A SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW: INEXPENSIVE, COMFORTABLE AND ATTRACTIVE: BY CHARLES ALMA BYERS

The time seems now to have come when a man of comparatively meager financial supply need be no longer without a home, comfortable and artistic, in which to shelter himself and his family. The six-room bungalow herein illustrated is not only pleasant in its structural lines, but it affords ample space in which to move about, and is planned so as to make housekeeping as simple a matter as feasible. It was built at a cost of only $3,200.

It is distinctively a California bungalow, although of comparatively new interpretation. Its lines, those most suitable for a city home, are straight and regular, simple and dignified. The almost flat roof has at its eaves and gables a broad projection of nearly three feet, its sweep giving to the bungalow an appearance of much greater length and size than it actually possesses. The siding is of redwood shakes, showing about 12 inches of their length; the framing and finishing timbers of Oregon pine and the porch pillars and other masonry work of concrete. Cement forms the floor of the porch, the steps, as well as the paths about the house. The pillars, with their projecting copings, are of massive proportions and are responsible to an extent for the substantial look of this bungalow.

SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW BUILT FOR MR. J. S. CLARK IN LOS ANGELES: HAROLD BOWLES, ARCHITECT.

The arrangement of the front porch may be regarded as a strong point of the exterior. At one end it is enclosed with glass, converting it virtually into a small sunroom, the enclosure being created by a series of casement windows, each one capable of opening when a free circulation of air is desired. The unusual lighting device for the porch is noticed in a modernized Japanese lantern, set on a low pedestal-like pillar, standing at one side of the entrance steps.

The exterior of the house pleases by its apparent strength of construction and its attractiveness is heightened by its color scheme. The roof, a sort of asbestos composition, is white, as is also the concrete and cement work, while the siding and other woodwork are stained in rich brown, causing the whole structure to stand out effectively from the background of green afforded by a line of eucalyptus trees.

In its floor plan this bungalow is particularly commended on account of its convenience, its openness and its built-in furniture. Passing through the front door into the living room it is seen that a screened breakfast room lies beyond, so-called French doors intervening between the two rooms. At the left of the living room is placed the dining room, entered by way of sliding doors, while directly at its rear is a kitchen including as accessories a small pantry and the customary screened porch. At the right side of the living room are located two bedrooms, each with a good-sized...
Indeed, the coloring of the room has been commended as more than usually effective.

A large well-built-in sideboard marks the dining room, also a commodious window-seat, the top of which is on hinges, in which instance it discloses an appreciable space for storing away various articles. Chocolate-colored leather is used to panel the room to a height of 4 feet, above which a rail is run for holding plates. The upper part of the walls and ceiling, likewise the floor and trim, have been subjected to the same treatment as those of the living room. An ingenious lighting of the room is contrived by art lights concealed in the four corners of the ceiling beams, besides the usual drop light is suspended from the center.

The den, while small, makes a direct appeal to members of the family caring for informality and absolute comfort. It is here that letters are written, there being a built-in desk in one corner, and books read, two bookcases showing against the closet, a bathroom supplied with medicine chest and linen closet and the den, the latter connecting with the living room by a broad arch.

A feature not to be overlooked in this plan is the short hall which leads from the end of the living room and connects the two bedrooms with the bathroom. It can be shut off by means of a door so that this section of the bungalow has complete privacy.

Regarding the principal features of the living room, the fireplace first attracts attention since it is large and occupies a sort of Dutch nook in one corner of the room. Its hearth and mantel are of brown tile, while the shelf above is of wood, severe and plain in treatment. Small built-in seats at either end of the fireplace add much to its welcoming sentiment. The room is finished in slash-grain Oregon pine made to look like fumed oak. The floor is also of oak. To hold the room in harmony, the walls, which are of plaster, are tinted a light chocolate brown, the ceiling running off into a delicate buff.
The most unique feature of the den, however, is the so-called disappearing bed. This bit of furniture is concealed in the wall between the den and the enclosed end of the front porch, and is so arranged that it can be rolled either into the den or out on the porch. When not in use for sleeping it looks simply like an innocent couch, both from the porch side and that of the den. The finish of the den is similar to that of the living and dining rooms. French doors form for it the means of passing out onto the porch.

Another room of especial service in this bungalow is the small, screened breakfast room, useful as well for irregular lunches, a sewing room, or in case of emergency an ideal open-air sleeping room. In

The kitchen, beside the usual cupboards and closets, is supplied with a draught cooler and a hood for the range. It has the same white enamel finish as the bath and bedrooms.

Although this six-room bungalow is located in a mild climate, where it cannot help but gain much benefit from its porches, its numerous windows and French doors, admitting floods of sunshine and warm, sweet air, it is equipped with a basement furnace, and is in every way so up-to-date in its arrangements that its plan should be feasible in a much colder locality. It was designed and built by Harold H. Bowles, an archi-
THE THATCH-SHINGLE ROOF

THERE is nothing quite so picturesque for the rural type of dwelling as the old-style thatched roof. Poets have sung of it, and to homesick hearts it seems to embody all that the word home implies. The long sweeping lines and the soft, thick masses entailed by the construction of this form of roof all seem to create the feeling that makes a house really homelike.

Yet, in spite of the charm and picturesque-ness of this form of roofing and the lovable feeling it conveys, most modern architects have found it impracticable for houses that must be safeguarded from insect enemies as well as from the elements. Nowadays sanitation is one of the first important questions to be considered in building, and the picturesque thatched roof has, alas, fallen short of present-day demands in this respect. Insects and vermin are not to infest the straw or reed, and it is difficult always to keep such a roof water-tight.

From the inspiration of the thatched roof has been perfected, however, a modern form of roofing that is quite as picturesque in its lines and yet wholly meets the requirements of modern sanitation.

The material used is shingle, laid so as to resemble the soft, thick thatch of straw, and all the charm of the long sweeping roof lines and the soft rounded edges over the eaves and dormers has been captured in this new medium.

We are showing in this number two views of a house planned by Messrs. Albro & Lindeburg, on pages 24 and 25, in which they use the thatch-shingle roof. It is absolutely as sanitary as any other method of laying shingle and quite water-tight and durable.

This seems a long step in the direction of achieving picturesque roof lines for modern American homes. In the search for durability and sanitation we have apparently run the gamut of all that is ugly, and it is high time that some old-fashioned picturesque-ness were woven in with the good qualities of modern board-of-health requirements.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION: ITS POSSIBILITIES OF STRENGTH AND BEAUTY

Concrete, like most building materials, has played an important part in the architectural history of the nations. Of course, many of the present forms of concrete construction are the product of modern discovery and experiment, but concrete itself has been used for many centuries. Its composition has varied according to the materials available in different localities—broken stone, fragments of brick, pottery, gravel and sand—the ingredients held together by being mixed with lime, cement, asphaltum or other binding substances.

Concrete was used by the Romans more extensively than any other material. Remains of their massive construction still exist in the form of foundations of large temples, palaces and baths, domes, arches and vaultings. Concrete also formed the core or interior portion of nearly all the brick-faced walls of ancient Rome.

Europe has many other examples that testify to the strength and durability of this material. "In the forest of Fontainebleau," writes F. E. Kidder, "there are three miles of continuous arches, some of them fifty feet high, part of an aqueduct constructed of concrete and formed in a single structure without joint or seam. A Gothic church at Vezinet, near Paris, that has a spire 130 feet high, is a monolith of concrete. The lighthouse at Port Said is another, 180 feet in height."

"The breakwaters at Port Said, Marseille, Dover and other important ports, are formed of immense blocks of concrete. The water pipes and aqueduct at Nice and the Paris sewers are also notable modern constructions of the same material."

"In England and France thousands of dwellings have been built of concrete, in place of brick and stone. Many of these are now standing, after more than half a century, without the least sign of decay."

As to this country, Mr. Kidder says: "The architects, engineers and capitalists of the United States appear to have been the most timid of those of all civilized nations to avail themselves of the value of concrete as a building material, and it is only since the year 1885 that it has been used to any extent in the construction of