A CHARMING AND INEXPENSIVE COTTAGE IN THE BUNGALOW STYLE: BY HELEN LUKENS GAUT

HERE is yet another bungalow from the land of bungalows,—southern California. It was designed by Mr. Charles E. Shattuck, a Los Angeles architect, and was built in that city. It is a plan that may easily be adapted to the requirements of an Eastern climate, especially as it is carefully finished in every detail, being meant for a permanent dwelling instead of a summer camp or vacation home. Like most California houses it is built of wood, and the red brick used for the chimney and the pillars of the pergola blends well with the warm brown tones of the timbers and shingles.

The plan is admirable in the regard for convenience and comfort shown in the arrangement of the rooms, and in the economy of space that gives a larger amount of room than would seem possible within the limits of a small house. The house itself seems really larger than it is, because, being all on one floor, it is long and wide in proportion to its height, and the low-pitched, wide-eaved roof has a splendid straight sweep giving the effect as well as the actuality of shelter.

By a rather unusual arrangement, the big outside chimney is at the front of the house, and the entrance from the street to the recessed porch, which runs partly down the side, is at the corner. Beyond this there is a good-sized porte-cochère, sheltered by a pergola supported upon massive square brick pillars that taper slightly toward the top. Both roof and walls of the bungalow are covered with shingles, left unpainted so that they may take on the delightful tones of silvery gray and brown that only the

LOOKING THROUGH THE PERGOLA PORTE COCHÈRE.

weather can give. The foundation is entirely hidden by shrubs and flowers that grow close to the walls, and the woodbine that partially covers the chimney softens the severity of its straight lines. Between the pillars of the porte-cochère are heavy iron chains, which have been allowed to rust to a rich golden brown color, and be-
but is now used for a cushioned recess. Bookcases with wooden doors extend across the entire end of the room, and a line of latticed windows fills the space between these cabinets and the plate rail that runs just below the plaster frieze. More bookcases with leaded glass doors extend up the side of the room to the corner of the recess. On either side of the fireplace are two large windows, so that the room is amply lighted.

A small hall with a built-in seat connects the living room with the dining room, and also with the rear hall which affords a means of communication to the bedrooms and the bath. The treatment of the dining room differs only in minor details from that of the living room. A high wainscot has panels of dark brown leather paper, divided with four-inch stiles set eighteen inches apart. This wainscot is topped with a wide plate rail, and the wall above is tinted to a soft tone of light buff. The ceiling, like that of the living room, is spanned with beams, and the plaster panels between are tinted to the same color as the walls. All the furniture in the dining room is of cedar, and was specially designed by
the owner to express his own ideas.

The two bedrooms, with the bathroom between and the screened sleeping porch, are at the rear of the house. A small room for the servant opens off the kitchen, which is equipped with all modern conveniences. As the bungalow was built, it would be suitable for any climate, as it has hot and cold water, electric lights, a good cellar, furnace and all the other comforts that are required in the East, but are more or less optional in the mild California climate. The approximate cost in Los Angeles, where the house was built, was, including fences, woodshed and cement walks, $3,500. It would probably cost more to build a bungalow of this size and design in any part of the East, as the vicinity of Los Angeles than it is in the neighborhood of New York or Boston, for example. Of course, much would depend upon the attitude of the owner toward the work, as this materially affects the cost of building a dwelling. If he gave the matter his personal attention, hired his men in the most economical way, and saw to it that he obtained his building materials at the lowest possible cost, the price of the house would be considerably less than the estimate given by the average contractor. A great deal of difference also arises from the kind of materials used. If an expensive hardwood is chosen for the interior woodwork, the price goes up instantly. Fortunately, beautiful effects can be obtained by the right use of comparatively inexpensive native woods, and if the owner has sufficient skill in the treatment of wood to finish the woodwork of both exterior and interior himself, one considerable item of expense will be lopped off in the beginning. A house finished, like this one, in redwood costs comparatively little in California, where this beautiful wood is abundant, easily obtained and not at all expensive. If the house were built in the East, it might the cost of labor and FLOOR PLAN OF BUNGALOW. be done in quite as economical a way by the building materials is considerably less in use of some wood native to the locality.