CHANCELLOR BUCHTEL'S BUNGALOW

BUNGALOW FOR DR. F. H. H. ROBERTS, DENVER, COLO.
POSSIBILITIES OF THE MANENT DWELLING.

Such is the force of association that the suggestion conveyed to most people by the word "bungalow," in its application to other than tropical countries, is simply that of a lodge in either mountains or forest, picturesquely rough in plan and furnishings and adapted only to the camp-life of a summer vacation. This is true of the typical bungalow, but it is not the whole truth. What is as yet realized by comparatively few are its possibilities for health and comfort when used as a permanent dwelling, and yet no house can be planned that gives, summer and winter alike, so much space, air and sunlight with so little cost and care. In warm climates, where it is possible to be comfortable out-of-doors at all times of the year, the bungalow is high in favor, and now its adaptability to colder climates is beginning to be demonstrated.

The secret of its charm and convenience is the double construction, which, while providing a compact arrangement of the center or body of the house, gives to each of the principal rooms its complement in a large, pleasant, veranda which can be opened or screened with wire netting for a summer living or working room, or enclosed with glass like a sun parlor in winter. Nothing could be pleasanter or more healthful than one of these outdoor rooms protected by glass from draughts, yet open to all the sunshine there is. A fireplace is as delightful in a sun parlor as it is in the living-room indoors, and may easily be connected with the same chimney, or a large register will often give all the additional warmth necessary to make one of these glassed-in veranda rooms comfortable in all but the severest weather. Even a winter sun, striking upon the glass of many windows, gives a wonderful amount of warmth to a veranda that is closed in from the wind, and a very little additional heat will make a most cheerful and comfortable living-room on sunny days. This does not necessarily mean an extravagant coal bill, as the compact arrangement of the inner rooms and the free communication between them make a bungalow so easy to heat that it usually requires much less coal than a house having an equal number of rooms and the conventional separations by partitions.

While all bungalows are the same in idea and general plan, there are many minor variations that give to each building its own individuality, as is shown by the illustrations and floor plans published with this article. The bungalow built for Chancellor Buchtel shows an exterior that is especially attractive, with its low, widely overhanging roof, supported by massive brackets, and its arrangement of windows and verandas. In all the bungalows shown here the foundation is of stone or of large blocks of concrete, the first story of cement and the gables and roof of shingles. This not only gives an interesting variation of material, but also the possibility of endless color combinations in the tinting of the cement and the staining or oiling of the shingles.

In interior arrangement the Buchtel bungalow is roomy and convenient. The entry from the front porch is merely a small vestibule, with a coat closet built

BUNGALOW AS A PER-
in three divisions, the living-room proper, which is planned on simple, square lines, and the den and veranda which open from it like two large recesses. The ceiling of the living-room is heavily beamed, and the principal structural feature is the fireplace, flanked by two bookcases, which occupies all of the rear end of the room. All of the rest is very simple, a feeling of effect comes naturally with the flower-boxes, hanging pots and vines that seem to belong to a veranda.

The dining-room also has a veranda that is used as a summer dining-room, and can be glassed in and heated for winter use if desired. In the west or south, or on mild sunny days in even our eastern climate, the outdoor dining-room would
POSSIBILITIES OF THE BUNGALOW

be found as delightful in winter as in summer. The porch that adjoins the kitchen is used as an outdoor kitchen in summer and as a cool room in winter.

One of the chambers is on the first floor, and the second floor is divided into four more, grouped around the central hall and each having its veranda. The balcony chamber at the rear of the house is the attractive point on this floor, as it is really a sun room, one end and part of the side being made completely of glass. Plenty of closet room is provided on both floors, as well as bath and lavatories.

The other two bungalows illustrated differ slightly in outward appearance, although the building materials used and the main features of the construction are the same. With a few minor differences, the floor plans also are the same. In both, the large, wide verandas, all arranged for closing in if desired, and the very broad windows, planned to let in the greatest possible amount of air and light, are the principal features. The
POSSIBILITIES OF THE BUNGALOW

Entry and hall are planned as in the Buchtel bungalow, but, instead of a living-room that extends the whole length of the house, with the fireplace at the end, the living-room in these bungalows is square, with the fireplace opposite the entrance. The rear room is so designed that it may be used either as a bedroom or a library, as desired, and is an entirely separate room instead of a recess. To make up for this lessening of space in the inner room, the sun room outside extends to the full depth of the house. The arrangement of the dining-room and dining porch is the same. Built-in features, such as bookcases, china-closets, kitchen and pantry cabinets and bins, etc., are made a feature in both bungalows, and add much to the attractiveness as well as to the interest of the interior. In spite of the open arrangement of the rooms, the double doors between kitchen and dining-room, and the pantry between, completely shut off all odors of cooking from the rest of the house. The basement is excavated to allow for the furnace, fuel bins and cold-air duct, and is floored with cement.

In a bungalow, the woodwork is usually massive in form and very plain. The native woods, in a natural finish or slightly stained, are most suitable, and the furniture should be plain. The indoor and outdoor rooms are so closely connected that the scheme of furnishing should be much the same for both. Oak or wicker furniture, with Indian rugs on a hardwood floor, and walls in rough plaster, seem most in keeping with the character of the building. In summer, when the glass sashes are not needed on the verandas, it is pleasant to have the strong sunlight tempered by Japanese rolling screens, which can so easily be adjusted to admit any desired amount of light. In some climates, it is necessary to
SCREEN IN ALL VERANDAS WITH WIRE NETTING, IN ORDER TO HAVE ANY COMFORT IN USING THEM AS LIVING-ROOMS, BUT WHERE SUCH A PRECAUTION IS NOT NEEDED, IT IS MUCH PLEASANTER TO LEAVE THEM OPEN. THE DINING VERANDA, THOUGH, USUALLY NEEDS THE SCREENING IN ANY CLIMATE.

THE CHARACTER OF A BUNGALOW IS RUGGED, BUT NOTHING PREVENTS IT FROM BEING BOTH FACTORY IN A LIVING PLACE AS ANY CONFUSION BETWEEN THE SCHEME OF ARCHITECTURE AND THE SCHEME OF FURNISHING; THUS THE ENTIRE ORIGINAL IDEA OF THE BUNGALOW COULD BE SWAMPED OR AT LEAST PARTLY LOST BY ORNATE EFFECTS IN FURNITURE OR DECORATION.

BY SIMPLE FURNITURE IS NEVER MEANT FURNITURE THAT IS CARELESSLY PUT TOGETHER AND COARSELy FINISHED. THE SIMPLICITY BEAUTIFUL AND COMFORTABLE AS A HOME. ITS USES ARE FAR FROM BEING LIMITED TO A SUMMER CAMP OR HUNTING LODGE, AND ITS GROWING POPULARITY AS A DESIRABLE PLAN FOR A DWELLING WILL GO FAR TOWARD THE SOLUTION OF THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM WHICH IS BEING FOUND SO SERIOUS IN THE ELABORATE, CONVENTIONALLY-ARRANGED HOME.

THE UNDERLYING IDEA ALL THROUGH THE BUILDING AND FITTING UP OF THE AMERICAN BUNGALOW IS COMFORT IN SIMPLICITY. NOW, NOTHING CAN BE SO PERMANENTLY UNSATISFACTORY AS IT IS HARMONY OF COLOR OR OF APPROPRIATENESS. AND TO HAVE A RESTFUL HOME, THE FURNITURE MUST BE IN HARMONY WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE ARCHITECTURE.