

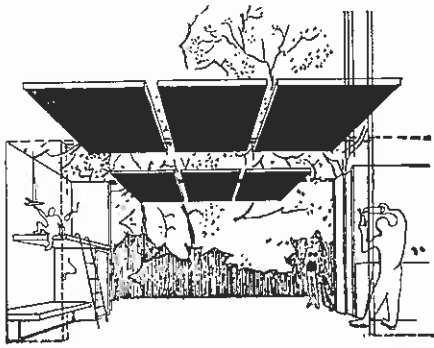
Pacific Northwest BOOK OF HOMES

VOL. 2 NO. 1

Price \$1.00



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IDEAS FOR INTERIORS — GARDENS — OUTDOOR
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PACIFIC NORTHWEST "BOOK OF HOMES

Preview for 1949

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WE RECENTLY read a comment made by an architect that "many Americans need to be better informed about architects and architecture," and we would like to go on record here as being in wholehearted agreement.

Some of the reasons for this need are obvious, some not so plain to see. One that sometimes escapes the home planner is the fact that our surroundings have more to do with contributing to a sense of peace and satisfaction in our daily lives than we sometimes realize. It is only when an obviously uncomfortable situation arises that we understand this fully, such as the moment when our wrath at having to squeeze in behind the breakfast room table finally becomes so great that we can't help but give it a vigorous shove and go stalking out of the room. Nevertheless, the small and large disappointments are always around, and if your house is not well planned and suited to your way of life, you are bound to become dissatisfied with it.

The reasons for these costly disappointments are not difficult to find. The first is that the choice of a house is made too often without adequate professional advice. Just as with prescribing for the pain in your stomach or going to a court without a lawyer, you need guidance in planning a house. It is too great a risk to tie up the savings of half a lifetime in a dwelling that has not been proven worthy, by complete and sound advice, of the investment.

The best person for this is your architect, of course. It is his business to see all around and through a family and its members, and to give them a home that is most likely to retain its value, economically, aesthetically and as a comfortable place to live. This is one of the most important facts to consider when planning the healthy growth and development of a family. But if you can't afford this kind of advice, or feel you can't, do some heavy thinking about the house at least, and get a capable builder.

Remember that a house is much more than what is seen from the outside. Although an important consideration, the external appearance should follow from your idea of the way you want to live and the expression of the desire in terms of kinds and sizes and shapes of rooms. This internal arrangement may then indicate an external form.

While planning always keep foremost in your mind this business of how your family lives. Let your house grow around this idea and it will have a real relation to your life. You will have a house you can enjoy.

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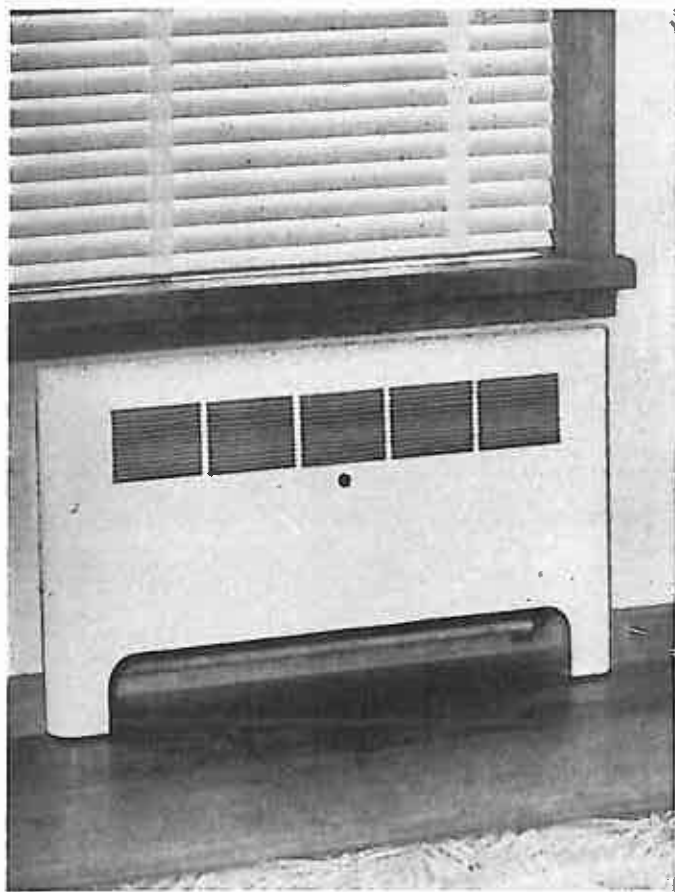
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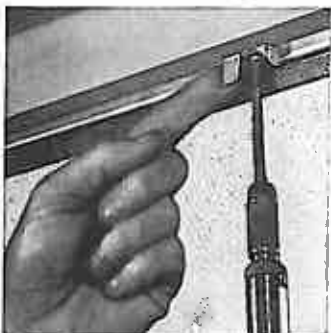
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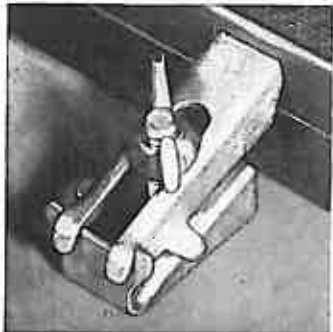
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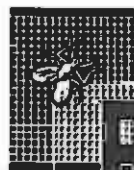


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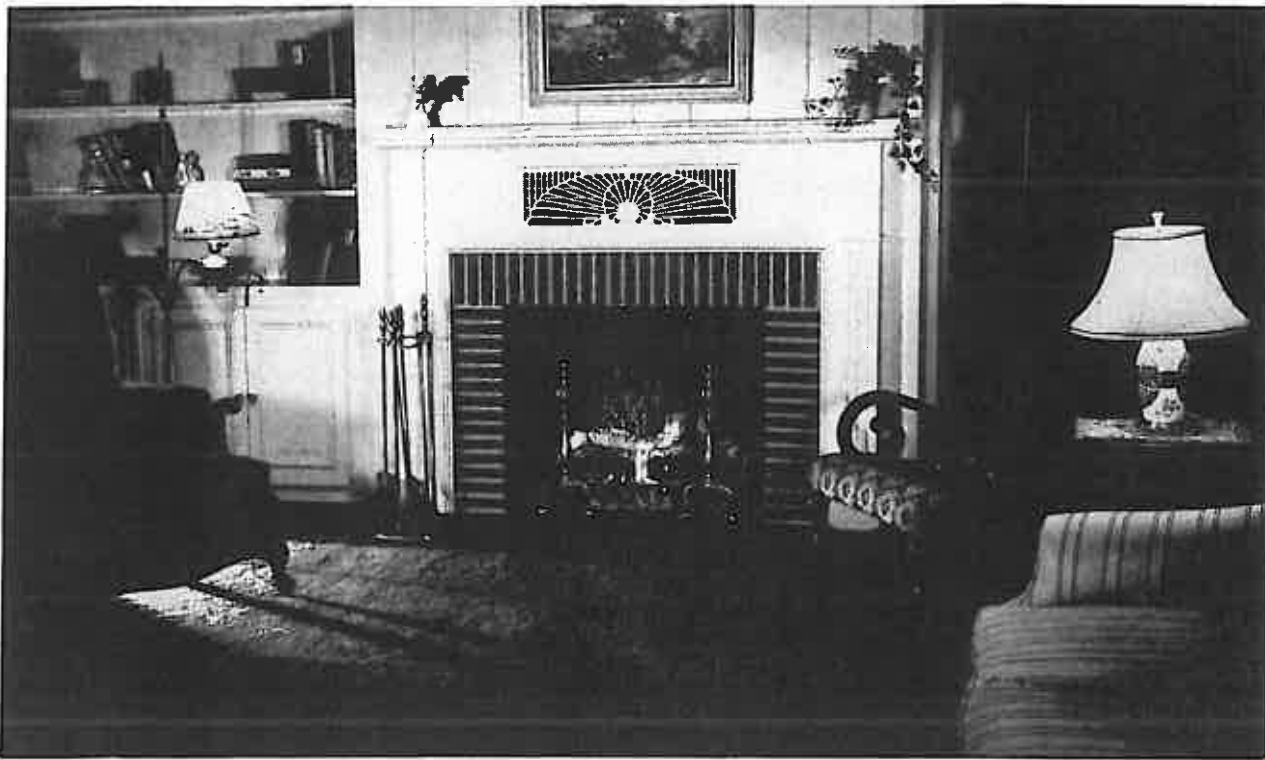
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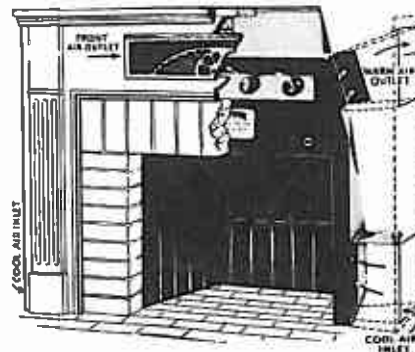


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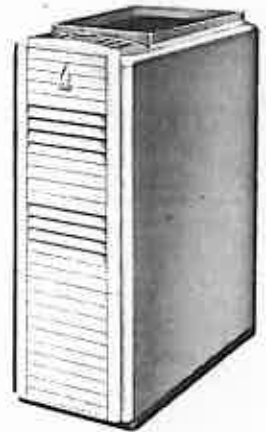
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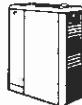
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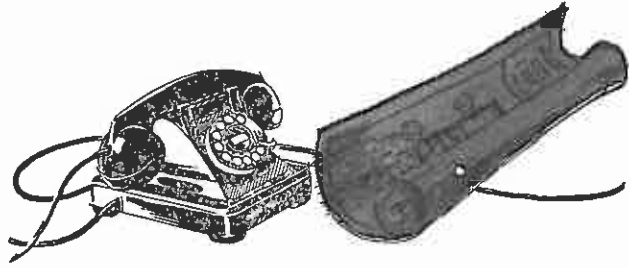
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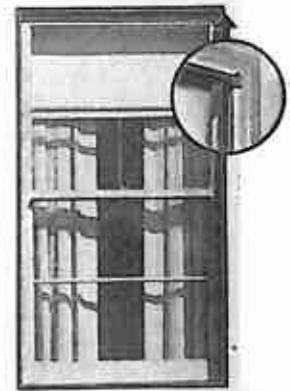
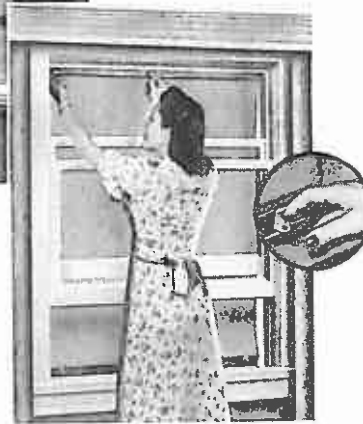


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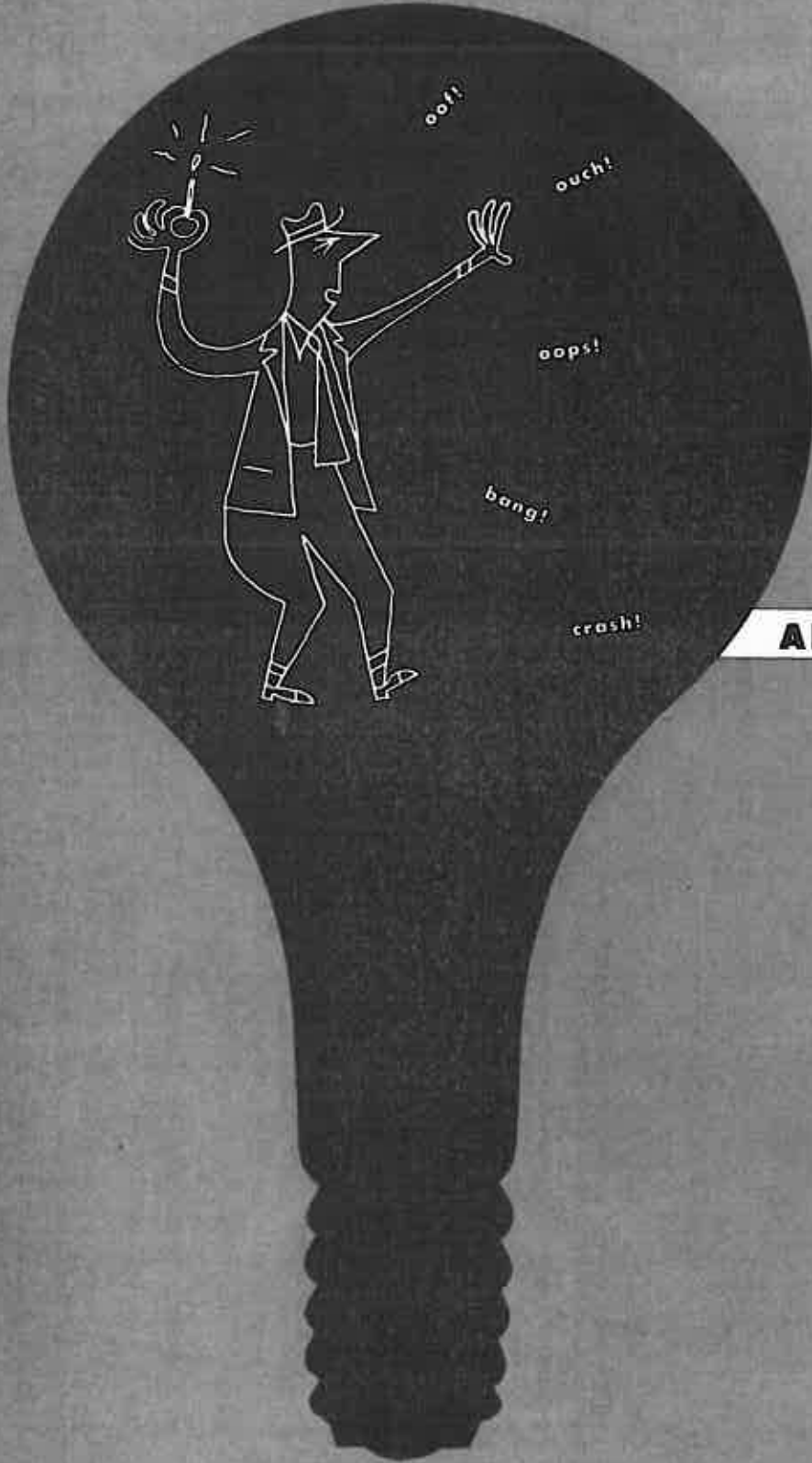
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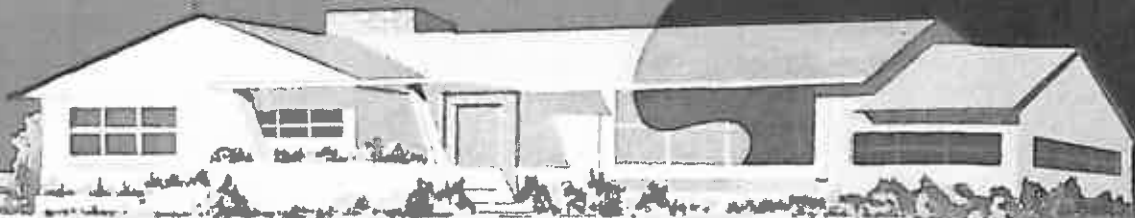


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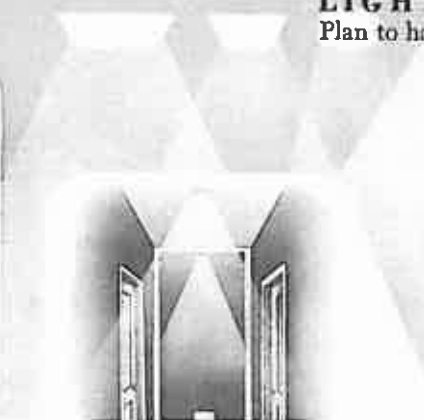
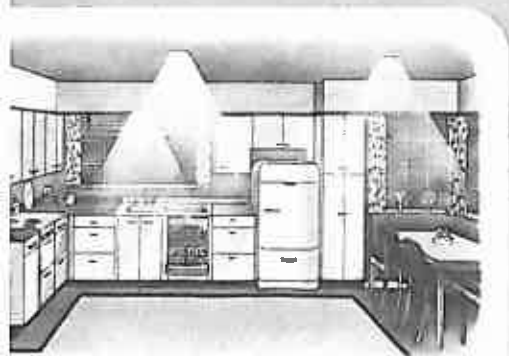
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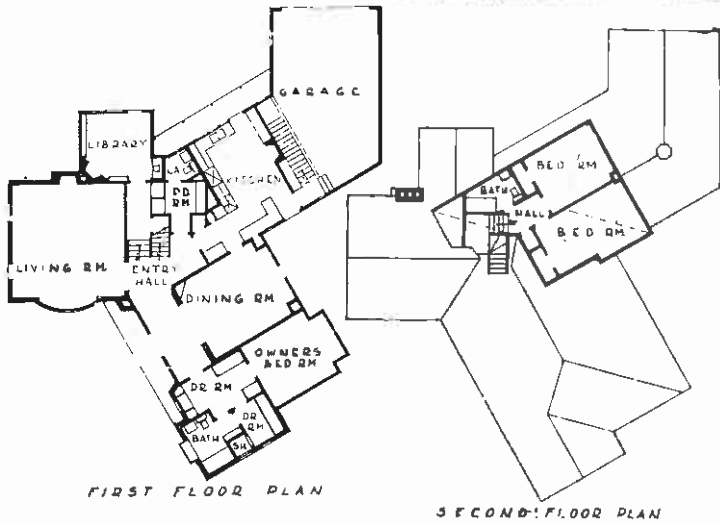
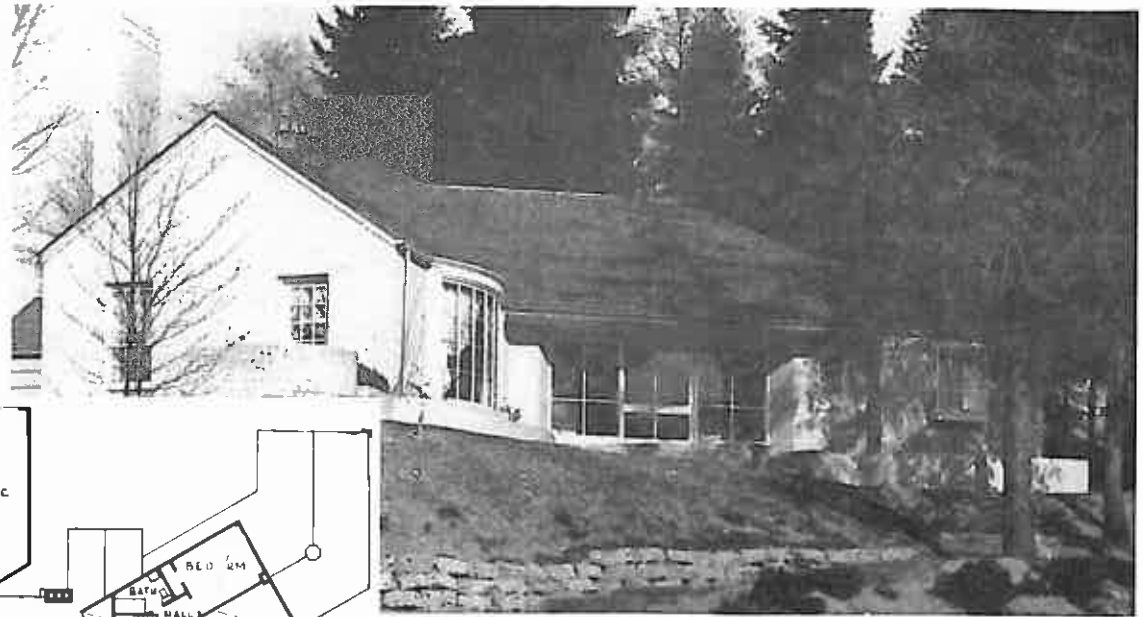
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Architects

A HOUSE WITH BEDROOMS UPSTAIRS AND DOWN

Plan 100

C. W. HAMRICK
Builder

The designers of this house were presented not only with a hillside lot, but one also highly irregular in shape; a lot 100 feet wide with a 50 foot set back and ten foot side yards. Exposure is to the south and a slight view of Lake Washington to the east.

The family consists of the owners and two young sons. Bedrooms for the sons are located upstairs, and the master bedroom down. The library, with a fireplace, doubles as a guest room. A minimum of brick work for fireplaces is achieved by placing both living room and library fireplace back to back.

The house is constructed of frame and brick veneer on a reinforced concrete foundation. The exterior surface lime brick is finished with cement oil paint. Door and window frames are a combination of wood and Fentron Steel sash. The steps are split tile and the terrace and walks cedar slabs.

Inside the floors are oak plank covered partly by rubber tile. The interior woodwork is fir with three coats of lead and oil paint. Heating is by oil fired air conditioning unit and insulation by a loose fill on ceilings.

AN ABUNDANCE OF FIREPLACES AND A PITCHED ROOF

Designed for a well-to-do young couple with two active growing children, this house is to nestle into a gently sloping acre that drops away into a ravine along one side. The site features a commanding view of Lake Washington to the North and East, with the Cascade Mountain range for a backdrop. The owner's instructions were: "a house on one floor, but with a recreation room in the basement—include a study that can be converted into a guest room—lots of fireplaces—and a pitched roof, please".

The floor plan and design satisfy the requirements to a T. Fireplaces are provided in four rooms in the house, yet the brick work has been reduced to only two complete chimney constructions. Balance in the design was obtained by the high brick wall continued around to the front of the house from the master bedroom fireplace and a complementing lower wall continued along the front to the entrance. In addition, there is the brick wall with planting box just to the right of the kitchen.

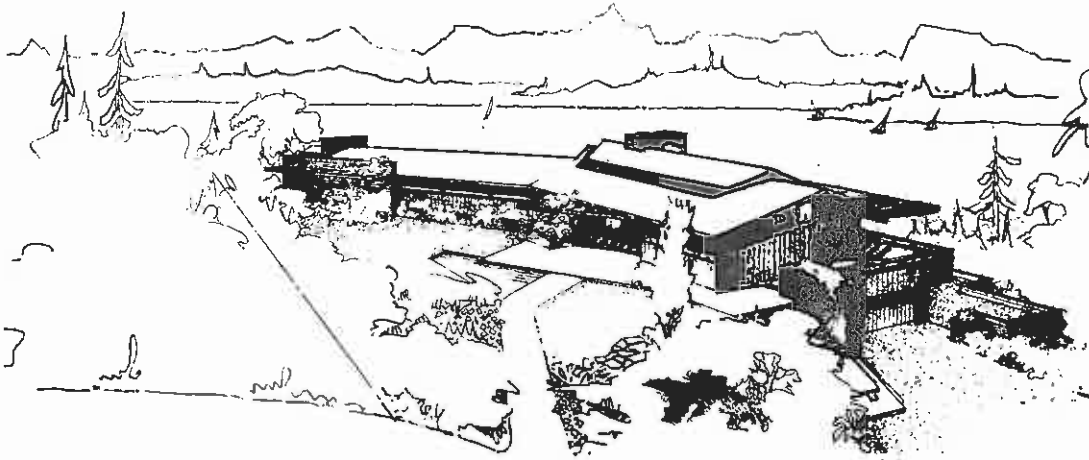
Although a relatively large house, adequate and convenient bathroom facilities are provided with only two bathrooms by locating the second where it is convenient to bedrooms, study and living room. At the same time, it is completely shielded from view from the living room and entrance hall.

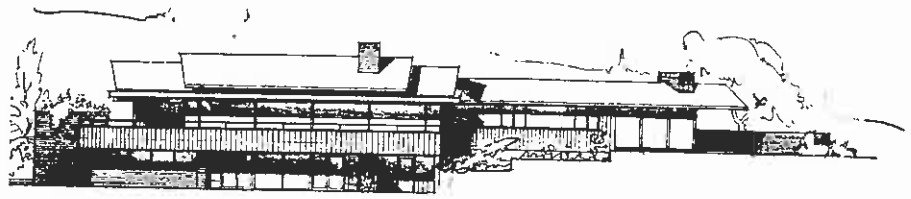
All the rooms are nicely located to take advantage of the view, with full windows along the entire west side of the house. A large terrace is provided just outside the dining room and kitchen for outdoor living and dining.

JOSEPH F. MOODIE

Designer

EAST ELEVATION

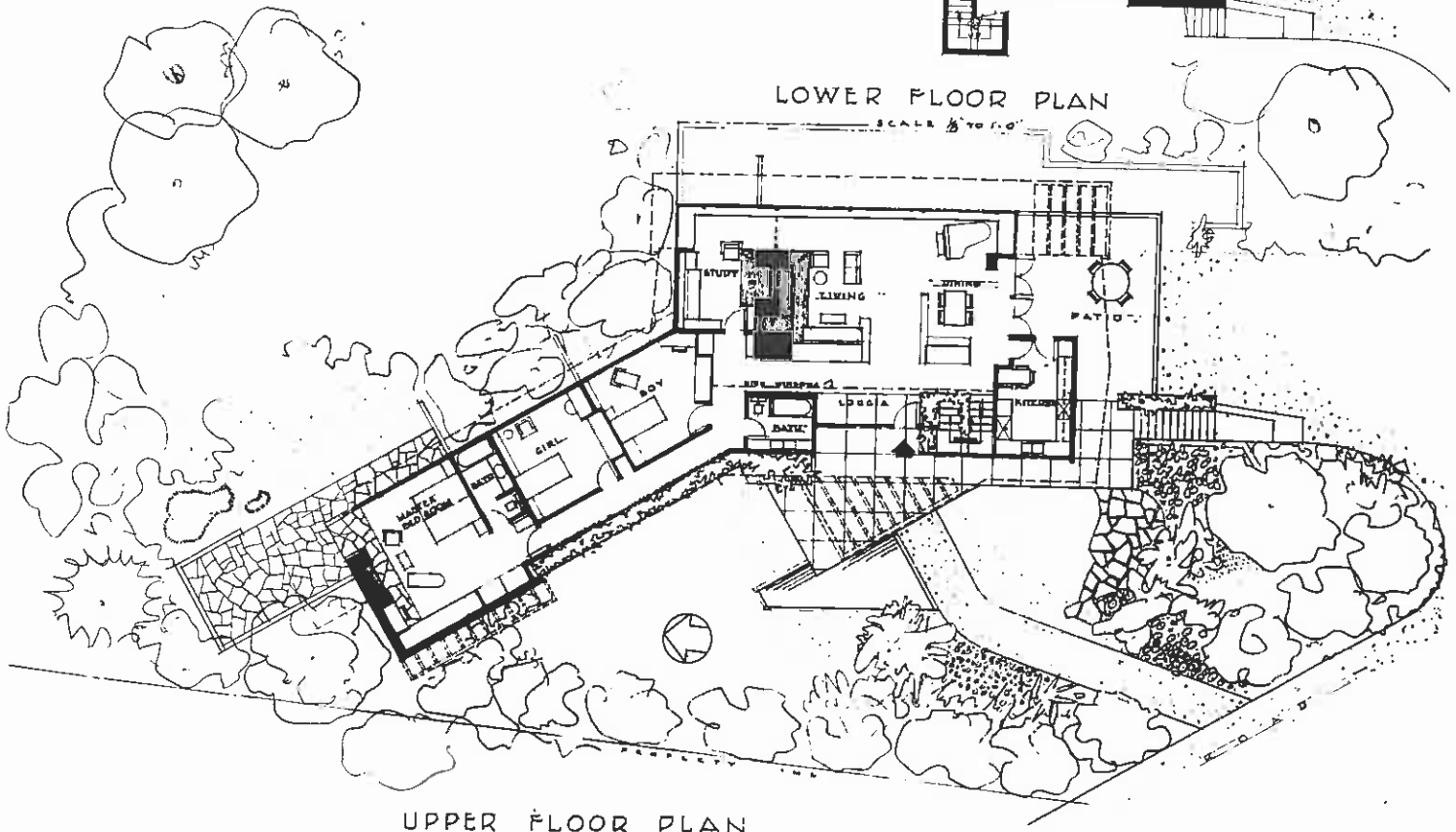
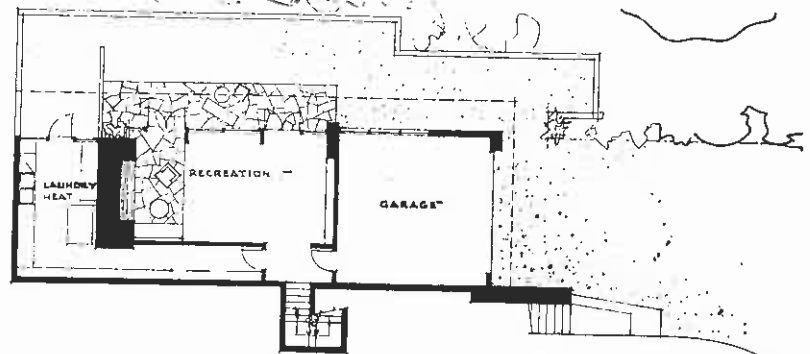




WEST ELEVATION

The house is frame construction on a concrete foundation. The exterior surface is brick veneer and vertical cedar tung and groove finished with clear varnish. The roof is shingle.

The main floor of the house is finished in oak flooring, the lower floor is a concrete slab. The area just in front of the fireplace, in the recreation room, is paved with flagstone which is carried outside to the terrace. Floors in the living quarters of the house are covered with carpet. Heat is provided by an oil fired hot air furnace. Area of the house is 3700 sq. ft.



Plan 102

THE HOUSE ON THE COVER



TENNYS FRANCIS BELLAMY

Architect

THREE FLOORS FOR COMFORTABLE LIVING

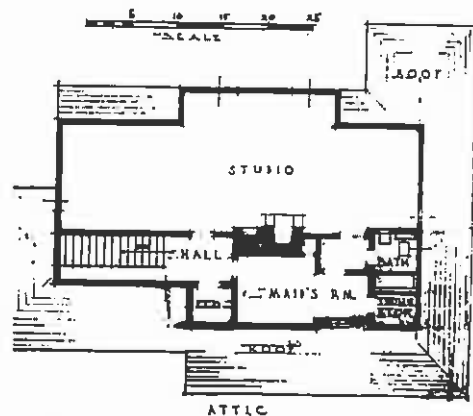
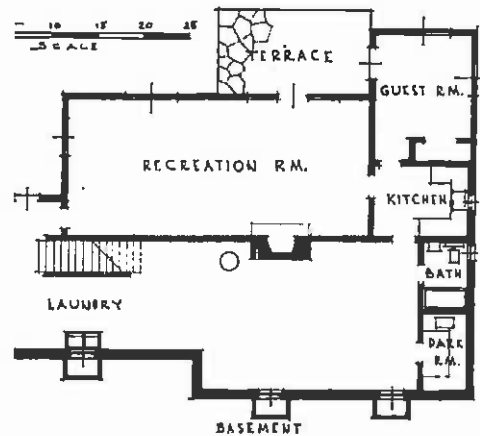
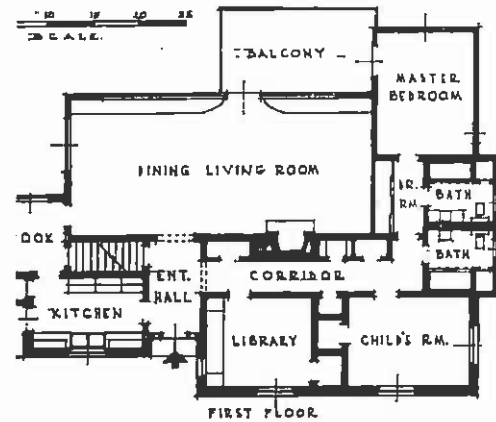
The site for this house had more than the average slope; the architect's solution was to build on three levels. As each level serves a particular function, the result is much more satisfactory than the ordinary three story house provides.

As can be seen by glancing at the first floor plan above, this floor contains all the rooms required for day to day living: bedrooms, living-dining room and service area. In addition to the guest room on the lower floor, there is a library on the main floor which can double for that purpose.

The basement provides sufficient space for a large laundry and recreation room as well as the guest room, and the latter rooms are as well lighted as could be desired. As can be seen in the photograph above, the recreation room and guest room open out to a terrace on the same level, and the main floor has a wide balcony-porch for outdoor living. Space for a dark room is also provided in the basement, and an auxiliary kitchen for use when entertaining in the recreation room.

From its two different aspects, front and back, the house presents a quite different appearance, as the front is stone veneer and the back all wood construction. The roof is hand split shakes. The windows are made by Fentron Steel Works.

The kitchen is completely electric, furnished with General Electric appliances.



Plan 103

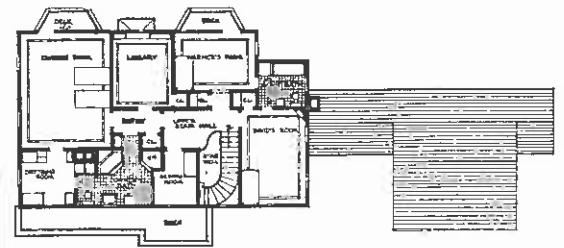
MOCK AND MORRISON
Architects

HARRY TRUMBULL
Builder

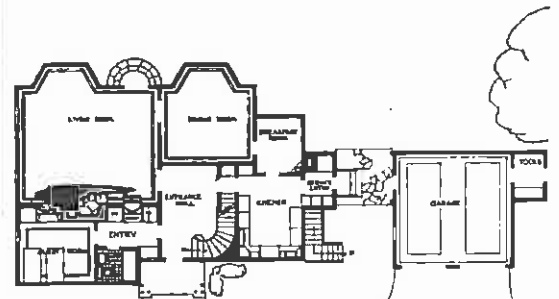
Planned in the traditional manner of American building, both the exterior and interior of this house would delight the eyes of a person more interested in the traditional than the new. The house was designed for a family of four, but has all the space and conveniences for every type of family activity.

Each floor is arranged for a maximum of use and comfort. On the first floor, the guest room and bath are located just to the left of the entrance hall, which places the bathroom in a position easy to reach from any part of the lower floor. This also leaves the second floor for undisturbed occupancy by the family.

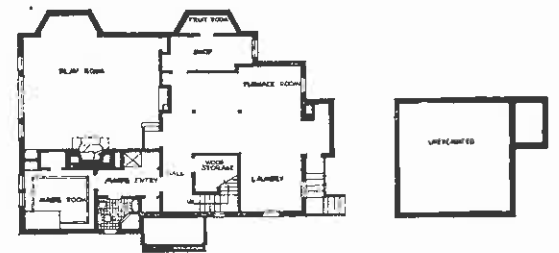
As the house is located on a hill, the basement rooms have windows and are well lighted.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

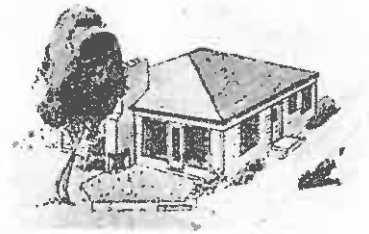


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

- FOUNDATION—Concrete.
- CONSTRUCTION—Frame.
- EXTERIOR—White Siding.
- ROOF—Asbestos Shingles.
- FLOORS—Fir.
- INTERIOR WOODWORK—Fir and Philippine Mahogany.
- INSULATION—Rockwool.
- HEATING—Hot Air.

WESLEY R. BUDD
Architect



A GLASS WALLED LIVING ROOM IN THE REAR FOR PRIVACY



Living area:
1170 sq. ft.

Although this house faces the street in a completely orthodox manner, the plan inside is by no means an ordinary one. The living room is located at the rear of the house for more enjoyable living both outdoors and in, and a flagstone terrace with a fireplace for barbecues and chilly nights out-of-doors adjoins it.

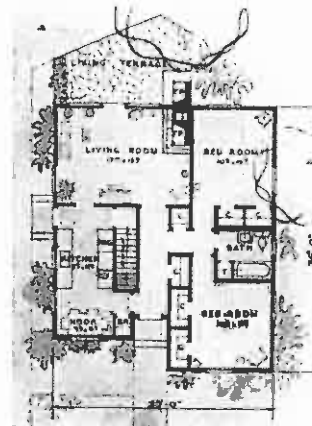
The plan is designed for a narrow city lot, and as space with this size property is always at a premium, the additional area gained has been found invaluable.

The unique chimney construction is both decorative and economical; the openings take advantage of a ninety degree radius for heating, and the two fireplaces both utilize the one chimney.

The terrace is easily accessible from the kitchen for outdoor dining, and a nook at the front of the house is pleasantly located for indoor meals.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

CONSTRUCTION—Wood frame; red cedar siding
EXTERIOR FINISH—Oil paint
ROOF—Cedar shingles
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES—Curtis "Silentite"
TERRACE AND WALKS—Flagstone and cement
CHIMNEY—Hardburned smooth buff brick
FLOORS—Hardwood (oak) except bath and kitchen
INTERIOR WOODWORK—Curtis pine finish trim, casing, etc.
INSULATION—4 inch rock wool on top of ceiling joists
LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES—General Electric
BATHROOM FIXTURES—Crane
BATHROOM FLOORS AND WALLS—Linoleum on floor over plywood;
walltex on walls
HEATING—Mor-Sun gas-fired hot air system
BUILDING PAPER—5# rosin-sized paper
HARDWARE—Corbin
GLASS AND MIRRORS—Pennvernon
KITCHEN: SINK—Crane
RANGE—General Electric
REFRIGERATOR—Admiral



Plan 105



A RANCH HOUSE WITH KNOTTY PINE IN THE KITCHEN

ORMOND R. BEAN, *Architect*

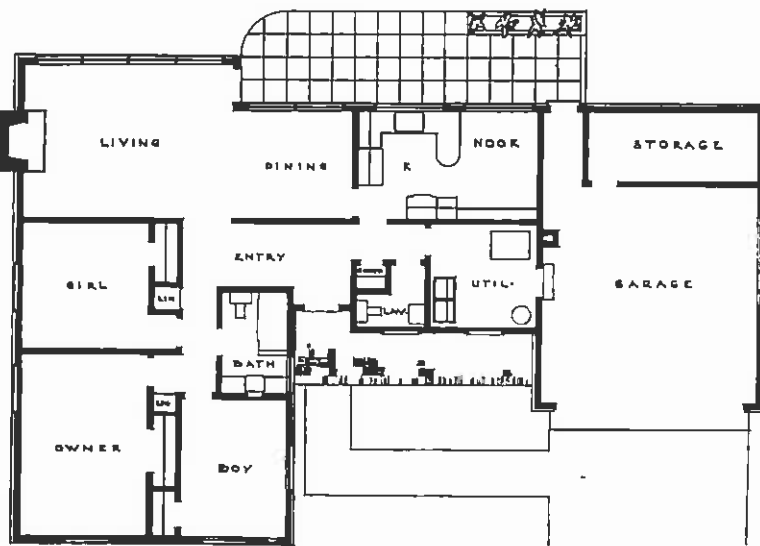
ORMOND R. BEAN, JR., *Assoc.*

This house is a rather conservative ranch type residence of three bedrooms and a living-dining room in the rear for privacy and view. The entire kitchen is done in knotty pine and finished with varnish so that the natural wood surface is apparent.

The living room has a false ceiling which slopes towards the outside wall and false beams projecting down. This feature, plus a bold use of color, makes the room, as well as the entire house, quite interesting.

The house is oriented toward a view of Mt. Hood and the Willamette River to the east. It is built on a side hill which slopes in that direction, also. The location is desirable as the hill to the west protects the house, to some extent, from the prevailing winds and rains which come from the southwest.

The wood trim on the exterior, including the gable ends, are painted a chocolate brown. This color, with the white brick, makes a pleasing combination. The cedar siding on the gables is turned so that the rough side is out.



The house is frame construction with a poured concrete foundation. The exterior surface is painted brick veneer, and all porches, steps and walks are brick also. The floors are oak, with linoleum in kitchen and bathrooms.

The interior woodwork is fir finished with paint and wall paper, except for the knotty pine in the kitchen. Glass is crystal in the large windows, obscure in the baths.

Heat is supplied by a forced air oil fired furnace located in the utility room. Insulation is four inch fill over the ceilings.

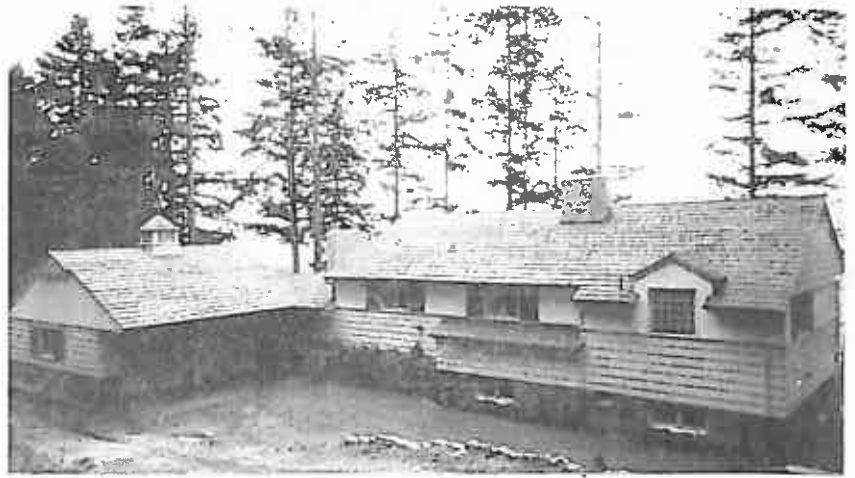
GEORGE MUNGER

Builder

Plan 106

Architect

WILLIAM ARILD JOHNSON, A.I.A.



A HOUSE WITH SPLIT LEVELS FOR A SLOPING SITE

Builder

JONAS JOHNSON

This house for Mr. and Mrs. Don Anderson of Mt. Vernon, Washington, has been very carefully fitted to its site by the designer. Although this produces a somewhat unorthodox appearance on the street side, it allows complete advantage to be taken of the view and sun side of the property.

With the exception of the den, which has a fireplace as compensation for no view, all the rooms are located along the view side of the house. To take greater advantage of this, the living room wing projects out under the trees with a view and large windows on three sides. To the left is shown a pleasant view of the garden through the living room window.

Play space for the children is provided for both inside and outside the house, conveniently close to the kitchen. Especially useful to the busy mother, the utility room just off the kitchen doubles as a play room. The only complaint that might be voiced is the absence of a direct exit from the kitchen to the outside terrace, without passing through the dining room.

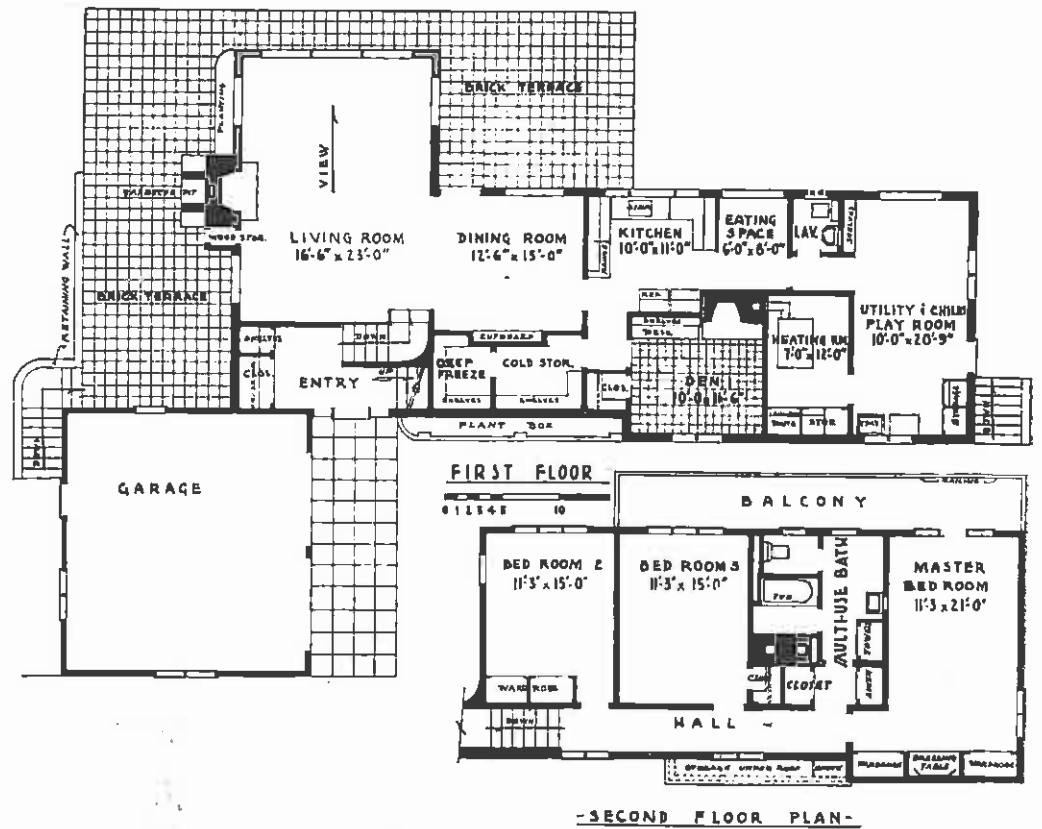
One of the most interesting and useful features of the house is the multi-use bathroom. By partitioning the various parts of the bathroom from one another, the congestion sometimes met with in a one-bathroom house can be avoided.

The house is a combination of brick veneer and frame construction on a concrete foundation. It is finished on the exterior with 10" cedar siding and stucco. The roof is hand-split shakes. Interior floors are oak and asphalt tile, with linoleum in the bathrooms and wall-to-wall carpeting in the living room. Walls are fir, with birch paneling in the living room. Heating is by recessed, hot water radiators.

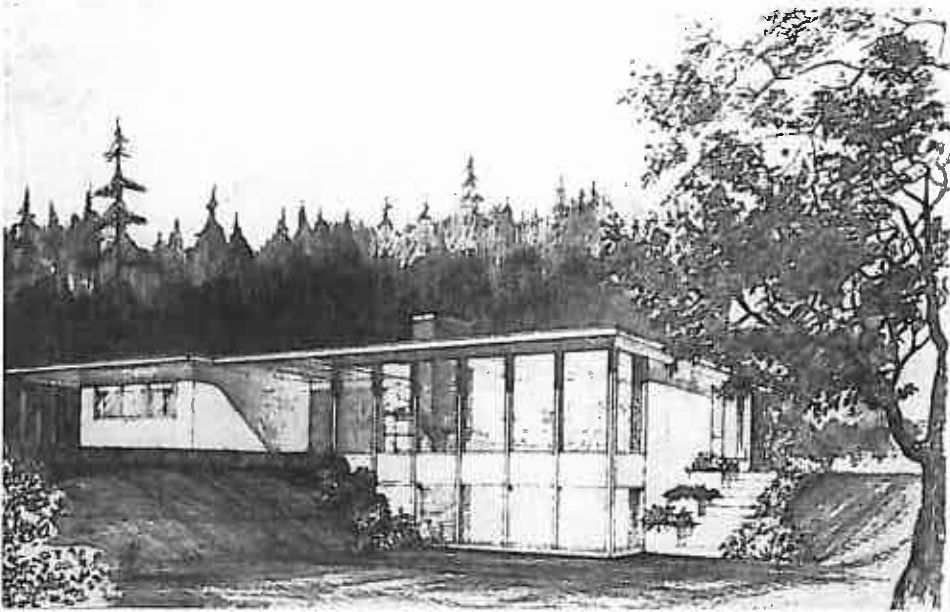
CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

INSULATION—Kimsul
LIGHTING—Seattle Lighting Fixture Co.
HARDWARE—Schlage
GLASS—Fuller
WEATHER STRIPS—Chamberlain
RANGE—General Electric
REFRIGERATOR—General Electric
CABINETS—General Electric
HOT WATER HEATER—General Electric
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT—Bendix





Area
2200 Sq. Ft.



Plan 107

JOHN I. MATTSON
Architect

DAN WILSON
Assoc.

FLOOR TO CEILING WINDOWS TAKE IN ALL THE VIEW

HARRY RENARDER

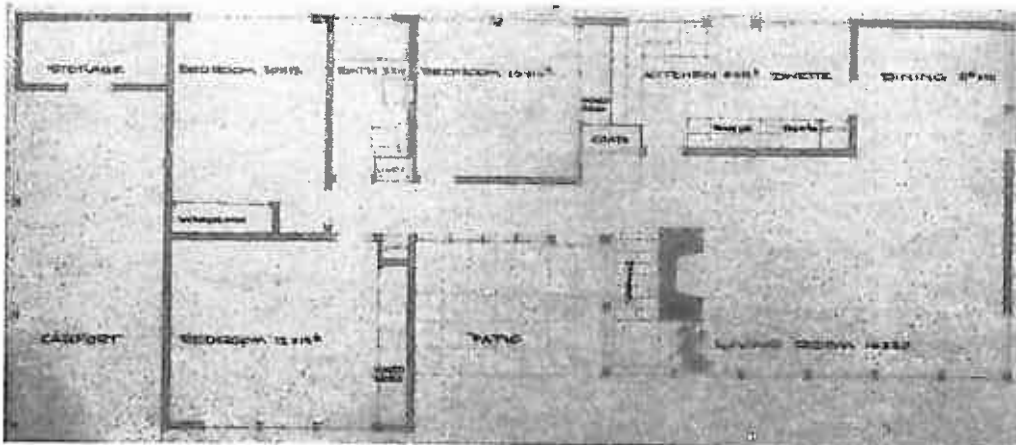
Builder

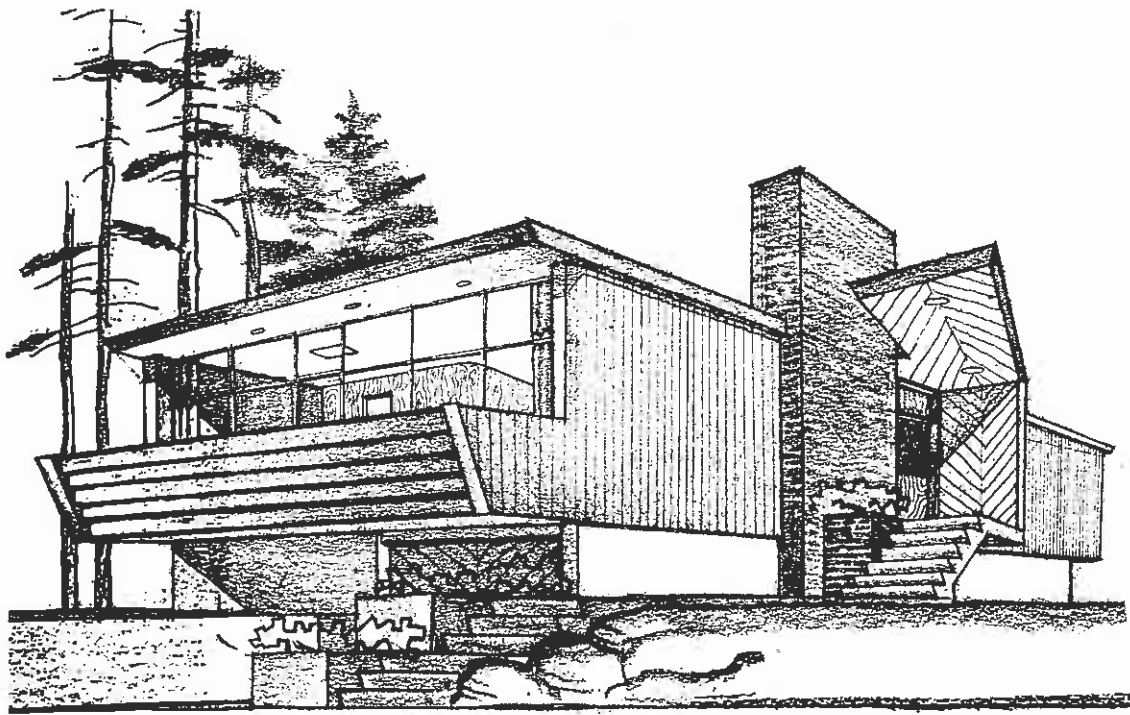
This house of contemporary design has a marvelous view of Puget Sound and the Olympic Mountains from the living-dining room, and the whole panorama is beautifully framed in the windows of both this room and the recreation room below.

The lot is about one hundred by five hundred feet. The house is being built one hundred and fifty feet from the road so that although there are wide areas of glass in the house, there will be no lack of privacy.

There is a dip in the lot which puts approximately half of it six feet below road level. This provided an excellent opportunity for an above ground recreation room as large as the living room.

The house is frame construction finished with Johns-Manville cement asbestos and paint. The roof is a four ply built up surface. Heating is by forced air furnace, and the house is insulated with 2" fibreglass.





Plan 108

A New Solution for the Two-Bedroom House

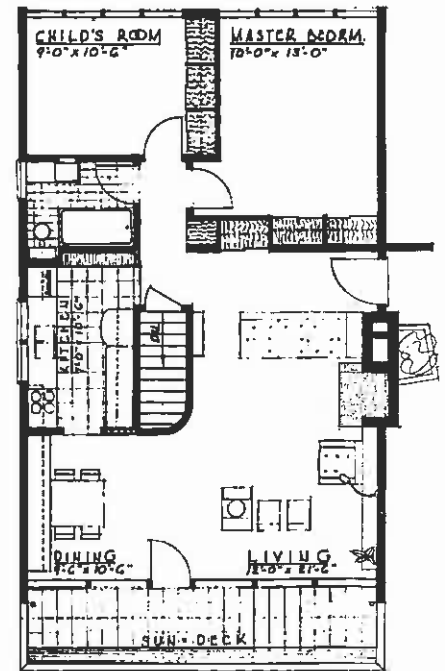
SETH M. FULCHER

Plans

This design presents some unusually interesting solutions to the problems which are typical of small houses and small lots.

In the first place, privacy is one of our most jealously guarded prerogatives. Witness our many small houses cut up into many small rooms. The maintenance of the tradition is proof. But instead of contributing to this desire, most small house designs actually do more to frustrate it.

Two devices are used in the plan to contribute a maximum feeling of space and of privacy. First, the house is raised above the level of the street, and second, the major windows are put back and front, with only the relatively small and high windows of the kitchen and bathroom on the side. Although this latter is not a completely unique solution, as it is often a necessity in the close building of cities, the windows are full length and width instead of small and square, and this provides a completely different and refreshing feeling in the occupants.



Designed for Rigid Economy,

the house is provided with a basement by this raising above the street level. Instead of hidden in the design, this basement is frankly expressed by strip windows along one side above ground level. Although the difference in ground and floor level makes outdoor living more difficult, a wide porch-balcony is provided at the front of the house for a "place in the sun." If the southern, or more desirable exposure because of the view, for example, were at the back, the plan could be reversed, putting the living-dining room at the rear.

AN EXPERIMENT IN LOGS, PLYWOOD AND STONE

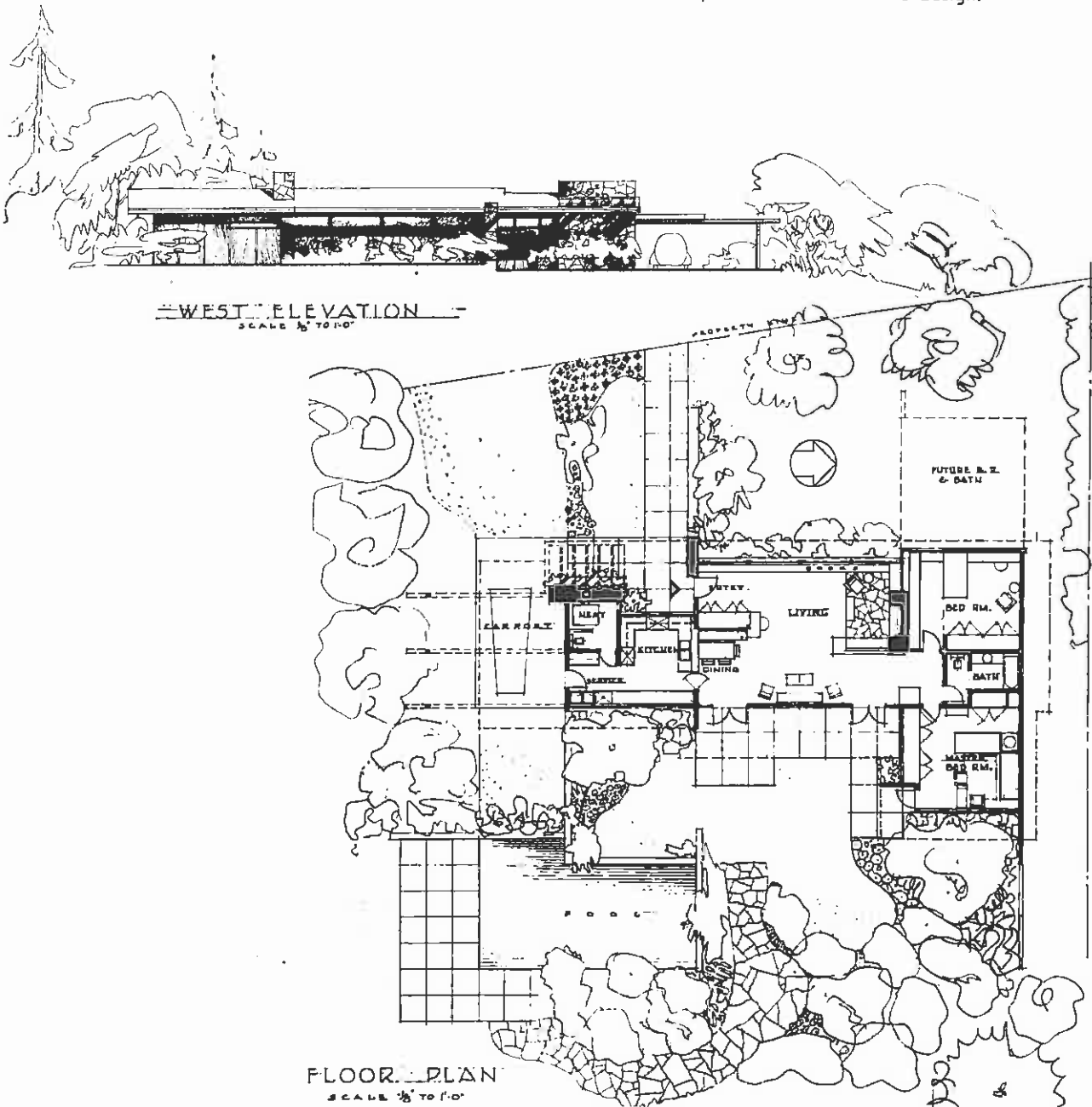
Important controls in the design of this house at Lake Chelan, Washington, were the availability of stone free for the taking and peeled logs for the cutting. These facts, together with the presence of a retired stone mason, and the owner's willingness to work, were the basic predictors of the stone and log combination as structural elements. The owner is to do as much of the work as possible himself, with local help.

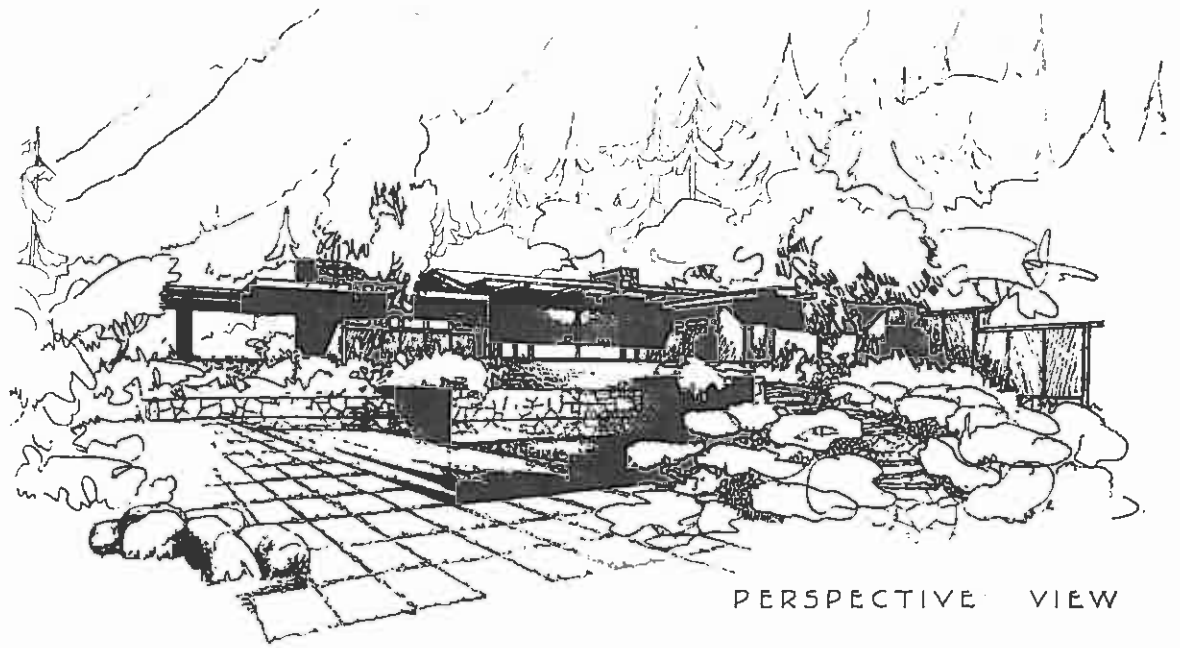
The design employs the use of logs for posts and beams, with a plywood stressed skin to tie the whole together. A liberal use of stone, both in the construction of the house and in the landscaping, plus the logs, creates a unity between the house and its natural setting and retains the essentially rural character of the design.

Plan 109

JOSEPH F. MOODIE

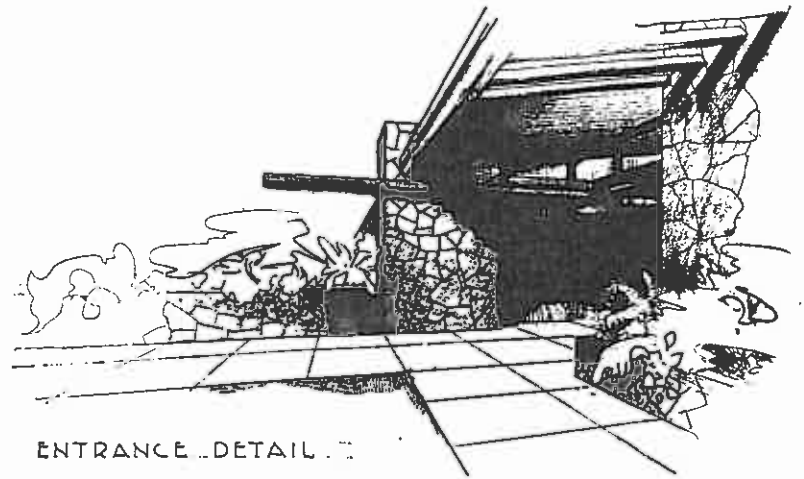
Plans





PERSPECTIVE VIEW

The site of the house overlooks lower Lake Chelan and is partially covered by an existing orchard; this location was an important factor in the orientation of the house, and is reflected in the location of the rooms. The kitchen opens directly to the carport, which will later be converted into a two-car garage, and is conveniently close to the terrace for outdoor dining. Double French windows and equal levels integrate the living room and terrace positively.

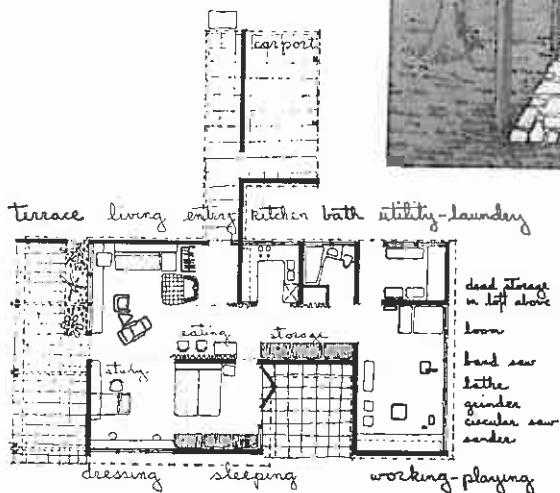
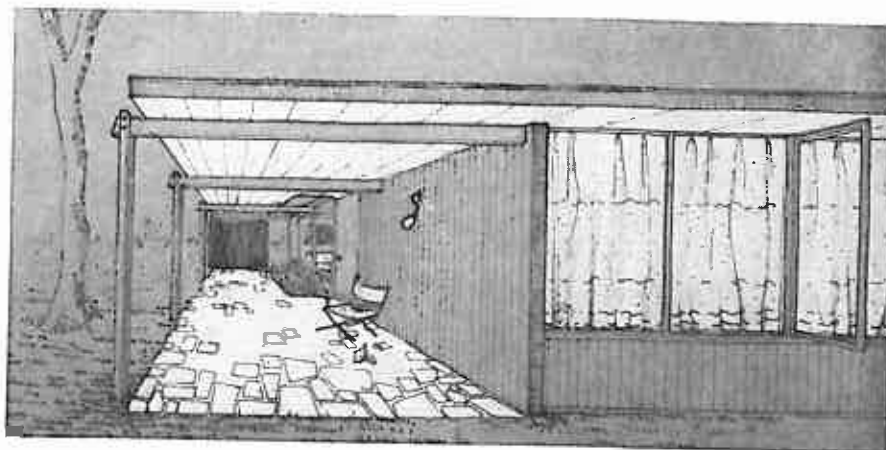


ENTRANCE DETAIL

Living area:
1750 sq. ft.

The location of the bedrooms away from the entrance and service area insures them privacy and quiet. As is indicated on the floor plan, provision is made for the future addition of a larger master bedroom and bath. The present master bedroom, although it is located directly adjacent to the terrace and living room, is made private by the use of high windows along the terrace wall and a screen projecting into the terrace, which is an extension of the inner bedroom wall. All the rooms of the house are amply supplied with wardrobe and cupboard space.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED THE ADVANTAGES AND CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOUSE?



Plan 110

BASSETTI & MORSE
Architects

Living area:
1365 sq. ft.

Most modern — contemporary, if you like the term better — houses are actually a visual shock to those who have always been used to the more standard styles of architecture. For this reason we react unfavorably toward them; to the lines which are sometimes a little angular for most, and to the space arrangements inside which are a little too free for some people. There are quite a few people, however, who have not seriously considered the new kind of architecture which is appearing; who have not studied it with the purpose of finding out just how conveniently or inconveniently the space is arranged for maximum use and comfort.

As with most houses designed by architects, this one was planned with a specific family in mind. The family is an active couple without children who want a large workshop with space for weaving and wood-working equipment. With this in mind, the ceilings of the workshop were made ten feet in height, while those of the remainder of the house are seven feet six inches. The workshop is located on the opposite side of the house from the study-living-sleeping area to insure that the latter will be quiet and undisturbed. The house has a minimum of partitions and doors both for flexibility and to create a feeling of space in a small area. Curtains and drapes pull into various positions to provide privacy for dining, conversation, sleeping or study as desired.

The outdoor areas are planned with the same thought of their function in mind. An extension of the wall between kitchen and entrance hall joins house and carport, and forms a division between the living room terrace and the outdoor utility area. The wall of the house which separates the bedroom and terrace is without windows to insure privacy for the bedroom. An outdoor sleeping court is provided away from the outdoor living area.



Plan 113

A HOUSE WITH A DEN THAT COULD BE USED FOR AN OFFICE

RALPH PANHORST

Architect

The simple classical lines of this house and its white painted brick construction are a pleasant combination. The same atmosphere is repeated inside the house by the oak floors and mahogany trim. The walls of all rooms are papered.

The house faces north, leaving the southern exposure and sun for the living room, dining room and breakfast nook. All the rooms are well lighted.

The location of the den near the front door provides convenient space for a home office and extra sitting or sewing room, types of activity which usually go begging for space in the ordinary house.

The bathroom is conveniently located for access from both the service and sleeping rooms. The living room is well located for privacy.



THIS IS A HOUSE FOR A LARGE, ACTIVE FAMILY

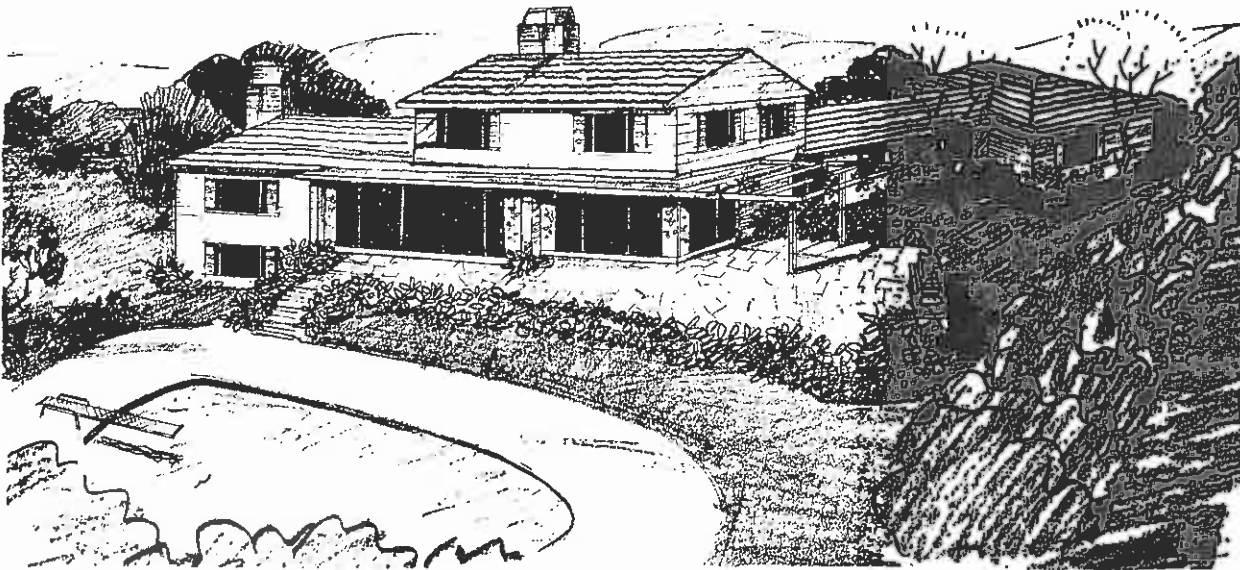
Located on a three acre tract of land which affords an excellent view from the southeast around the compass to the west, this house is planned for the activities of a family with three children, and to take advantage of the view. In order to provide large glass areas for this, and at the same time provide adequate insulation from the weather, all large windows are to be "Twindow."

Although the area covered by the floor plan is large, the provisions for adequate and easy circulation are numerous. As can be seen from the plan on the opposite page, entrance to and exit from the house can be made on any side; immediate access to the service area can be had from both "back" and "front" of the house, and each of the major rooms of the lower floor has its own door or French window opening to the outside. The master bedroom opens onto its own private terrace, and a wide terrace just outside both dining room and nook provides for meals out-of-doors.

T. F. HARGIS, JR.

Architect

So that swimmers won't be tracking dirt and water through the house and up the stairs, a shower and dressing rooms are provided in the basement. This arrangement is also found convenient for the use of returning hunters and fishermen.





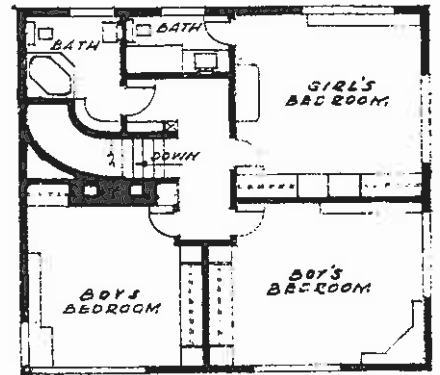
The house as seen from the entrance driveway.

Of frame construction on a concrete foundation, the exterior of the house is surfaced with Wilkenson sandstone veneer and rough cedar siding, and the siding stained. The roof is hand split cedar shakes. Door and window frames are steel sash made by the Fentron Steel Works, Seattle.

All the porches and terrace are sandstone flagging, and the chimney is brick, faced with sandstone above the roof. Fireplaces in the living room and den are finished in marble and sandstone respectively.

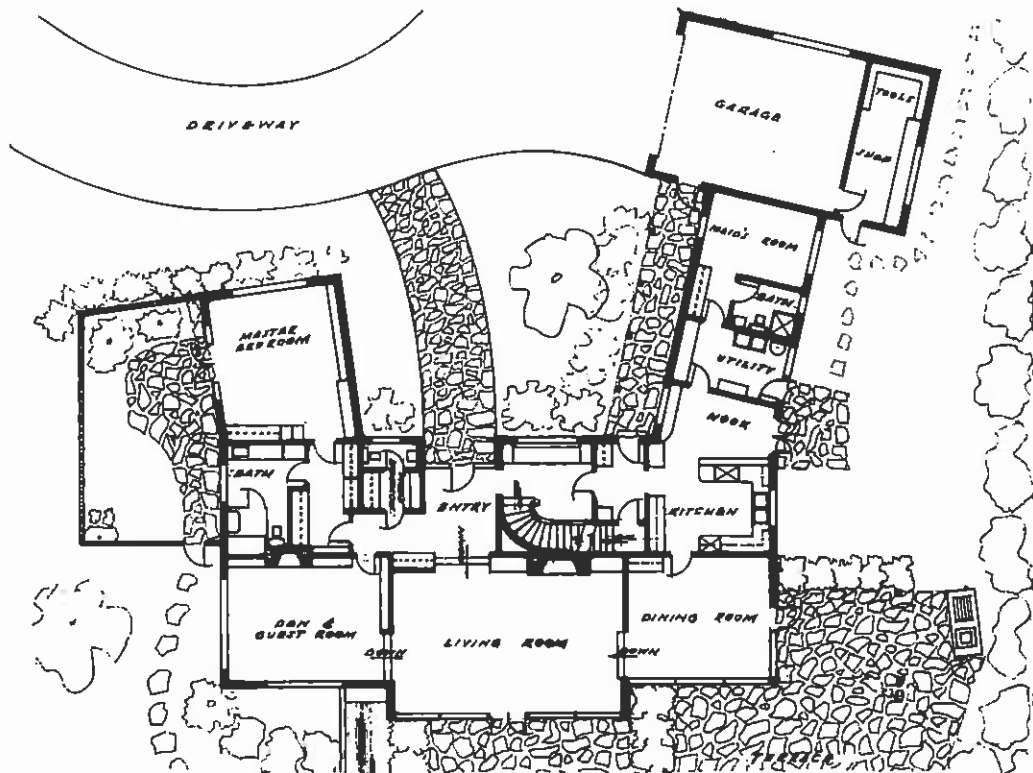
The floors are oak, covered with carpet in the living quarters, tile and linoleum in the bathrooms and service areas. The interior walls are birch and plaster, with mahogany, fir and birch trim.

Insulation is rockwool, and the house is heated by water heated by an oil burner, with convectors and forced air through a converter for living room, den and dining room. Building paper is standard Brownskin made by the Angier Pacific Corporation.



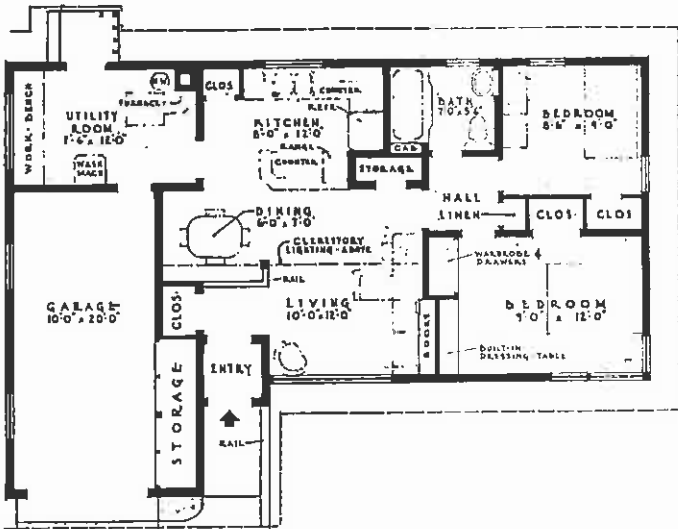
Second floor to right.

Main floorplan below.





THIS MODERN HOUSE BLENDS WITH EVERGREEN TREES AND MOUNTAINS



Plan 115

RICHARD L. TAYLOR

Architect

W. L. GRAHAM

Builder

Architect Taylor, building a house for himself, used finishes and materials which would blend best with the surroundings; finished in natural wood inside and out, it fits in easily with the woods and mountains around it. Interior finishes carry out the colors of a large photomural of Glacier National Park.

The ceilings of the entire house are prefinished insulation board, paneled with wood mouldings or false wood beams. The most unusual feature is the roof, which is dead level except for a raised portion. Clerestory windows bathe the kitchen and dining area in natural light.

This open area, including the kitchen, living and dining rooms, has walls of knotty pine in combination with wainscots of knotty pine and walls of sheet rock. The bedrooms have knotty pine wainscot, window stool high, and walls of sheet rock.

Every effort was made to hold the cost of the house within the average pocketbook. Such features as a fireplace, larger rooms, etc., which usually increase the costs, were eliminated. Final costs were estimated at around \$8500.

The house was designed so that the garage could be converted into a room at a later date. It would be entered through the closet next to the entrance, and have large windows in place of the front door.

Area:

1050 sq. ft.



Plan 116

A SHED ROOF FOR A WELL LIGHTED LIVING ROOM

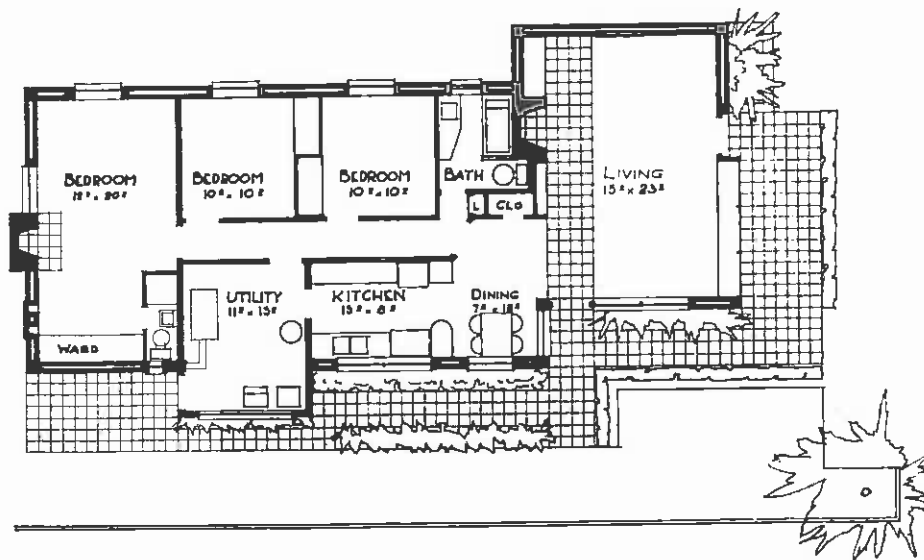
JOHN C. LINDAHL
Architect

Proper orientation of a house on its site can make or break its beauty and comfort. This one is a good example of a house that has well lighted, sunny interiors which might have been dingy and uninteresting, as the house is located under tall, thickly growing trees.

Designed so that its major axis runs east and west, the house faces the sun, and by the use of a shed roof which slopes up to the south, the advantage gained by the orientation is increased.

The walls of the house are twelve inches thick, and of hollow brick construction. An air space of four inches was left between two separate walls of four inch Roman brick, with insulation poured in the wall cavity. Ceilings are insulated with rockwool.

Floors of the house are concrete covered with asphalt tile. The interior woodwork is painted fir. Heating is by hot air.



ERNEST R. CLUCK
Builder



A THREE BEDROOM HOUSE FOR A FIFTY FOOT LOT

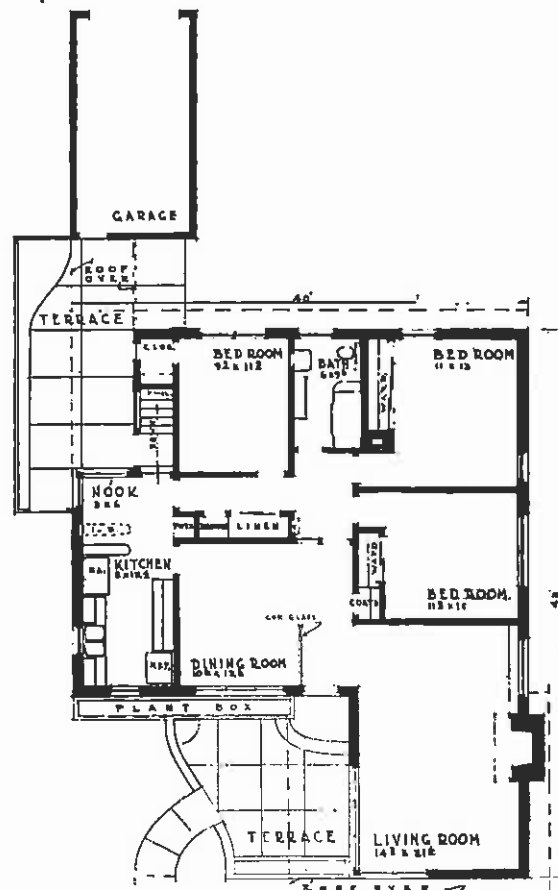
Plan 117

LOWELL V. CASEY
Architect

A pleasant view to the side governed the general orientation of this house, and the location of the living room and breakfast nook where they would take the most advantage of it. The house and garage were layed out roughly in the form of an L so that a secluded rear yard would be provided for semi-private outdoor living. At the same time the rear terrace off the kitchen was created to make possible a sunny, protected spot where children may be easily watched and where outdoor dining is both pleasant and convenient.

The house is frame construction on a concrete foundation. The exterior is Roman brick veneer and painted cedar siding. The roof is hand split shakes. All the outside walks and terraces are concrete, and the chimney Roman brick.

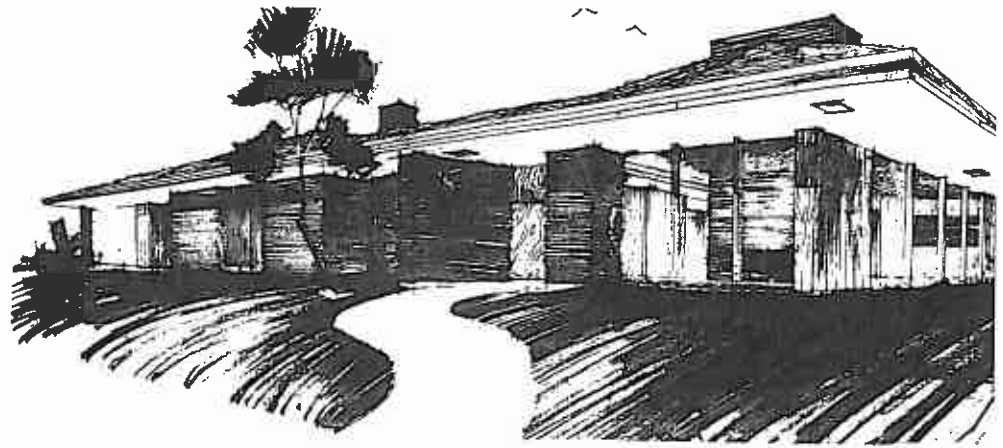
Heating is by oil fired forced hot air. The house is insulated with mineral wool and aluminum foil, and bronze weather striping is used on outside doors. The windows are aluminum sash.



Area 1600 Sq. Ft.

The interior woodwork is fir finished with enamel. Floors are oak, with Goodyear vinyl on kitchen and bathroom floors. Lighting fixtures are both recess and bowl type. All windows are sheet glass.

The kitchen is completely outfitted with all-electric appliances.



Plan 118

Glass Walls Bring Beauty into Your Rooms

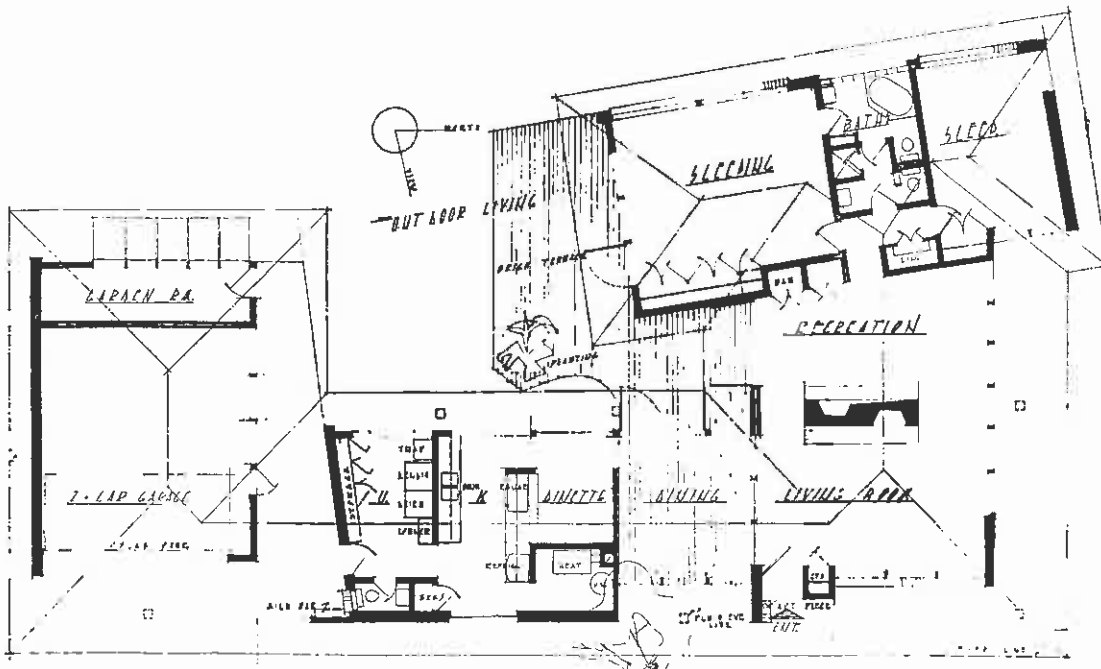
TED LA COURSE
Designer

The irregular but interesting shape of this house was caused by the fan shape of the lot and the required set-backs, plus a beautiful vista of Lake Washington and the Cascade Mountains. This view, as well as the owner's desire that the recreation room should have access to the private patio in the rear of the house, demanded glass walls throughout the dining, living and recreation areas. Steel French windows are used in the dining and recreation rooms for greater flexibility of plan, and Roman brick separates the dinette and dining areas. A floor of the same brick beginning in the dining room runs out to form the patio, which continues back to the master bedroom.

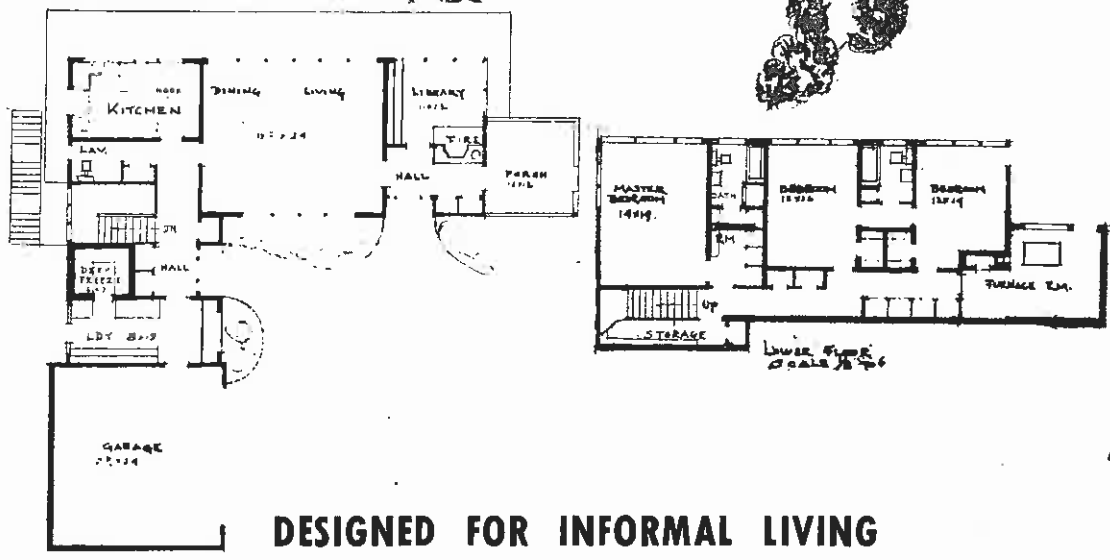
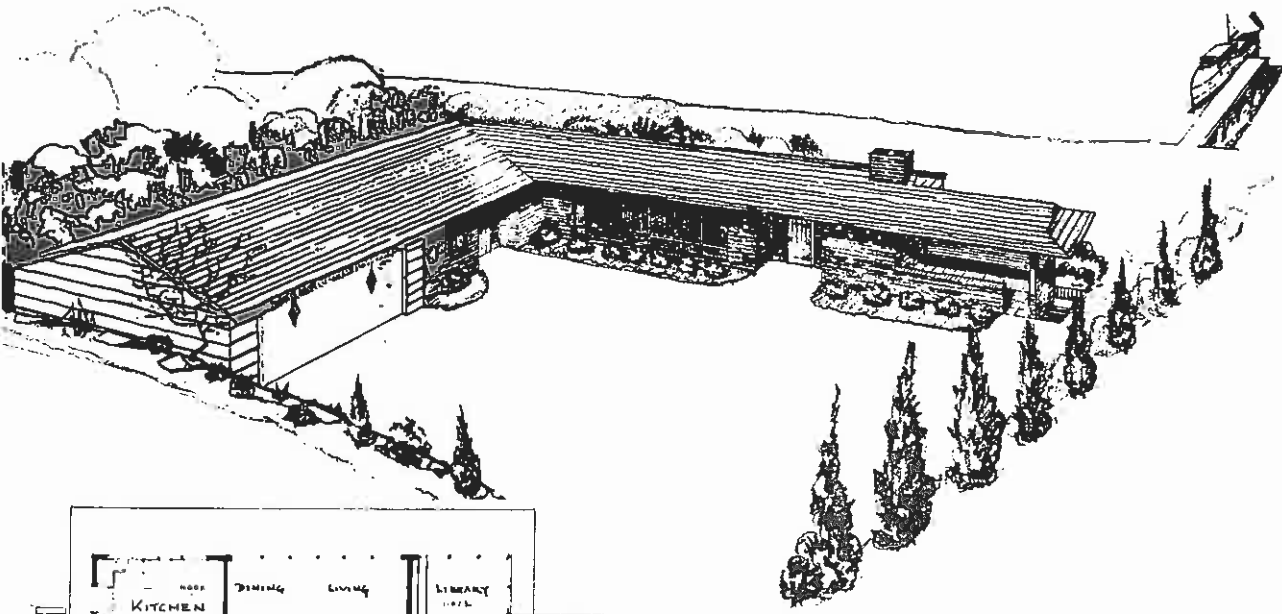
The house is frame construction with an exterior surface of Roman brick and vertical, random width split cedar. The roof is hand split cedar shakes, with a natural finish. The door and window frames are wood, with the glass set in aluminum channels in the cement and sand finished concrete floor slab. Floor coverings are asphalt tile and carpeting, and heating is by a 1" steel pipe radiant system in the concrete slab. The bathroom has a ceramic tile floor. The front door has an imposing width of 4 feet.

Lighting outside is by flush soffit lights in the overhanging eaves. There are touch switches inside the house, and cove lighting under kitchen cabinets. The kitchen is equipped with a Hot-Point automatic dishwasher and Bendix washing equipment.

EUGENE DETROIT
Builder



Floor Area
1575 Sq. Ft.



Plan 119

DESIGNED FOR INFORMAL LIVING

FENNYS FRANCIS BELLAMY
Architect

E. M. BUCHHOLZ, Builder

Living area:
 1,700 sq. ft.

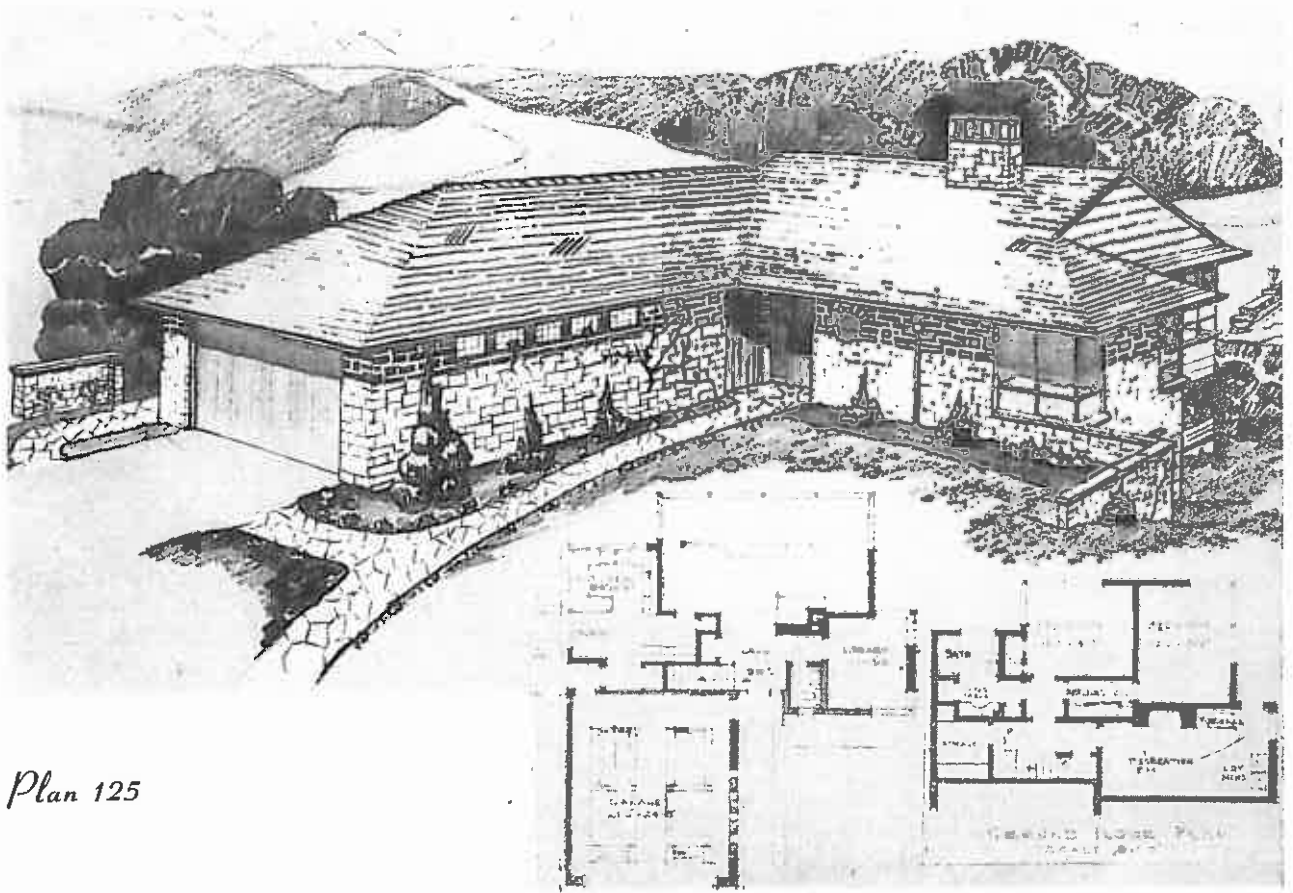
The owner of this house asked Architect Bellamy to design a home which would satisfy his requirements as a hunter, fisherman and yachtsman. Located on a very steep lot leading down to Lake Washington, it had to be on two levels; with a wide view to be taken advantage of, it is planned so that all the major rooms face the lake.

The house is frame construction on a concrete foundation. The exterior is finished in brick veneer and hand split cedar siding with natural finish. The roof is Johns-Manville asbestos shingles, windows and screens are Fentron Steel products. Porches are finished in quarry tile, and the chimney and fireplace are Roman brick.

The interior of the house has pine woodwork in the living room, walnut in the library and white sand in plaster on the remaining walls. There is no additional finish on the walls except varnish on the woodwork. Floors are oak with carpets covering them.

Heating is by General Electric radiant copper coils in the ceiling, and insulation by rock wool. The kitchen is completely equipped with General Electric appliances.

An interesting feature of the house is the deep freeze room just off the utility area. This built-in freezer is made by York Refrigerator and has a meat capacity of 4 tons. It can hang four deer, and has 30 sq. ft. of shelf space.



Plan 125

A Two Story House with Bedrooms on the Ground Floor

TENNYS FRANCIS BELLAMY

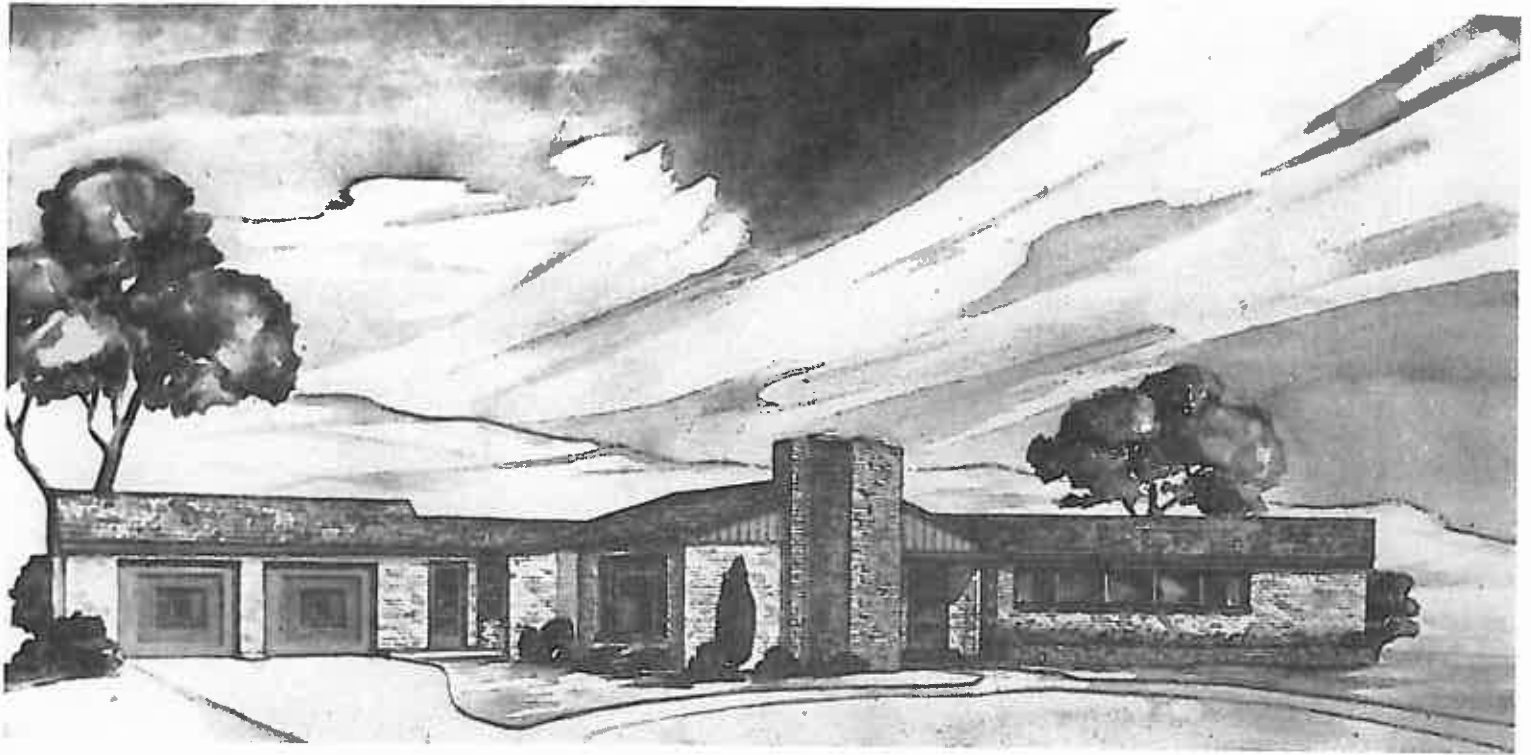
Architect

The combinations which are devised for hillside lots are numerous and diversified. This one puts the bedrooms below instead of above in the ordinary way, which neatly solves a problem of circulation. There would have been much climbing to and from the most used main floor had it been put on the lower level.

The combination of stone and hand split cedar siding blends nicely with the background of green trees and blue lake just beyond the house. The roof is hand split shakes, and the windows Fentron steel sash. Both chimney and fireplace are Roman brick with stone veneer. The interior is mahogany with a varnish finish. The floors are hardwood, partially covered with asphalt tile. Heating is by General Electric.

Total Floor Area

1100 Sq. Ft.



DESIGNED TO BLEND WITH THE ROCKS AND MOUNTAINS

Plan 126

KARL L. KRUSMARK, A.I.A.
Architect

To be located on a site that has sufficient elevation to command an impressive view of mountain peaks in the distance, this residence is designed to be a part of its setting with a rocky crag background. The angular plan arrangement fits the house perfectly to the contours of the ground and the setting, and the floor line has been kept close to the surrounding ground. The plan arrangement allows for a perfect view of a prominent mountain peak from both a large picture window in the living room and a smaller window in the breakfast nook.

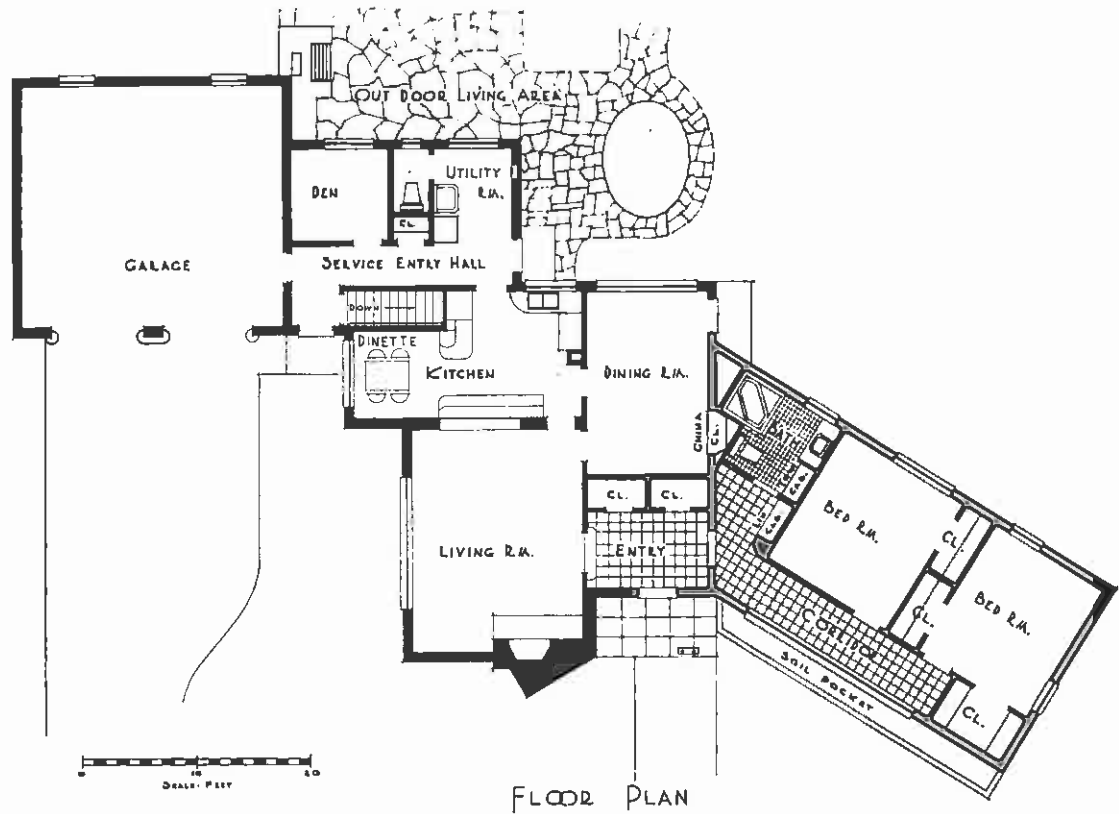
An unusual feature of the residence is the large angular fireplace chimney of pink and cream ashlar stone. This same stone treatment is carried out for the low flower soil pocket to the right of the front entrance. All these features, the angular fireplace chimney, the flower pocket and the angular plan arrangement, combine to direct the eye and attention to the main entrance.

An outdoor living area is provided adjoining the dining room and includes an outdoor fireplace with barbecue rack, all in a natural rustic setting.

Floors are carpeted wall to wall except for the corridor and entrance hall, which has quarry tile, and the bathroom, which has a floor of Hermosa clay tile. The interior woodwork is Appalachian quarter sawn white oak. The majority of the lighting is fluorescent.

Ample allowance is made in the plan for the winter weather in Wyoming, where the house is to be built. It will be heated by radiant coils in the cement slab floor, and well insulated by rock wool. All the large windows will be double glazed with "Twindow," a type of glazing which allows complete advantage to be taken of the view with a minimum loss of heat.

Living area:
2178 sq. ft.



CONSTRUCTION

OUTLINE

EXTERIOR SURFACE—Face brick, Golden Brick—Golden Brick Co., Golden, Colorado
ROOF—Creosote dipped shingle—Creo-Dipt Co., Inc.
WINDOW FRAMES—Steel casement "Truscon"—Truscon Steel Co.
FIREPLACE—Travertine hearth and mantel—Boulder Colorado Stone and Montana "Golden"
FLOORS—5" concrete slab on sand and gravel fill
INTERIOR FINISH—Plaster—U. S. Gypsum Co.
INTERIOR PAINT—Flatwall—Paraffine Company, Inc.
INSULATION—4" rock wool over ceilings—Johns-Manville
BATHROOM FIXTURES—American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation
BATHROOM FLOORS AND WALLS—Tile floors and wainscot—Gladding, McBean & Co.
HEATING—Radiant coils—A. M. Byers Company
BUILDING PAPER—Sisalkraft Company
HARDWARE—P. & F. Corbin
GLASS—Double glazing "Twindow"—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
KITCHEN APPLIANCES—All electric—General Electric
KITCHEN FLOORS—Linoleum—Armstrong Cork Company
WATER SOFTENER—"Zeolite"—Permutit Company
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT—Bendix



THESE WINDOWS LOOK SOUTH TO THE SUN

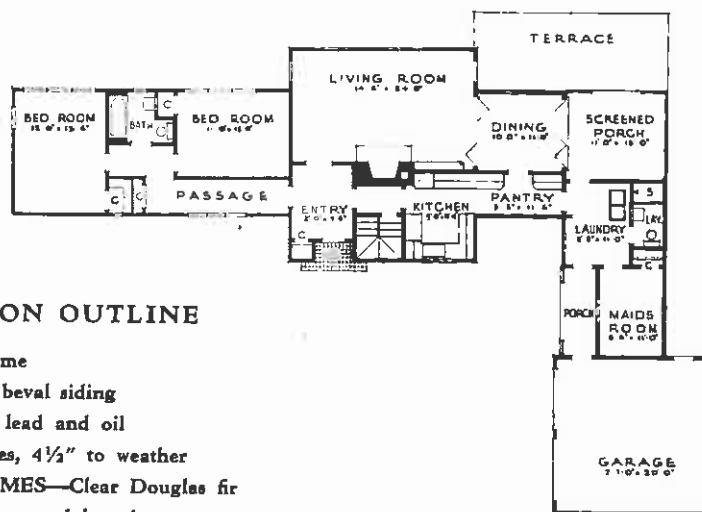
Plan 127

Located east of Vancouver in the state of Washington, this house is built on the north bank of the Columbia River. All of the main rooms of the house face south with a view of the river and the opposite shore, and all the large, view windows are located on this side of the house. Curtain tracks are located in the ceiling so that draperies can be drawn across the living and dining room windows. The house is also equipped with venetian blinds. The utility room and maid's room are well separated from the living quarters by the L shaped plan.

The house is heated with an oil fired, warm air furnace with forced circulation. This furnace and storage rooms are located in a partial basement.

GLENN STANTON
Architect

Living area:
2300 sq. ft.



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

CONSTRUCTION—Wood frame
 EXTERIOR SURFACE—V.G. beval siding
 EXTERIOR FINISH—3 coats lead and oil
 ROOF—#1 V.G. cedar shingles, 4½" to weather
 DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES—Clear Douglas fir
 FIREPLACE—Terra Cotta facing and hearth
 FLOORS—Oak
 INTERIOR—Fir paneling, wallpaper and paint
 INSULATION—2" mineral wool
 SCREENS—Copper
 KITCHEN APPLIANCES—Electric

HERMOSA *Tile*
TRU-JOINT

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • SEATTLE • PORTLAND • SPOKANE



Beauty and serviceability of this practical kitchen of "Mr. Blandings' Builds His Dream House," an RKO-Selznick production, is enhanced by a drainboard deck of Hermosa Dura-Glaze Tile for acid, scratch and wear resistance. The Satin Matte splash panel is brightened with charming and colorful Hermosa Decorative Tiles.

Just the flick of a damp cloth keeps the stove panel gleaming and free from odor-collecting grease. No other kitchen surface is so perfect for beauty, cleanliness and economy. Note the use of modern kitchen color styling in the back cover illustration.



THE MODERN STYLE IS GENUINE CLAY TILE

In kitchens and baths, the modern housewife demands a modern workshop—beauty, sanitation, economy of permanence and ease of cleaning. Just a quick wipe with a damp cloth is all that is necessary to keep Hermosa Tile surfaces gleaming—needs no waxing, polishing, painting or varnishing to keep its beauty bright.

Hermosa Tru-Joint Tile does not fade or darken with time or hard usage because its beauty and finish is permanently kiln-

fired. The lustrous colors of genuine clay tile provide truly economical beauty to the workrooms of the home because here is a material that resists heat, is stain-proof, and is unaffected by continued dampness. Hermosa Tru-Joint Tile is absolutely fireproof . . . not just fire resistant.

Hermosa's color palette offers a rainbow of new modern colors for harmonious blending with any architectural treatment.

Companion living room and bedroom fireplaces in Blandings' Dream House offer a new note in home decoration. Tasteful combination of Hermosa Decorative Tile in gay figures and gleaming white make these fireplaces the focal point of the room.



HERMOSA TRU-JOINT TILE

Offers a unique and exclusive spacing feature which assures perfect alignment of your tile installation and *saves labor*. Insist upon it! Genuine Hermosa Tile, in Satin Matte, Gloss or Dura-Glaze, is hard-burned clay . . . the perfect answer to modern bath and kitchen design.



PICTURE YOURSELF
in this colorful and practical bath

New beauty and efficiency comes into the modern home with the dual pullman lavatory. No early morning confusion here . . . and the tasteful use of Hermosa Tru-Joint Tile in both gloss and Dura-Glaze serviceability. Note the use of Reeded and Tempo tile for added interest and the handsome Hermosa Decorative Tile design in the tub enclosure. Splash as much as you like. Water and steam does not harm Hermosa Tile. Decorative features of this bathroom are obtainable *only* in Hermosa Tile.



DURA-GLAZE

FOR DRAINBOARD DECKS AND FLOORS

A special texture of Hermosa Tile, is designed especially for surfaces subject to extra hard wear. Developed exclusively by Gladding, McBean & Co., Dura-Glaze is scratch and acid resistant . . . not affected by the searing heat of a red-hot skillet moved directly from stove burner to drainboard.

SUGGESTED TILE SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions governing the general contract are a part of this specification and the Tile Contractor shall consult them in detail for instructions pertaining to this work.

SCOPE OF WORK

Furnish all labor and material, including waterproof paper, metal lath and reinforcing necessary for installation of tile work in accordance with plans, specifications and schedule.

MATERIALS

All tiles shall be Gladding, McBean & Co., Hermosa Standard quality as classified in Simplified Practice Recommendation R-61-44, issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce. All glazed tiles in colors shall be dust pressed, white body, machine made, square edge tiles in colors and textures as selected by the Architect, and the field tiles shall be Hermosa Tru-Joint, which have two lugs on four sides of each tile to assure a uniform joint, approximately 1/16" in setting.

All Ceramic floor tile shall be Olean Tile Company, Standard Quality, dust pressed, Unglazed Ceramic. Colors shall be selected from Group..... in size..... (Specify color group Number 1, 1A, 2, 2A or Shadow Flash and size required.)

All bathroom floors and drainboard decks shall be standard grade Hermosa Tru-Joint Dura-Glaze tile in colors as selected.

SETTING

All materials and workmanship shall be in strict accordance with current "Basic Specifications For Tile Work K-300," published by Tile Council of America.

Cartons in which tiles are packed shall be kept dry until tiles are removed, and every precaution shall be taken to see that the tiles are not stained before they are set in the wall.

All tile shall be set with a spaced joint, approximately 1/16", formed by two 1/32" projecting lugs on edge of all field tile. All rooms shall be carefully laid out so that tile will be centered on each wall or section of wall, and so that small unsightly cuts may be avoided. All necessary cuts shall be rubbed smooth with fine stone.

Joints shall be thoroughly washed out and setting bed well saturated before grouting. Joints shall be grouted with a white, non-staining waterproof tile grouting cement, mixed to a creamy consistency and thoroughly forced into all joints, so that the joint is filled to its entire depth. All joints shall be neatly finished flush with surface of the adjoining tiles.

CLEANING AND PROTECTION

Tile walls and floors shall be wiped clean after grouting and floors shall be protected with a heavy gray felt or similar building paper over entire floor, before any other trade shall have access to the room. ACID SHALL NOT BE USED FOR CLEANING OF GLAZED TILES.

HERMOSA
TRU-JOINT

OTHER PRODUCTS
Manufactured and Sold
by
Gladding, McBean & Co.

•
ROOF TILE

•
FACE BRICK

•
FLOOR TILE

•
PAVING BRICK

•
FIRE BRICK

•
FLUE LINING

•
SEWER PIPE

•
DRAIN TILE

•
CERAMIC VENEER

&
GLAZED BLOCK

•
FRANCISCAN CHINA

&
EARTHENWARE



OFFICES & SHOWROOMS

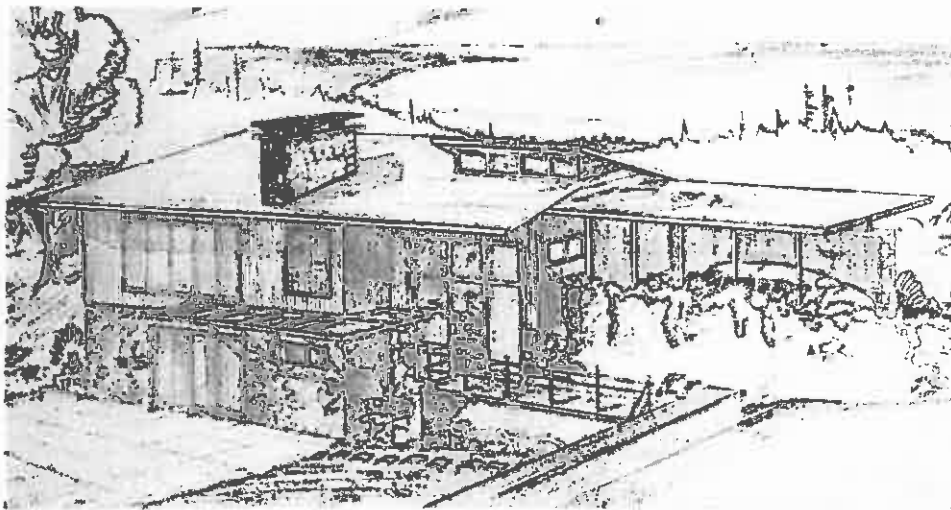
CALIFORNIA: **Los Angeles:** 2901 Los Feliz Blvd.
 San Francisco: 1275 Harrison St.
 Fresno: San Joaquin Materials Co., 744 G St.

WASHINGTON: **Seattle:** 1500 First Ave., South
 Spokane: 1102 N. Monroe

OREGON: **Portland:** 110 S.E. Main St.

COLORADO: **Denver:** Denver Terra Cotta Co., First & Umatilla

GENUINE CLAY TILE is a permanent investment in homes, schools, hospitals and all types of commercial structures. It eliminates expensive maintenance.



Plan 128

CLAUSON & NORRIS
Architectural Designers

EVERY ROOM OPENS WIDELY TO THE VIEW

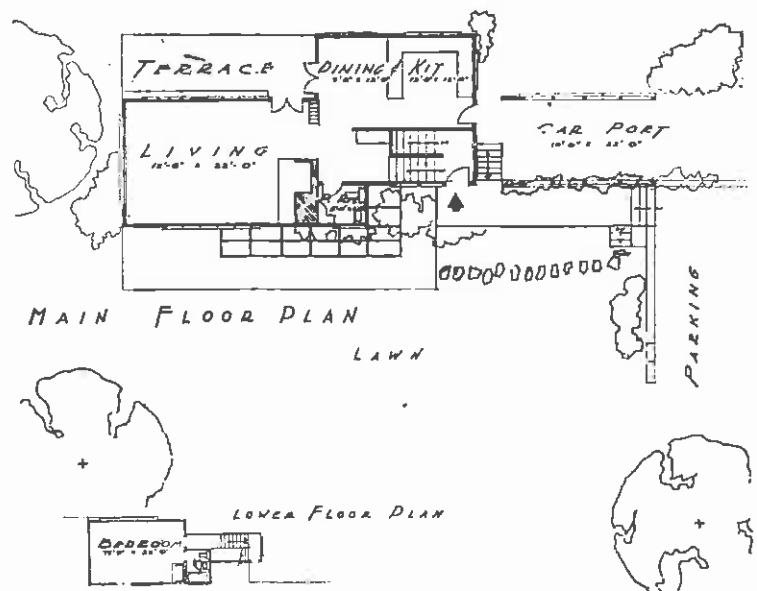
THE SITE

The Pacific Northwest is noted for its beautiful scenery, and the site for this house offers it coming and going. Located on the Oregon coast near Reedsport, the house overlooks the ocean on the west and a small lake on the east. The land slopes toward the lake.

THE HOUSE

Designed to fit the contour of the site, the house is entered by means of a landing, with stairs leading a half flight up to the main floor and a half flight down to the sleeping rooms. As there is only one bathroom, and it is downstairs, there is a powder room for the convenience of the upper floor.

Living area:
1700 sq. ft.

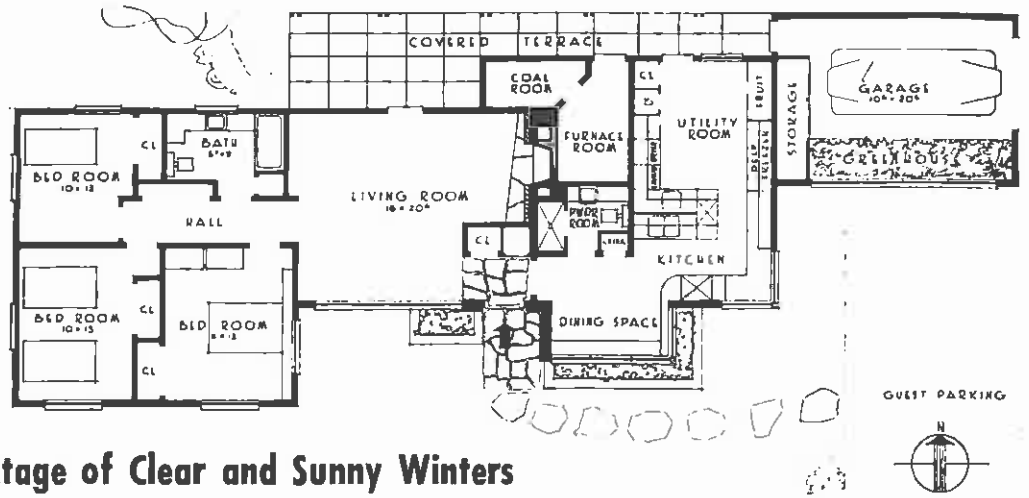
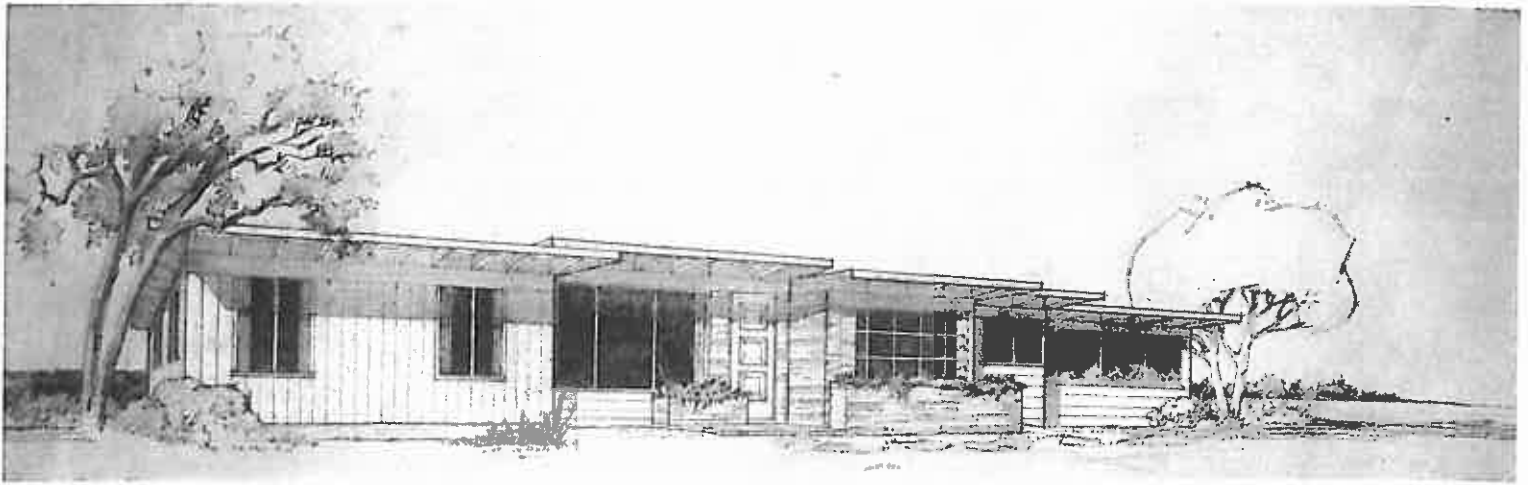


THE UPPER FLOOR

Both the lake and the ocean can be seen from the living room, which opens to a terrace on the ocean side. The fireplace in this room, a heatilator type, is constructed of Arizona sandstone with mahogany paneling above the opening, and the ceiling has exposed rafters. The dining room and kitchen both overlook the ocean, and there is a terrace just off the dining room for meals in the cool ocean breeze during the warm summer days. The kitchen has clearstory windows for better lighting. Equipped with a Westinghouse Laundromat, it will be used as a laundry area also. For ease in entry and grocery carrying, the car port is on the same level as the main floor.

THE LOWER FLOOR

Consisting of a bedroom and bath in the present plan, the lower floor has been designed so that later excavation will make space for the addition of two bedrooms. They will be located in the area under the dining room and kitchen. The present bedroom has a heatilator fireplace similar to that of the living room, and opens to a terrace. A view of the lake is seen to the east.



Plan 129

Designed to Take Advantage of Clear and Sunny Winters

WILLIAM J. MONROE, JR.
Architect

MAX TUFT
Builder

This house is now under construction and is planned to be completed in the early spring. It is designed to be built of native lumber left with its natural finish, and to have exposed beams and wood sheathing throughout.

The owners are fortunately locating their house on a site which is favorable to their building and living ideas: in a part of the State of Utah where the winters are clear and sunny. Because of the weather, they have been able to plan their house for solar heat and winter gardening. For this the architect has provided a heated greenhouse in which they can do experimental planting. It will be located in the garage, and will have windows facing the warm winter sun. Additional heat in the house will be supplied by baseboard radiation. The house is built on a concrete slab.

To further carry out the owner's desire to use all the native materials possible, the architect has provided for the use of native colored rock for decorative treatment in the planting boxes and around the entrance, and also for the construction of the interior fireplace.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

- CONSTRUCTION—Frame
- ROOF—Composition
- DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES—Pella Casement: Rolscreen Co.
- TERRACE AND WALKS—Colored concrete
- INSULATION—1" rigid insulation in roof
- BATHROOM FLOORS AND WALLS—Tile
- SCREENS—Rolscreens—Rolscreen Co.
- KITCHEN RANGE—Thermador Electrical Mfg. Co.

USEFUL

The average American home, so long a victim of precedent and tradition as far as type and design are concerned, has acquired a distinctive appearance during the last half century. A reason for this transformation is the increasing variety of materials available for use, and one of the most versatile of these new materials is the concrete masonry unit, more popularly referred to as the pumice block. Its adaptability, economy and versatility have rapidly made it one of the most desirable of building materials. The widespread use of the pumice block in the West may seem paradoxical, as more lumber is produced in its great forests than in any other section of the nation. But here, as everywhere else, the shortage and resulting higher prices of lumber have caused the prospective home builder to seek other materials, and with modern methods of production and the unlimited amount of pumice in the lava beds of Central Oregon, these units can be produced at a low price and in large quantities.

DURABLE

Actual tests have proven that, regardless of climatic conditions, whether it is arctic cold or hot as the tropics, excessively moist or extremely arid, the pumice block will continue indefinitely to defy the elements. To one of the questions most frequently asked, "Isn't pumice concrete a new experiment?" manufacturers point out that pumice was combined with natural cement to build some of the most beautiful buildings of early Rome. Many other examples of this ancient type of construction are still to be found in Southern and Western Europe, where its use in block and other structural shapes is more prevalent than in America. Pumice blocks meet all the requirements for load-bearing walls as set by building codes, and can be used for any wall or room in the house, from basement to attic.

BEAUTIFUL

Although a designer works chiefly with space and light, the material he uses gives his structure a good part of its meaning and appearance. Wood and concrete masonry have quite different characteristics, for example, and a house designed for one of these materials could not suitably be built of the other. Concrete blocks are most appropriately used in heavy, unbroken masses, as they cannot bridge a large opening except by an arch. For this reason the modern house, with its large expanses of solid wall and glass, is a natural medium for the use of masonry units. The results which can be achieved are often times spectacular. With the variety of finishes which can be applied to pumice blocks, almost any effect can be produced ranging from a primitive, natural looking building to the smoothest, most sophisticated contemporary house.





Plan 130

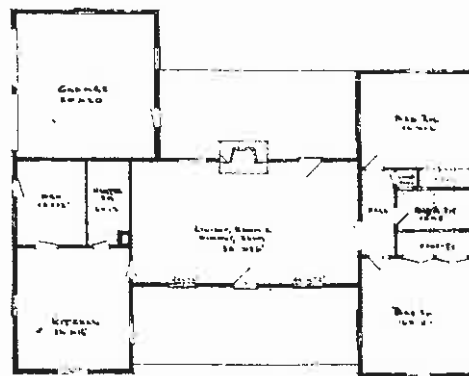
GEORGE E. MOOTE
Designer

A CONTRAST IN RED TILE AND SPANISH WHITE PUMICE BLOCK

Built for his own home by the designer, this house is a few miles south of Portland, Oregon, on the Pacific highway. The red tile roof, the pumice block walls finished in Spanish white with their simple, horizontal lines and the interesting outsets, have produced a house of beauty and charm.

The pumice blocks of the walls are laid on a concrete foundation 24" wide and 8" thick. The floors are a 4" concrete slab over an 18" rock fill, and are covered by 1" Spanish tile. The inside walls are plastered and finished with oil paint. The interior woodwork is spruce. Insulation is by 1" furring, and the space lined with fibre glass insulation on all walls. Furring strips are easily nailed into the pumice block. With this type of construction, no building paper is required except on the roof under the tile. No lumber was required below the ceiling line except for door and window frames. No weather stripping was necessary, as window sash and door jambs were calked against the pumice block.

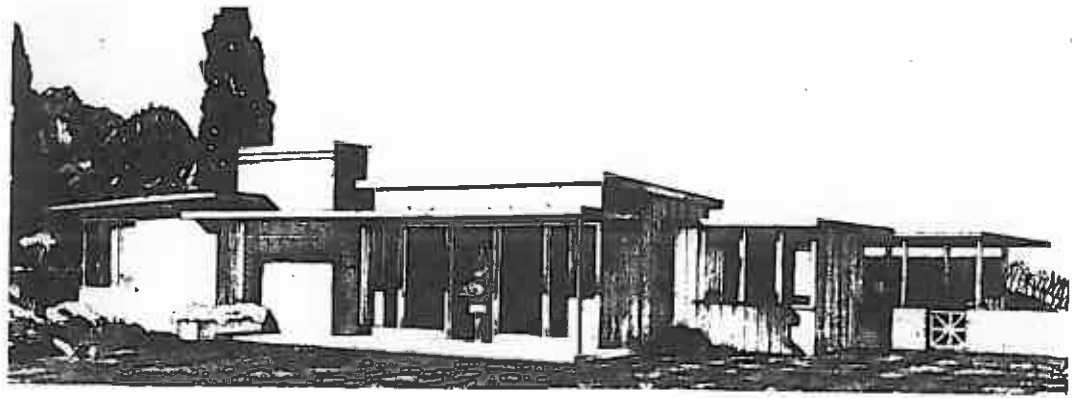
The kitchen and laundry are completely equipped with electrical appliances. Cabinets are wooden and built in.



Living area:
1768 sq. ft.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

MATERIALS—Lite-wate pumice block: Smithwick Concrete Products Co.
EXTERIOR FINISH—Cement base paint—Armor Coat
CHIMNEY AND FIREPLACE—Lite-wate pumice block
LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES—Fluorescent in kitchen
BATHROOM FIXTURES—Crane Company
HARDWARE—Schlage
SCREENS—Galvanized with window frame
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT—General Electric
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT—Automatic—General Electric
PORCHES AND WALKS—Concrete
ROOF—Red tile



AN INTERESTING PATTERN OF BOLD, HORIZONTAL LINES

Although the description, "a small, five room house," could be applied to the design shown above, it has none of the characteristics which commonly plague such a structure. Each of the elements in the design adds to a distinction not often found in a small house.

It is planned so that the living room is completely divorced from the service area and garage, and the main entrance and service door are both conveniently located near the street. A minimum of hall space is used, and a maximum of space is left for living. The kitchen and laundry are all located in one room, which will reduce the amount of walking time for the housewife. A large window area in the kitchen allows a complete view of the play yard to the rear of the house.

For more complete and private use of the outdoor areas, the bedrooms and service area are oriented in other directions. Bedrooms open to the side and front, and the service yard is on the opposite side of the house. Although on the front, it is not visible from the street, as the carport lies between.

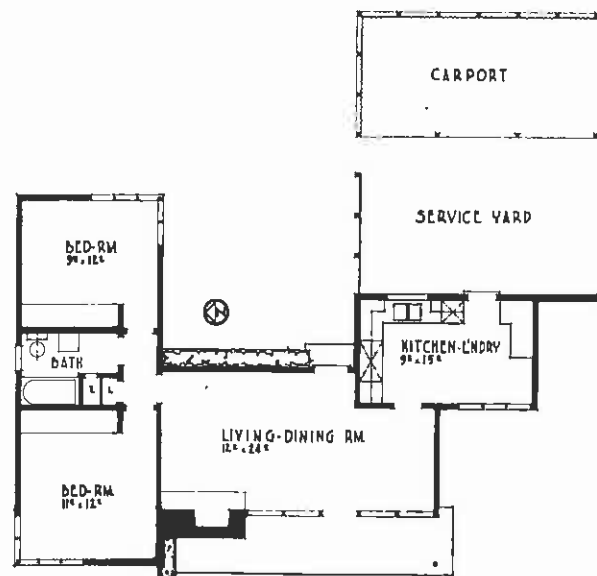
Plan 131

ROSS W. COPELAND

Architect

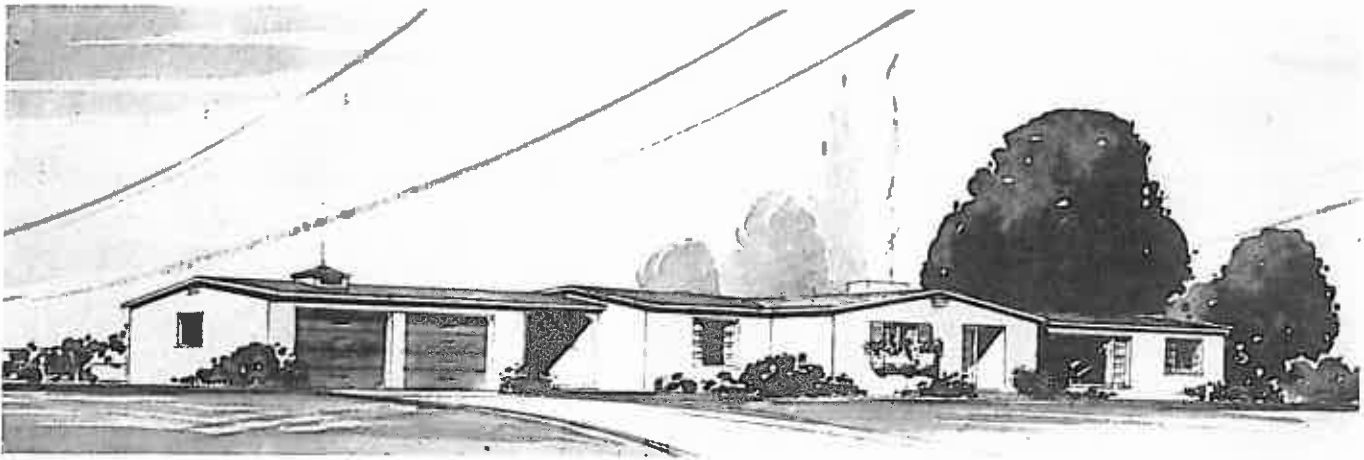
Living area:

970 sq. ft.



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

ROOF—3 ply built-up—Barrett
 CHIMNEY—Roman brick (split tile)—Gladding, McBean & Co.
 INTERIOR PAINT—One coat "Texolite"—U. S. Gypsum
 BATHROOM FIXTURES—"Pembroke"—Standard Sanitary
 INSULATION—4" Palco-wool in ceiling—Pacific Lumber Co.
 HEATING—Electric radiant in floor—Roberson
 BUILDING PAPER—"Brownskin"—Angier-Pacific Corp.
 HARDWARE—Schlage
 FLOOR COVERINGS—Armstrong



A Rambling Ranch House with an Unusual Roof Finish

WESLEY R. BUDD

Architect

Plan 132



EARL PAUL

Builder

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION—Poured concrete footings

CONSTRUCTION—Concrete block

EXTERIOR SURFACE—Smooth brick with
flush mortar joints

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES—"Silentite"
double hung

TERRACES AND WALKS—Flagstone

FLOORS—Wall-to-wall carpet over fir plywood panels

INSULATION—4" rockwool on ceiling joists

LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES—
General Electric

BATHROOM FIXTURES—Crane

BATHROOM FLOORS AND WALLS—Duraglaze tile

HEATING—2 Lennox forced warm air units, gas fired

BUILDING PAPER—15# felt

HARDWARE—Schlage

WEATHER STRIPS—Chamberlain

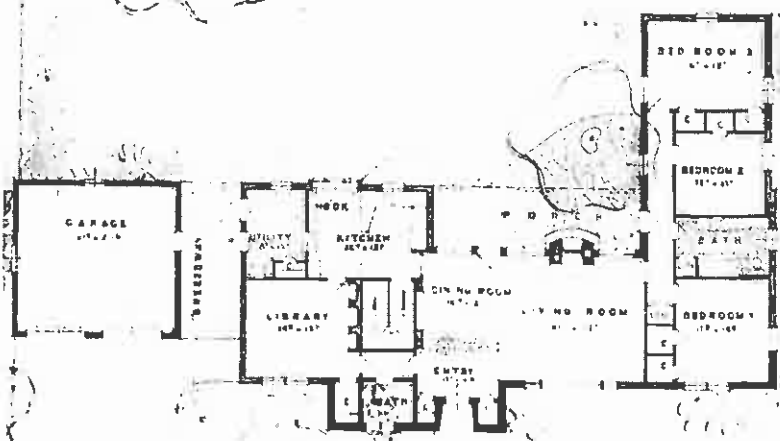
KITCHEN—General Electric dishwasher with Disposal
Frigidaire range and refrigerator

This sprawling ranch type house is crowned by an unusual roof of half and half mixture of crushed red brick and crushed buff and gray stone sprinkled on 5 ply built-up roofing. Its color is an interesting contrast with the off-white (lemon tint) cement paint which covers the exterior surface of smooth brick. This brick is a veneer over a cinder-concrete block back-up.

The house is built around an outdoor patio in an authentic ranch style manner, a patio well protected by the bedroom wing on one side and the garage wing on the other. Part of the patio is a covered porch which opens directly off the living room, and which is provided with a large outdoor fireplace for evening entertaining. As the house is built in the form of an L, and close to the street, a large area is made available for gardening and outdoor sports.

An excellent feature of the plan is the library, with its entrances from both the front and rear of the house. A room like this can become invaluable in a house with children, especially when the service area is located away from the sleeping rooms, and for use as an isolation room for sick members of the family. With a private bath, which is also readily available to the living room and service area, the library can easily be used as either a guest room or a home office also.

The basement contains roughed out space for three future examination rooms, waiting room, toilet, office and storage cabinets for the owner, who is a professional man.



Plan 133

VICTOR LOUIS WULFF

Architect

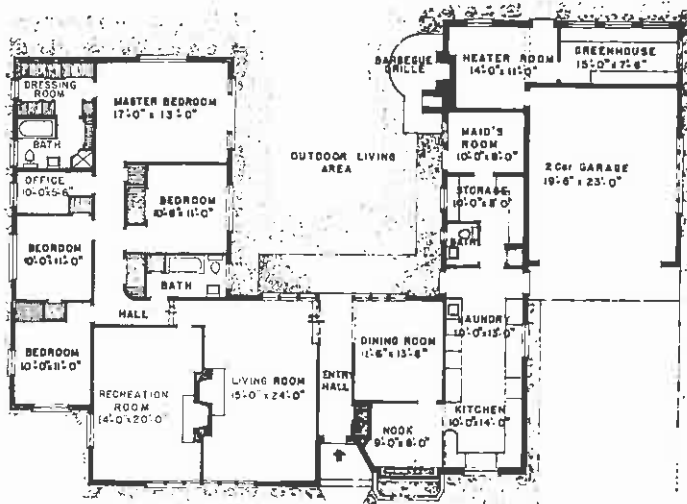
M. T. DONATO

Builder

Many rooms and conveniences have been included in this plan for a city house. Despite the number, an economical utilization of space has been made, and the circulation is efficient. By designing the house around a central patio, a privacy is gained which is not usually found in a city residence.

The house is constructed of pumice block and brick veneer on a concrete foundation, and has a composition shingle roof. The window frames are steel sash. The floors are concrete covered with carpet, terazzo and asphalt tile. Birch was used for the main entrance door, and the interior woodwork is pine finished with enamel and semi-gloss.

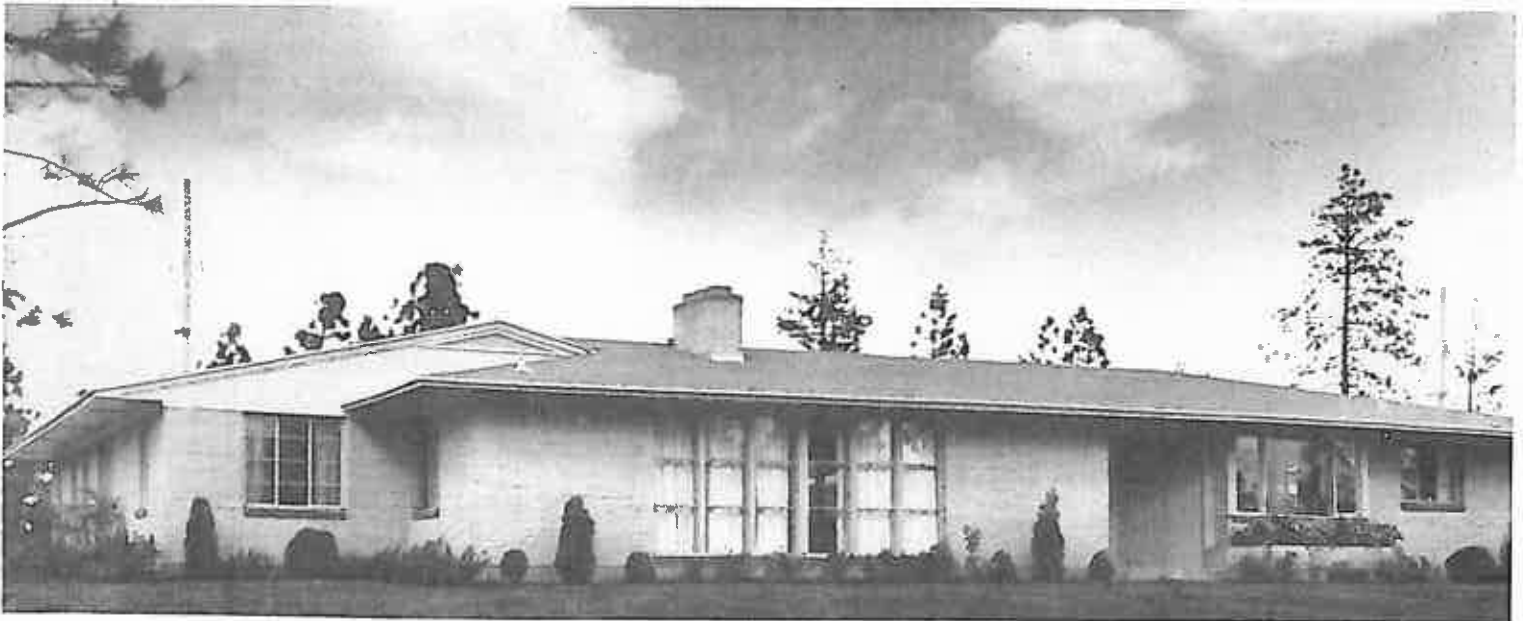
Heating is by radiant coils of copper pipe in the cement slab and an oil fired boiler. A 2 inch insulation blanket is placed over the ceiling.

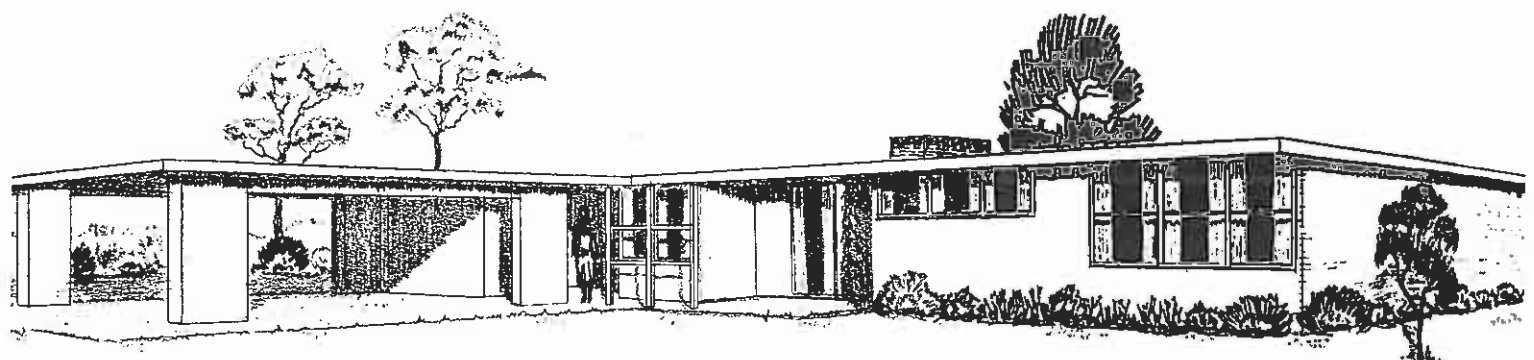


CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

BRICK	Washington Brick & Lime
PUMICE BLOCK	Layrite Concrete Products
SHINGLES	Johns-Manville
STEEL SASH	Truscon Company
PLUMBING	Crane
BATHROOM FIXTURES	Hall-Mack Accessories
OIL-FIRED BURNER	Warren Little & Lund
HARDWARE	Schlage
KITCHEN APPLIANCES	General Electric
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT	Bendix

Living area:
3400 sq. ft.

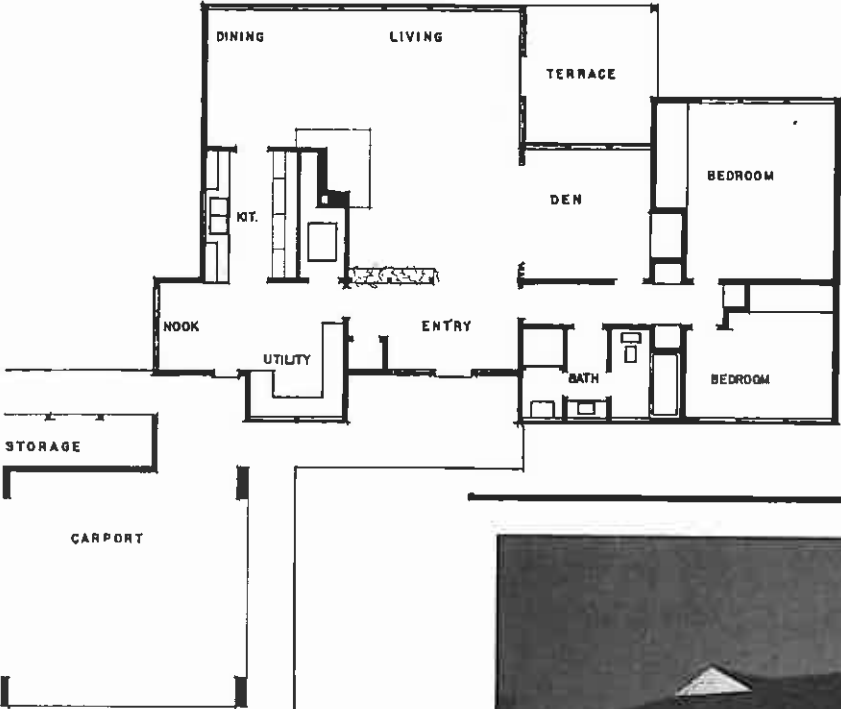




Plan 134

ROBERT A. MILLER
Architect

This house utilizes pumice block in every way possible, including the chimney and fireplace, and the interior walls are the exposed blocks themselves. The exterior surface of the blocks has two coats of waterproofing for finish. The house is built on a colored concrete slab for floors and foundation, and pipes for radiant heat have been put directly in the slab. Hot water for heating is supplied by an oil fired furnace. The floors are partially covered by asphalt tile.



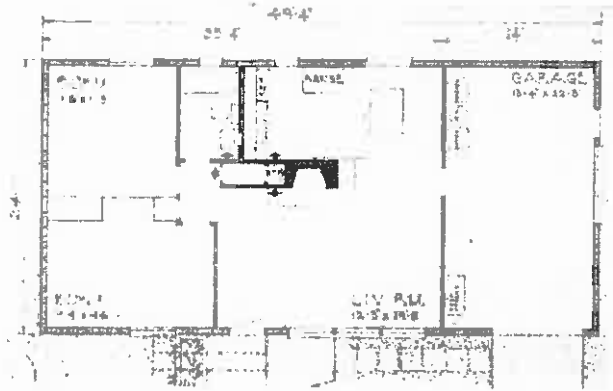
Plan 135

W. A. WOLLANDER
Designer

F. D. CULVER
Builder



A COMBINATION OF UTILITY AND BEAUTY



Simple and rectangular in shape, and functional in arrangement, the house shown above has been given personality by means of windows, pleasing rooflines and ornamental trim of a useful kind.

The walls of the house are built of pumice block, partitions as well as exterior walls. The house is finished on the outside with a cement base paint. Plaster was applied directly to the pumice block on the interior and oil paint used for a finish. Radiant heat is supplied by hot water pipes in the cement slab. No insulation other than the pumice blocks was used, as they are extremely high in insulating value. The house has an all-electric kitchen and laundry, with appliances by General Electric.

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THIS HOUSE AVOIDS FRILLS AND EMPTY GESTURES

Plan 136

JOSEPH F. MOODIE

Designer

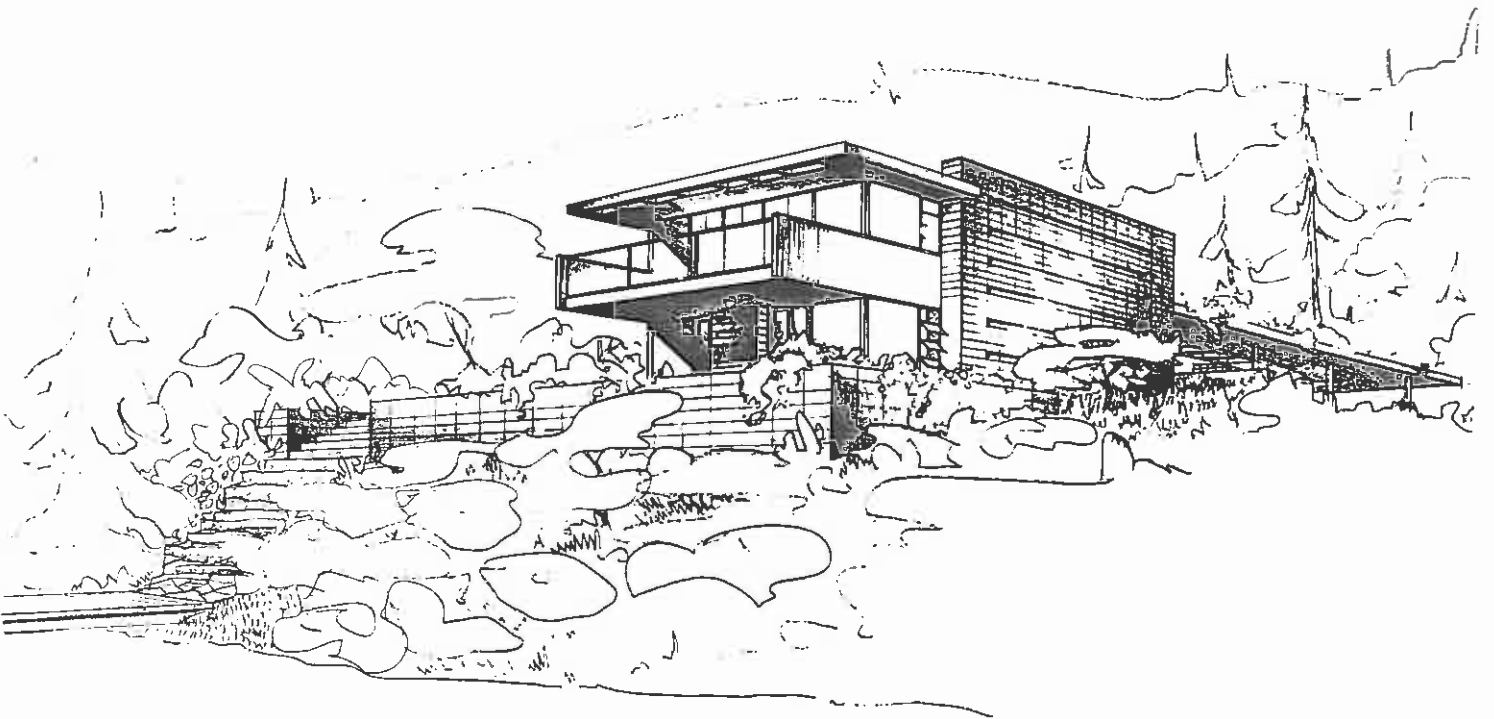
Designed for a steeply sloping site within fifty foot lot lines, this house is an attempt to use concrete block in a frank and dramatic fashion, and to bring out the natural character of the material as opposed to the unfortunately apologetic manner in which it is so often used. As mentioned earlier in this section, brick, stone and concrete block are best used as heavy unbroken walls, as their strength is produced by their mass; a strength dependent solely on one block lying against another, and the group acting as a whole unit.

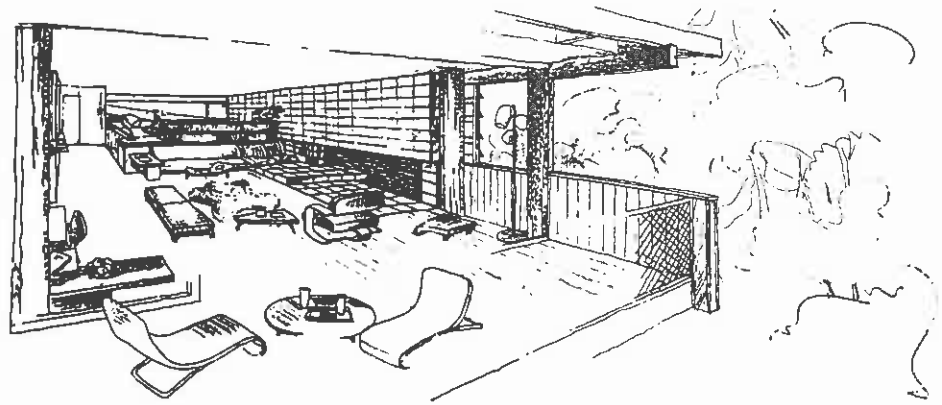
The massive quality of the brick allows each function of the design to be given definite expression. Note the impressive contrast between the horizontal mass of the brick wall structure, shown in the drawing below, and the slender character of the roof plane and cantilevered balcony which carries the living space out-of-doors for view and sunshine. Further interest is given the design by the off-level walk-cover which projects from the front of the house, and the solid integration of the structure with the ground by means of the foundation and terrace wall continued to the rear of the house.

Although it is extremely impressive because of its design, with the exception of the extra fireplace in the master bedroom, the house is rather modest in character. If the owner were to do some of his own work, the cost would be cut considerably. As the concrete block walls are designed with an air space for insulation and to prevent moisture penetration, the inside need not be finished except for paint as desired.

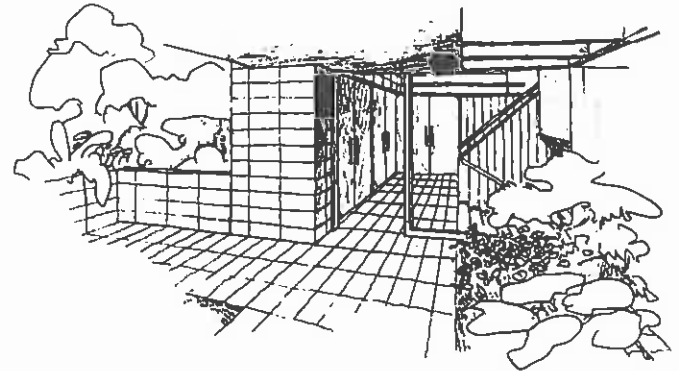
Living area:

2126 sq. ft.





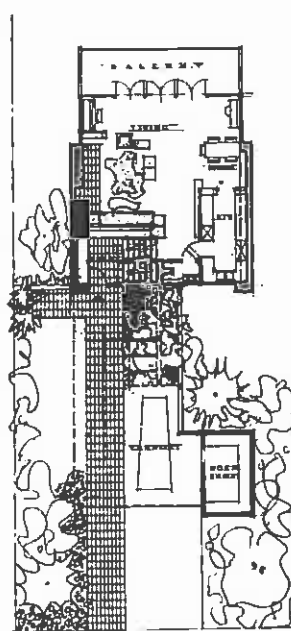
One of the best characteristics of this house is its open, fluid plan. The drawing above shows the full sweep of the living-dining room, with its living area continued out toward the lake on the cantilevered balcony. French windows open the room wide for sunshine and view. The room is given privacy from both entrance and kitchen by projecting walls, yet there is no sense of boxlike spaces.



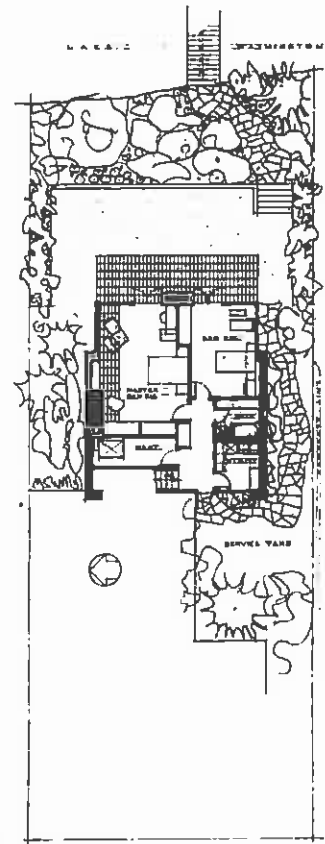
Entrance to the house is at the half level, the upper level containing the living quarters for a view of the lake, and the lower level the sleeping and utility rooms. The plan is made completely practical and easy to live with by the location of the kitchen, bathroom and utility areas adjacent to the stairs.

A house which fits easily and naturally into its site is a good one. The floor plan to the right shows how this design does it. Placing the major rooms of the house toward the lake and view, the architect left the area near the street, garage and utility room for a service yard. The arrangement satisfies all the requirements for sun, view, domestic privacy and outdoor living, and leaves the natural beauty of the area toward the lake unspoiled.

The master bedroom, with its fireplace and French windows opening to the terrace, is a comfortable combination of sleeping room and downstairs sitting-room study.



LIVING FLOOR PLAN



LOWER FLOOR PLAN

Living area:
1000 sq. ft.

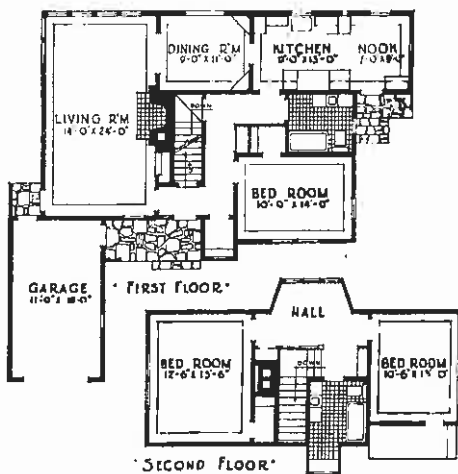
Plan 137



A TWO-FACED HOUSE PERCHED ON A CLIFF

MORGAN H. HARTFORD

Architect



Although this design has the appearance of a small cottage, it is actually a three story house. There is a second story, one window of which can be seen peeping out of the trees in the picture above, and a half-basement. This lower floor was obtained by building half the structure over a rock cliff, thus producing a basement without excavating.

The first floor rooms were spread across the back so that each one would have a part of the view of Lake Oswego, which is located to the rear and below, separated from the house by two rock cliffs. A boathouse and summer dining room are located at the water's edge.

At present only the main and basement floors of the house have been finished. The two bedrooms and bath planned for the second floor, and shown in the floor plan to the left, will be completed at a later date.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

TYPE OF FOUNDATION—Concrete
CONSTRUCTION—Frame
EXTERIOR SURFACE—Shingles
ROOF—Shingles
PORCHES, TERRACES AND WALKS—Stone
FIREPLACE—Brick with tile trim
INTERIOR PAINT—Casein and enamel
INSULATION—Fibreboard
LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES—Incandescent
HEATING—Gas—Forced warm air

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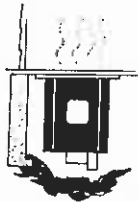
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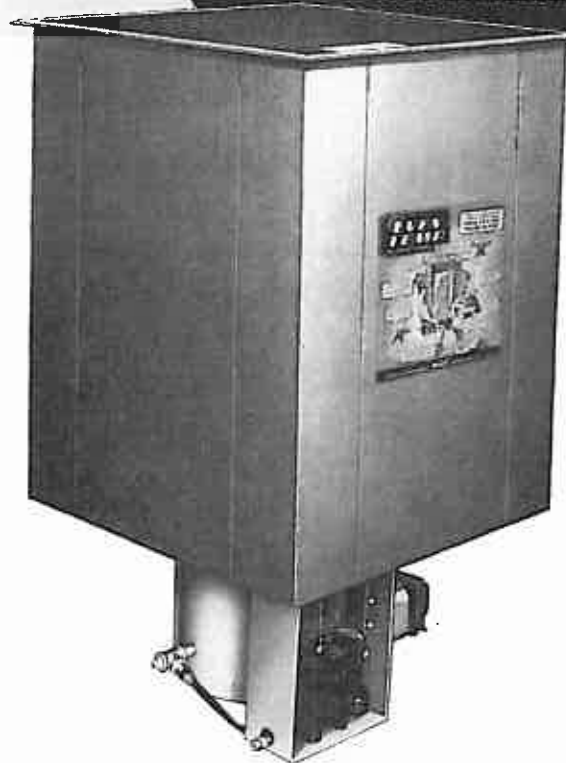


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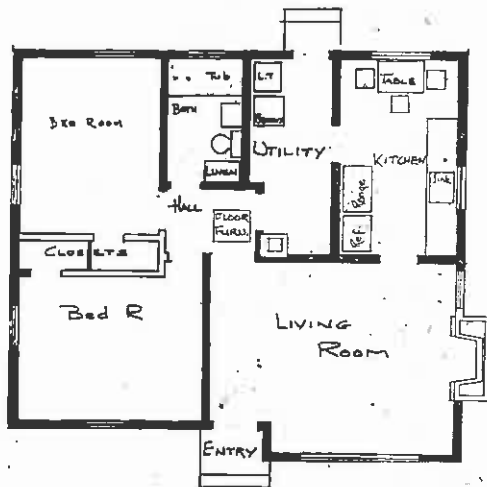
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CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

- BRICK**—Abrahamson Brick Company
- ROOF**—Composition
- INTERIOR FINISH**—Enamel—Fuller Paint Co.
- HEATING**—Even-Temp floor furnace
- BUILDING PAPER**—Sisalkraft
- HARDWARE**—Schlage
- GLASS**—Fuller

A minimum of hall space and provision for all the necessary rooms of the house within a square have insured the economical construction of this two bedroom house. It will be economically heated, too, as it is planned around a central hall in which a floor furnace will be located. As all the rooms, with the exception of the bathroom, open off this hall, each will share equally in the heat. A good feature of the planning is the location of the utility room where it will receive adequate heat, and where it can act as a buffer between kitchen and bedrooms.

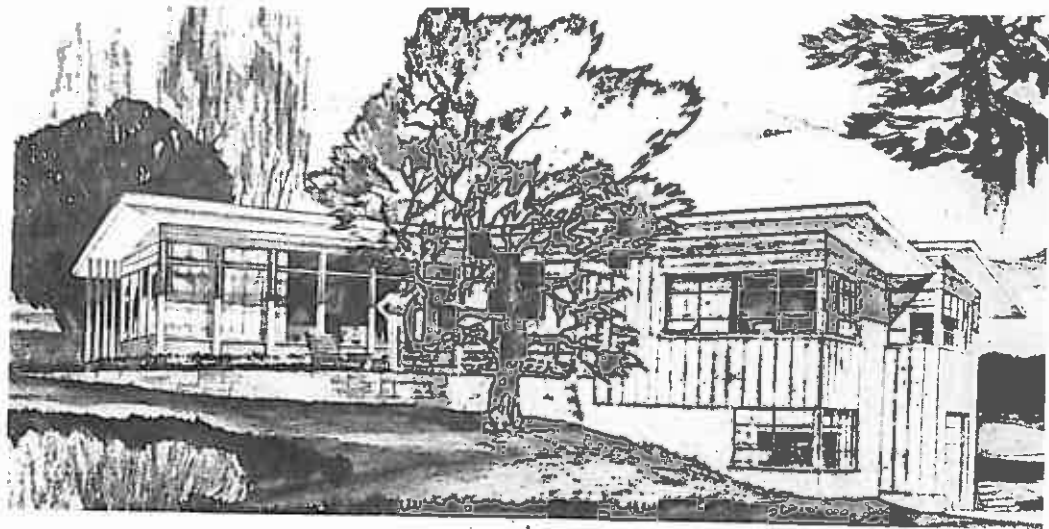
The Architects and Designers

WHOSE PLANS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS ISSUE OF THE BOOK OF HOMES, ARE LISTED BELOW FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.

- Plan 100 — Edwin J. Ivey, Inc., Architects
1314 E. John Street, Seattle 9, Washington
- Plan 101 — Joseph F. Moodie, Architect
Box 472, Mercer Island, Washington
- Plan 102 — Tennyis F. Bellamy, Architect
10019 Radford Street, Seattle, Washington
- Plan 103 — Mock and Morrison, Architects
230 Perkins Building, Tacoma 2, Washington
- Plan 104 — Wesley R. Budd, Architect
1849 Yuma Street, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Plan 105 — Ormond R. Bean, Architect
Fenton Building, Portland, Oregon
- Plan 106 — William A. Johnson, Architect
1st National Bank Building, Everett, Washington
- Plan 107 — John I. Mattson, Architect
1331 3rd Avenue Building, Seattle, Washington
- Plan 108 — Seth M. Fulcher, Architect
13044 6th NW, Seattle, Washington
- Plan 109 — Joseph F. Moodie, Architect
Box 472, Mercer Island, Washington
- Plan 110 — Bassetti and Morse, Architects
1621 Boren Avenue, Seattle, Washington
- Plan 111 — Victor Stainbrueck, Architect
221 33rd, Seattle, Washington
- Plan 112 — Lawrence B. Rica, Architect
Longview, Washington
- Plan 113 — Ralph Penbrst, Architect
2022 N. Fifth Avenue, Portland 12, Oregon
- Plan 114 — T. F. Hargis, Jr., Architect
432 Miller Building, Yakima, Washington
- Plan 115 — Richard L. Taylor, Architect
556 3rd Avenue EN, Kalispell, Montana
- Plan 116 — John C. Lindahl, Architect
P.O. Box 211, Bellevue, Washington
- Plan 117 — Lowell V. Casey, Architect
905 2nd Avenue Building, Seattle 4, Washington
- Plan 118 — Ted La Course, Designer
11743 Fremont Avenue, Seattle 33, Washington
- Plan 119 — Tennyis F. Bellamy, Architect
10019 Radford Street, Seattle, Washington
- Plan 120 — Lawrence and Hazen, Architects
3720 West Willow, Seattle 6, Washington
- Plan 121 — Paul K. Evans, Architect
246 E. 1st Street rear, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Plan 122 — Paul K. Evans, Architect
246 E. 1st Street rear, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Plan 123 — Lawrence and Hazen, Architects
3720 West Willow, Seattle 6, Washington
- Plan 124 — Lowell V. Casey, Architect
905 2nd Avenue Building, Seattle 4, Washington
- Plan 125 — Tennyis F. Bellamy, Architect
10019 Radford Street, Seattle, Washington
- Plan 126 — Karl L. Krusmark, Architect
1st Security Bank Building, Brigham, Utah
- Plan 127 — Glenn Stanton, Architect
500 Concord Building, Portland 4, Oregon
- Plan 128 — Clauson and Norris, Architects
610 Willamette Street, Eugene, Oregon
- Plan 129 — William J. Monroe, Jr., Architect
3707 S. 32nd West, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Plan 130 — George E. Moore, Designer
Portland, Oregon
- Plan 131 — Ross W. Copeland, Architect
604 Lyon Building, Seattle 4, Washington
- Plan 132 — Wesley R. Budd, Architect
1849 Yuma Street, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Plan 133 — Victor L. Wulff, Architect
202 Great Northwest Life Building, Spokane 6, Washington
- Plan 134 — Robert A. Miller, Architect
Stock Exchange Building, Portland, Oregon
- Plan 135 — W. A. Wollander, Designer
Tacoma, Washington
- Plan 136 — Joseph F. Moodie, Designer
Box 472, Mercer Island, Washington
- Plan 137 — Morgan H. Hartford, Architect
1205 SW 18th Street, Portland 5, Oregon
- Plan 138 — Jesse M. Warren, Architect
Seattle, Washington
- Plan 139 — A. E. Hennessy, Architect
7002 Seward Park Avenue, Seattle 8, Washington

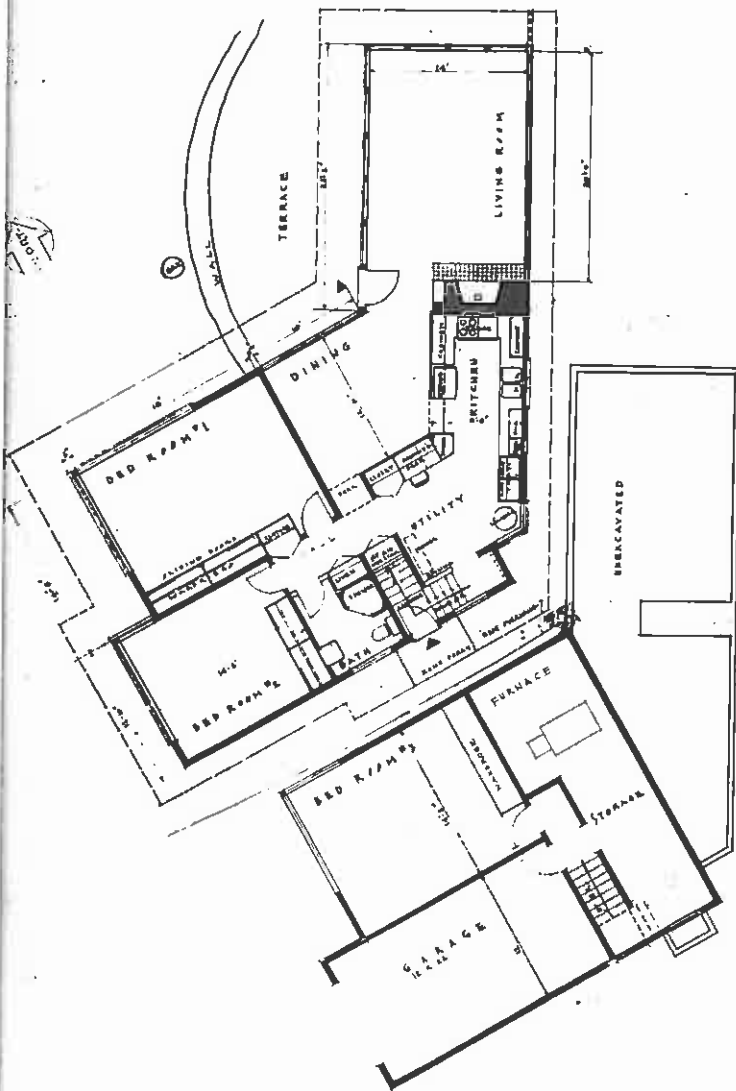
Plan 139

A. E. HENNESSY
Architect



An Oregon Ranch House for a Bachelor Farmer

Living area:
1400 sq. ft.



It is often said that the kitchen should be the most pleasant room in the house. Here is a design that goes one better. It makes the utility room the focus of activity in the house, as the builder-owner is a farmer, and practically all his activities center around this area of his home.

As can be seen by a glance at the floor plan, although the front of the house is well developed from the standpoint of view, outdoor terraces and orientation, it is in reality the back of the house — the most difficult to reach, that is, in so far as access to the house is concerned. It was planned that way because the owner always enters at the rear where he stores work clothes and makes out his daily reports. This is an excellent example of modern planning; a case where the form of the plan is dependent on its function.

Although the architect has made complete concrete form drawings and floor, wall and roof framing plans and details, he is not supervising the building. The owner will build the house himself, making all material and equipment purchases from loose specifications furnished by the architect.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

CONSTRUCTION—Frame
EXTERIOR SURFACE—Board and batten
ROOF—Handsplit shakes
FIREPLACE—Heatilator
FLOORS—Plywood with asphalt tile over
HEATING—Forced air

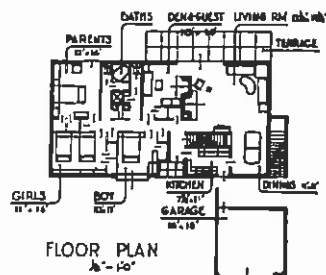


PLANNED FOR SOLAR HEAT

Plan 140

MORGAN H. HARTFORD

Architect



Living area:
1700 sq. ft.

So that it will benefit from the sun's heat, Architect Hartford has given his house large areas of glass and oriented it toward the sun. This will be of the greatest advantage

during the mild seasons. When the weather is more severe, either radiant heating or a conventional type can be employed.

The interior arrangement is coordinated with landscaping to provide distinct separation of the approach area, service yard and the garden. All the major rooms have a pleasant garden outlook, and the master bedroom has a secluded sun terrace. There is a combination den-guest room adjacent to the living room and garden. Note the privacy achieved by the entrance hall, and the arrangement of bathroom fixtures for multiple use. The simple rectangular plan and partition line-up offer definite possibilities for the use of prefabrication.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE

FOUNDATION—Concrete
 CONSTRUCTION—Brick veneer
 ROOF—Composition
 TERRACE AND WALKS—Brick
 FLOORS—Oak
 INTERIOR WOODWORK—Fir
 INTERIOR FINISH—Plaster
 INSULATION—Loose fill
 SCREENS—Aluminum
 KITCHEN—All electric
 LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT—Automatic

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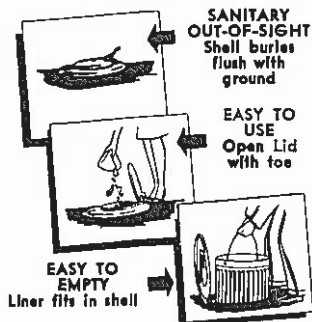


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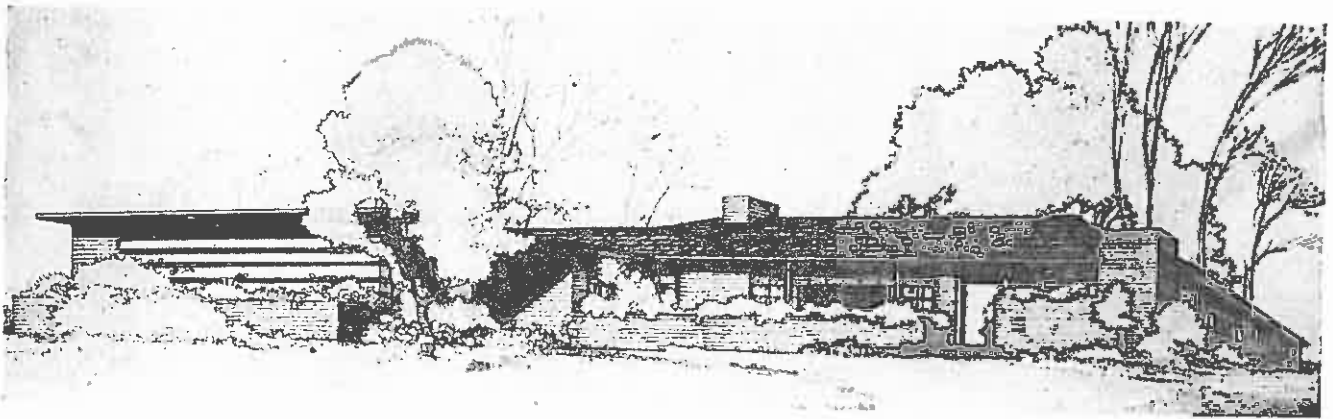
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CALIFORNIA HOMES

The houses which have been built in the Western United States during the last decade have made an impression that is being felt around the world. For this reason, and being of the opinion that a good house-building idea, regardless of the section in which it is produced, is worth repeating, the Editors of the CALIFORNIA BOOK OF HOMES have selected the plans on the following pages for your review. In this group of houses is found an excellent cross-section of contemporary California architecture.



Plan D-43 Pasadena

R. H. AINSWORTH, *Architect*

This house is an excellent example of the interesting effects which can be attained when form and structural elements complement one another. Here, the horizontal pattern of the concrete block construction enhances the spacious appearance of the house and blends smoothly with the red cedar shakes of the roof. Lightweight concrete masonry is used for both the exterior walls and partitions; as it is self-insulated, the wall-block serves as insulation in the latter. Rock wool is used for insulation in the roof. The exterior finish is a tinted brush coating; the interior wall block is painted. Floors are double concrete slab with waterproof membrane between.

