



# BUNGALOW MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1914

## Table of Contents



Frontispiece .....	2
This Months Supplement Bungalow (Jud Yoho, Architect) .....	3
Excellent Type and Detail.....	10
A Beauty from the South.....	15
Two Views of a Swiss Chalet in California.....	22
Two Clever Small Bungalows.....	24
Six New Specimens from California.....	29
Defending the Bungalow .....	36
A New Bungalow Mail Box.....	44
An Early Bungalow of the Forest.....	45
My Bungalow My Castle .....	49
With Outlook from Front and Rear.....	55
For the Amateur Craftsman.....	61
Bungalow Lawn and Garden .....	64
Specification and Bill of Material.....	65

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# Bungalow Magazine

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An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Devoted Exclusively  
to Artistic Bungalow Homes

D. E. HOOKER, Editor

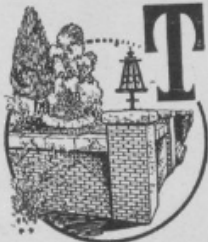
Vol. 3

JANUARY, 1914

No. 1

## This Month's Supplement Bungalow

*Jud Yoho, Architect, Seattle*



**T**HE subject of the full set of plans which accompany this issue, is a bungalow erected according to the designs of the well-known bungalow architect, Jud Yoho, of Seattle.

This fine structure is erected on a plot of ground fifty feet wide by some hundred feet deep, and as the lot is well above the sidewalk and the building itself is close to sixty-four feet from the porch steps to the rear, there is little left of the lot for garden in the front and the yard at the rear. The locality of the building, is however, such that there appears to be ample grounds, and, in fact there is. In different parts of Seattle there are parks—there are, indeed, numbers of parks and park platting systems; and this all lends itself to the most enchanting disposition and design of the bungalow. The bungalow here described is located in such a park section, and in very fact the lot upon which this building stands contains several grand fir trees, real aborigines of the old forest that stood on this spot. For here in the old days were the mammoth firs, and spruce, and cedar, and hemlock, a grand forest which imbibed the dews of the Pacific—all Western Washington has been for fifty years the scene of active logging operations, but the forest even yet seems not to be touched—there is yet great upland and mountain forest as primitive as before the white pioneers came.

The outlook has much to do with the happy appearance of this bungalow, and the bungalow's design, per contra, was much

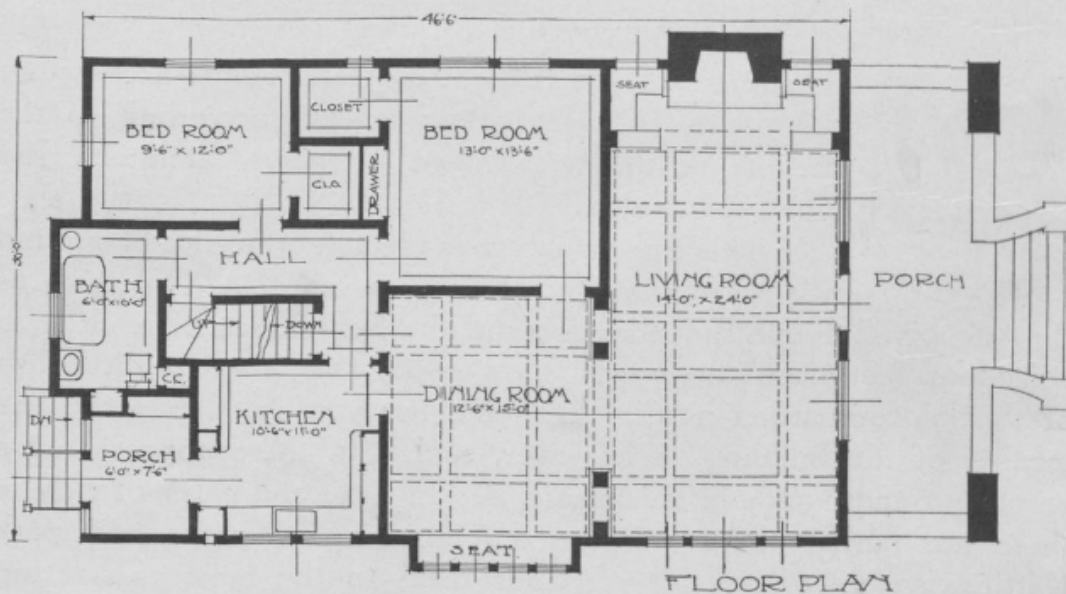


## BUNGALOW MAGAZINE

actuated by the locality. It is not too much to say that when next summer's growth of plant and flower adorns this bungalow it will be one of the prettiest in the west.

First let us study the plan. The short flight of steps from the lawn to the porch is eight feet in width. The days of the narrow flight of entrance steps is gone, as far as the bungalow proper is concerned; the wide step lends itself to heavy detail, whereas the narrow, "cozy" step must have with it other "cozy" detail, and all must be designed in accord therewith. In a word, the modern bungalow steps are not the "cottage" steps of old.

Here also is an extremely wide porch—nine feet from the face



of the front wall to the outside of the porch wall; and this porch extends from wall to wall, clear across the width. The stretch of this porch now provides for the long arch type of front, and this is the conspicuous feature of the elevation.

We now step within the house. The great door is provided with the usual fly screen, of heavy type, with special screen door latch. This main entrance door is placed in the center, and is of good width, three-and-one-half feet, by seven feet in height, and in thickness one-and-three-quarters inches. On each side of this front door are large windows, the glass being American polished plate, and the individual lights being sixty inches in width by fifty-

## THIS MONTH'S SUPPLEMENT BUNGALOW

seven inches in height. These, you would say, make fine windows, and indeed, they do; a beautiful view is to be had from all the windows of the front and the left side of the house (the front, by the way, facing east towards the Cascade Mountains), and this fact is well considered in the provision of fine windows; all the view window glass in the living room is plate. The living room is a magnificent room, occupying the full width of the house, and including the ingle-nook being thirty feet long; the width of the living room is fifteen feet. The ceiling of this room is richly beamed, and exquisite electric fixtures are suspended from two outlets centered in the panels. The fireplace scheme is a genuine ingle-nook, "encased" as it were with beam overhead and its own special treatment, and having cozy corner seats to right and left and art glass windows above. This fireplace chimney carries also the flue from the heating plant in the basement.

Now the living room is directly open to the dining room, so that here again the principle of the largeness and spaciousness obtained by this method is followed. The dining room is approximately thirteen-and-one-half feet by sixteen feet in size, and has a large square bay window occupied by a seat, and under the seat is the cold-air inlet for the furnace. This cold-air inlet serves to extract the cold air from the house when the furnace is first started up each day, and the house becoming rapidly warm in this manner the cold-air inlet is closed and thereafter fresh cold air is taken into the furnace from the exterior—this will explain to the uninitiated the reason of the cold-air inlet being also in the house itself as well as on the outside wall. The dining room has also a beam ceiling with a center electric pendant fixture.

A very good arrangement of the floor plan is seen in the hall which is entered from the dining room or from the bedroom which adjoins the dining room, and which gives access to stairs going down to the basement, up to the attic, and also to the bathroom and the rear bedroom. There is no waste space in this arrangement—in fact it could scarcely be better, the hall also having, of course, a door to the kitchen. It is seldom one sees a plan which places the rear hall in such a handy manner to the larger number of units of the floor plan. This hall, too, though not on the outside wall, need not be without light, as an effective method of lighting



## BUNGALOW MAGAZINE

is had by a glass panel (opaque glass) in a door; oftenest, however, the bedroom door may be open, when the hall is flooded with light and also has the benefit of the bedroom windows for ventilation.

Coming now to the bedrooms, two in number. The larger bedroom is thirteen feet by thirteen-and-one-half feet between walls. A large closet is on the outside wall, five-and-one-half feet by five feet, and the door to this closet has for a panel a full-length bevel plate glass mirror. It is to be remarked also, that this closet has an outside window—always a very desirable thing in a closet. Note also how this window is not placed in the center of the closet, but rather to the front that it may not occupy any space which should be occupied by shelves—these little features of good design are instructive to the novice or the amateur bungalow builder. Another feature of this bedroom is the clever location of the large windows—it is possible in this bedroom to set the bed in any of two or even three positions, and comfortably; the bed may be set at an angle in a corner, or against either of the two inside walls. Many architects will not put their "O. K." on a bedroom unless the housewife can place the bed in at least two positions, since in the majority of housewives' minds is always the desire to have things "different"—to "change around." It will be noted that a cold-air outlet is provided in the bedroom also, this assisting to the "quick change" of air.

The lesser bedroom is roughly ten feet by twelve feet in dimensions, and this room also has a large closet. The closet in this case it will be noted, is furnished with a set of drawers built-in at the rear of the "little room." This bedroom has two windows, one on each wall, and it should be stated that it is always desirable to furnish a corner bedroom with a window on each of the walls. A clever scheme for the larger bedroom is old rose and soft whitish cream tints for the walls and ceilings, and white enamel for the woodwork. The smaller bedroom a ceiling of white, and walls of quiet blue, the woodwork again in white enamel.

The bathroom is of very liberal size, being about six feet by ten feet in the clear. The cupboard, or "medicine case" as it is commonly called, is cleverly set alongside the kitchen porch cupboard. The boiler is placed in the bathroom here, and when treated in white is not an obtrusive piece of furniture in a bathroom in

## THIS MONTH'S SUPPLEMENT BUNGALOW



Photo by Webster &amp; Stevens.

This Month's Supplement—Several Real Aborigines of the Forest on This Lot

which everything is white. While looking at the floor plan of this bathroom it will be noted that in one corner is a door leading to a clothes chute, this chute being an excellent way of getting the linen to the laundry tubs in the basement.

In considering the kitchen the "kitchen-porch" feature must be included. Here we have a kitchen and what might be termed a "rough kitchen" or a "kitchen porch" adjoining, this kitchen porch being completely an exterior member of the house, and being screened in on all sides with fine wire screen. A large cupboard is placed, as part of the equipment of this exterior porch against the interior wall. The kitchen itself is liberally equipped. There are two large cupboards, a broom closet, a cooler, and the large sink and drainboard. Both cupboards are provided with work table and with bins, and all the other conveniences.

This bungalow, though not showing in the exterior any particular earmarks of being a two-story structure, has, in fact a very spacy upstairs. The stair leading to the second floor, which is really an attic, is three-and-one-half feet wide—a very liberal

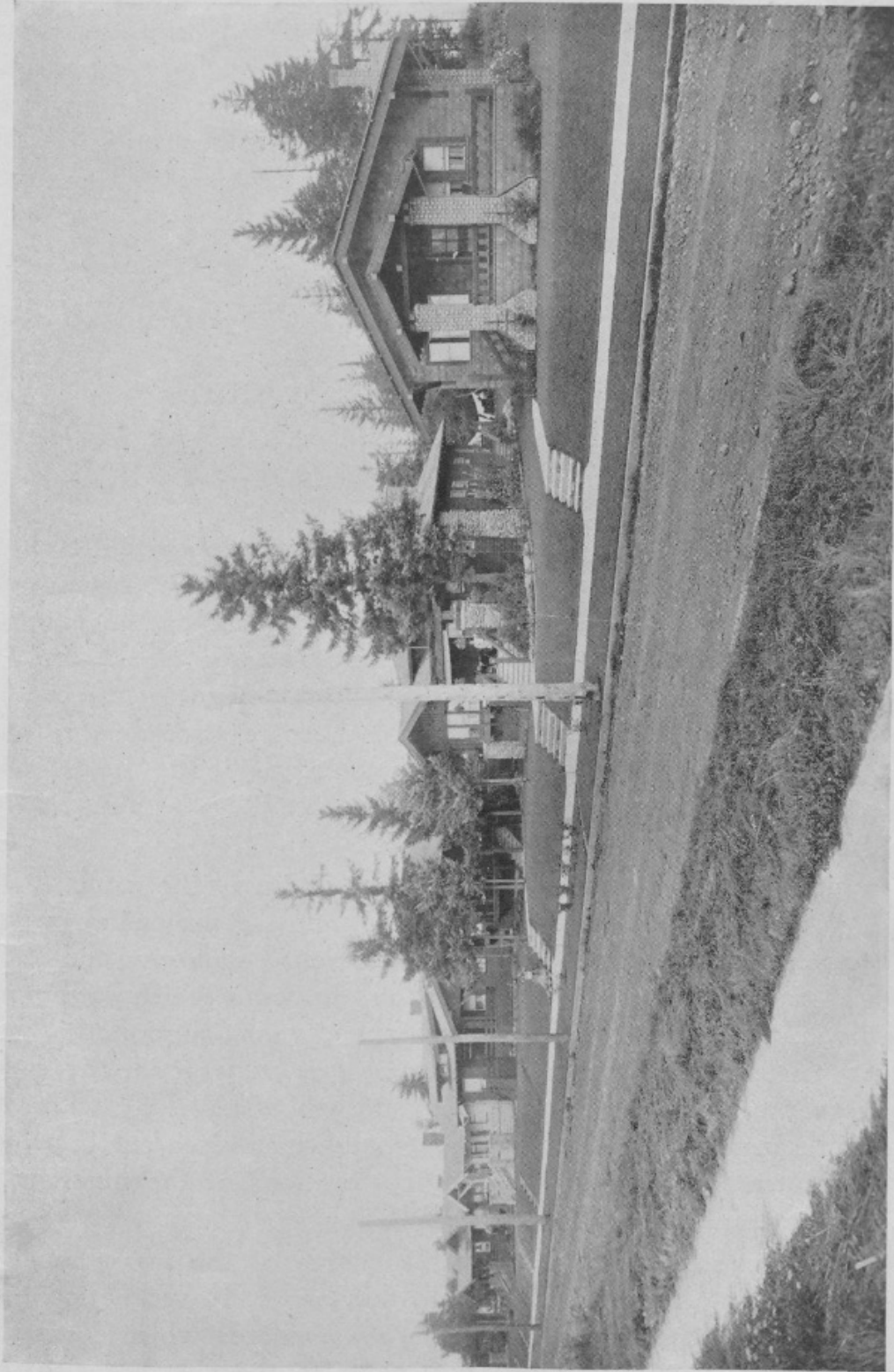


stair. One great room, a bedroom, with four large closets, and a fine sleeping porch constitutes the floor-plan of this attic. The large bedroom, extending clear across the side of the house, and directly centered under the ridge, makes a magnificent room. Would not such a room as this, with big windows in each end, treated with liberal bungalow art, and with the ceiling all raftered to the ridge, make a grand room? This is thrown out as a suggestion—occasionally one sees a treatment of this kind, but it is rare. The sleeping porch is nicely designed, with an inset center window group, and two small windows at each side of this group, underneath each of the latter a little seat.

The basement plan of this bungalow is worked up with somewhat more completeness than the usual bungalow. Here we see a fruit room, walled-in and cool, a large coal bin, a complete furnace system, laundry tubs. The entire floor area is basement.

The exterior of this bungalow is of distinctly utilitarian design, yet is unique and attractive. The long side lines are excellent, and show a boldness and breadth of treatment very handsome and satisfying. The shingles, of red cedar, set alternately two inches and six inches to weather, make the material for the side walls, and the roof is entirely shingles. The clinker brick chimney, it will be noted, tapers from a width of six feet at the ground line to three feet at the top, and this tapering feature makes it unusual and also highly attractive. The arches of the front porch work are done in cement stucco worked on metal lath. In connection with exterior cement work on metal lath, it is a good plan to use only that metal lath which will withstand the action of the elements. This metal lath may be either galvanized steel or what is known as Sherardized. American Ingot Iron lath is also excellent, this being an iron lath of pure iron, and is guaranteed to withstand corroding influences. If galvanized steel is used then be sure and order the kind which has been galvanized after the steel has been stamped—some laths are galvanized in the sheet and afterwards cut, the cut edges therefore not being galvanized at all; this lath is no more efficient against corrosion than the ordinary steel lath.

The set of plans of this bungalow is one of the most complete we have been able to present, and the design itself is certainly one of the most practical and economical it is possible to produce.



The Science and Art of the Bungalow—There Is no Congestion Here, But Advanced Human Life Is Typified



The full bill of material exactly as ordered for this house, is given on a later page under the department head of "Specifications and Bill of Material." The front cover picture shows the view of this house with the big trees near it, and the engraving and miniature floor plan embodied in this article give further illustration of the design.



## Excellent Type and Detail

*Two Views of a Bungalow in California Which Show Design of a High Order, and Give Many Useful Suggestions.*



THE accompanying two full page photographs show the exterior and an interior view of a bungalow of excellent architecture. Every detail of the exterior of this design has been studied for effect, for the production of an artistic ensemble and for the beauty of each part. The whole effect is exceedingly striking, the low slopes of the roofs, the long reach of the middle roof and the great overhang of all eaves, make that "sweeping" effect so desirable in bungalow work.

Just look for a moment at the composition of the gable of the front porch, where the heavy truss effect and the projecting purlins and ceiling beams with their ornamental "cut" ends give the effect of the "Swiss Chalet." Note there, too, the work which surmounts the brick piers, the timber part of the piers which support the truss effect. The work of the craftsman here is very good, the space between the two heavy upright timbers being "paneled" with two heavy horizontal members, and a perpendicular piece cut in which is perforated in harmony with the perforations of the main gable of the house just behind it.

These perforations in the gable boards of the house make a very pretty note in the work, and as they represent ventilation they are perfectly legitimate design. The wide boards which form this gable end are vertical. The larger gable to the side has also this