliding panels is the master bedroom; below, to the right, is the dining area and kitchen. Ceiling is of **Insulating SHEETROCK*** gypsum wallboard, joints of which form an interesting decorative pattern by use of a special metal bead.

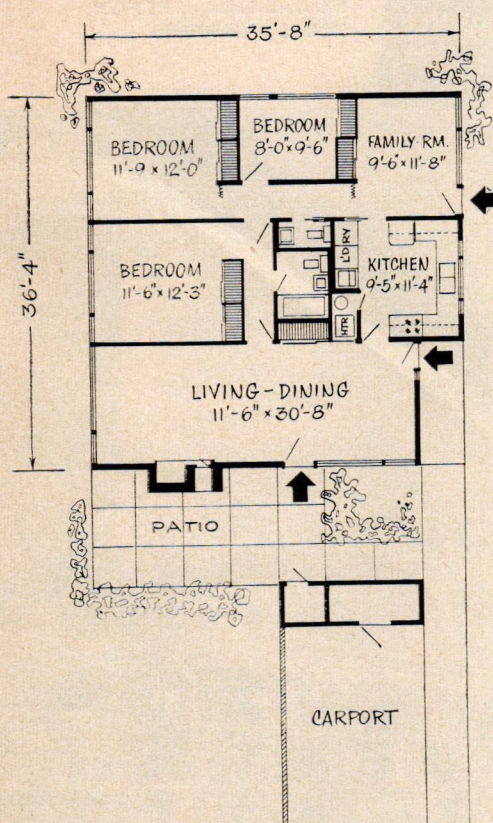


*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



The Lethbridge house:

Gives to each his own

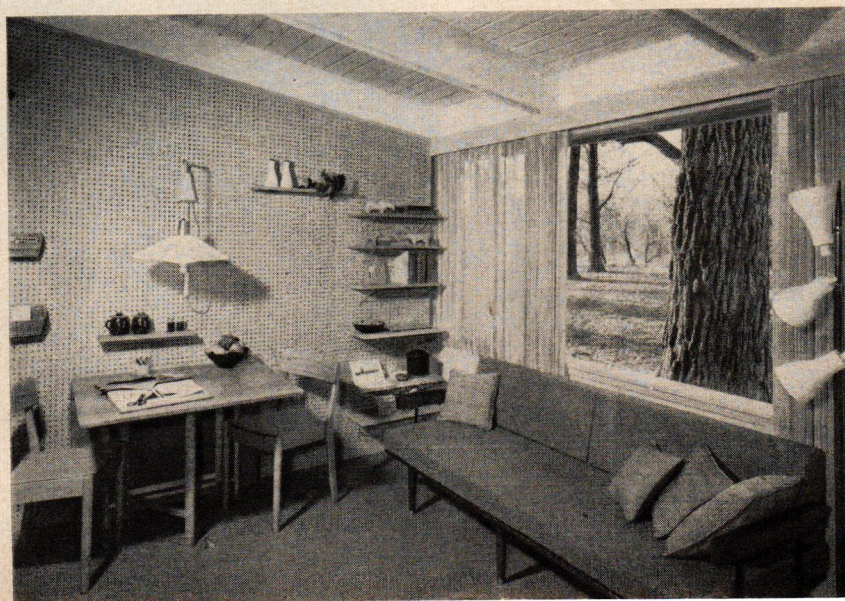
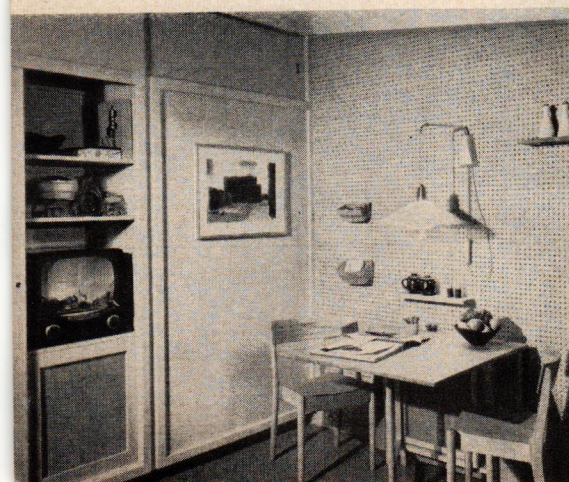


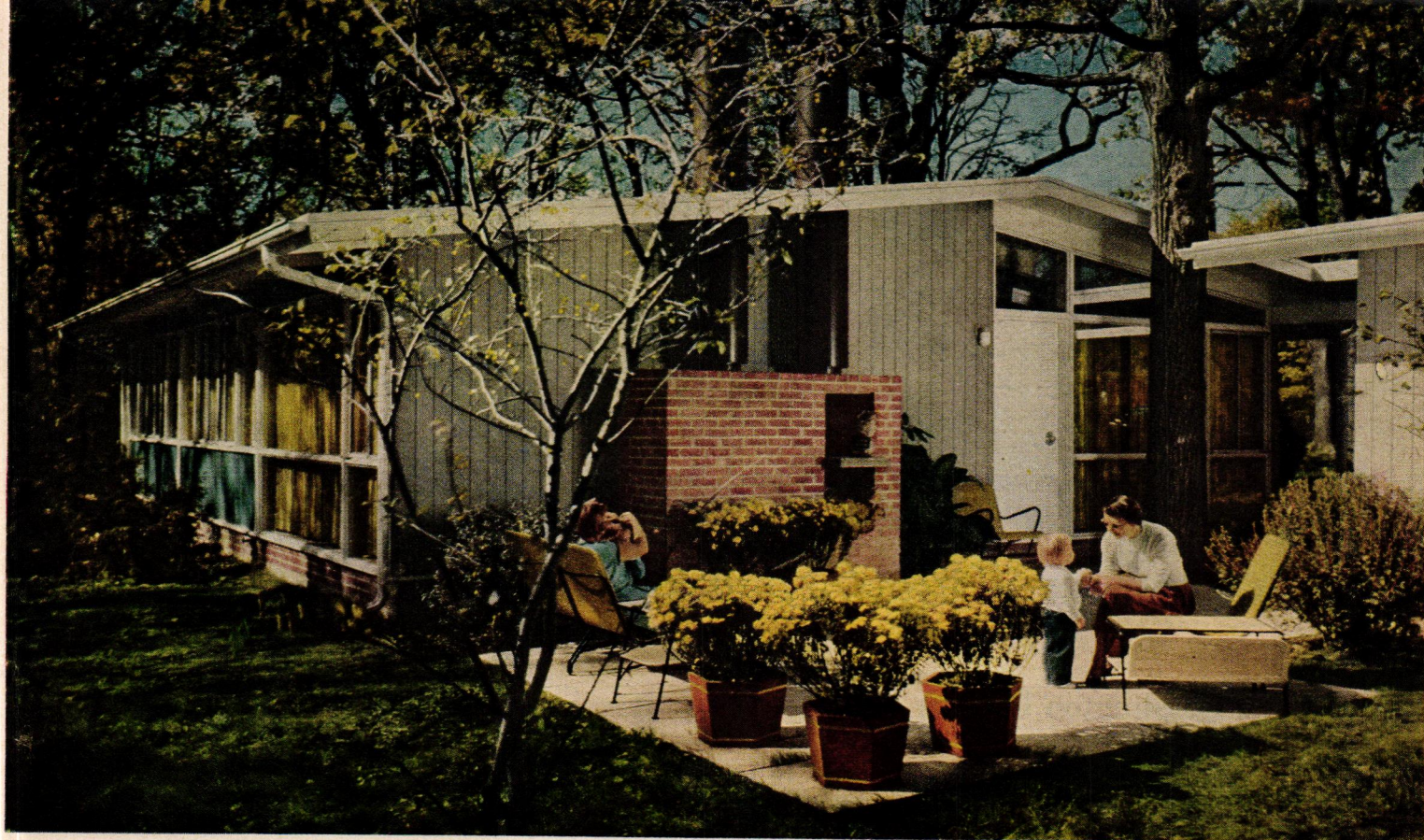
THE PLAN'S THE THING that research accomplished with this handsome, livable house at Research Village. Here, it is demonstrated that privacy can be retained for each member of the family in the face of the trend toward open interior planning. It's also the third of the six houses to promise a secure place to conventional wood framing construction in the future of housing.

Harmonious family living is the result achieved by the architect, Francis D. Lethbridge of Keyes, Smith, Satterlee & Lethbridge, Washington, D. C., and his team-mate builder, Eli Luria of Arlington, Va. The plan divides the house into three zones, with the children's bedrooms in the rear completely separated from the living-dining areas in front. The mechanical core in the center effects plumbing economies and gives the housewife control of the entire house from the kitchen. Four bedrooms, including a convertible play-utility room, are accommodated in a plan of only 1,190 sq. ft. The master bedroom becomes a private suite, with its own bathroom and doors to the living area in front and the children's rooms in the rear.

PRODUCTS USED: Reynolds aluminum windows and gutters; Mosaic Ceramic tile; Pittsburgh Plate glass; Sloane Delaware Vinyltile flooring; Edward Hines millwork; Lennox heating; Minneapolis-Honeywell controls; Kohler plumbing fixtures; Quickrez refrigerator; Universal range; Ruud Duo-Temp water heater; Maytag washer; Temco dryer; Pella folding doors; Russell & Erwin hardware.

Here's a highlight of Lethbridge plan: well-equipped play-guest room to rear of kitchen. Cabinet wall (left) includes television, and rear wall is faced with perforated hardboard. Room has its own outside entrance, and can double as fourth bedroom by use of convertible couch (below).





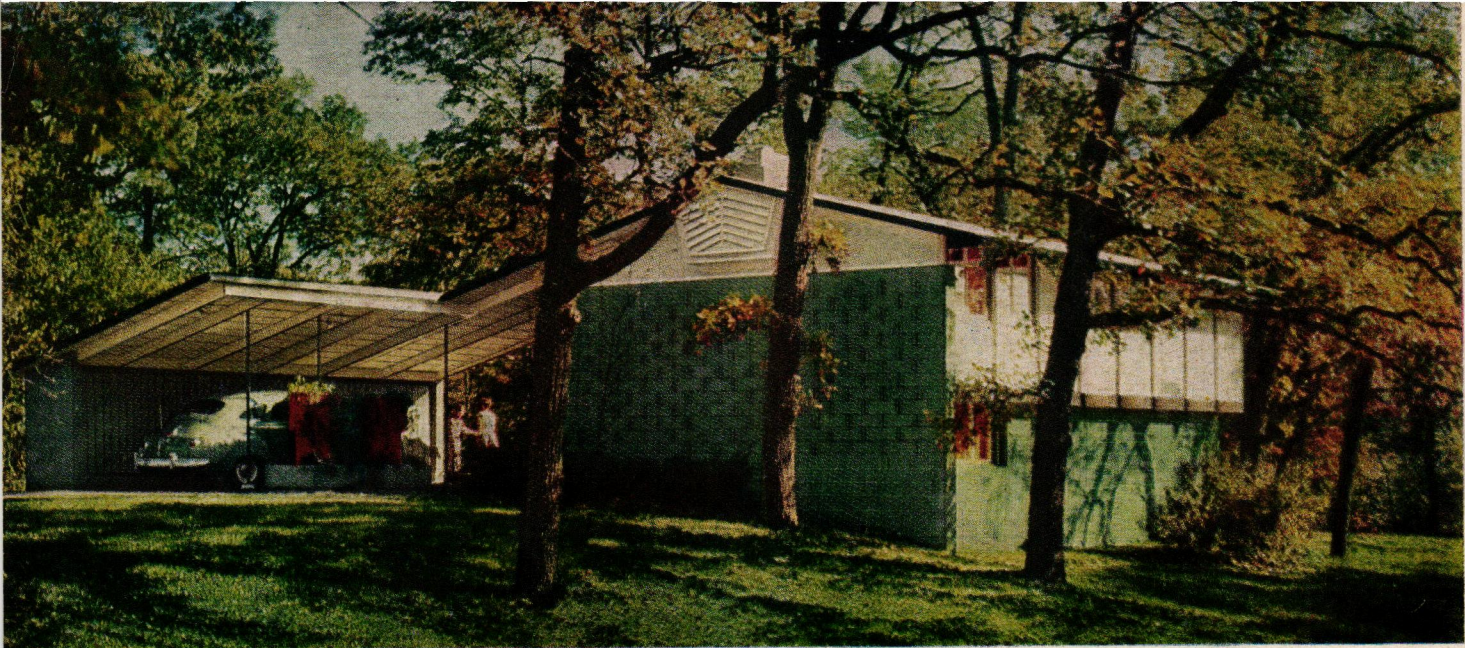
Look of the future distinguishes front of Lethbridge house, featured by built-in barbecue and twin-stack chimneys. Terrace, reached by separate door, is shielded on right by carport and covered entrance walk (above and opposite). Side wall of glass serves living room and two bedrooms.

More about it? Read AMERICAN HOME's story on the Lethbridge house—April issue.

You get the effect of separate rooms by use of low divider between living and dining areas. Beyond terrace door is pleasant window overlooking front garden. Note wood box built into fireplace opening. Wall colors are Butterfly and Twilight Gray of TEXOLITE DURAVAL rubberized paint.

AMERICAN HOME

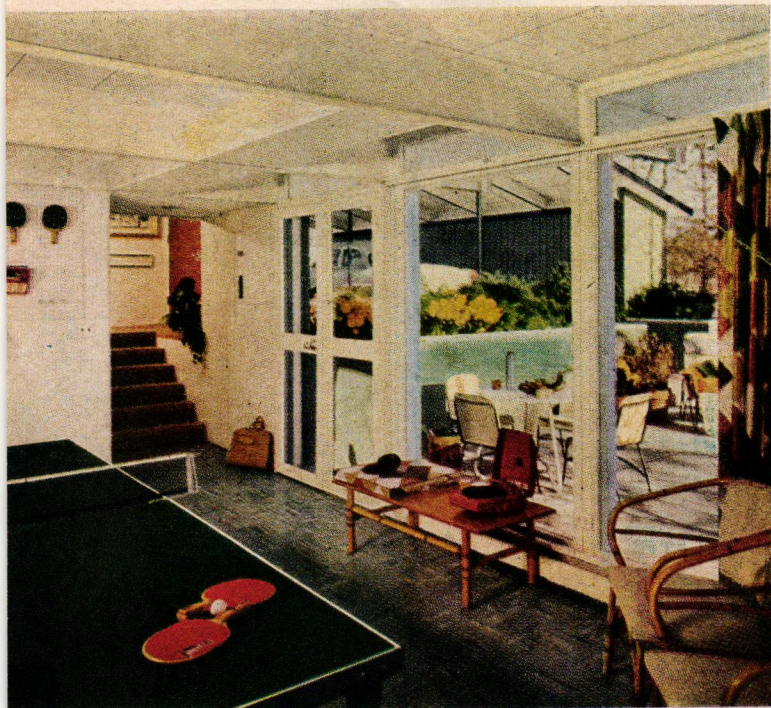




The Coddington house:

Built well for leisure

DECORATOR: MARIE E. STOSSKOPF INTERIORS



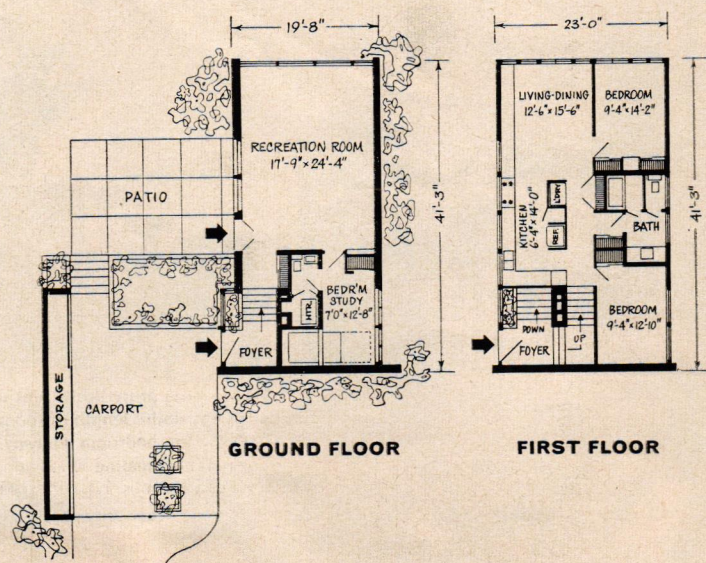
Big bonus room in Coddington plan is this 18x24-foot recreation and family living center on ground floor, down six steps from front entrance and with a separate door to side patio. Youngsters entertain friends here, while parents relax upstairs. Room also has large seating area, and glass walls on two sides offer ever-changing view of outdoors. Also off this room is lavatory and bedroom-study with bed that recesses into wall.

HERE IS A NEW CONCEPT in design that forecasts the returning popularity of the two-story house. Original ideas in planning, materials and construction methods (page 5), make this Research Village dwelling ideal for the small family that likes to entertain. It is the work of Architect G. H. Coddington of Brooks & Coddington, Columbus, Ohio, and team-mate builder W. A. Simms of Dayton, Ohio.

To obtain rapid erection and minimum maintenance, the architect used steel and gypsum plank, previously an industrial material, for second floor and roof construction. Kitchen, dining and sleeping facilities occupy the second floor, with the ground floor devoted to living area, recreation and entertainment.

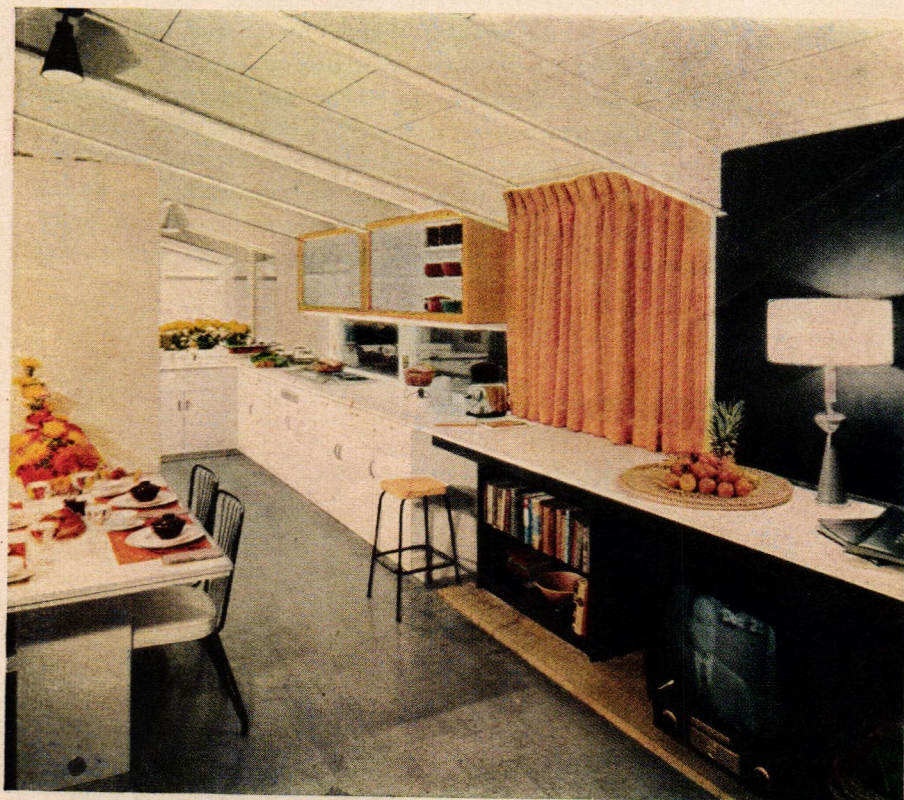
All the family's activities can be supervised from the kitchen on the 943-sq. ft. upper level. The ground level of 826 sq. ft. has a bedroom-study, lavatory, and the 18x24-ft. all-purpose room with glass walls opening to the magnificent terrace and garden. It's a house that offers a fresh approach to the realities of modern family living.

PRODUCTS USED: Jones & Laughlin steel; Edward Hines millwork; Reynolds Aluminum flashing; Janitrol furnace; Trane baseboard heating; Minneapolis-Honeywell controls; Kohler plumbing fixtures; Pittsburgh Plate glass; Mosaic Ceramic tile; Congoleum-Nairn Gold Seal Vinyl flooring; Quicfrez refrigerator; Western Holly range and oven; Bendix DuoMatic washer-dryer; Bell & Gossett snow-melting equipment; Russell & Erwin hardware.





Unusual feature of Coddington design is mid-level main entrance, also shown on the cover in photograph taken from front toward rear. Retaining wall is attractively planted, gives terrace benefit of privacy from street. One glass wall of all-purpose room overlooks setting pictured above. Solid front wall of house (opposite page) is highlighted by projecting end-joints of blocks and decorative louver for exhaust fan.



Mother's vantage point is efficient kitchen on upper level. Counter at right extends entire length of room, while table and cabinet wall form partition for bedroom hallway. Room includes comfortable corner for parents' seating when youngsters entertain downstairs. More? See LIVING For YOUNG HOMEMAKERS, April issue.

Want to build
one of these?

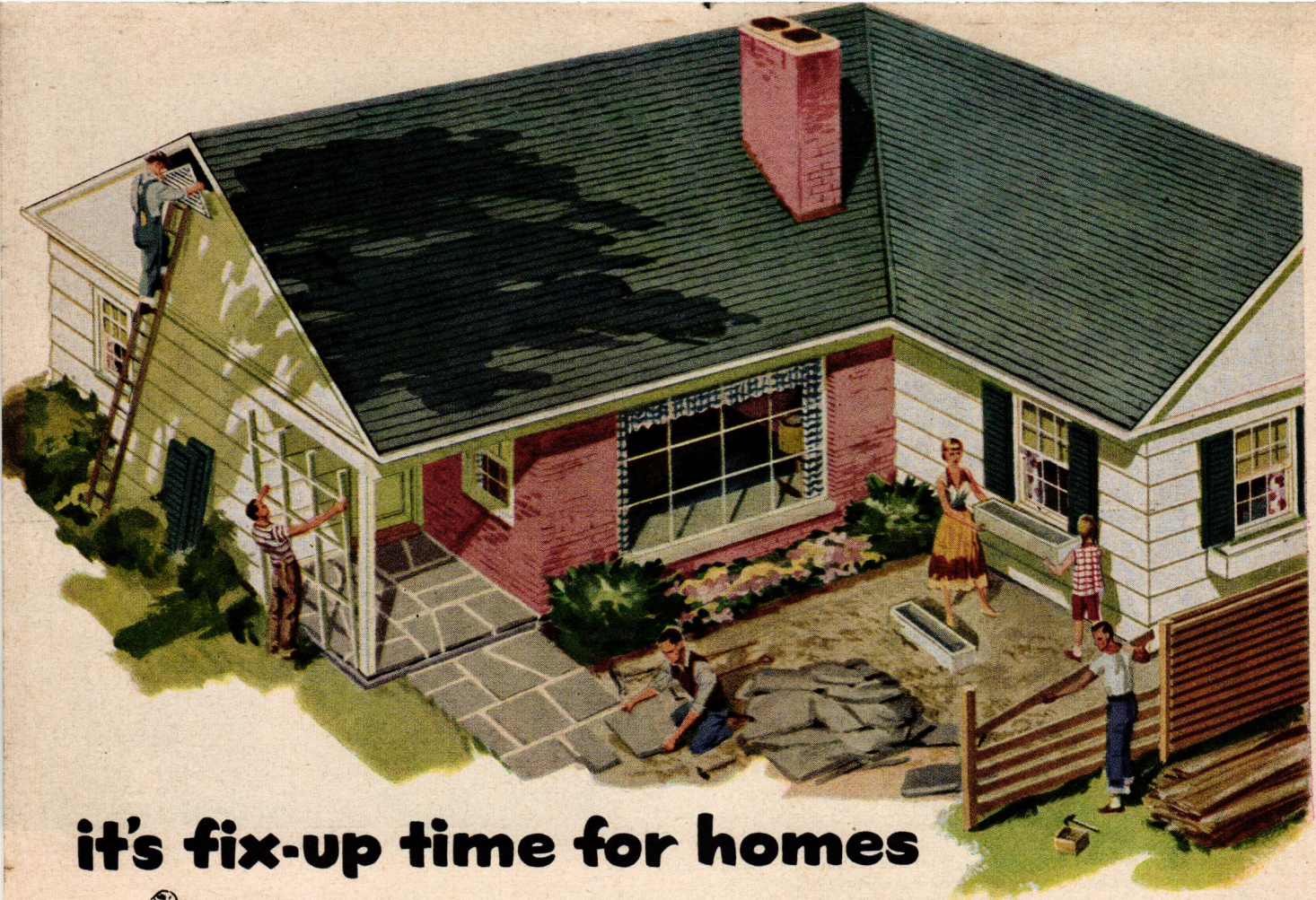


BBLUEPRINTS for building the U.S.G. Research Village houses are available only from the designing architects on a fee basis through your builder. The local firm named on the covers can direct your builder to the architects. Some materials and material assemblies used in these houses are not yet available for general use, because of their experimental application. However, all houses are adaptable to conventional construction methods, and arrangements can be made with the architects for other changes to suit local conditions.

The six Research Village houses will be open to the public during April and May only. They are located in Barrington Woods subdivision, 38 miles northwest of Chicago on County Line Road ¼ mile west of U. S. Route 12.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Two regular features, Madge's Pride and Joy and the POPULAR HOME Feature House, will be resumed in the next issue. They do not appear here because of the special nature of this issue.

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