
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Frances Perkins, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, *Commissioner (on leave)*

A. F. Hinrichs, *Acting Commissioner*

in cooperation with
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

+

Building Permit Survey

1939

+

VOLUME I

New England Cities

Part I—New England Cities

Part II—Boston, Mass.

Part III—Appendix

+

Prepared by

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

HERMAN B. BYER, *Chief*



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BUILDING PERMIT SURVEY

ABBEE W. TALAMO, *Director*

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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1941.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a study of residential and nonresidential construction and demolition in New England cities for the year 1939, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration.

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

v

PREFACE

The general trend of building construction in cities of the United States has been shown by data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics annually since 1921 in summaries, and monthly since September 1929 in the monthly report entitled "Building Construction." More comprehensive information, however, regarding the characteristics of residential and nonresidential construction and demolitions has been found necessary to meet the needs of those immediately concerned with housing programs, such as local housing authorities, real-estate boards, city planning commissioners, and various other governmental and quasi governmental agencies.

In order to supply such information, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the cooperation of the Work Projects Administration, has conducted a survey of building permits covering the years 1929 through 1939 in cities with a population of 10,000 or more. For new residential construction, data were obtained on the number of family-dwelling units provided in each building for which a permit was issued, the number of rooms per dwelling unit, the permit valuation of each structure, the type of structure, and the type of material used in the exterior walls. Information was also secured regarding the number of units which resulted from additions and alterations to existing structures, and the number of structures and units involved in demolitions. For nonhousekeeping residential and nonresidential construction, the types of structure, the types of exterior material, and the permit valuations were obtained.

This bulletin, the first in a series of nine for the year 1939, presents data for the New England States and includes cities with a population of 25,000 and over, according to the 1930 Census of Population. Similar reports will be issued for each of the other geographic divisions of the United States. The years 1929 to 1935 and 1936 to 1938 are covered in earlier series.

The survey is under the general direction of Herman B. Byer, Chief of the Division of Construction and Public Employment, and under the more immediate supervision of Abbee W. Talamo, Director of the Building Permit Survey. Henry F. Haase, Assistant Director of the project, planned and supervised the tabulation of the information. Lynn K. Finnegan prepared the analysis and arranged the presentation of the data.

Part I
New England Cities

**Building Permit Survey, 1939
Residential and Nonresidential Construction and
Demolition, New England Cities, 1939¹**

Summary

Building permits were issued in 1939 in 54 New England cities² with a population of 25,000 and over for new privately financed residential structures containing 5,720 family-dwelling units. This total of new units was one-fifth higher than that reported in 1938. Frame was the predominant type of exterior construction material specified for the new housing; four-fifths of all the new units were in buildings surfaced with this material. More than three-fourths of the new dwelling units were single-family houses. A large part of the residential construction—more than one-half of the units provided—reported valuations between \$3,500 and \$5,500 per unit.

In addition to the 5,720 units provided in privately financed residential construction, nearly as many (5,580 units) were authorized in United States Housing Authority projects in 5 cities. The majority of these units were in apartment houses. All of the buildings in connection with these projects were of brick.

Additions and alterations to existing structures added 1,860 units to the housing supply in the 54 cities. The net increase in dwelling units is not shown, as complete information on demolitions was not available in every city.

On the basis of dollar volume dormitories were the most important type of nonhousekeeping residential construction and about one-half of the structures demolished were lodging houses.

Total permit valuations for nonresidential construction in 1939 were lower than they were in 1938, but in both years the dollar volume for schools was higher than for any other type of building.

¹ Such discrepancies as appear between the figures in this bulletin and those presented in monthly reports previously released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics arise from varying causes. In some cases early records were incomplete at the time the survey was made. In other cases differences result from the fact that more accurate interpretation was possible on the basis of the detailed information collected by the agents of the Building Permit Survey. In some instances buildings are not erected or demolished after the permit is issued. The Bureau makes no attempt to collect such information in order to adjust the figures.

² The U. S. Census of Population for 1930 was used to determine the size of the cities. In 1930, New England had 56 cities, including the town of Greenwich, Conn., with a population of 25,000 or more. Lewiston, Maine, and Nashua, N. H., are not included in this bulletin because complete data are not available.

In addition to permits issued for private construction, the tables include the value of contracts awarded for Federal, State, and municipal buildings in the cities covered by the report. The data concerning Federal and State buildings are collected by the Bureau from the various Federal and State agencies which have the power to award contracts for building construction.

Residential Construction

Units Added, Converted, and Demolished

Building permits issued in the 54 New England cities indicate that more new family-dwelling units were provided in privately financed buildings in 1939 than in 1938. In table 1, the number of family-dwelling units provided in new buildings, units resulting from additions and alterations to existing structures, and units demolished in these cities in 1939 is compared with similar data for 1938.

Permits were issued for new buildings containing 5,720 units in 1939 as compared with 4,771 in 1938. In addition 5,580 units were provided in 1939 in 8 United States Housing Authority projects; no such developments were authorized in this region during the preceding year.

The 5,720 new privately financed accommodations in these 54 cities represent an addition of 13 units for each 10,000 population. The largest increase in housing, on the basis of population, is indicated in Connecticut cities with 21 units per 10,000 population and in New Hampshire municipalities with 20 units for every 10,000 inhabitants. Seventeen accommodations per 10,000 persons were authorized in the Rhode Island cities, 10 in Maine, and 9 in Massachusetts. Many of the cities covered by this report, especially those in Massachusetts, have suffered from the migration of industry to other States, resulting in a decrease in the demand for housing facilities. This condition is largely responsible for the small amount of residential building construction in Massachusetts cities with populations of 25,000 or more.

Boston, the largest city covered by this report, was first among these New England communities from the standpoint of number of units in 1938, with 356 units in privately financed buildings, but dropped to fifth place in 1939 with 304 new units. The 304 units were supplemented, however, by 3,291 accommodations in 4 Federal housing projects. Newton, a suburb of Boston, had the largest number of new units (383) in 1939, followed by Bridgeport and Stamford in Connecticut, with 335 units each, and Worcester, Mass., with 308.

Additions and alterations to existing structures resulted in 1,860 units in 1939, 314 more than were reported in 1938. Massachusetts communities accounted for 1,021, or more than one-half of the 1,860

converted units, while only 11 were provided in cities located in Maine.

It is impossible to ascertain the net increase in housing facilities in 1939 in the 54 cities, as demolition permits are not required in several of the cities and data were not complete in others. Available information indicates, however, the demolition of buildings containing 4,697 units by permit and 1,233 by authorization of the United States Housing Authority.

TABLE 1.—Number of new family-dwelling units provided, units added and eliminated by additions and alterations, and units demolished, in New England cities, 1939 and 1938

State and city	Family-dwelling units							Population, U. S. census			
	New dwellings		Additions and alterations				Demolitions		1930	Per-centage change 1930-40	
	Private	Federal	Increase		Decrease		1939	1938			
			1939	1938	1939	1938					
Total.....	5,720	4,771	5,490	2,091	(?)	231	(?)	(?)	(?)	4,424,166	+0.03
Connecticut.....	1,877	1,609	1,397	395	231	21	18	(?)	(?)	905,370	+1.9
Bridgeport.....	335	269	1,251	66	43	1	-----	³ 788	(4)	146,716	+3
Bristol.....	75	49	-----	26	3	-----	-----	6	5	28,451	+6.0
Greenwich (town).....	107	197	-----	44	6	-----	-----	2	5	33,112	+7.2
Hartford.....	185	129	146	43	47	15	7	⁵ 93	87	164,072	+1.3
Meriden.....	92	68	-----	31	32	-----	4	12	11	38,481	+2.6
New Britain.....	87	55	-----	18	9	-----	-----	14	63	68,128	+8
New Haven.....	91	84	-----	59	23	4	5	121	137	162,655	-1.3
New London.....	61	30	-----	13	2	-----	-----	138	8	29,640	+2.8
Norwalk.....	233	162	-----	53	31	-----	2	16	6	36,019	+10.6
Stamford.....	335	274	-----	5	7	-----	-----	13	10	46,346	+3.4
Torrington.....	64	53	-----	6	12	1	-----	2	4	26,040	+3.6
Waterbury.....	136	202	-----	22	9	-----	-----	31	⁶ 14	99,902	-6
West Haven (town).....	76	37	-----	9	7	-----	-----	24	3	25,808	+16.3
Maine.....	99	72	-----	56	84	45	11	(?)	(?)	99,559	+3.9
Bangor.....	12	16	-----	4	8	-----	1	(4)	(4)	28,749	+3.7
Portland.....	87	56	-----	52	76	45	10	60	78	70,810	+4.0
Massachusetts.....	2,662	2,315	4,093	1,172	1,000	151	48	(?)	(?)	2,811,253	-7
Arlington (town).....	219	162	-----	10	7	-----	-----	6	9	36,094	+10.9
Beverly.....	48	43	-----	23	13	-----	-----	16	3	25,086	+1.8
Boston.....	304	356	3,291	369	335	41	27	⁷ 3,059	³⁵ 5	781,188	-1.3
Brookline.....	42	33	-----	13	19	-----	-----	5	⁸ 21	63,797	-2.3
Brookline (town).....	201	199	-----	37	66	-----	-----	12	29	47,490	+4.8
Cambridge.....	29	71	-----	42	34	-----	3	48	65	113,643	-2.4
Chelsea.....	5	6	-----	24	8	-----	-----	24	5	45,816	-9.9
Chicopee.....	20	21	-----	16	5	1	2	28	15	43,930	-5.2
Everett.....	3	6	-----	17	22	3	-----	7	22	48,424	-3.4
Fall River.....	50	32	356	33	25	2	3	⁹ 31	45	115,274	+1
Fitchburg.....	66	41	-----	19	7	3	-----	20	9	40,692	+2.8
Haverhill.....	14	12	-----	25	21	-----	1	⁶ 21	68	48,710	-4.0
Holyoke.....	16	16	-----	15	18	-----	-----	264	18	56,577	-4.9
Lawrence.....	36	20	-----	71	56	25	-----	49	51	85,068	-9
Lowell.....	38	13	536	37	24	64	-----	¹⁰ 527	204	100,234	+1.2
Lynn.....	70	65	-----	45	27	-----	-----	26	58	102,320	-4.1
Malden.....	16	14	-----	32	25	-----	2	8	16	58,036	-----
Medford.....	58	88	-----	12	4	-----	-----	5	14	59,714	+5.6
New Bedford.....	18	19	-----	54	39	4	-----	48	34	112,597	-2.0
Newton.....	383	294	-----	18	18	-----	-----	23	21	65,276	+7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Number of new family-dwelling units provided, units added and eliminated by additions and alterations, and units demolished, in New England cities, 1939 and 1938—Continued

State and city	Family-dwelling units								Population, U. S. census	
	New dwellings		Additions and alterations				Demolitions		1930	Per-centage change 1930-40
	Private	Fedral ¹	Increase		Decrease		1939	1938		
			1939	1938	1939	1938			1939	1938
Massachusetts—Con.										
Pittsfield	93	103	41	34	1	(4)	(4)	49,677	—	
Quincy	203	132	30	22	2	16	15	71,983	+5.3	
Revere	9	13	3	3	1	7	13	35,680	-3.6	
Salem	31	19	31	40	2	(4)	(4)	43,353	-4.9	
Somerville	1	1	44	32		19	14	103,908	-1.7	
Springfield	201	162	18	19	2	57	74	149,900	- .2	
Taunton	14	8	6			15	15	37,355	+ .1	
Waltham	126	86	24	13		22	4	39,247	+2.0	
Watertown (town)	40	51	11	8		3	1	34,913	+1.5	
Worcester	308	229	52	56	4	101	71	195,311	- .8	
New Hampshire										
Concord	67	32	26	23		(4)	(4)	25,228	+7.7	
Manchester	140	139	82	68		26	(1)	76,834	+1.1	
Rhode Island										
Central Falls	5	1	24	30		2	9	25,898	-2.5	
Cranston	264	170	42	27	3	(4)	(4)	42,911	+9.7	
East Providence (town)	135	95	16	(11)	(11)	9	(11)	29,995	+7.2	
Newport	82	40	10	3		21	21	27,612	+10.6	
Pawtucket	155	103	74	55		21	12 27	77,149	-1.8	
Providence	208	173	144	76	11	13 57	(18)	252,981	+ .2	
Woonsocket	26	22	50	36		7	17	49,376	- .1	

¹ No U. S. Housing Authority projects authorized in 1938.

² Information not complete.

³ Demolition permits not required. Contracts were awarded in 1939 for the demolition of 788 family-dwelling units at the site of the Yellow Mill Village housing project for which no demolition permits were issued.

⁴ Demolition permits not required.

⁵ Does not include demolition data on 1 building for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported. The site of the Nelton Court housing project was vacant land; therefore, no demolitions were necessary.

⁶ Does not include demolition data on 1 building for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.

⁷ Includes 2,720 units demolished at the site of 4 U. S. Housing Authority projects for which demolition permits were issued.

⁸ Does not include demolition data on 3 buildings for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.

⁹ The site of the Sunset Hill housing project was vacant land; therefore, no demolitions were necessary.

¹⁰ Includes 445 units demolished by W. P. A. labor at the site of the North Common Village housing project for which no demolition permits were issued.

¹¹ Data not available.

¹² Does not include demolition data on 2 buildings for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.

¹³ Demolition permits not required prior to June 7, 1939.

Privately Financed Residential Construction

Type of Structure

Of the 5,720 new family-dwelling units provided in 1939 in the New England cities, 77 percent were single-family houses; 11 percent were in apartment houses without commercial space; and 8 percent were in two-family, two-decker structures. Table 2 shows the distribution of units in the various types of structure by city.

Permits issued indicated that in 1939 more single-family houses and fewer units in apartment buildings were constructed than in 1938. In 1938, in these same cities, 73 percent of the units were single-family dwellings, and 16 percent were in apartment buildings, while the percentage of units in two-family, two-decker structures remained about the same.

The predominance of single-family houses was most marked in Maine and New Hampshire cities where 94 percent and 90 percent, respectively, of all housekeeping facilities provided in 1939, were of this type. It was a favorite type of dwelling in municipalities of the other States, also, and accounted for 85 percent of the new units authorized in cities situated in Rhode Island, 80 percent in Massachusetts, and 66 percent in Connecticut. The single-family house was the most popular type of structure in all of the cities except Stamford, where the apartment house predominated, and Chelsea, where four of the five units were in two-family, two-decker structures. Nearly all, 4,345 of 4,381, single-family houses were of the detached type, but the semidetached house accounted for 60 percent of the units in Watertown.

TABLE 2.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure, 1939¹

State and city	Total	Type of structure							5-or-more-family without commercial unit	
		1-family		2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	Buildings	Units	
		De-tached	Semi-de-tached							
Total.....	5,720	4,345	36	462	30	48	172	24	627	
Connecticut.....	1,877	1,234	2	154	8	15	20	6	444	
Bridgeport.....	335	129	2	62	3	9	8	2	122	
Bristol.....	75	74	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Greenwich (town).....	107	99	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Hartford.....	185	100	—	24	—	3	—	1	58	
Meriden.....	92	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Britain.....	87	77	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	
New Haven.....	91	78	—	8	1	—	4	—	—	
New London.....	61	45	—	6	2	—	8	—	—	
Norwalk.....	233	225	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Stamford.....	335	61	—	10	—	—	—	3	264	
Torrington.....	64	49	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	
Waterbury.....	136	131	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	
West Haven (town).....	76	74	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Maine.....	99	93	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Bangor.....	12	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Portland.....	87	83	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure, 1939—Continued

State and city	Total	Type of structure							
		1-family		2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	5-or-more-family without commercial unit	
		De-tached	Semi-de-tached					Build-ings	Units
Massachusetts.....	2,662	2,087	30	212	15	30	144	16	144
Arlington (town).....	219	185	2	20			12		
Beverly.....	48	48							
Boston.....	304	157		58	2		8	7	79
Brockton.....	42	42							
Brookline (town).....	201	128		10		12		8	51
Cambridge.....	29	17					12		
Chelsea.....	5	1		4					
Chicopee.....	20	20							
Everett.....	3	3							
Fall River.....	50	44		4	2				
Fitchburg.....	66	40	2	6			4	1	14
Haverhill.....	14	14							
Holyoke.....	16	16							
Lawrence.....	36	23		4	3	6			
Lowell.....	38	33			1		4		
Lynn.....	70	66		4					
Malden.....	16	16							
Medford.....	58	52		6					
New Bedford.....	18	18							
Newton.....	383	317		62			4		
Pittsfield.....	93	90		2	1				
Quincy.....	203	114		4		9	76		
Revere.....	9	7			2				
Salem.....	31	22	2	4		3			
Somerville.....	1	1							
Springfield.....	201	192		8	1				
Taunton.....	14	12		2					
Waltham.....	126	100		2			24		
Watertown (town).....	40	14	24	2					
Worcester.....	308	295		10	3				
New Hampshire.....	207	187		14	2		4		
Concord.....	67	62			1		4		
Manchester.....	140	125		14	1				
Rhode Island.....	875	744	4	76	5	3	4	2	39
Central Falls.....	5	5							
Cranston.....	264	211		18	1			1	34
East Providence (town).....	135	126	4	4	1				
Newport.....	82	68		8	1			1	5
Pawtucket.....	155	149		2			4		
Providence.....	208	169		34	2	3			
Woonsocket.....	26	16		10					

¹ Data for family-dwelling units with permit valuations less than \$500 are not included in the survey.

² Plans for 4 apartment buildings containing a total of 229 units, for which permits were issued in 1938 and canceled in that year, were changed in 1939 to 2 buildings and 186 units. Permits were issued for these 2 structures in 1939, and the data are included herein.

Exterior Construction Material

Surface materials specified for the new dwellings authorized in 1939 were largely confined to three types—frame, brick, and brick veneer. Frame predominated, serving as wall material for buildings containing 80 percent of all the units; while 11 percent of the new accom-

modations were in brick buildings, and 5 percent in structures of brick veneer. Table 3 indicates that in the Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island cities, frame was used almost exclusively on the new buildings, accounting for at least 92 percent of the units in each of these communities. In cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts, where there were relatively more units in multifamily houses, especially in buildings accommodating five or more families, than in the other New England cities, the use of frame was not quite so extensive. In the Connecticut cities 69 percent of the new units were in frame buildings, and 25 percent in structures of brick; while in Massachusetts communities frame was used on new dwellings containing 82 percent of the new accommodations, brick veneer 8 percent, and brick 5 percent. Eighty percent of all the units in buildings housing three or more families were surfaced with brick or brick veneer.

TABLE 3.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939

State and city	Type of structure and material											
	1-family				2-family ¹				Multifamily ²			
	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Other materials	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Other materials	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Other materials
Total.....	4,056	63	146	116	383	12	47	50	141	573	104	29
Connecticut.....	1,140	21	33	42	136	6	7	13	14	448	14	3
Bridgeport.....	122	2	1	6	56	1	5	3	3	119	14	3
Bristol.....	74							1				
Greenwich (town).....	61	1	20	17	2			6				
Hartford.....	96			4	18	2	2	2		61		
Meriden.....	82	5	4	1								
New Britain.....	72	4	1		10							
New Haven.....	77			1	8			1		4		
New London.....	40	5			5	3			8			
Norwalk.....	210		5	10	8							
Stamford.....	57	1	1	2	10					264		
Torrington.....	46	1	1	1	12				3			
Waterbury.....	129	2			5							
West Haven (town).....	74				2							
Maine.....	85	1	3	4	6							
Bangor.....	10				2							
Portland.....	75	1	3	4	4							
Massachusetts.....	1,914	37	101	65	147	5	40	35	119	91	82	26
Arlington (town).....	179		5	3	18			2	4	8		
Beverly.....	48											
Boston.....	131		13	13	20	1	18	21	10	39	38	
Brockton.....	39		3									
Brookline (town).....	82	16	16	14	8		2			41		22
Cambridge.....	17										12	
Chelsea.....	1				4							
Chicopee.....	14	1	4	1								
Everett.....	3											
Fall River.....	44				6			1				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

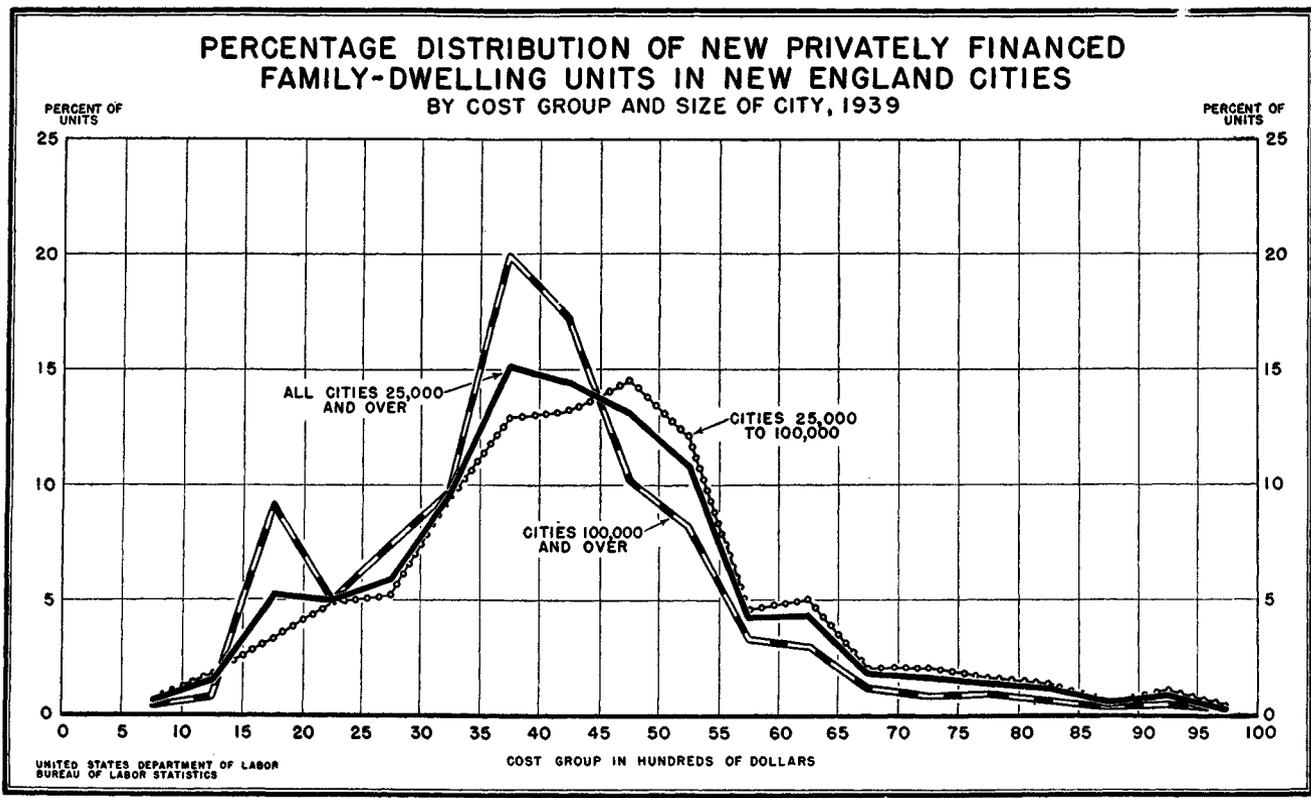
State and city	Type of structure and material											
	1-family				2-family ¹				Multifamily ²			
	Frame	Brick	Brick ve-neer	Other mate-rials	Frame	Brick	Brick ve-neer	Other mate-rials	Frame	Brick	Brick ve-neer	Other mate-rials
Massachusetts—Con.												
Fitchburg	40			2	6				18			
Haverhill	14											
Holyoke	13	2	1		4			3	6			
Lawrence	23											
Lowell	33				1				4			
Lynn	65			1	4							
Malden	16											
Medford	42		2	8	2		4					
New Bedford	18											
Newton	278		32	7	38		16	8			4	
Pittsfield	86	3		1	3							
Quincy	111	2		1	4				53		28	4
Revere	6		1		1	1					3	
Salem	24				4							
Somerville	1											
Springfield	160	13	19		6	3						
Taunton	11		1		2							
Waltham	100				2				24			
Watertown (town)	33			5	2							
Worcester	282		4	9	13							
New Hampshire	187				16						4	
Concord	62				1						4	
Manchester	125				15							
Rhode Island	730	4	9	5	78	1		2	8	34	4	
Central Falls	4		1									
Cranston	211				19				34			
East Providence (town)	130				5							
Newport	67			1	8	1			5			
Pawtucket	140		8	1				2			4	
Providence	162	4		3	36				3			
Woonsocket	16				10							

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Permit Valuations

More than one-half of all the new units authorized during 1939 in the 54 New England cities had valuations ranging from \$3,500 to \$5,500 per unit. The accompanying chart indicates, however, that permit valuations for dwellings to be erected in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population were higher than those for dwellings in cities of 100,000 and over. For example, the most frequent valuation stated on permits issued in the smaller cities was between \$4,500 and \$5,000, while in the larger cities the most commonly reported permit valuation was between \$3,500 and \$4,000. A greater number of units in the \$4,500-and-over cost groups were reported for the smaller cities (4 percent valued at \$10,000 and over) than for those in the larger popu-



lation group (1 percent valued at \$10,000 and over). These higher valuations are largely the result of high-priced dwellings authorized in a few cities in the 25,000-100,000 population group, especially Greenwich, Conn., and Brookline and Newton, Mass. These three cities are suburban residential communities.

Conversely, a considerable number of units in the larger-city group were to cost from \$1,500 to \$2,000 because of the concentration in apartment buildings of accommodations within these limits.

The permit valuations are estimates of construction costs made by prospective builders and do not include land and other costs.

Table 4 shows the distribution of the new family-dwelling units by permit valuation per unit and type of structure for cities of 100,000 population and over, and for cities in the 25,000 to 100,000 population group.

TABLE 4.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 54 New England cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939¹

13 CITIES OF 100,000 AND OVER

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	All types	Type of structure							
		1-family		2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	5-or-more-family without commercial unit	
		De-tached	Semi-de-tached					Build-ings	Units
Total.....	1, 838	1, 299	2	212	15	15	36	10	259
\$25,000 and over.....	3	3							
\$22,500-\$24,999.....									
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	1	1							
\$17,500-\$19,999.....									
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	2	1			1				
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	5	4			1				
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	14	13			1				
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	3	3							
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	8	7			1				
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	5	5							
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	11	8			3				
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	16	14			2				
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	14	14							
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	21	21							
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	56	56							
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	60	57		2	1				
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	151	145		2	1	3			
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	187	183		4					
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	316	263		8				3	45
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	365	201	2	92				2	70
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	181	143		32		6			
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	136	73		42	1		20		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	92	50		20	3		4		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	168	15		6		3	12	2	12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15	11		4				3	132
\$500-\$999.....	8	8							

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 54 New England cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939¹—Continued

41 CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	All types	Type of structure							5-or-more-family without commercial unit	
		1-family		2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	Buildings	Units	
		De-tached	Semi-de-tached							
Total	3,882	3,046	34	250	15	33	136	14	368	
\$25,000 and over	18	18								
\$22,500-\$24,999	4	4								
\$20,000-\$22,499	8	8								
\$17,500-\$19,999	7	7								
\$15,000-\$17,499	21	21								
\$12,500-\$14,999	24	23			1					
\$10,000-\$12,499	63	60		2	1					
\$9,500-\$9,999	11	9			2					
\$9,000-\$9,499	37	37								
\$8,500-\$8,999	21	21								
\$8,000-\$8,499	51	50			1					
\$7,500-\$7,999	60	52			2			1	6	
\$7,000-\$7,499	77	71						1	6	
\$6,500-\$6,999	79	79								
\$6,000-\$6,499	192	179				6		1	7	
\$5,500-\$5,999	179	179								
\$5,000-\$5,499	467	428		4	1			1	34	
\$4,500-\$4,999	564	369	16	10	1			2	168	
\$4,000-\$4,499	510	468	2	36			4			
\$3,500-\$3,999	501	341		52				3	108	
\$3,000-\$3,499	370	287	8	48		6	8	2	13	
\$2,500-\$2,999	203	133	4	50	1		8	1	7	
\$2,000-\$2,499	191	85	2	32	4	12	56			
\$1,500-\$1,999	128	53		12	1	9	48	1	5	
\$1,000-\$1,499	71	45	2	2			8	1	14	
\$500-\$999	25	19		2			4			

¹ When the structure provided for a built-in or attached garage or a commercial unit, the cost of such unit is included. Data for family-dwelling units with permit valuations less than \$500 are not included.

Table 5 shows the permit valuations reported in 1939 in each of the New England cities for single-family dwellings. Sixty-five percent of the 4,381 single-family houses were to cost from \$3,000 to \$5,500 per unit, and 23 percent \$5,500 and over. Higher priced houses, however, were reported in a number of the cities. More than nine-tenths of the new single-family residences in Brookline, Mass., four-fifths in Greenwich, Conn., and approximately three-fifths in New Haven and Stamford, Conn., and Newton, Mass., were to cost \$5,500 or more. On the other hand, all of the single-family houses in Torrington, Conn., Bangor, Maine, Chelsea and Everett, Mass., and Woonsocket, R. I., had valuations of less than \$5,500.

TABLE 5.—Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by permit valuation, 1939^{1 2}

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Connecticut														Maine		Massachusetts										
	Total	Bridgeport	Bristol	Greenwich (town)	Hartford	Meriden	New Britain	New Haven	New London	Norwalk	Stamford	Torrington	Waterbury	West Haven (town)	Bangor	Portland	Arlington (town)	Beverly	Boston	Brockton	Brookline (town)	Cambridge	Chelsea	Chicopee	Everett	Fall River	
Total	4,381	131	74	99	100	92	77	78	45	225	61	49	131	74	10	83	187	48	157	42	128	17	1	20	3	44	
\$25,000 and over	21	2		12														1			2						
\$22,500-\$24,999	4			2						1																	
\$20,000-\$22,499	9			6						1											1						
\$17,500-\$19,999	7			2					1	1								1									
\$15,000-\$17,499	22			5							1		1								5						
\$12,500-\$14,999	27			5						6						1					6						
\$10,000-\$12,499	73			12	1		2	3	1	2	1		1			1		1			16		2				
\$9,500-\$9,999	12			1					1										1		4		1				
\$9,000-\$9,499	44			6					2				1				1			1	16						
\$8,500-\$8,999	26			1					1	3	1									1	3						
\$8,000-\$8,499	58		2	5		2	2	3		3	4		2			1	1		2		2						
\$7,500-\$7,999	66		1	4				9	1	1	1								2		19	2					
\$7,000-\$7,499	85	3	1	3	1		4		1	4	8		3	1		1			1		7	1				2	
\$6,500-\$6,999	100	4	1	4		1	4	4	1	8	1		1	2			3	1			13						
\$6,000-\$6,499	235	7	1	4	10	2	4	11	6	10	14		3	1		5	11	1	7	2	11	1				1	
\$5,500-\$5,999	236	10	3	3	13	5	2	11	10	12	2		4			4	18	4	2	2	14	2		1			
\$5,000-\$5,499	573	33	4	5	9	4	7	12	11	15	6	5	12	6		15	58	8	26	1	9					3	
\$4,500-\$4,999	568	32	7	2	27	18	4	6	1	16	3	4	4	8		15	59	9	22	3				1	1	5	
\$4,000-\$4,499	733	19	8	4	30	31	20	8	5	28	9	14	34	26		8	16	5	75	7		1				6	
\$3,500-\$3,999	544	10	16	3	3	25	9		2	33	4	2	10	9	1	12	13	8	8	11		3		1		8	
\$3,000-\$3,499	438	5	14	5	5	1	13	3	3	40	3	19	54	3	1	5	5	3	8	5		3		3	1	4	
\$2,500-\$2,999	210	1	3	1		1	6	3	2	24		4	4	6	2	5	1	2	2	4		1	1			11	
\$2,000-\$2,499	137	1	6		1	2	2	1		8	1	1	1	5	4			4		3				1		3	
\$1,500-\$1,999	68	2	5				1			5				2	1		1			1				1			
\$1,000-\$1,499	58	2	1				1			1				1	1	10			1	1				4	1	1	
\$500-\$999	27		1					1		3				1						2				2			

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Massachusetts																	New Hampshire		Rhode Island											
	Fitchburg	Haverhill	Holyoke	Lawrence	Lowell	Lynn	Malden	Medford	New Bedford	Newton	Pittsfield	Quincy	Revere	Salem	Somerville	Springfield	Taunton	Waltham	Watertown (town)	Worcester	Concord	Manchester	Central Falls	Cranston	East Providence (town)	Newport	Pawtucket	Providence	Woonsocket		
Total	42	14	16	23	33	66	16	52	18	317	90	114	7	24	1	192	12	100	38	295	62	125	5	211	130	68	149	169	16		
\$25,000 and over										1	1					1					1										
\$22,500-\$24,999										1																					
\$20,000-\$22,499										1																			1		
\$17,500-\$19,999										1																					
\$15,000-\$17,499	1					1				4												1		1	1	1	1				
\$12,500-\$14,999						1				3					1												2	2			
\$10,000-\$12,499									1	12	2					1								2	1	1	4	1	6		
\$9,500-\$9,999										4																		1	1		
\$9,000-\$9,499						1			1	5	1										1			1			2	3	3		
\$8,500-\$8,999							1			9																1	1	1	1		
\$8,000-\$8,499	1									16											1		4	1		2	2	2	2		
\$7,500-\$7,999	1	1						1	1	16	3											1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1		
\$7,000-\$7,499										25	2					1							2	4	1	1	1	1	1		
\$6,500-\$6,999			1	2	2	1				24	3	1	1					3			8	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2		
\$6,000-\$6,499		1				1		3		51	1	4	1			1	1	13		15	4	1	6	6	4	3	2				
\$5,500-\$5,999	1		3	1		2			1	26	7	3		5		4		9	4	12	4	2	3	16	6	5					
\$5,000-\$5,499	1	1	2		2	4	4	15	2	80	12	21	1	5		5		20	1	26	6	10	42	15	14	11	23			1	
\$4,500-\$4,999	1			6	1	8		11		21	20	18	2	5		10		21	19	39	7	9	31	15	15	27	33			2	
\$4,000-\$4,499	2	2	5	3	5	13	4	13		11	18	15	1	1		29	1	6	4	42	4	14	2	67	33	10	34	35			
\$3,500-\$3,999	2	2	2	5	5	16		2	2	3	13	29	1	2		34	1	12	3	81	11	12	2	25	16	4	30	33	5		
\$3,000-\$3,499	6	1	1	3	5	8	4	3	6	1	4	16		1		36	1	4	7	41	5	12	19	7	6	14	19	2			
\$2,500-\$2,999	5	1	1	2	8	5	2	4	2	1	2	2		2		24	1	1	1	15	3	22	4	5	4	5	1	1	2		
\$2,000-\$2,499	3		1			3					1	3	1			33	2	2		7	4	22	2	4	1	3	1	1			
\$1,500-\$1,999	9	2			2	2			1	1	1	1				5	1	5	1	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
\$1,000-\$1,499	9	3			1				1		1					5	1	3		6	3	3									1
\$500-\$999					2						1					4				1	3										

¹ Data for family-dwelling units with permit valuations less than \$500 are not included.

² Includes units in 1-family, detached, and semidetached structures.

Rooms per Dwelling Unit

Information concerning the number of rooms per dwelling unit was available for 4,178 of 4,377 units in 42 of the 54 cities included in this report. As indicated in table 6, 28 percent of these 4,178 units had six rooms, 26 percent five rooms, and 21 percent four rooms. Six rooms were favored for single-family houses and the five-room unit predominated in two-family, two-decker structures, while the four-room unit was outstanding in the three-family, three-decker type. One-half of the units in four-family dwellings had three rooms, and in apartment buildings three- and four-room units were proportionately equal.

In the 10 cities with populations of 100,000 or more for which room data could be secured, 34 percent of the units had six rooms; most of the six-room units were single-family, detached houses. The size of the accommodations in apartment buildings ranged from one to five rooms per unit. More than two-fifths of the units in this type of structure had one room. These one-room apartments were all authorized in Bridgeport.

Larger homes were indicated by the room data obtainable for 32 cities in the 25,000 to 100,000 population group. Four-, five-, and six-room units each accounted for approximately one-fourth of the 2,973 units. Sixteen percent had 7 or more rooms as compared with only 6 percent in the larger cities. The majority of the units containing at least seven rooms were authorized in three cities—Greenwich, Conn., and Brookline and Newton, Mass. Units of seven or more rooms accounted for 45 percent, 36 percent, and 49 percent, respectively, of all the accommodations for which room data were available in these cities. No 1-room apartments were reported in these smaller communities; units of 3 or 4 rooms were favored in apartment buildings.

TABLE 6.—Number of rooms per family-dwelling unit in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 42 New England cities, by type of structure, 1939

Type of structure	Total ¹	Number of family-dwelling units with specified number of rooms															
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 or more
42 NEW ENGLAND CITIES																	
All types.....	4,377	4,178	85	85	301	895	1,098	1,155	325	119	43	32	17	3	6	4	10
1-family, detached.....	3,144	3,029	---	4	59	520	844	1,063	308	116	43	32	17	3	6	4	10
1-family, semidetached.....	32	32	---	---	10	4	14	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2-family, 2-decker.....	374	364	---	2	3	128	141	74	13	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	21	20	---	---	2	7	8	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3-family, 3-decker.....	45	42	---	---	7	26	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4-family.....	168	156	---	---	78	57	20	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	593	535	85	79	152	147	72	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 6.—Number of rooms per family-dwelling unit in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 42 New England cities, by type of structure, 1939—Continued

Type of structure	Total ¹	Number of family-dwelling units with specified number of rooms														15 or more	
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
10 CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION																	
All types.....	1,272	1,205	85	34	47	237	319	405	54	17	4				1	2	
1-family, detached.....	791	785		1	9	125	214	363	50	16	4				1	2	
1-family, semidetached.....	2	2					2										
2-family, 2-decker.....	164	162				53	64	40	4	1							
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	8	7			1	1	3	2									
3-family, 3-decker.....	12	12				6	6										
4-family.....	36	36			8	12	16										
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	259	201	85	33	29	40	14										
32 CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION																	
All types.....	3,105	2,973		51	254	658	779	750	271	102	39	32	17	3	5	4	8
1-family, detached.....	2,353	2,244		3	50	395	630	700	258	100	39	32	17	3	5	4	8
1-family, semidetached.....	30	30				10	2	14	4								
2-family, 2-decker.....	210	202		2	3	75	77	34	9	2							
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	13	13			1	6	5	1									
3-family, 3-decker.....	33	30			7	20	3										
4-family.....	132	120			70	45	4	1									
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	334	334		46	123	107	58										

¹ Includes units for which number of rooms was not reported.

The six-room unit accounted for 35 percent of the 3,061 single-family houses for which room data were collected in the New England cities, as shown by table 7. In Connecticut cities, one-third of the one-family houses had six rooms and three-tenths contained five rooms. The six-room unit was specified more often than any other size in all of the Connecticut cities except Bristol, Meriden, Norwalk, and West Haven. The five-room unit predominated in Bristol, Meriden, and West Haven, and the four-room unit in Norwalk. Single-family dwellings with six rooms predominated in the Massachusetts cities, also. In Newton, however, 29 percent of the new houses had seven rooms, and in Beverly and Lynn approximately one-half of the new one-family dwellings had five rooms. In Manchester, New Hampshire, the four-room unit was of first importance, while five rooms were noted most often for the new single-family dwellings in Bangor, Maine, and Newport, R. I.

TABLE 7.—Number of rooms contained in privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space for which building permits were issued in 42 New England cities, 1939¹

State and city	Total ²	Number of family-dwelling units with specified number of rooms														
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 or more
Total.....	3,176	3,061	4	59	530	848	1,077	312	116	43	32	17	3	6	4	10
Connecticut.....	1,159	1,154	1	22	283	341	383	70	20	5	8	7	1	2	4	7
Bridgeport.....	131	130	1	21	38	65	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bristol.....	74	74	3	25	33	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich (town).....	99	99	1	9	16	25	14	9	2	6	5	1	2	4	.....	5
Hartford.....	100	99	2	21	23	48	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meriden.....	92	92	2	22	34	29	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven.....	78	78	1	2	17	42	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London.....	45	45	2	14	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norwalk.....	225	222	6	102	64	36	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamford.....	61	61	3	12	11	28	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrington.....	49	49	1	15	12	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterbury.....	131	131	40	42	43	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Haven (town).....	74	74	5	12	37	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Bangor.....	10	10	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	1,736	1,672	3	30	191	412	648	221	89	35	24	10	2	4	.....	3
Arlington (town).....	187	187	4	39	85	48	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beverly.....	48	48	6	24	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	157	157	8	29	100	16	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockton.....	42	34	1	3	14	15	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookline (town).....	128	115	1	15	33	22	22	8	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	17	17	6	5	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicopee.....	20	19	1	6	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett.....	3	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg.....	42	42	2	17	11	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke.....	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	23	22	5	8	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowell.....	33	32	1	9	16	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn.....	66	65	17	29	15	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medford.....	52	49	1	2	9	32	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford.....	18	16	3	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	317	306	12	36	81	87	40	22	12	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield.....	90	90	23	30	30	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy.....	114	113	11	38	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revere.....	7	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	24	24	8	4	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	192	192	5	55	58	67	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham.....	100	100	1	1	9	38	46	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown (town).....	38	37	1	8	3	19	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	187	144	6	51	41	25	14	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord.....	62	49	10	21	12	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester.....	125	95	6	41	20	13	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	84	81	1	4	48	18	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport.....	68	65	1	2	44	14	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woonsocket.....	16	16	2	4	4	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Cities where room data are not available were omitted from this table.

² Includes units for which number of rooms was not reported.

³ 1 unit of 16 rooms.

⁴ 2 units of 15 rooms; 2 of 16; 1 of 26 rooms.

⁵ 1 unit of 15 rooms.

⁶ 1 unit of 17 rooms.

⁷ 2 units of 15 rooms.

Demolitions

Demolition permits were not required in 1939 in 6 of the cities covered by this report and in Providence, R. I., prior to June 7, 1939, and information was incomplete for 2 other cities. In the cities where complete information was available, approximately 5 dwelling units were demolished in private wrecking operations for every 10,000 inhabitants as compared with 13 privately financed units provided.

The largest number of demolitions (3,059) was reported in Boston, Mass. Of the demolished units, 339 were included in private wrecking operations, and 2,720 were razed on the site of the 4 housing projects. Nearly three-fourths of the 3,059 units were in 3-family, 3-decker structures.

For other cities the number of demolitions reported ranged from 264 in Holyoke, Mass., to 2 in Greenwich, Conn., and Central Falls, R. I., as shown in table 8.

TABLE 8.—Number of family-dwelling units in structures for which demolition permits were issued in 48 New England cities, by type of structure, 1939¹

State and city	Type of structure								
	Total	1-family		2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-fam- ily, and com- mer- cial unit	3-fam- ily, 3- decker	4-fam- ily	3- and 4-fam- ily, and com- mer- cial unit	
		De- tach- ed	Semi- de- tach- ed					With- out com- mer- cial unit	And com- mer- cial unit
Connecticut:									
Bristol.....	6	5			1				
Greenwich (town).....	2	2							
Hartford.....	93	11		8	3	3		4	64
Meriden.....	12	3			1		8		
New Britain.....	14	2		12					
New Haven.....	121	19	2	54	5	18	4	6	13
New London.....	138	130		2					6
Norwalk.....	16	4		6					6
Stamford.....	13	7							6
Torrington.....	2	2							
Waterbury.....	31	7		14	1	6		3	
West Haven (town).....	24	18		2	1	3			
Maine: Portland.....	60	16		36	2	6			
Massachusetts:									
Arlington (town).....	6	4		2					
Beverly.....	16	7		2		3		4	
Boston.....	3,059	168		352	99	2,247	72	3	65
Private wrecking operations.....	339	56		46	8	189	12	3	25
U. S. H. A. housing projects:									
Charlestown.....	1,096	63		142	32	840	4		15
Lennox Street.....	450	28		34	6	300	44		26
Mission Hill.....	735	18		82	49	534	12		24
South Boston.....	439	3		48	4	384			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—Number of family-dwelling units in structures for which demolition permits were issued in 48 New England Cities, by type of structure, 1939¹—Con.

State and city	Type of structure									
	Total	1-family		2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family, and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	3- and 4-family, and commercial unit	5-or-more-family—	
		De-tached	Semi-de-tached						With-out commercial unit	And commercial unit
Massachusetts—Continued.										
Brockton	5	1		4						
Brookline (town)	12	12								
Cambridge	48	14		16		18				
Chelsea	24	1		12		3		8		
Chicopee	28	15	4	8	1					
Everett	7	3		2	2					
Fall River	31	4		2	7	3	8	7		
Fitchburg	20	8		10	2					
Haverhill	² 21			4			8		9	
Holyoke	264		4	8		3	44		205	
Lawrence	49	3		6	4	6	20	4	6	
Lowell	52	3		20	5		20	4	30	
Lynn	26	4		12	1	9				
Malden	8	4		4						
Medford	5	3		2						
New Bedford	48	14		20	2	12				
Newton	23	19		4						
Quincy	16	11		4	1					
Revere	7	1		6						
Somerville	19	7		6					6	
Springfield	57	14		34	2	3		4		
Taunton	15	3		4	2				6	
Waltham	22	10	12							
Watertown (town)	3	1		2						
Worcester	101	13		36	8	18	12	3	5	6
New Hampshire: Manchester.										
	26	6		10			4		6	
Rhode Island:										
Central Falls	2			2						
East Providence (Town)	9	9								
Newport	21	11		4		3		3		
Pawtucket	21	8		10		3				
Providence	³ 57	6		20	11	12	8			
Woonsocket	7	1		2			4			

¹ Demolition permits were not required in Bridgeport, Conn., Bangor, Maine, Pittsfield and Salem, Mass., Concord, N. H., and Cranston, R. I. In Providence, R. I. demolition permits were not required prior to June 7, 1939.

² Does not include demolition data on 1 building for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.

³ Demolition permits not required prior to June 7, 1939.

Housing Projects Financed From Federal Funds

Eight low-rent housing projects authorized by the United States Housing Authority provided housing facilities for 5,580 families. Four of these projects, containing a total of 3,291 units, were authorized in Boston. These were slum-clearance projects, and residential buildings containing 2,720 units and 59 nonresidential structures were demolished on the site of the new construction. The Yellow Mill Village development at Bridgeport, Conn., and North Common Village at Lowell, Mass., were also slum-clearance projects with 788 and 445 units, respectively, demolished at these sites in 1939. No demolitions were necessary for the Nelton Court development at Hartford, Conn., or Sunset Hill at Fall River, Mass., as the sites for the new construction were vacant land.

A large number (88 percent) of the 5,580 new units were in apartment buildings without commercial space. The five-room dwelling unit predominated, accounting for 35 percent of the accommodations, while three- and six-room units each accounted for 21 percent. Brick was the exterior construction material specified for all of the developments.

Table 9 shows for each project the number of family-dwelling units by type of structure with specified number of rooms and nonresidential construction.

TABLE 9.—United States Housing Authority projects, in 5 New England cities, 1939¹

Type of construction	Connecticut		Massachusetts					Fall River—Sunset Hill	Lowell—North Common Village
	Bridgeport—Yellow Mill Village	Hartford—Nelton Court	Boston						
			Charles-town	Lenox Street	Mission Hill	South Boston			
Residential construction:									
Number of buildings	46	112	43	12	39	32	311	204	
Number of dwelling units	1,251	146	1,089	306	1,023	873	356	536	
Type of structure:									
1-family, attached		110					294	188	
2-family, 2-decker							6		
4-family							56		
5-or-more-family without commercial unit	1,251	36	1,089	306	1,023	873		348	
Number of family-dwelling units with—									
3 rooms	408	36	162	144	102	201	33	111	
4 rooms	15		286	39	423	96	53	92	
5 rooms	477	72	338	81	246	328	206	216	
6 rooms	288	38	285	42	186	174	56	109	
7 rooms	68		18		66	74	8	8	
Nonresidential construction:									
Administration buildings	1		1	1		1	1		
Heating plants								1	

¹ Brick was the exterior construction material for all projects.

Nonhousekeeping Residential Construction

Type of Structure and Permit Valuation

Nonhousekeeping residential construction in 1939 in the New England cities amounted to \$3,121,000 for 140 buildings. As indicated by table 10 this type of construction showed a considerable increase over similar data for 1938, when permits were issued for 90 buildings with a total permit valuation of \$1,122,000. Summer camps and cottages accounted for 92 percent of the total number of structures but for only 2 percent of the total valuation. The highest dollar volume reported for any one type of building was \$2,424,000 for dormitories representing 78 percent of the total; nurses' homes constituted 15 percent.

Connecticut cities stood first among municipalities in the New England States in respect to dollar volume, with \$1,796,000 reported for nonhousekeeping residential construction. A \$1,616,000 dormitory in New Haven was largely responsible for the high valuation in this State. Construction costs for the cities surveyed amounted to \$941,000 in Massachusetts, \$375,000 in Rhode Island, \$8,000 in New Hampshire, and \$2,000 in Maine.

No permits were issued in 1939 for nonhousekeeping residential structures in the following cities: New Britain, Norwalk, Stamford, and Waterbury, Conn.; Bangor, Maine; Arlington, Brockton, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Newton, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, and Watertown, Mass.; and Central Falls, Newport, and Woonsocket, R. I.

TABLE 10.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938¹

[For more detailed analysis of data, see appendix table A]

State and city	Year	Total		Association buildings		Convents		Dormitories		Homes for the aged		Hotels		Nurses' homes		Summer camps and cottages	
		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
Total	1939	140	\$3,121,262	1	\$32,000	1	\$42,000	5	\$2,423,725	2	\$311,000	2	\$112,000	2	\$453,500	129	\$58,037
	1938	90	1,122,150	1	319,300	3	112,500	1	119,000					3	230,000	80	30,350
Connecticut	1939	21	1,795,980					2	1,668,725			2	112,000			17	15,255
	1938	19	403,580	1	319,300	1	47,500							1	30,000	16	6,780
Bridgeport	1939	1	1,000													1	1,000
	1938	1	30,000											1	30,000		
Bristol	1939	4	1,790													4	1,790
	1938	5	2,450													5	2,450
Greenwich (town)	1939	3	9,000													3	9,000
Hartford	1939	1	52,725					1	52,725								
	1938	1	319,300	1	319,300												
Meriden	1939	3	615													3	615
	1938	1	1,000													1	1,000
New Britain	1938	2	180													2	180
New Haven	1939	1	1,616,000					1	1,616,000								
	1938	1	47,500			1	47,500										
New London	1939	2	112,000									2	112,000				
Norwalk	1938	3	1,650													3	1,650
Torrington	1939	1	200													1	200
Waterbury	1938	5	1,500													5	1,500
West Haven (town)	1939	5	2,650													5	2,650

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 10.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938¹—Continued

State and city	Year	Total		Association buildings		Convents		Dormitories		Homes for the aged		Hotels		Nurses' homes		Summer camps and cottages	
		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
Maine: Portland	1939	2	\$1,700													2	\$1,700
	1938	2	475													2	475
Massachusetts	1939	88	941,162					2	\$455,000					2	\$453,500	84	32,662
	1938	51	662,840			1	\$15,000	1	119,000	2	\$311,000			2	200,000	45	17,840
Beverly	1939	1	100													1	100
Boston	1939	1	158,000					1	158,000								
	1938	2	134,000			1	15,000	1	119,000								
Chicopee	1939	5	2,800													5	2,800
	1938	1	350													1	350
Fall River	1939	2	400													2	400
	1938	5	312,000							2	311,000					3	1,000
Fitchburg	1939	5	1,150													5	1,150
	1938	4	850													4	850
Haverhill	1939	7	1,480													7	1,480
	1938	6	3,800													6	3,800
Holyoke	1939	3	1,600													3	1,600
	1938	2	450													2	450
Lawrence	1939	1	326,000											1	326,000		
	1938	1	600													1	600
Lynn	1939	1	100													1	100
New Bedford	1939	9	1,525													9	1,525
	1938	4	900													4	900
Newton	1938	2	200,000											2	200,000		
Pittsfield	1939	18	12,900													18	12,900
Quincy	1939	5	129,020											1	127,500	4	1,520
	1938	1	450													1	450
Revere	1938	2	600													2	600
Salem	1939	1	100													1	100
	1938	1	385													1	385
Springfield	1939	1	300													1	300
	1938	3	450													3	450

271707°-41-3	Taunton.....	1939	16	6,252													16	6,252	
		1938	6	2,100														6	2,100
	Waltham.....	1938	3	3,200														3	3,200
	Worcester.....	1939	12	299,435				1	297,000									11	2,435
		1938	8	2,705														8	2,705
	New Hampshire.....	1939	25	7,920														25	7,920
		1938	13	2,605														13	2,605
	Concord.....	1939	8	3,500														8	3,500
		1938	3	625														3	625
	Manchester.....	1939	17	4,420														17	4,420
		1938	10	1,980														10	1,980
	Rhode Island.....	1939	4	374,500	1	\$32,000	1	42,000	1	300,000								1	500
		1938	5	52,650			1	50,000										4	2,650
	Cranston.....	1939	1	32,000	1	32,000												1	500
		1938	1	500														1	500
	East Providence (town).....	1939	1	500														2	2,000
		1938	2	2,000															
	Pawtucket.....	1939	1	42,000			1	42,000											
Providence.....	1939	1	300,000					1	300,000										
	1938	1	50,000			1	50,000												
Woonsocket.....	1938	1	150														1	150	

¹ Includes only cities where permits were issued in 1939 or 1938.

Demolitions

Demolitions of nonhousekeeping residential structures in 1939 were reported in only 15 cities. Permits were issued for the demolition of 32 nonhousekeeping residential structures in New London, Conn., 11 in Portland, Maine, and 7 in each of the cities of Hartford and New Haven, Conn. Not more than 5 structures were to be razed in any of the remaining cities (see table 11).

Lodging houses were the type of structure most frequently demolished; 27 were razed in New London alone.

TABLE 11.—Number of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 15 New England cities, 1939¹

State and city	All types	Association buildings	Children's homes	Dormitories	Homes for the aged	Hotels	Lodging houses	Nurses' homes	Summer camps and cottages
Connecticut:									
Hartford.....	7						6	1	
New Haven.....	7			5			1	1	
New London.....	32	1				4	27		
Norwalk.....	1		1						
Maine: Portland.....	11	1				1		2	7
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	5				1	1	2	1	
Lawrence.....	1						1		
Lowell.....	4						2		2
Lynn.....	1						1		
Quincy.....	2								2
Revere.....	2								2
Springfield.....	2								2
Waltham.....	1					1			
Worcester.....	2			1					1
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	1						1		

¹ Demolition permits were not required in Providence prior to June 7, 1939; no permits were issued for structures subsequent to that date. Cities reporting no demolitions were omitted from this table.

Nonresidential Construction

Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

The total valuations of nonresidential construction in the New England cities was somewhat lower in 1939 than in 1938, largely of the lower construction expenditures for institutions, public buildings, and schools. On the other hand, valuations for amusement and recreation places, churches, buildings in the category "factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops," office buildings, public works and utilities, and stores and other mercantile buildings showed increases over 1938. Table 12 shows the comparison of totals for nonresidential construction for the 2 years 1938 and 1939, by city and type of structure.

Increases in the total valuations reported in the New England States in 1939 over those for 1938 occurred only in cities in Maine and Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, valuations in Boston, the largest

city covered by this report, fell from \$4,313,000 in 1938 to \$4,171,000 in 1939. The loss was more than made up, however, by Springfield, where the dollar volume of \$1,345,000 in 1938 increased to \$3,320,000 in 1939. Other cities which showed substantial increases were Haverhill, Malden, and New Bedford.

Despite the fact that valuations for schools were slightly lower in 1939 than in 1938, this type of structure was the most important, in 1939, on the basis of permit valuations, and accounted for 22 percent of the total (\$28,548,000) for the 54 cities. Schools ranked first, as measured by dollar volume, in cities in 3 of the 5 States, representing 62 percent of the total in Maine, 45 percent in New Hampshire, and 26 percent in Massachusetts, but only 13 percent in Connecticut and 3 percent in Rhode Island cities.

In Malden, Mass., nonresidential building construction was almost entirely confined to schools. Four buildings, valued at \$1,247,000, including a high school, represented 97 percent of the total for the city. About nine-tenths of the total valuation was authorized for school buildings in Haverhill, Mass., and Bangor, Maine, about three-fourths in Norwalk, Conn.; and at least two-fifths in Manchester, N. H., and Cambridge and Worcester, Mass. A vocational school comprised more than one-third of the total volume in Springfield, Mass. A large number of the schools reported in these cities were financed partially by Public Works Administration funds.

Valuations for public works and utilities amounted to \$4,748,418 in 1939 or 17 percent of the total for New England cities. In Connecticut and Rhode Island cities a higher total construction expenditure was reported for buildings in this category than any other type of structure. In New Haven, Conn., for example, public works and utilities valued at \$1,222,000 and including two structures for a disposal plant (Public Works Administration projects), represented more than four-fifths of the total for the city; while a wharf and viaduct with a combined valuation of \$490,000 comprised approximately one-half of the volume authorized in Providence, R. I., in 1939. Public works and utilities, including a \$1,078,000 sewage treatment plant sponsored by the city, accounted for 38 percent of the total for Springfield, Mass.

The high total valuation in the 54 cities combined for office buildings (\$3,500,000) was largely the result of the erection of one such structure valued at \$2,530,000 in Boston, Mass. This building alone comprised more than three-fifths of the value of Boston's nonresidential construction. Some industrial expansion was indicated in the New England communities by the volume of construction in the category "factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops." Many of the cities showed an increase over similar data for 1938, especially Quincy, Mass., where this type of construction accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total for the city.

TABLE 12.—*Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938*

[For more detailed analysis of data, see appendix table A]

State and city	Year	Total		Amusement and recreation places		Churches		Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops		Garages, public		Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹		Gasoline and service stations		Institutions	
		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
Total	1939	6, 414	\$28, 548, 178	94	\$2, 384, 513	18	\$1, 210, 000	95	\$2, 160, 050	28	\$155, 550	3, 943	\$1, 285, 181	293	\$1, 081, 515	7	\$684, 400
	1938	5, 458	29, 804, 571	63	1, 208, 217	14	806, 500	71	1, 596, 358	40	308, 100	3, 467	1, 092, 519	228	848, 160	12	3, 602, 532
Connecticut	1939	1, 792	7, 544, 238	41	827, 061	6	375, 000	27	815, 000	8	27, 500	1, 072	387, 375	60	224, 100	2	157, 000
	1938	1, 501	8, 293, 686	26	513, 717	3	190, 000	21	546, 321	17	61, 500	1, 005	360, 284	42	160, 200	3	838, 216
Bridgeport	1939	300	839, 871	5	443, 100	2	117, 000	4	25, 000	1	9, 000	221	65, 800	8	24, 100	.....	.....
	1938	248	550, 504	1	1, 000	.....	.....	6	73, 621	5	10, 500	188	55, 488	5	14, 400	.....	.....
Bristol	1939	139	74, 922	4	16, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	24, 353	2	3, 200	.....	.....
	1938	120	72, 434	1	30, 078	.....	.....	1	1, 700	.....	.....	64	16, 021	2	11, 500	.....	.....
Greenwich (town)	1939	106	472, 970	5	171, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	28, 545	2	12, 000	.....	.....
	1938	88	759, 195	3	2, 300	.....	.....	1	2, 000	.....	.....	54	33, 055	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartford	1939	227	925, 891	3	21, 321	1	70, 000	5	103, 200	.....	.....	90	35, 238	18	75, 600	1	47, 000
	1938	103	1, 298, 248	1	39, 139	.....	.....	1	63, 000	1	3, 000	85	46, 881	1	3, 500	2	268, 000
Meriden	1939	122	343, 945	1	16, 000	.....	.....	3	52, 500	.....	.....	61	17, 900	2	9, 100	.....	.....
	1938	121	747, 850	.....	.....	1	64, 000	2	72, 000	.....	.....	70	21, 764	2	8, 000	1	570, 216
New Britain	1939	85	405, 674	1	2, 000	.....	.....	3	8, 500	.....	.....	56	19, 014	5	14, 600	1	110, 000
	1938	65	348, 895	1	40, 000	.....	.....	3	74, 000	3	11, 500	44	14, 410	4	6, 300	.....	.....
New Haven	1939	180	1, 465, 516	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19, 300	7	18, 500	102	35, 474	6	26, 600	.....	.....
	1938	214	1, 689, 406	1	2, 600	1	105, 000	2	9, 000	5	27, 000	150	56, 525	12	40, 200	.....	.....
New London	1939	85	793, 175	5	27, 340	1	165, 000	2	59, 000	.....	.....	37	10, 260	2	4, 000	.....	.....
	1938	54	1, 272, 500	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	9, 650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk	1939	183	866, 283	5	26, 000	.....	.....	3	69, 500	.....	.....	139	45, 820	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1938	106	339, 140	1	1, 800	.....	.....	1	2, 000	.....	.....	76	23, 160	2	11, 000	.....	.....
Stamford	1939	90	793, 190	1	500	.....	.....	2	354, 000	.....	.....	53	46, 660	3	13, 500	.....	.....
	1938	100	366, 467	2	66, 500	1	21, 000	2	143, 000	2	4, 500	56	18, 755	3	16, 800	.....	.....
Torrington	1939	60	220, 520	1	20, 000	1	1, 000	1	35, 000	.....	.....	33	12, 135	1	3, 000	.....	.....
	1938	76	137, 200	2	25, 500	.....	.....	1	1, 000	1	5, 000	32	17, 165	1	4, 700	.....	.....
Waterbury	1939	112	179, 725	1	50, 000	1	22, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	30, 525	11	38, 400	.....	.....
	1938	128	602, 720	1	218, 000	.....	.....	1	100, 000	.....	.....	90	37, 020	8	40, 600	.....	.....
West Haven (town)	1939	103	162, 556	9	34, 200	.....	.....	2	89, 000	.....	.....	61	15, 051	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1938	78	109, 127	11	86, 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	10, 390	2	3, 200	.....	.....

Maine.....	1939	134	822,391	1	1,500			2	67,000	1	10,000	71	18,380	14	60,100		
	1938	183	465,462					3	43,500	2	12,000	113	28,020	16	73,900		
Bangor.....	1939	28	583,430							1	10,000	11	1,515	5	15,000		
	1938	44	271,671					2	18,500	1	5,000	25	8,130	6	22,800		
Portland.....	1939	106	238,961	1	1,500			2	67,000			60	16,865	9	45,100		
	1938	139	193,791					1	25,000	1	7,000	88	19,890	10	51,000		
Massachusetts.....	1939	3,038	16,805,027	35	1,216,572	10	730,000	49	1,192,295	14	94,850	1,772	552,895	154	623,515	4	468,900
	1938	2,545	15,429,331	29	632,800	9	531,500	36	883,637	14	192,100	1,489	459,646	112	392,400	8	2,564,316
Arlington (town).....	1939	39	29,065	1	2,380							32	13,355				
	1938	41	19,325	1	2,300							34	10,625	1	6,000		
Beverly.....	1939	72	34,150									56	13,250	5	16,750		
	1938	63	104,455		2,500			1	2,000			43	13,605	3	12,500		
Boston.....	1939	308	4,170,720	13	418,300	2	4,000	7	41,950			123	68,773	30	121,300		
	1938	285	4,312,914	4	147,300	2	10,000	2	4,000			140	56,970	12	42,700	3	2,187,500
Brockton.....	1939	75	98,330				38,000					41	8,380	8	43,700		
	1938	84	74,960	1	3,000					3	10,800	51	11,835	6	24,000		
Brookline (town).....	1939	28	95,400									18	9,700	2	15,800		
	1938	38	429,725			1	8,500					19	11,325	1	13,000		
Cambridge.....	1939	89	2,134,906	2	277,000	1	31,000	6	139,500			36	15,057	9	40,000	1	294,900
	1938	76	2,329,420	2	144,200			9	75,000			29	12,475	3	6,300	1	233,816
Chelsea.....	1939	21	32,570					1	5,000			9	3,300				
	1938	17	57,490					3	42,600			7	3,390				
Chicopee.....	1939	80	41,120							1	1,000	42	7,100	5	17,000		
	1938	78	33,695					2	5,000			36	7,150	4	9,300		
Everett.....	1939	43	167,111					1	17,500			26	7,665	6	24,700		
	1938	47	582,486					4	151,737	2	9,600	25	5,084	4	15,900		
Fall River.....	1939	142	218,483	3	125,800			1	1,800	1	2,000	59	12,495	4	11,000		
	1938	92	100,691	1	800					1	75,000	49	11,175	2	5,500		
Fitchburg.....	1939	101	313,184			1	200,000	3	12,220			44	9,935	4	16,700		
	1938	76	126,975	2	62,200							34	8,950	4	10,700		
Haverhill.....	1939	56	330,110					2	4,000			8	7,080	4	9,800		
	1938	38	30,979					2	7,000			19	4,025	5	9,100		
Holyoke.....	1939	25	117,250							1	6,000	13	7,050	2	9,600		
	1938	29	75,750	4	39,000							15	8,500				
Lawrence.....	1939	60	123,870							1	7,500	30	9,100	6	18,500		
	1938	57	271,285							2	15,000	31	9,100	11	21,500		
Lowell.....	1939	85	128,157	1	17,342			1	5,000			51	8,040	5	22,500	1	50,000
	1938	66	206,565									39	6,305	1	6,000	1	13,000
Lynn.....	1939	105	314,471	1	200,000			3	11,225			81	19,590	2	9,000		
	1938	97	1,278,817	1	15,000							81	17,683	2	13,000		
Malden.....	1939	39	1,279,638									23	6,360	3	10,500		
	1938	53	73,920			1	35,000					20	8,625	4	17,300		
Medford.....	1939	62	145,415			1	32,000					42	18,615	3	10,500		
	1938	48	733,350	1	900			1	10,500			31	9,925	5	6,250		

See footnote on p. 31.

TABLE 12.—Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938—Continued

State and city	Year	Total		Amusement and recreation places		Churches		Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops		Garages, public		Garages, private, when separate from dwelling 1		Gasoline and service stations		Institutions	
		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
Massachusetts—Continued.																	
New Bedford	1939	200	\$492,225	1	\$2,500	1	\$175,000	7	\$50,300	2	\$3,300	51	\$18,550	9	\$25,075	2	\$124,000
	1938	171	96,065	1	1,500			2	30,000	1	3,500	37	11,450	3	10,250		
Newton	1939	114	396,137					1	1,500			87	36,780	2	4,000		
	1938	119	597,260	1	13,500			1	2,600			87	30,465	3	9,000		
Pittsfield	1939	131	110,385							1	5,000	68	24,650	7	37,490		
	1938	104	270,585	1	26,000			2	4,200			62	27,608	6	34,500		
Quincy	1939	247	758,477	2	19,450			3	560,000			204	63,390	7	20,400		
	1938	159	436,491	2	8,500			1	1,200	2	4,000	125	34,924	3	7,800		
Revere	1939	48	30,160	4	12,000							19	4,990				
	1938	30	49,970	2	8,800							18	6,270	1	5,000		
Salem	1939	69	99,834					2	20,000	1	2,500	42	13,280	3	12,500		
	1938	42	60,585									28	24,935	2	9,000		
Somerville	1939	32	205,205	1	10,000			2	41,000	2	43,500	16	9,705	2	7,500		
	1938	24	67,725									13	3,775	3	10,400		
Springfield	1939	241	3,320,144	1	3,000	2	170,000	2	71,500			182	42,395	11	33,700		
	1938	205	1,345,436	4	157,300			3	285,000			152	28,776	10	33,000	1	35,000
Taunton	1939	87	74,732	1	25,000							45	12,170	1	13,000		
	1938	59	30,955									25	4,412	1	700		
Waltham	1939	138	335,935	1	28,000							115	32,150	3	16,500		
	1938	121	333,420									97	27,010			1	20,000
Watertown (town)	1939	40	285,530			1	80,000	3	19,500			22	7,875	3	17,500		
	1938	39	35,045			1	10,000	1	1,100			17	5,450	2	6,000		
Worcester	1939	261	922,313	3	75,800			4	190,300	4	24,050	159	48,115	8	38,500		
	1938	187	1,262,992			4	468,000	2	261,700	3	74,200	115	37,824	10	47,900	1	75,000
New Hampshire																	
	1939	296	543,011	3	29,350			2	7,680	2	16,000	179	43,252	10	34,500	1	58,500
	1938	277	1,701,866	1	500			2	33,000	1	8,000	164	33,348	10	39,160		
Concord	1939	74	139,032							1	10,000	57	15,612	1	5,000		
	1938	69	1,055,620	1	500					1	8,000	39	9,298	3	12,000		
Manchester	1939	222	403,979	3	29,350			2	7,680	1	6,000	122	27,640	9	29,500	1	58,500
	1938	208	646,246					2	33,000			125	24,050	7	27,160		

Rhode Island.....	1939	1,154	2,833,511	14	310,030	2	105,000	15	78,075	3	7,200	849	283,279	55	139,300	
	1938	952	3,914,226	7	61,200	2	85,000	9	89,900	6	34,500	696	211,221	48	182,600	1
Central Falls.....	1939	22	14,025					2	4,100			9	3,450	2	4,800	
	1938	9	3,000									4	1,400			
Cranston.....	1939	208	102,585	1	19,000							165	58,260	5	12,450	
	1938	175	102,720	1	3,900			1	1,500			133	37,625	5	11,000	
East Providence (town).....	1939	154	152,005	3	23,000			1	20,000	1	3,000	96	23,080	7	19,150	
	1938	126	344,670	2	2,200			4	48,400	1	1,000	77	22,245	3	15,000	
Newport.....	1939	84	988,221	5	228,230							62	41,475	1	1,500	
	1938	69	273,835									55	17,885	4	13,300	1
Pawtucket.....	1939	203	581,853	3	32,800	1	90,000	2	5,100			176	46,369	6	18,900	
	1938	141	840,086	2	5,100							124	31,486	10	36,400	
Providence.....	1939	417	960,937	2	7,000	1	15,000	10	48,875	1	3,000	293	96,900	33	78,500	
	1938	355	2,258,005	2	50,000	2	85,000	3	31,500	2	22,000	246	86,605	23	97,400	
Woonsocket.....	1939	66	33,885							1	1,200	48	13,745	1	4,000	
	1938	77	91,910					1	8,500	3	11,500	57	14,475	3	9,500	

¹ Permits issued for dwelling units in many instances included the cost of detached garages. In order to show separate data for dwelling units and such garages, these com-

posite figures were broken down by applying the ratios derived from permits giving separate valuations for dwelling units and detached garages.

TABLE 12.—Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938—Continued

State and city	Year	Office buildings, including banks		Public buildings, city, county, State, and Federal		Public works and utilities		Schools		Sheds, poultry houses, etc.		Stables and barns		Stores and other mercantile buildings		All other non-residential structures	
		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
Total	1939	15	\$3,500,000	21	\$1,719,163	59	\$4,748,418	33	\$6,190,773	1,280	\$251,922	43	\$15,949	423	\$3,138,372	62	\$22,372
	1938	16	2,156,500	23	5,252,036	40	2,773,246	31	6,858,951	1,053	191,468	44	35,300	336	2,987,584	20	87,100
Connecticut	1939	7	460,000	5	214,675	25	1,882,878	9	948,513	336	77,722	11	3,115	137	1,134,487	46	9,812
	1938	6	1,023,500	7	967,041	15	1,324,466	8	1,604,285	227	57,363	21	10,575	99	629,218	1	7,000
Bridgeport.....	1939	2	11,000	---	---	6	22,988	---	---	32	12,683	---	---	18	108,950	1	250
	1938	1	5,000	---	---	1	8,000	1	175,000	21	9,195	1	400	17	185,900	1	7,000
Bristol.....	1939	---	---	---	---	1	2,500	---	---	42	4,769	---	---	2	26,000	---	---
	1938	---	---	---	---	1	20,500	---	---	41	4,935	6	1,650	4	4,050	---	---
Greenwich (town).....	1939	2	124,000	---	---	3	20,500	1	16,000	29	12,225	---	---	10	88,700	---	---
	1938	---	---	---	---	4	457,890	2	240,000	16	11,650	2	3,500	6	8,800	---	---
Hartford.....	1939	---	---	1	52,990	1	163,663	1	70,000	39	5,315	1	600	24	271,652	42	9,312
	1938	3	235,000	1	56,111	---	---	1	470,000	---	---	---	---	7	113,617	---	---
Meriden.....	1939	---	---	---	---	2	229,340	---	---	47	6,650	3	455	3	13,000	---	---
	1938	---	---	---	---	1	3,000	---	---	36	5,370	7	2,700	1	800	---	---
New Britain.....	1939	1	100,000	---	---	6	140,455	---	---	10	3,105	---	---	2	8,000	---	---
	1938	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	197,750	7	935	---	---	2	4,000	---	---
New Haven.....	1939	---	---	---	---	3	1,221,532	---	---	39	7,110	---	---	21	137,000	---	---
	1938	1	775,000	---	---	3	624,656	---	---	26	4,454	---	---	13	44,971	---	---
New London.....	1939	---	---	4	161,685	1	47,900	1	115,000	17	2,450	---	---	15	200,540	---	---
	1938	---	---	6	910,930	2	55,420	1	250,000	8	800	---	---	4	45,200	---	---
Norwalk.....	1939	---	---	---	---	2	30,000	5	650,513	17	3,900	2	250	10	40,300	---	---
	1938	1	8,500	---	---	---	---	2	271,535	11	3,215	---	---	12	17,930	---	---
Stamford.....	1939	1	200,000	---	---	1	6,500	---	---	9	3,150	---	---	17	168,630	3	250
	1938	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	5,462	1	1,200	15	89,250	---	---
Torrington.....	1939	1	25,000	---	---	---	---	1	97,000	14	2,835	3	210	4	24,340	---	---
	1938	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	935	3	1,000	7	81,900	---	---
Waterbury.....	1939	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	7,700	1	1,000	7	30,100	---	---
	1938	---	---	---	---	3	173,000	---	---	16	6,800	---	---	9	27,300	---	---
West Haven (town).....	1939	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	5,830	1	600	4	17,275	---	---
	1938	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	3,612	1	125	2	5,500	---	---
Maine	1939	1	41,000	---	---	2	26,500	2	508,055	29	4,106	---	---	11	85,750	---	---
	1938	1	15,000	1	164,711	3	13,000	---	---	33	2,680	---	---	11	112,751	---	---

Bangor	1939	1	41,000			1	1,500	2	508,055	5	660			2	5,700		
	1938	1	15,000	1	184,711					4	530			4	37,000		
Portland	1939						25,000			24	3,446			9	80,050		
	1938						13,000			29	2,150			7	75,751		
Massachusetts	1939	7	2,999,000	13	842,682	21	2,013,813	18	4,391,627	702	136,098	28	10,635	196	1,520,085	15	12,060
	1938	7	992,000	10	1,529,256	14	1,255,780	19	4,176,091	600	98,965	17	9,575	166	1,671,165	15	40,100
Arlington (town)	1939									5	1,330			1	12,000		
	1938									5	400						
Beverly	1939									11	2,750			1	1,400		
	1938			1	67,850					10	1,500	1	2,900	2	1,600		
Boston	1939	1	2,530,000	6	459,537	5	64,600	2	84,800	75	25,250			42	347,910	2	4,300
	1938	1	100,000	2	625,000	2	5,500	1	830,000	73	23,494			31	253,850	12	26,600
Brockton	1939									22	2,750	2	3,200	1	2,300		
	1938									19	1,725			4	23,000		
Brookline (town)	1939														69,400	1	500
	1938	1	22,000	1	104,000	1	40,000	1	147,000	6	1,550			7	82,350		
Cambridge	1939					2	219,855	4	955,000	11	2,944			17	159,650		
	1938	1	750,000	2	176,629			6	793,500	9	1,550			11	122,450	3	13,500
Chelsea	1939									6	8,270	1	500	2	15,000	2	
	1938									3	800			4	10,700		
Chicopee	1939									24	8,580	7	940	1	6,500		
	1938									31	6,895	2	3,050	3	2,300		
Everett	1939			1	100,000					7	2,746			2	14,500		
	1938			1	92,000	1	300,000			9	3,165			1	5,000		
Fall River	1939									65	7,838			9	57,500		
	1938									36	2,416			3	5,800		
Fitchburg	1939							1	4,900	43	6,129	1	100	4	63,200		
	1938					1	2,000			26	6,650	3	475	6	36,000		
Haverhill	1939							2	300,000	7	2,685	2	345	3	6,200		
	1938									8	1,004	1	600	3	9,250		
Holyoke	1939					1	88,000			4	1,150	1	150	3	5,300		
	1938					1	5,000			6	1,050			3	22,200		
Lawrence	1939	1	30,000			2	34,850			13	3,220			7	20,600		
	1938	1	40,000			1	98,800	1	60,000	7	985			3	26,100		
Lowell	1939									19	2,075			7	23,200		
	1938							1	150,000	18	1,360			6	29,900		
Lynn	1939			1	51,021					14	1,635			3	22,000		
	1938					1	450,000	2	764,374	8	780			2	18,000		
Malden	1939							4	1,246,538	6	740			3	16,500		
	1938									12	1,595			6	11,400		
Medford	1939							1	46,530	7	1,670			8	41,100		
	1938							3	669,500	4	775			3	35,500		
New Bedford	1939			1	10,000	1	15,000			110	12,450	2	150	13	55,900		
	1938									120	10,865	1	200	6	28,300		
Newton	1939	1	20,000			1	220,000	1	86,871	15	1,888			6	25,100		
	1938	2	57,000					2	442,250	20	2,645			3	39,800		

NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

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TABLE 12.—Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938—Continued

State and city	Year	Office buildings, including banks		Public buildings, city, county, State, and Federal		Public works and utilities		Schools		Sheds, poultry houses, etc.		Stables and barns		Stores and other mercantile buildings		All other non-residential structures	
		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
Massachusetts—Continued.																	
Pittsfield	1939									27	\$3,435	7	\$4,400	12	\$34,650	9	\$760
	1938			1	\$158,777					23	7,950	4	2,000	5	9,550		
Quincy	1939			1	33,900					26	8,137			4	53,200		
	1938			1	109,000			1	\$144,467	13	1,705			11	124,895		
Revere	1939									23	6,170			2	7,000		
	1938	1	\$23,000							5	1,600			3	5,300		
Salem	1939			1	17,224					16	1,330			4	33,000		
	1938									8	1,650			4	25,000		
Somerville	1939					1	\$70,000			5	2,700			3	20,800		
	1938									3	750			5	52,800		
Springfield	1939	2	301,000			7	1,265,408	1	1,161,988	23	3,353			10	267,800		
	1938					5	353,480			19	2,780	1	100	10	450,000		
Taunton	1939									32	3,562	4	700	4	20,300		
	1938									26	3,193	4	250	3	22,400		
Waltham	1939	1	100,000					1	100,000	11	1,130			6	58,155		
	1938			1	196,000					16	1,660			6	88,750		
Watertown (town)	1939			1	150,000					8	2,005	1	150	1	8,500		
	1938									15	1,345			3	11,150		
Worcester	1939	1	18,000	1	21,000	1	36,000	1	405,000	68	8,128			10	51,420	1	6,000
	1938					1	1,000	1	175,000	41	5,148			9	117,220		
New Hampshire																	
	1939					1	25,000	2	245,578	81	9,851	1	500	14	72,800		
	1938	2	126,000	3	1,122,543	1	15,000	1	250,000	75	9,065	4	3,650	13	61,600		
Concord	1939							1	85,000	10	1,620	1	500	3	21,300		
	1938			2	744,787	1	15,000	1	250,000	18	2,535			3	13,500		
Manchester	1939					1	25,000	1	160,578	71	8,231			11	51,500		
	1938	2	126,000	1	377,756					57	6,530	4	3,650	10	48,100		
Rhode Island																	
	1939			3	661,806	10	800,227	2	97,000	132	24,145	3	1,699	65	325,250	1	500
	1938			2	1,468,485	7	165,000	3	828,575	118	23,395	2	11,500	47	512,850	4	40,000
Central Falls	1939									8	775			1	900		
	1938									4	900			1	700		
Cranston	1939					1	1,365			29	5,910	2	1,600	4	3,500	1	500
	1938					3	20,000			27	4,195			5	24,500		

East Providence (town)	1939			3	23,800			30	6,225			13	33,750		
	1938			3	125,000	1	40,000	27	3,725	2	11,500	6	75,600		
Newport	1939		3	661,806	1	8,000	1	17,000	6	2,010		5	28,200		
	1938								4	1,450		2	5,700	3	36,000
Pawtucket	1939				3	277,000	1	80,000	3	285	1	99	7	31,300	
	1938						1	760,800	2	700		2	5,600		
Providence	1939				2	490,062			45	8,000		30	213,600		
	1938		2	1,468,485	1	20,000			45	10,665		28	382,350	1	4,000
Woonsocket	1939								11	940		5	14,000		
	1938						1	27,775	9	1,760		3	18,400		

Demolitions

Among the New England cities where demolition permits are required, the largest number of demolitions was authorized in Boston, where in addition to the 59 structures demolished on the site of the Federal housing projects, 119 were razed by private operations. One hundred and five structures were to be demolished in New Haven, Conn.; and from 70 to nearly 100 structures in each of the Massachusetts cities of Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, and Worcester.

Private detached garages, sheds, poultry houses and similar structures, stables and barns, and stores and other mercantile buildings made up the bulk of nonresidential demolitions.

In table 14 detailed information is presented concerning the number of nonresidential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 1939, by type of structure, and city.

TABLE 13.—Number of nonresidential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 48 New England cities, 1939¹

State and city	All types	Amusement and recreation places	Churches	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	Garages, public	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling	Gasoline and service stations	Institutions	Office buildings, including banks	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	Public works and utilities	Schools	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	Stables and barns	Stores and other mercantile buildings	All other nonresidential structures	Type of structure not reported
Connecticut:																	
Bristol	37			1		13							15	7	1		
Greenwich (town)	3					2							1				
Hartford	59	1	3	1		15	4	2					10	12	8	1	2
Meriden	69	1		9		13			1		6		15	17	6	1	
New Britain	38			2		14	2						6	12	2		
New Haven	105	1	1	8	1	30	2		1		4	1	21	17	18		
New London	16	4				2	2								8		
Norwalk	14					6							3	3	8		
Stamford	16		1			1			1					5	2		
Torrington	17					4							4	6	2		1
Waterbury	42		2	6	1	9			3				7	9	5		
West Haven (town)	49	3		2		6					1		20	12	5		
Maine: Portland	73		1	3		18	1	1	1		2		16	10	20		
Massachusetts:																	
Arlington (town)	21					2					2		6	5	6		
Beverly	26			1		3							12	8	2		
Boston	178	1	1	21	2	22	12	5	7	1	1	4	11	33	57		
Private wrecking operations	119		1	12	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	4	9	27	39		
U. S. H. A. housing projects:																	
Charlestown	16					5	1						1		9		
Mission Hill	13				1	2	3							2	5		
Roxbury	5			5													
South Boston	25	1		4		10	1						1	4	4		
Brookton	16					3	2						2	4	5		
Brookline (town)	12				1	1	1					1	3	3	2		
Cambridge	23					4	2						6	4	7		
Chelsea	13			6		1								4	3		
Chicopee	43			5	1	15		1					13	7	1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Number of nonresidential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 48 New England cities, 1939—Continued

State and city	All types	Amusement and recreation places	Churches	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	Garages, public	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling	Gasoline and service stations	Institutions	Office buildings, including banks	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	Public works and utilities	Schools	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	Stables and barns	Stores and other mercantile buildings	All other nonresidential structures	Type of structure not reported
Massachusetts—Continued.																	
Everett.....	7			1	2	2										2	
Fall River.....	75			4		13						17	16	11		14	
Fitchburg.....	23			3		4						4	4	7		6	
Haverhill.....	9					1							2	4		1	1
Holyoke.....	17				1	3						1	1	1		10	
Lawrence.....	31			5							1		13	7		5	
Lowell.....	54	1	1	5		18					2	9	15	3			
Lynn.....	14		1	1									2	3		7	
Malden.....	14			2		1					1	1	3	2		4	
Medford.....	8			3		1							2	2		2	
New Bedford.....	84	1		4		17							17	13		32	
Newton.....	25			2		2					1		3	13		6	
Quincy.....	36	2		1		6				1	1		7	5		11	
Revere.....	4	1				1					1		1	1		1	
Somerville.....	16			2	1	1	1				2	1	3	2		3	
Springfield.....	71		1	6	1	14	5						7	14		23	
Taunton.....	36	3		1		6	1						5	14		6	
Waltham.....	36					3	3						10	19		1	
Watertown (town).....	6					3							1	1		1	
Worcester.....	96			6	2	26	2						20	23		17	
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	29			1		4							8	8		7	
Rhode Island:																	
Central Falls.....	2												2				
East Providence (town).....	6			2										4			
Newport.....	16			1		1	1						6	5		2	
Pawtucket.....	1												1	1			
Providence.....	458			15		4	3				2	2	3	6		22	
Woonsocket.....	5			1		1							1	1		1	

¹ Demolition permits were not required in Bridgeport, Conn.; Bangor, Maine; Pittsfield and Salem, Mass.; Concord, N. H.; and Cranston, R. I.

² Smokestack.

³ Retaining wall.

⁴ Demolition permits were not required prior to June 7, 1939; permits for these structures were issued subsequent to that date.

Part II
Boston, Mass.

Applications Filed, Disapproved, and Abandoned or Expired, and Permits Issued in Boston, Mass., 1939

Summary

Relationship Between Applications Filed and Permits Issued

The building-permit figures for Boston which are included in the regular monthly reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics ¹ are based on the number of applications filed, as contrasted with data for other cities based on permits actually issued, as information on permits issued cannot be obtained directly from city records. As might be expected, some of these applications are disapproved and others are abandoned or expire, and consequently do not result in the issuance of a permit to build. To this extent the monthly and annual figures which have been published previously on building construction in Boston represent overstatements and are not comparable with the data for the other cities included in this report. What this overstatement amounts to for the year 1939 is apparent from the following table showing data on applications for permits, applications disapproved, and applications abandoned or expired.

The records for individual permits are now being analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine whether ratios can be established to estimate, for the previously published figures for Boston on applications filed, the number of permits actually issued.

¹ See Preface.

TABLE 14.—Summary of permit applications in Boston, Mass., for new construction, additions and alterations, and demolitions; filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired; and permits issued, 1939¹

Item	New residential construction					New nonresidential construction		Additions and alterations		Demolitions		
	Housekeeping			Nonhousekeeping		Number of buildings	Permit valuation	Increase, units	Decrease, units	Residential		Non-residential buildings
	Number of buildings	Number of units	Permit valuation	Number of buildings	Permit valuation					House-keeping units	Non-house-keeping buildings	
Applications filed during 1939.....	221	634	\$2, 439, 525	1	\$158, 000	334	\$4, 634, 238	369	41	3, 059	5	178
For which:												
Permits were issued in 1939.....	186	270	1, 129, 025	1	158, 000	290	4, 089, 310	369	41	3, 059	5	178
Permits were issued in 1940.....	6	6	23, 000			14	199, 465					
Applications were disapproved.....	21	260	958, 500			14	107, 375					
Applications were abandoned or expired.....	8	89	329, 000			16	238, 088					
Permits issued during 1939.....	197	304	1, 193, 525	1	158, 000	308	4, 170, 720	369	41	3, 059	5	178
For which:												
Applications were filed in 1939.....	186	270	1, 129, 025	1	158, 000	290	4, 089, 310	369	41	3, 059	5	178
Applications were filed in 1938.....	11	25	64, 500			18	81, 410					

¹ For more detailed information see the following tables.

Residential Construction

Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

Data presented in table 15 show the type of structure and permit valuation of the family-dwelling units in Boston for which applications were filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired, and permits issued. Nearly all (98 percent) of the dwelling units for which applications for permits were disapproved were in apartment buildings. Likewise, units in structures containing 5 or more units accounted for 96 percent of the units for which applications were abandoned or expired.

TABLE 15.—Number of family-dwelling units in Boston, Mass., by applications filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired; and permits issued, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939¹

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Type of structure																						
	Total				1-family, detached			2-family, 2-decker			1- and 2-family and commercial unit		4-family			5-or-more-family, without commercial unit							
	Applications				Applications			Applications			Permits issued	Applications			Applications						Permits issued		
	Filed	Disapproved	Abandoned or expired	Permits issued	Filed	Disapproved	Permits issued	Filed	Disapproved	Permits issued		Applications filed	Permits issued	Filed	Abandoned or expired	Permits issued	Filed		Disapproved		Abandoned or expired		Permits issued
																Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
Total.....	634	260	89	304	156	2	157	60	2	58	2	2	12	4	8	30	404	18	256	7	85	7	79
\$15,000 and over.....																							
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	1			1								1	1										
\$10,000-\$12,499.....																							
\$9,500-\$9,999.....																							
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	1			1	1		1																
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	1			1	1		1																
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	2			2	2		2																
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	1			1	1		1																
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	1			1	1		1																
\$6,500-\$6,999.....																							
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	7			7	7		7																
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	2			2	2		2																
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	30	1		29	27	1	26	2		2	1	1											
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	54	22	11	22	21		22									3	33	2	22	1	11		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	256	91	48	120	73	1	75									10	133	3	90	4	48	3	45
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	86	14	20	52	8		8	34	2	32													
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	141	120		20	9		8	12		12						10	44	1	12	1	20	1	12
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	16			16	2		2	10		10													
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	12			12				2		2						4	6						16
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	16	12	4	16									4	4	4								16
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1			1	1		1									2	12	2	12				2
\$500-\$999.....	6			6												1	6						6

¹ When the structure provided for a built-in or attached garage or a commercial unit, the cost of the built-in or attached garage or commercial unit is included. There were no family-dwelling units with permit valuations less than \$500 per unit.

Exterior Construction Material

Table 16 shows the type of exterior construction material specified for the buildings for which applications were filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired, and permits issued.

TABLE 16.—*Number of family dwelling units in Boston, Mass., by applications filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired; and permits issued, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939*

Type of structure and material	Applications			Permits issued
	Filed	Disapproved	Abandoned or expired	
Total.....	634	260	89	304
1-family, detached.....	156	2	.....	157
Frame.....	130	2	.....	131
Brick veneer.....	13	.....	.....	13
Brick and frame.....	10	.....	.....	10
Stone and frame.....	3	.....	.....	3
2-family, 2-decker.....	60	2	.....	58
Frame.....	22	2	.....	20
Brick veneer.....	18	.....	.....	18
Brick and frame.....	20	.....	.....	20
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	2	.....	.....	2
Brick.....	1	.....	.....	1
Brick and frame.....	1	.....	.....	1
4-family.....	12	.....	4	8
Frame.....	8	.....	4	4
Brick veneer.....	4	.....	.....	4
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	404	256	85	79
Frame.....	24	12	6	6
Brick.....	346	244	79	39
Brick veneer.....	34	.....	.....	34

Nonhousekeeping Residential and Nonresidential Construction

An application was filed in Boston, Mass., during the year 1939 for 1 nonhousekeeping residential structure, a dormitory to cost \$158,000, for which a permit was issued later in the year. Applications were also filed for 334 nonresidential structures to cost \$4,634,000; permits were actually issued in that same year for 308 structures with a total dollar volume of \$4,171,000. Table 17 gives information concerning the type of nonhousekeeping residential and nonresidential structures and specified materials on the basis of applications filed, abandoned, disapproved or expired, and permits issued.

TABLE 17.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures in Boston, Mass., by applications filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired; and permits issued, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939

Type of structure and material	Applications						Permits issued	
	Filed		Disapproved		Abandoned or expired		Number of structures	Permit valuation
	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation		
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$158,000					1	\$158,000
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	158,000					1	158,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	334	4,634,238	14	\$107,375	16	\$238,088	308	4,170,720
Amusement and recreation places.....	13	444,300	1	50,000			13	418,300
Frame.....	4	16,600					5	40,600
1.....		8,000					1	24,000
1.....		5,000					1	8,000
1.....		3,000					1	5,000
1.....		600					1	3,000
Brick.....	4	288,000	1	50,000			3	238,000
1.....		104,000					1	104,000
1.....		96,000					1	96,000
1.....		50,000	1	50,000				
1.....		38,000					1	38,000
Concrete.....	3	135,000					3	135,000
1.....		100,000					1	100,000
1.....		25,000					1	25,000
1.....		10,000					1	10,000
Metal.....	2	4,700					2	4,700
1.....		2,700					1	2,700
1.....		2,000					1	2,000
Churches: Brick.....	2	4,000					2	4,000
1.....		3,000					1	3,000
1.....		1,000					1	1,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	9	50,250	1	2,300			7	41,950
Brick.....	3	24,000					3	24,000
1.....		20,000					1	20,000
1.....		3,000					1	3,000
1.....		1,000					1	1,000
Concrete.....	1	3,200					1	3,200
Metal.....	5	23,050	1	2,300			3	14,750
1.....		8,000					1	8,000
1.....		6,000						
1.....		4,750					1	4,750
1.....		2,300	1	2,300				
1.....		2,000					1	2,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ²	126	67,863	3	1,900	8	3,050	123	68,773
Frame.....	53	14,923	1	300	2	350	48	13,773
Brick.....	8	20,200	1	800	1	300	6	19,100
Concrete.....	45	26,500	1	800	5	2,400	50	29,900
Metal.....	20	6,240					19	6,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures in Boston, Mass., by applications filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired; and permits issued, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Type of structure and material	Applications						Permits issued	
	Filed		Disapproved		Abandoned or expired		Number of structures	Permit valuation
	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation		
Gasoline and service stations.....	34	\$124,400	1	\$750	3	\$2,850	30	\$121,300
Frame.....	2	4,250	1	750			1	3,500
	1	3,500					1	3,500
	1	750	1	750				
Brick.....	11	42,000					12	46,500
	1	7,000					1	7,000
	1	5,000					1	5,000
	1	5,000					1	5,000
	1	5,000					1	5,000
	1	4,000					1	4,000
	1	4,000					1	4,000
	1	4,000					1	4,000
	1	3,500					1	3,500
	1	3,000					1	3,500
	1	2,500					1	2,500
	1	2,500					1	2,500
	1	2,200					1	2,200
	1	1,800					1	1,800
Concrete.....	15	71,850			3	2,850	11	65,000
	1	20,000					1	20,000
	1	7,000					1	7,000
	1	6,000					1	6,000
	1	5,000					1	5,000
	1	5,000					1	5,000
	1	5,000					1	5,000
	1	4,500					1	4,500
	1	4,000					1	4,000
	1	4,000					1	4,000
	1	4,000					1	4,000
	1	2,500					1	2,500
	1	2,000					1	2,000
	1	1,000			1	1,000		
	1	1,000			1	1,000		
	1	850			1	850		
Metal.....	6	6,300					6	6,300
	1	1,900					1	1,900
	1	1,000					1	1,000
	1	1,000					1	1,000
	1	1,000					1	1,000
	1	800					1	800
	1	600					1	600
Institutions: Brick.....	1	150,000						
Office buildings, including banks.....	2	2,565,000	1	35,000			1	2,530,000
Brick.....	1	35,000	1	35,000				
Brick and stone.....	1	2,530,000					1	2,530,000
Public buildings, city, county, State, and Federal.....	10	677,725			4	218,188	6	459,537
Frame.....	1	5,400					1	5,400
Brick.....	3	145,000			1	25,000	2	120,000
	1	60,000					1	60,000
	1	60,000					1	60,000
	1	25,000			1	25,000		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—*Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures in Boston, Mass., by applications filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired; and permits issued, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued*

Type of structure and material	Applications						Permits issued	
	Filed		Disapproved		Abandoned or expired			
	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public buildings, city, county, State, and Federal—Continued.								
Brick and stone.....	1	\$20,000					1	\$20,000
Concrete.....	3	290,000			2	\$40,000	1	250,000
	1	250,000					1	250,000
	1	25,000			1	25,000		
	1	15,000			1	15,000		
Not reported.....	2	217,325			1	153,188	1	64,137
	1	153,188			1	153,188		
	1	64,137					1	64,137
Public works and utilities.....	4	59,600					5	64,600
Brick.....	3	14,600					4	19,600
	1	10,000					1	10,000
	1	3,100					1	3,100
	1	1,500					1	1,500
Metal.....	1	45,000					1	45,000
Schools.....	3	104,800					2	84,800
Brick.....	2	40,000					1	20,000
	1	20,000					1	20,000
	1	20,000						
Brick and stone.....	1	64,800					1	64,800
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.³.....	81	25,950	4	\$1,325			75	25,250
Frame.....	52	14,520	2	700			50	13,820
Brick.....	4	4,400					4	5,150
Concrete.....	1	500	1	500				
Metal.....	24	6,530	1	125			21	6,280
Stores and other mercantile buildings..	46	355,550	3	16,100	1	14,000	42	347,910
Frame.....	10	41,700	2	15,600			8	26,100
	1	15,000	1	15,000				
	1	9,500					1	9,500
	1	5,800					1	5,800
	1	5,000					1	5,000
	1	1,900					1	1,900
	1	1,800					1	1,800
	1	800					1	800
	1	800					1	800
	1	600	1	600				
	1	500					1	500
Brick.....	18	247,000			1	14,000	16	223,000
	1	50,000					1	50,000
	1	35,000					1	35,000
	1	25,000					1	25,000
	1	25,000					1	25,000
	1	19,500					1	19,500
	1	16,000					1	16,000
	1	14,000			1	14,000		
	1	10,900					1	10,900

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures in Boston, Mass., by applications filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired; and permits issued, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Type of structure and material	Applications						Permits issued	
	Filed		Disapproved		Abandoned or expired		Number of structures	Permit valuation
	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Number of structures	Permit valuation		
Stores and other mercantile (buildings—Continued.								
Brick.....	1	\$10,000						
	1	8,000				1	\$8,000	
	1	7,000				1	7,000	
	1	6,000				1	6,000	
	1	6,000				1	6,000	
	1	5,000				1	5,000	
	1	3,000				1	3,000	
	1	3,000				1	3,000	
	1	3,000				1	3,000	
	1	600				1	600	
Brick and frame.....	1	5,000				1	5,000	
Concrete.....						1	34,500	
Metal.....	17	61,850	1	\$500		16	59,310	
	1	10,250				1	10,250	
	1	8,000				1	8,000	
	1	7,500				1	7,500	
	1	5,250				1	5,250	
	1	5,000				1	5,000	
	1	5,000				1	5,000	
	1	5,000				1	5,000	
	1	3,000				1	3,000	
	1	2,800				1	2,960	
	1	2,500				1	2,800	
	1	2,000				1	2,500	
	1	2,000				1	2,000	
	1	2,000				1	2,000	
	1	1,050				1	1,050	
	1	1,000				1	1,000	
	1	500	1	500				
	1	500				1	500	
	1	500				1	500	
All other nonresidential structures.....	3	4,800				2	4,300	
Barricades: Frame.....	1	500				1	500	
Memorials: Brick.....	1	3,800				1	3,800	
Retaining walls: Concrete.....	1	500						

¹ Zoning violation—No new application filed.

² Construction details unacceptable—No new application filed.

³ Due to the large number of structures of this type for which applications were filed, disapproved, and abandoned or expired, and permits issued, data are not shown for individual structures.

⁴ Construction details unacceptable—New application filed 1939.

⁵ An application was filed for this structure valued at \$2,500,000 in 1938 and was abandoned in the same year—New application filed and permit issued 1939.

⁶ Federal construction.

⁷ Zoning violation—New application covering alterations issued 1939.

Part III
Appendix

Appendix

Table A shows detailed information for nonhousekeeping residential and nonresidential construction in each of the New England cities with the exception of Boston. Data for this city are shown separately in part II of this bulletin.

TABLE A.—*Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939*

Connecticut BRIDGEPORT

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$1,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	8	\$24,100
Summer camps and cottages:			Frame.....	1	600
Frame.....	1	1,000	Brick.....	3	11,500
Total nonresidential structures.....	300	839,871	Stucco.....	1	6,500
Amusement and recreation places:			Concrete.....	1	4,000
Frame.....	5	443,100	Concrete.....	1	1,000
Frame.....	2	20,500	Concrete.....	1	1,500
Brick.....	1	19,500	Concrete.....	3	10,500
Brick.....	1	1,000	Concrete.....	1	6,000
Concrete.....	1	1,000	Concrete.....	1	2,500
Brick.....	2	22,600	Concrete.....	1	2,000
Concrete.....	1	12,000	Office buildings, including banks:		
Churches.....	1	10,600	Brick.....	2	11,000
Concrete.....	1	400,000	Brick.....	1	6,000
Churches.....	2	117,000	Brick.....	1	5,000
Frame.....	1	27,000	Public works and utilities.....	6	22,988
Brick.....	1	90,000	Frame.....	2	4,200
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			Brick.....	1	3,000
Frame.....	4	25,000	Brick.....	1	1,200
Frame.....	2	5,000	Brick.....	1	2,788
Brick.....	1	2,500	Concrete.....	3	16,000
Brick.....	1	2,500	Concrete.....	1	11,000
Brick.....	1	18,000	Concrete.....	1	4,000
Metal.....	1	2,000	Concrete.....	1	1,000
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	9,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	32	12,683
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	221	65,800	Frame.....	16	5,953
Frame.....	165	43,270	Brick.....	6	3,700
Brick.....	3	1,125	Concrete.....	4	2,030
Stone.....	3	895	Metal.....	6	1,000
Stucco.....	1	475			
Concrete.....	46	19,035			
Metal.....	3	1,000			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued					
BRIDGEPORT—Continued					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	18	\$108,950	Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame.....	4	5,650	Brick.....	1	\$4,600
1	1	2,500	1	1	3,000
1	1	1,400	Concrete.....	6	35,300
1	1	1,000	1	1	13,000
1	1	750	1	1	10,900
Brick.....	8	68,000	1	1	8,000
1	1	21,000	1	1	3,000
1	1	13,000	1	1	750
1	1	8,000	1	1	550
1	1	6,500	All other nonresidential structures: Fences, brick.....	1	250
1	1	6,500			
1	1	5,400			

BRISTOL

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	4	\$1,790	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	89	\$24,353
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	4	1,790	Frame.....	83	21,053
1	1	600	Brick.....	1	500
1	1	500	Stone.....	5	2,800
1	1	500	Gasoline and service stations.....	2	3,200
1	1	190	Frame.....	1	1,200
Total nonresidential structures.....	139	74,922	Stucco.....	1	2,000
Amusement and recreation places	4	16,600	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	42	4,769
Frame.....	3	9,800	Frame.....	40	4,554
1	1	8,000	Stone.....	1	200
1	1	1,200	Concrete.....	1	15
1	1	600	Stores and other mercantile buildings: Brick.....	2	26,000
Stone.....	1	6,800	1	1	24,000
			1	1	2,000

GREENWICH (town)

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	3	\$9,000	Amusement and recreation places—Continued.		
Summer camps and cottages.....	3	9,000	Brick.....	1	\$150,000
Frame.....	2	8,000	Concrete.....	1	15,000
1	1	6,000	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	54	28,545
1	1	2,000	Frame.....	37	15,975
Metal.....	1	1,000	Brick.....	2	2,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	106	472,970	Frame and stucco.....	6	3,820
Amusement and recreation places.....	5	171,000	Concrete.....	8	6,150
Frame.....	3	6,000	Metal.....	1	600
1	1	4,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	2	12,000
1	1	1,000	Frame.....	1	5,000
1	1	1,000	Stone veneer.....	1	7,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued

GREENWICH (town)—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	2	\$124,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	10	\$88,700
	1	100,000	Brick.....	2	32,500
	1	24,000		1	17,500
Public works and utilities: Frame.....	3	20,500		1	15,000
	1	10,500	Concrete.....	4	50,400
	1	5,000		1	35,000
	1	5,000		1	11,000
Schools: Frame.....	1	16,000		1	3,500
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	29	12,225		1	900
			Metal.....	2	1,600
Frame.....	27	11,075		1	1,000
Stone and frame.....	1	1,000		1	600
Glass.....	1	150	Glass.....	2	4,200
				1	3,000
				1	1,200

HARTFORD

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$52,725	Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	52,725	Brick.....	1	\$4,500
Total nonresidential structures...	227	925,891		1	4,000
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	21,321		1	4,000
Brick.....	1	12,000		1	3,500
Concrete.....	2	9,321		1	3,500
	1	8,655	Stucco.....	2	7,700
Churches: Stone.....	1	70,000		1	3,900
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	5	103,200		1	3,800
	1	69,000	Concrete.....	4	16,500
	1	15,000		1	5,000
	1	11,000		1	5,000
	1	7,000		1	3,500
	1	1,200		1	3,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	90	35,238	Institutions: Brick.....	1	47,000
Frame.....	73	26,293	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick and stone.....	2	52,990
Brick.....	10	6,150	Public works and utilities: Brick.....	2	163,663
Concrete.....	7	2,795	Schools: Brick.....	1	70,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	18	75,600	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	39	5,315
Frame.....	2	5,900	Frame.....	29	2,380
	1	3,400	Brick.....	7	2,425
	1	2,500	Metal.....	3	510
Brick.....	10	45,500	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	600
	1	10,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	24	271,652
	1	6,000	Frame.....	4	70,459
	1	5,000			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued

HARTFORD—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.			Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame.....	1	\$52,500	Metal.....	4	\$22,000
	1	13,000		1	13,100
	1	3,700		1	4,000
	1	1,250		1	4,000
Brick.....	15	178,393		1	900
	1	38,000	All other nonresidential structures.....	42	9,312
	1	30,487	Fences ¹	37	7,012
	1	22,806	Frame.....	22	1,984
	1	20,000	Brick.....	1	2,600
	1	18,000	Metal.....	14	2,428
	1	17,000	Retaining walls.....	4	1,450
	1	8,000	Stone.....	1	50
	1	6,000	Concrete.....	3	1,400
	1	5,000		1	1,000
	1	3,000		1	200
	1	3,000		1	200
	1	3,000	Smokestacks: Brick.....	1	850
	1	2,000			
	1	1,500			
	1	600			
Concrete.....	1	800			

MERIDEN

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	3	\$615	Gasoline and service stations.....	2	\$9,100
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	3	615	Brick.....	1	4,600
	1	300	Concrete.....	1	4,500
	1	250	Public works and utilities: Brick.....	2	229,340
	1	65		1	225,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	122	343,945		1	4,340
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	1	15,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	47	6,650
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	3	52,500	Frame.....	42	4,650
	1	28,000	Brick.....	1	50
	1	20,000	Stone.....	1	800
	1	4,500	Metal.....	3	1,150
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	61	17,900	Stables and barns: Frame.....	3	455
Frame.....	51	15,050		1	350
Brick.....	3	850		1	75
Stone.....	2	450	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	3	13,000
Concrete.....	5	1,550	Frame.....	2	10,000
				1	8,000
				1	2,000
			Glass.....	1	3,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued					
NEW BRITAIN					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	85	\$405,674	Public works and utilities.....	6	\$140,455
Amusement and recreation places:			Brick.....	3	13,000
Brick.....	1	2,000		1	7,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:				1	3,000
Brick.....	3	8,500		1	3,000
	1	4,500	Stone.....	1	36,890
	1	3,000	Concrete.....	1	29,000
	1	1,000	Metal.....	1	61,565
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	56	19,014	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	10	3,105
Frame.....	45	12,714	Frame.....	7	925
Brick.....	9	3,500		1	375
Concrete.....	2	2,800		1	200
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	14,600		1	100
	1	3,000		1	100
Frame.....	3	3,000		1	100
Concrete.....	1	11,000		1	25
	1	4,000		1	25
	1	3,500	Brick.....	3	2,180
	1	3,500		1	2,000
Metal.....	1	600		1	150
Institutions: Brick.....	1	110,000		1	30
Office buildings, including banks:			Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	2	8,000
Brick.....	1	100,000	Frame.....	1	7,000
			Metal.....	1	1,000

NEW HAVEN

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$1,616,000	Gasoline and service stations:		
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	1,616,000	Brick.....	6	\$26,600
Total nonresidential structures.....	180	1,465,516		1	5,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:				1	5,000
Brick.....	2	19,300		1	4,800
	1	13,300		1	4,800
	1	6,000		1	4,000
Garages, public: Brick.....	7	18,500		1	3,000
	1	4,500	Public works and utilities: Brick..	3	1,221,532
	1	4,000		1	921,532
	1	4,000		1	185,000
	1	2,000		1	115,000
	1	2,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	39	7,110
	1	1,000	Frame.....	32	4,800
	1	1,000	Brick.....	4	1,035
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	102	35,474	Metal.....	3	1,275
Frame.....	65	16,884	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	21	137,000
Brick.....	33	17,460	Frame.....	2	2,600
Concrete.....	2	500		1	1,600
Metal.....	2	630		1	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued
NEW HAVEN—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.			Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Brick.....	10	\$80,500	Stucco.....	1	\$2,500
	1	18,800	Metal.....	7	50,400
	1	15,000		1	18,000
	1	15,000		2	22,000
	1	10,000		1	5,000
	1	10,000		1	2,600
	1	5,000		1	2,000
	1	2,500		1	800
	1	2,200	Glass.....	1	1,000
	1	1,000			
	1	1,000			

NEW LONDON

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	2	\$112,000	Public works and utilities: Concrete.....	1	\$47,900
Hotels: Brick.....	2	112,000	Schools: Brick.....	1	115,000
	1	100,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	17	2,450
	1	12,000	Frame.....	15	1,900
Total nonresidential structures.....	85	793,175	Glass.....	2	550
Amusement and recreation places.....	5	27,340	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	15	200,540
Frame.....	4	9,340	Frame.....	4	7,000
	1	3,000		1	4,000
	1	3,000		1	1,500
	1	1,840		1	900
	1	1,500		1	600
Brick.....	1	18,000	Brick.....	9	186,000
Churches: Brick.....	1	165,000		1	107,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	2	59,000		1	27,000
	1	50,000		1	25,000
	1	9,000		1	10,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	37	10,260		1	8,000
Frame.....	34	9,110		1	4,000
Brick.....	3	1,150		1	3,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	2	4,000		1	1,500
Brick.....	1	1,000		1	500
Stucco.....	1	3,000	Metal.....	2	7,540
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal.....	4	161,685		1	5,540
Brick.....	3	116,816		1	2,000
	1	57,236			
	1	32,200			
	1	27,380			
Concrete.....	1	44,869			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued

NORWALK

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	183	\$866, 283	Schools: Brick.....	5	\$650, 513
Amusement and recreation places.....	5	26, 000		1	238, 810
Frame.....	4	20, 000		1	136, 022
1.....	1	7, 000		1	122, 118
1.....	1	5, 500		1	103, 093
1.....	1	4, 500		1	50, 470
1.....	1	3, 000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	17	3, 900
Frame and stucco.....	1	6, 000	Frame.....	15	3, 625
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	3	69, 500	Concrete.....	1	75
Frame.....	1	1, 500	Glass.....	1	200
Concrete.....	2	68, 000	Stables and barns: Frame.....	2	250
1.....	1	65, 000		1	200
1.....	1	3, 000		1	50
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	139	45, 820	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	10	40, 300
Frame.....	119	31, 070	Frame.....	1	600
Brick.....	1	150	Brick.....	1	16, 000
Stone.....	2	3, 200	Stone.....	1	700
Stucco.....	1	1, 000	Concrete.....	1	5, 000
Concrete.....	15	8, 400	Metal.....	4	15, 000
Not reported.....	1	2, 000		1	9, 000
Public work and utilities.....	2	30, 000		1	2, 500
Brick.....	1	15, 000		1	2, 500
Concrete.....	1	15, 000	Glass.....	2	3, 000
				1	500

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued

STAMFORD

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures...	90	\$793, 190	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.—Con. Concrete—Continued.		
Amusement and recreation places:				1	\$200
Frame.....	1	500		1	150
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:				1	150
Brick.....	2	354, 000	Metal.....	1	350
	1	350, 000	Stores and other mercantile build- ings.....	17	168, 630
	1	4, 000	Brick.....	10	158, 230
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	53	46, 660		1	35, 000
Frame.....	46	14, 560		1	25, 000
Brick.....	3	30, 750		1	22, 000
Stone.....	1	300		1	20, 000
Concrete.....	3	1, 050		1	19, 000
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	13, 500		1	15, 630
Brick.....	1	5, 000		1	15, 000
Stucco.....	1	4, 500		1	4, 000
Concrete.....	1	4, 000		1	1, 600
Office buildings, including banks:			Concrete.....	3	3, 400
Brick.....	1	200, 000		1	2, 000
Public works and utilities: Con- crete.....	1	6, 500		1	900
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	9	3, 150		1	500
Frame.....	3	1, 100	Metal.....	4	7, 000
	1	400		1	5, 500
	1	400	³ 3	3	1, 500
	1	300	All other nonresidential struc- tures: Fences.....	3	250
Brick.....	1	400	Frame.....	1	100
Concrete.....	4	1, 300	Metal.....	2	150
	1	800		1	100
				1	50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued					
TORRINGTON					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$200	Schools: Brick.....	1	\$97,000
Summer camps and cottages:			Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	14	2,835
Frame.....	1	200	Frame.....	10	1,410
Total nonresidential structures.....	60	220,520	Brick.....	1	500
Amusement and recreation places:			Concrete.....	2	425
Brick.....	1	20,000	Metal.....	1	500
Churches: Frame.....	1	1,000	Stables and barns: Frame.....	3	210
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:				1	100
Brick.....	1	35,000		1	75
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	33	12,135	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	24,340
Frame.....	20	4,335	Frame.....	1	4,200
Concrete.....	13	7,800	Brick.....	3	20,140
Gasoline and service stations:				1	11,000
Concrete.....	1	3,000		1	8,000
Office buildings, including banks:				1	1,140
Brick.....	1	25,000			

WATERBURY

Total nonresidential structures.....	112	\$179,725	Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Amusement and recreation places:			Metal.....	3	\$11,800
Brick.....	1	50,000		1	7,000
Churches: Brick.....	1	22,000		1	2,800
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	76	30,525		1	2,000
Frame.....	47	15,125	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	15	7,700
Brick.....	11	7,150	Frame.....	10	2,400
Stone.....	4	2,100	Brick.....	4	3,300
Concrete.....	13	5,850	Metal.....	1	2,000
Metal.....	1	300	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	1,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	11	38,400	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	7	30,100
Frame.....	2	4,800	Frame.....	1	3,000
	1	4,000	Brick.....	3	9,500
	1	800		1	4,000
Brick.....	2	2,400		1	3,000
	1	1,900		1	2,500
	1	500	Concrete.....	1	6,000
Stucco.....	1	4,000	Metal.....	2	11,600
Concrete.....	3	15,400		1	10,600
	1	7,000		1	1,000
	1	6,000			
	1	2,400			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Connecticut—Continued					
WEST HAVEN (town)					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	5	\$2,650	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	2	\$89,000
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	5	2,650	Concrete.....	1	87,000
	1	1,000	Metal.....	1	2,000
	1	600	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	61	15,651
	1	450	Frame.....	59	14,501
	1	400	Brick.....	1	800
	1	200	Concrete.....	1	350
Total nonresidential structures..	103	162,556	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	26	5,830
Amusement and recreation places: Frame.....	9	34,200	Frame.....	25	5,770
	5	14,700	Concrete.....	1	60
	1	12,000	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	600
	1	1,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	17,275
	1	600	Frame.....	2	4,800
	1	600		1	3,500
	1	500		1	1,300
Metal.....	4	19,500	Brick.....	1	6,275
	1	8,000	Metal.....	1	6,200
	1	4,000			
	1	3,900			
	1	3,600			

Maine					
BANGOR					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures..	28	\$583,430	Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1	\$41,000
Garages, public: Stone.....	1	10,000	Public works and utilities: Brick.....	1	1,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling: Frame.....	11	1,515	Schools: Reinforced concrete, with brick facing.....	2	505,055
	1	250	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	5	660
	1	200	Frame.....	4	610
	1	200		1	300
	1	150		1	150
	1	125		1	125
	1	125		1	35
	1	125	Concrete.....	1	50
	1	115	Stores and other mercantile buildings: Frame.....	2	5,700
	1	100		1	4,500
	1	75		1	1,200
	1	50			
Gasoline and service stations....	5	15,000			
Frame.....	4	8,500			
	1	2,500			
	1	2,500			
	1	2,500			
	1	1,000			
Concrete.....	1	6,500			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Maine—Continued

PORTLAND

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	2	\$1,700	Public works and utilities: Frame.....	1	\$25,000
Summer camps and cottages:			Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	24	3,446
Frame.....	2	1,700	Frame.....	22	2,900
	1	1,500	Concrete.....	1	346
	1	200	Metal.....	1	200
Total nonresidential structures.....	106	238,961	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	9	80,050
Amusement and recreation places:			Frame.....	4	9,750
Frame.....	1	1,500		1	5,600
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other work shops.	2	67,000		1	2,100
Frame.....	1	1,000		1	1,500
Brick.....	1	66,000		1	550
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	60	16,865	Brick.....	1	7,000
Frame.....	57	14,765	Concrete.....	2	32,550
Brick.....	1	1,000		1	29,550
Concrete.....	1	1,000		1	3,000
Metal.....	1	100	Metal.....	2	30,750
Gasoline and service stations.....	9	45,100		1	30,000
Frame.....	2	9,000		1	750
	1	8,000			
	1	1,000			
Brick.....	1	800			
Concrete.....	5	30,300			
	1	8,000			
	1	7,000			
	1	7,000			
	1	5,500			
	1	2,800			
Metal.....	1	5,000			

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON (town)

Total nonresidential structures.....	39	\$29,065	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	5	\$1,330
Amusement and recreation places:			Frame.....	3	130
Concrete.....	1	2,380		1	50
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	32	13,355		1	50
Frame.....	12	3,475	Metal.....	2	1,200
Stone.....	1	400		1	900
Concrete.....	19	9,480	Stores and other mercantile buildings: Brick.....	1	12,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

BEVERLY

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$100	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: Frame.....	10	\$2,750	
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	1	100		1	1,700	
Total nonresidential structures...	72	34,150		1	500	
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	1	150		1	150	
	1	100		1	100	
	1	50		1	40	
	1	25		1	20	
	1	50		1	15	
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	16,750		Stores and other mercantile buildings: Frame.....	1	1,400
	2	3,750				
	1	3,000				
	1	750				
	1	5,000				
Concrete.....	2	8,000				
	1	4,500				
	1	3,500				

BROCKTON

Total nonresidential structures...	75	\$98,330	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	22	\$2,750
Churches: Brick.....	1	38,000	Frame.....	14	1,725
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	41	8,380	Concrete.....	1	400
	37	7,145	Metal.....	7	625
	1	650	Stables and barns: Frame.....	2	3,200
	3	585		1	3,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	8	43,700		1	200
	2	16,500	Stores and other mercantile buildings: Concrete.....	1	2,300
Brick.....	1	9,000			
	1	7,500			
	1	4,500			
Stucco.....	1	4,500			
Concrete.....	5	22,700			
	1	7,000			
	1	5,100			
	1	4,800			
	1	3,000			
	1	2,800			

BROOKLINE (town)

Total nonresidential structures...	28	\$95,400	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	7	\$69,400
Garages, private, when separate from dwellings ¹	18	9,700	Frame.....	1	700
	1	500	Brick.....	2	35,000
	7	5,750		1	20,000
	5	2,100		1	15,000
	5	1,350	Stucco.....	1	5,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	2	15,800	Brick and stone.....	1	29,000
	1	13,000	Concrete.....	2	2,700
	1	2,800		1	2,000
			1	700	
			All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls, stone.....	1	500

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

CAMBRIDGE

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures..	89	\$2,134,906	Schools.....	4	\$955,000
Amusement and recreation places.....	2	277,000	Brick.....	3	292,000
Frame.....	1	2,000	1.....	1	272,000
Brick.....	1	275,000	1.....	1	10,000
Churches: Brick.....	1	31,000	1.....	1	10,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	6	139,500	Brick and stone.....	1	663,000
Frame.....	1	2,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	11	2,944
Brick.....	4	122,500	Frame.....	8	2,069
1.....	1	102,500	Metal.....	2	375
#3.....	3	20,000	Concrete.....	1	500
Brick and frame.....	1	15,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	17	159,650
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	36	15,057	Frame.....	3	35,500
Frame.....	12	3,442	1.....	1	25,000
Brick.....	2	1,250	1.....	1	9,000
Concrete.....	12	6,935	1.....	1	1,500
Metal.....	10	3,430	Brick.....	4	34,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	9	40,000	1.....	1	20,000
Frame.....	1	3,400	1.....	1	8,500
Brick.....	2	18,000	1.....	1	5,000
1.....	1	12,000	1.....	1	500
1.....	1	6,000	Brick and frame.....	2	20,000
Concrete.....	5	16,600	1.....	1	10,000
1.....	1	7,500	1.....	1	10,000
1.....	1	4,000	Concrete.....	4	34,150
1.....	1	2,500	1.....	1	30,000
1.....	1	1,900	1.....	1	3,000
1.....	1	700	1.....	1	650
1.....	1	700	1.....	1	500
Metal.....	1	2,000	Metal.....	4	36,000
Institutions: Brick and stone.....	1	294,900	1.....	1	18,250
Public works and utilities: Brick.....	2	219,855	1.....	1	15,000
1.....	1	211,855	1.....	1	2,000
1.....	1	8,000	1.....	1	750

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

CHELSEA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	21	\$32,570	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6	\$8,270
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			Frame.....	4	7,520
Metal.....	1	5,000	1.....	1	5,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	9	3,300	1.....	1	2,500
Frame.....	1	200	1.....	1	10
Brick.....	1	400	Metal.....	2	750
Frame and stucco.....	1	200	1.....	1	500
Concrete.....	3	1,600	1.....	1	250
1.....	1	700	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	500
1.....	1	600	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	2	15,000
1.....	1	300	Frame.....	1	8,000
Metal.....	3	900	Brick.....	1	7,000
1.....	1	400	All other nonresidential structures	2	500
1.....	1	300	Fences: Frame.....	1	400
1.....	1	200	Retaining walls: Concrete.....	1	100

CHICOPEE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	5	\$2,800	Gasoline and service stations—Con. Concrete.....	2	\$5,500
Summer camps and cottages:			1.....	1	5,000
Frame.....	4	2,300	1.....	1	500
1.....	1	700	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	24	8,580
1.....	1	700	Frame.....	23	8,280
1.....	1	600	Concrete.....	1	300
1.....	1	300	Stables and barns.....	7	940
Concrete.....	1	500	Frame.....	6	550
Total nonresidential structures.....	80	41,120	1.....	1	275
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	1,000	1.....	1	100
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	42	7,100	1.....	1	50
Frame.....	36	5,550	1.....	1	50
Brick.....	1	300	1.....	1	25
Concrete.....	5	1,250	Brick.....	1	300
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	17,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings: Brick.....	1	6,500
Brick.....	3	11,500			
1.....	1	6,000			
1.....	1	4,500			
1.....	1	1,000			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

EVERETT

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	valuation
Total nonresidential structures...	43	\$167, 111	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	\$100, 000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	1	17, 500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	7	2, 746
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	26	7, 665	Frame.....	3	524
Frame.....	7	940	Brick.....	1	500
Concrete.....	13	5, 675	Metal.....	1	20
Metal.....	6	1, 050	Brick.....	1	4
Gasoline and service stations.....	6	24, 700	Metal.....	3	957
Frame.....	2	6, 500	Metal.....	3	1, 265
Concrete.....	1	4, 000	Brick.....	1	900
Metal.....	1	2, 500	Metal.....	1	350
Metal.....	1	2, 500	Metal.....	1	15
Concrete.....	4	18, 200	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	2	14, 500
Metal.....	1	6, 000	Brick and frame.....	1	10, 000
Metal.....	1	5, 000	Metal.....	1	4, 500
Metal.....	1	4, 200			
Metal.....	1	3, 000			

FALL RIVER

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	2	\$400	Gasoline and service stations—Con. Brick and stucco.....	1	\$2, 500
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	3	400	Concrete.....	2	5, 900
Total nonresidential structures...	142	218, 483	Frame.....	1	3, 400
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	125, 800	Concrete.....	1	2, 500
Frame.....	1	800	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	65	7, 888
Brick.....	2	125, 000	Frame.....	63	6, 688
Concrete.....	1	100, 000	Concrete.....	2	1, 200
Metal.....	1	25, 000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	9	57, 500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Concrete.....	1	1, 800	Frame.....	6	50, 300
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	2, 000	Brick.....	1	35, 000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	59	12, 495	Concrete.....	1	7, 500
Frame.....	48	9, 125	Metal.....	1	2, 500
Concrete.....	11	3, 370	Metal.....	1	2, 000
Gasoline and service stations.....	4	11, 000	Metal.....	1	1, 800
Frame.....	1	2, 600	Metal.....	1	1, 500
			Concrete.....	3	7, 200
			Brick.....	1	4, 000
			Metal.....	1	2, 000
			Metal.....	1	1, 200

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

FITCHBURG

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	5	\$1, 150	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling—Continued.		
Summer camps and cottages:			Stone.....	3	\$500
Frame.....	5	1, 150	Stucco.....	1	300
			Brick and stone.....	1	100
	1	800	Concrete.....	15	4, 595
	1	125	Gasoline and service stations.....	4	16, 700
	1	100	Stucco.....	1	3, 500
	1	75	Concrete.....	3	13, 200
	1	50		1	5, 700
Total nonresidential structures.....	101	313, 184		1	4, 500
Churches: Brick and stone.....	1	200, 000		1	3, 000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			Schools: Frame.....	1	4, 900
Brick.....	3	12, 220	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	43	6, 129
			Frame.....	42	5, 329
	1	5, 000	Brick.....	1	800
	1	4, 000	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	100
	1	3, 220	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	63, 200
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	44	9, 935	Frame.....	1	3, 200
Frame.....	22	2, 840	Brick.....	1	20, 000
Brick.....	2	1, 600	Brick and frame.....	1	25, 000
			Concrete.....	1	15, 000

HAVERHILL

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	7	\$1, 480	Gasoline and service station—Con. Concrete.....	3	\$9, 000
Summer camps and cottages:				1	3, 500
Frame.....	7	1, 480		1	3, 000
	1	500		1	2, 500
	1	300	Schools: Brick.....	2	300, 000
	1	250		1	150, 000
	1	200		1	150, 000
	1	200	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	7	2, 685
	1	15	Frame.....	6	2, 285
	1	15		1	1, 000
Total nonresidential structures.....	56	330, 110		1	800
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:				1	200
Frame.....	1	2, 000		1	200
Concrete.....	1	2, 000		1	175
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	36	7, 080		1	100
Frame.....	29	5, 775		1	10
Concrete.....	4	1, 130	Concrete.....	1	400
Metal.....	3	175	Stables and barns: Frame.....	2	345
Gasoline and service stations.....	4	9, 800		1	300
Frame.....	1	800		1	45
			Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	3	6, 200
			Frame.....	1	500
			Brick.....	1	2, 200
			Concrete.....	1	3, 500

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

HOLYOKE

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	3	\$1,600	Public works and utilities: Brick	1	\$88,000
Summer camps and cottages:			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.:		
Frame.....	3	1,600	Frame.....	4	1,150
	1	1,000		1	600
	1	500		1	250
	1	100		1	200
	1	100		1	100
Total nonresidential structures.....	25	117,250	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	150
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	6,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	3	5,300
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	13	7,050	Frame.....	1	1,000
Frame.....	8	3,400	Brick.....	2	4,300
Brick.....	5	3,650			
Gasoline and service stations:				1	2,800
Brick.....	2	9,600		1	1,500
	1	6,000			
	1	3,600			

LAWRENCE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$326,000	Public works and utilities.....	2	\$34,950
Nurses' homes: Brick.....	1	326,000	Brick.....	1	11,500
Total nonresidential structures.....	60	123,870	Metal.....	1	23,450
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	7,500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc., ¹	13	3,220
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	30	9,100	Frame.....	9	2,770
Frame.....	15	4,225	Brick.....	2	100
Concrete.....	10	3,125	Concrete.....	1	50
Metal.....	5	1,750	Metal.....	1	300
Gasoline and service stations.....	6	18,500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	7	20,600
Brick.....	4	8,500	Frame.....	2	6,000
	1	2,500		1	5,000
	1	2,500		1	1,000
	1	2,000	Brick.....	2	11,000
	1	1,500		1	7,000
Stucco.....	1	2,500		1	4,000
Concrete.....	1	7,500	Concrete.....	1	2,000
Office buildings, including banks:			Metal.....	2	1,600
Brick.....	1	30,000		1	800
				1	800

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

LOWELL

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	85	\$128, 157	Institutions: Brick.....	1	\$50, 000
Amusement and recreation places: Metal.....	1	17, 342	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. 1.....	19	2, 075
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Frame.....	1	5, 000	Frame.....	17	1, 675
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling 1.....	51	8, 040	Concrete.....	2	400
Frame.....	46	6, 540	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	7	23, 200
Brick.....	5	1, 500	Frame.....	3	14, 500
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	22, 500	Concrete.....	1	10, 000
Brick.....	3	14, 000	Metal.....	1	3, 000
Stucco.....	1	5, 000	Concrete.....	1	1, 500
Concrete.....	1	4, 500	Metal.....	2	2, 500
	1	4, 500	Concrete.....	1	2, 000
	1	4, 000	Metal.....	1	500
	1	4, 500	Metal.....	2	6, 200
	1	4, 000	Concrete.....	1	5, 000
	1	4, 000	Metal.....	1	1, 200

LYNN

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$100	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling—Continued.		
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	1	100	Concrete.....	4	\$1, 400
Total nonresidential structures.....	105	314, 471	Metal.....	7	2, 800
Amusement and recreation places: Concrete.....	1	200, 000	Gasoline and service stations.....	2	9, 000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.	3	11, 225	Brick.....	1	5, 000
Frame.....	1	2, 345	Concrete.....	1	4, 000
Brick and frame.....	1	5, 360	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal.....	4	51, 021
Concrete.....	1	3, 520	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. 1.....	14	1, 635
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling 1.....	81	19, 590	Frame.....	12	1, 485
Frame.....	65	13, 790	Concrete.....	1	100
Brick.....	1	300	Metal.....	1	50
Stone.....	3	1, 100	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	3	22, 000
Stone and frame.....	1	200	Frame.....	1	10, 000
			Metal.....	2	12, 000
			Concrete.....	1	7, 000
			Metal.....	1	5, 000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

MALDEN

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures...	39	\$1, 279, 638	Schools: Brick—Continued.	1	\$96, 850
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling:	23	5, 360		1	83, 540
Frame.....	10	2, 085	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6	740
Brick.....	1	285	Frame.....	4	275
Concrete.....	8	2, 000	.....	1	150
Metal.....	4	990	.....	1	50
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	10, 500	.....	1	50
Brick.....	1	4, 500	.....	1	25
Concrete.....	2	6, 000	Brick and frame.....	1	280
	1	4, 500	Metal.....	1	185
	1	1, 500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	3	16, 500
Schools: Brick.....	4	1, 246, 538	Frame.....	1	6, 000
	1	947, 222	Brick and frame.....	1	10, 000
	1	118, 926	Concrete.....	1	500

MEDFORD

Total nonresidential structures...	62	\$145, 415	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: Frame—Continued.	1	\$75
Churches: Brick and frame.....	1	32, 000		1	50
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling:	42	13, 615		1	20
Frame.....	20	4, 645	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	8	41, 100
Concrete.....	19	8, 120	Frame.....	2	4, 600
Metal.....	3	850	.....	1	3, 000
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	10, 500	.....	1	1, 600
Frame.....	1	1, 500	Brick.....	1	10, 000
Stucco.....	1	5, 000	Brick and frame.....	2	15, 500
Concrete.....	1	4, 000	.....	1	11, 500
Schools: Brick.....	1	46, 530	.....	1	4, 000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: Frame.....	7	1, 670	Concrete.....	2	6, 000
	1	650	.....	1	3, 000
	1	500	.....	1	3, 000
	1	200	Metal.....	1	5, 000
	1	175			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

NEW BEDFORD

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	9	\$1,525	Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Summer camps and cottages:			Concrete.....	4	\$15,300
Frame.....	9	1,525		1	5,000
	1	800		1	3,800
	1	100		1	3,500
	1	100		1	3,000
	1	100	Institutions.....	2	124,000
	1	100	Frame.....	1	84,000
	1	100	Brick.....	1	40,000
	1	100	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal.....	1	10,000
	1	25	Public works and utilities: Brick.....	1	15,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	200	492,225	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.1.....	110	12,450
Amusement and recreation places: Frame.....	1	2,500	Frame.....	103	11,125
Churches: Brick.....	1	175,000	Brick.....	3	1,050
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			Metal.....	4	275
Brick.....	7	50,300	Stables and barns: Frame.....	2	150
	1	25,000		1	100
	1	10,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	13	55,900
	1	5,000	Frame.....	5	26,800
	1	4,200		1	10,000
	1	2,600		1	6,000
	1	2,500		1	5,000
	1	1,000		1	4,800
Garages public: Concrete.....	2	3,300		1	1,000
	1	1,800	Brick.....	5	16,500
	1	1,500		1	12,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling1.....	51	18,550		1	2,000
Frame.....	12	2,530		1	1,000
Brick.....	1	2,500		1	1,000
Concrete.....	35	13,125		1	1,000
Metal.....	3	395		1	500
Gasoline and service stations.....	9	25,075	Metal.....	3	12,600
Frame.....	1	500		1	10,000
Brick.....	4	9,275		1	2,000
	1	4,500		1	600
	1	2,800			
	1	1,375			
	1	600			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

QUINCY

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	5	\$129,020	Gasoline and service stations.....	7	\$20,400
Nurses' homes: Brick.....	1	127,500	Concrete.....	6	19,400
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	4	1,520	1.....	1	4,000
1.....	1	750	1.....	1	3,500
1.....	1	500	1.....	1	3,500
1.....	1	220	1.....	1	3,200
1.....	1	50	1.....	1	2,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	247	758,477	Metal.....	1	1,000
Amusement and recreation places: Concrete.....	2	19,450	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	33,900
1.....	1	18,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	26	8,137
1.....	1	1,450	Frame.....	15	1,352
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops. Brick.....	3	560,000	Brick.....	4	4,615
2.....	2	555,000	Concrete.....	3	1,070
1.....	1	550,000	Metal.....	2	925
1.....	1	5,000	Glass.....	2	175
Concrete.....	1	5,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	53,200
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	204	63,390	Frame.....	2	6,000
Frame.....	180	50,325	1.....	1	5,000
Brick.....	3	7,250	1.....	1	1,000
Stone and frame.....	1	1,000	Brick.....	2	47,200
Concrete.....	16	4,295	1.....	1	46,000
Metal.....	4	520	1.....	1	1,200

REVERE

Total nonresidential structures.....	48	\$30,160	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	23	\$6,170
Amusement and recreation places: Frame.....	4	12,000	Frame.....	21	5,670
1.....	1	6,000	Metal.....	1	250
1.....	1	3,500	Glass.....	1	250
1.....	1	2,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	2	7,000
1.....	1	500	Brick.....	1	6,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	19	4,990	Metal.....	1	1,000
Frame.....	13	2,580			
Concrete.....	5	2,325			
Metal.....	1	85			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

SALEM

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$100	Gasoline and service stations.....	3	\$12,500
Summer camps and cottages:			Brick.....	2	5,500
Frame.....	1	100		1	3,500
Total nonresidential structures.....	69	99,834	Concrete.....	1	7,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	2	20,000	Public building,—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	17,224
Brick.....	1	19,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: ¹		
Metal.....	1	1,000	Frame.....	16	1,330
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	2,500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	33,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	42	13,280	Brick.....	2	18,000
Frame.....	32	9,780		1	10,000
Concrete.....	4	1,900	Metal.....	1	8,000
Metal.....	6	1,600		2	15,000
				1	12,000
				1	3,000

SOMERVILLE

Total nonresidential structures.....	32	\$205,205	Public works and utilities: Concrete.....	1	\$70,000
Amusement and recreation places:			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	5	2,700
Brick.....	1	10,000	Frame.....	4	2,100
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:				1	1,200
Concrete.....	2	41,000		1	400
	1	40,000		1	350
	1	1,000		1	150
Garages, public: Brick.....	2	43,500	Brick.....	1	600
	1	25,500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	3	20,800
	1	18,000	Frame.....	1	4,300
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	16	9,705	Brick.....	2	16,500
Frame.....	4	1,575		1	13,000
Brick.....	1	800		1	3,500
Concrete.....	7	5,350			
Metal.....	4	1,980			
Gasoline and service stations:					
Concrete.....	2	7,500			
	1	5,500			
	1	2,000			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

SPRINGFIELD

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$300	Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	2	\$301,000
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	1	300		1	151,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	241	3,320,144		1	150,000
Amusement and recreation places: Concrete.....	1	3,000	Public works and utilities.....	7	1,265,408
Churches: Brick.....	2	170,000	Brick.....	3	1,157,208
	1	125,000		4	1,078,208
	1	45,000	Concrete.....	3	102,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	2	71,500		1	36,500
Brick.....	1	70,000		1	31,000
Concrete.....	1	1,500		1	34,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	182	42,395	Not reported.....	1	6,200
Frame.....	148	27,720	Schools: Brick.....	1	1,161,988
Brick.....	26	11,585	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	23	3,353
Concrete.....	7	2,990	Frame.....	16	1,338
Metal.....	1	100	Brick.....	2	325
Gasoline and service stations.....	11	33,700	Concrete.....	2	650
Brick.....	3	8,800	Metal.....	3	1,040
	1	3,800	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	10	267,800
	1	3,500	Brick.....	7	262,500
	1	1,500		1	185,000
Stucco.....	1	4,000		1	40,000
Concrete.....	6	15,900		1	22,500
	1	4,000		1	6,000
	1	3,800		1	4,000
	1	2,500		1	3,000
	1	2,500		1	2,000
	1	600	Stucco.....	1	3,000
Metal.....	1	5,000	Concrete.....	2	2,300
				1	1,400
				1	900

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

TAUNTON

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	16	\$6, 252	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	45	\$12, 170
Summer camps and cottages:			Frame.....	39	6, 580
Frame.....	16	6, 252	Brick.....	2	4, 000
1.....	1	700	Concrete.....	3	1, 540
1.....	1	700	Metal.....	1	40
1.....	1	700	Gasoline and service stations:		
1.....	1	600	Brick.....	1	13, 000
1.....	1	600	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	32	3, 562
1.....	1	450	Frame.....	31	3, 512
1.....	1	450	Concrete.....	1	50
1.....	1	450	Stables and barns: Frame.....	4	700
1.....	1	450	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	20, 300
1.....	1	450	Frame.....	1	800
1.....	1	200	Brick.....	2	15, 000
1.....	1	152	1.....	1	12, 000
1.....	1	150	1.....	1	3, 000
1.....	1	150	Concrete.....	1	4, 500
1.....	1	100			
1.....	1	50			
Total nonresidential structures.....	87	74, 732			
Amusement and recreation places:					
Concrete.....	1	25, 000			

WALTHAM

Total nonresidential structures.....	138	\$335, 935	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.—Con.		
Amusement and recreation places:			Frame—Continued.....	1	\$500
Concrete.....	1	28, 000	1.....	1	150
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	115	32, 150	1.....	1	100
Frame.....	64	16, 725	1.....	1	75
Brick.....	5	1, 250	1.....	1	50
Stone.....	2	550	1.....	1	25
Brick and frame.....	3	1, 000	1.....	1	15
Concrete.....	38	12, 075	1.....	1	10
Metal.....	3	550	1.....	1	5
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	16, 500	Metal.....	1	150
Stucco.....	1	7, 000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	6	58, 155
Concrete.....	1	4, 500	Brick.....	1	3, 000
Metal.....	1	5, 000	Concrete.....	3	3, 655
Office buildings, including banks:			1.....	1	2, 000
Brick.....	1	100, 000	1.....	1	1, 000
Schools: Brick.....	1	100, 000	1.....	1	655
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	11	1, 130	Metal.....	2	51, 500
Frame.....	10	980	1.....	1	50, 000
			1.....	1	1, 500

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

WATERTOWN (town)

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	40	\$285,530	Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Churches: Stone	1	80,000	Stucco	1	\$3,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			Concrete	1	4,000
Brick	2	12,500	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick	1	150,000
1	1	10,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	8	2,005
1	1	2,500	Frame	7	1,805
Concrete	1	7,000	1	1	1,200
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling:			1	1	250
Frame	14	4,475	1	1	150
Brick	1	500	1	1	100
Concrete	3	1,600	1	1	50
Metal	4	1,300	1	1	30
Gasoline and service stations:			1	1	25
Brick	3	17,500	Concrete	1	200
1	1	10,000	Stables and barns: Concrete	1	150
			Stores and other mercantile buildings: Brick	1	8,500

WORCESTER

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	12	\$299,435	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:	4	\$190,300
Dormitories: Brick	1	297,000	Frame	1	3,800
Summer camps and cottages:			Brick	2	184,000
Frame	11	2,435	1	1	180,000
1	1	500	1	1	4,000
1	1	350	Concrete	1	2,500
1	1	250	Garages, public	4	24,050
1	1	250	Brick	2	15,500
1	1	250	1	1	14,000
1	1	250	1	1	1,500
1	1	100	Concrete	2	8,550
1	1	100	1	1	7,000
1	1	75	1	1	1,550
1	1	60	Total nonresidential structures	159	48,115
Total nonresidential structures	261	922,313	Frame	92	23,915
Amusement and recreation places:			Brick	4	3,625
Frame	1	3,800	Stone	3	975
Brick	2	72,000	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling:		
1	1	65,000	Frame	92	23,915
1	1	7,000	Brick	4	3,625

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Massachusetts—Continued

WORCESTER—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling—Continued.			Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	68	\$8, 128
Concrete.....	51	\$18, 045	Frame.....	51	5, 311
Metal.....	9	1, 555	Brick.....	2	440
Gasoline and service stations.....	8	38, 500	Stone.....	1	225
Brick.....	2	11, 500	Concrete.....	4	1, 035
.....	1	6, 500	Metal.....	9	917
.....	1	5, 000	Glass.....	1	200
Brick and frame.....	1	7, 500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	10	51, 420
Concrete.....	5	19, 500	Frame.....	1	800
.....	1	6, 000	Brick.....	5	33, 600
.....	1	5, 000	.....	1	18, 600
.....	1	3, 500	.....	1	8, 000
.....	1	3, 000	.....	1	3, 000
.....	1	3, 000	.....	1	2, 500
.....	1	2, 000	.....	1	1, 500
Office buildings, including banks:			Brick and frame.....	1	14, 000
Brick.....	1	18, 000	Concrete.....	1	1, 700
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	21, 000	Glass.....	2	1, 320
Public works and utilities: Brick.....	1	36, 000	.....	1	750
Schools: Brick and stone.....	1	405, 000	.....	1	570
			All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls, concrete.....	1	6, 000

New Hampshire

CONCORD

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	8	\$3, 500	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling—Continued.		
Summer camps and cottages:			Brick.....	1	\$500
Frame.....	8	3, 500	Gasoline and service stations:		
.....	1	800	Brick.....	1	5, 000
.....	3	1, 000	Schools: Brick.....	1	85, 000
.....	4	1, 600	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹ :		
.....	1	100	Frame.....	10	1, 620
Total nonresidential structures.....	74	139, 032	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	500
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	10, 000	Stores and other mercantile buildings: Brick.....	3	21, 300
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	57	15, 612	.....	1	14, 000
Frame.....	56	15, 112	.....	1	6, 500
			.....	1	800

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

New Hampshire—Continued

MANCHESTER

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	17	\$4, 420	Gasoline and service stations.....	9	\$29, 500
Summer camps and cottages:			Frame.....	1	3, 500
Frame.....	17	4, 420	Brick.....	2	5, 000
1	1	800	1	1	3, 000
1	1	600	1	1	2, 000
1	1	500	Concrete.....	5	20, 000
1	1	450	1	1	6, 000
1	1	450	1	1	3, 500
1	1	350	1	1	3, 500
1	1	200	1	1	3, 500
1	1	150	1	1	3, 500
1	1	150	Metal.....	1	1, 000
1	1	150	Institutions: Brick.....	1	58, 500
1	1	100	Public works and utilities:		
1	1	100	Metal.....	1	25, 000
1	1	100	Schools: Brick.....	1	160, 578
1	1	20	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	71	8, 231
Total nonresidential structures....	222	403, 979	Frame.....	67	7, 331
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	29, 350	Brick.....	2	675
Frame.....	2	2, 800	Metal.....	2	225
1	1	1, 800	Stores, and other mercantile buildings.....	11	51, 500
1	1	1, 000	Frame.....	6	15, 600
Brick.....	1	26, 550	1	1	3, 500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	2	7, 680	1	1	3, 000
Frame.....	1	3, 000	1	1	3, 000
Brick.....	1	4, 680	1	1	2, 600
Garages, public: Stone.....	1	6, 000	1	1	2, 500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	122	27, 640	1	1	1, 000
Frame.....	113	23, 365	Brick.....	2	30, 900
Brick.....	3	800	1	1	26, 000
Stone.....	3	2, 350	1	1	4, 900
Concrete.....	2	875	Metal.....	3	5, 000
Metal.....	1	250			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Rhode Island

CENTRAL FALLS

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures..	22	\$14,025	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling—Continued.		
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Frame.....	2	4,100	Concrete.....	1	\$750
	1	2,500	Gasoline and service stations.....	2	4,800
	1	1,600	Stucco.....	1	2,200
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	9	3,450	Brick and stucco.....	1	2,600
Frame.....	6	1,250	Sheds, poultry houses, etc: Frame.....	8	775
	1	300		1	250
	1	300		1	250
	1	200		1	100
	1	200		1	50
	1	150		1	50
	1	100		1	35
Brick.....	2	1,450		1	25
	1	850		1	15
	1	600	Stores and other mercantile buildings: Frame.....	1	900

CRANSTON

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$32,000	Public works and utilities: Brick.....	1	\$1,365
Association buildings: Brick.....	1	32,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. 1.....	29	5,910
Total nonresidential structures.....	208	102,585	Frame.....	28	5,710
Amusement and recreation places: Stone.....	1	19,000	Glass.....	1	200
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling 1.....	165	58,280	Stables and barns: Frame.....	2	1,600
Frame.....	140	41,175	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	3,500
Brick.....	2	850	Frame.....	3	2,500
Concrete.....	19	15,625		1	1,000
Metal.....	4	610		1	1,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	12,450		1	500
Frame.....	1	3,000	Glass.....	1	1,000
Concrete.....	4	9,450	All other nonresidential structures: Wharves, frame.....	1	500
	1	3,500			
	1	3,000			
	1	2,000			
	1	950			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Rhode Island—Continued

EAST PROVIDENCE (town)

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$500	Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	1	500	Concrete.....	4	\$14,150
Total nonresidential structures.....	154	152,005		1	6,000
Amusement and recreation places.	3	23,000		1	5,000
Frame.....	2	20,000		1	2,000
	1	15,000		1	1,150
	1	5,000	Public works and utilities.....	3	23,800
Concrete.....	1	3,000	Brick.....	1	15,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	1	20,000	Brick and frame.....	1	2,500
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	3,000	Metal.....	1	5,800
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	96	23,080	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: ¹ Frame.....	30	6,225
Frame.....	84	19,380	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	13	33,750
Brick.....	2	550	Frame.....	3	2,150
Concrete.....	9	3,100		1	850
Metal.....	1	50		1	800
Gasoline and service stations.....	7	19,150		1	500
Frame.....	3	5,000	Brick.....	2	6,500
	1	4,000		1	3,500
	1	500		1	3,000
	1	500	Concrete.....	3	17,000
				1	7,500
				1	5,500
				1	4,000
			Metal.....	5	8,100
				³ 4	7,600
				1	500

NEWPORT

Total nonresidential structures.....	84	\$988,221	Public works and utilities: Stone.....	1	\$8,000
Amusement and recreation places.	5	228,230	Schools: Brick veneer.....	1	17,000
Frame.....	1	6,900	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6	2,010
Brick.....	2	111,830	Frame.....	5	1,610
	1	94,430		1	1,400
	1	17,400		1	100
Brick and stucco.....	1	105,000		1	50
Concrete.....	1	4,500		1	50
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	62	41,475		1	10
Frame.....	52	34,925	Glass.....	1	400
Brick.....	2	850	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	5	28,200
Concrete.....	8	5,700	Frame.....	1	1,000
Gasoline and service stations: Concrete.....	1	1,500	Brick.....	2	23,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal.....	3	661,806		1	15,000
Frame.....	² 1	164,900		1	8,000
Brick.....	2	496,906	Concrete.....	1	2,700
	² 1	390,750	Metal.....	1	1,500
	² 1	106,156			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Rhode Island—Continued

PAWTUCKET

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$42,000	Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Convents: Brick and frame.....	1	42,000	Metal.....	1	\$3,200
Total nonresidential structures.....	203	581,853	Public works and utilities: Brick.....	3	277,000
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	32,800		7	275,000
Frame.....	2	7,800	1.....	1	1,000
1.....	1	6,600	1.....	1	1,000
1.....	1	1,200	Schools: Brick.....	1	80,000
Brick.....	1	25,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	3	285
Churches: Brick.....	1	90,000	Frame.....	2	135
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	2	5,100	1.....	1	75
Frame.....	1	1,800	1.....	1	60
Stone.....	1	3,300	Concrete.....	1	150
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	176	46,369	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	99
Frame.....	140	33,284	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	7	31,300
Brick.....	12	4,750	Frame.....	3	13,500
Concrete.....	22	7,700	1.....	1	5,400
Metal.....	2	635	1.....	1	5,300
Gasoline and service stations.....	6	18,900	1.....	1	2,800
Stucco.....	1	2,500	Brick.....	4	17,800
Concrete.....	4	13,200	1.....	1	9,800
1.....	1	6,500	1.....	1	4,200
1.....	1	3,000	1.....	1	2,400
1.....	1	2,500	1.....	1	1,400
1.....	1	1,200			

PROVIDENCE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$300,000	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	300,000	Concrete.....	3	\$12,875
Total nonresidential structures.....	417	960,937		1	8,500
Amusement and recreation places.....	2	7,000		1	2,000
Brick.....	1	5,000	Metal.....	2	4,800
Concrete.....	1	2,000		1	3,800
Churches: Brick.....	1	15,000		1	1,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	10	48,875	Garages, public: Brick.....	1	3,000
Frame.....	1	1,000	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	293	96,900
Brick.....	4	30,200	Frame.....	160	45,310
1.....	1	12,000	Brick.....	11	5,600
1.....	1	9,500	Brick and frame.....	1	250
1.....	1	7,500	Concrete.....	106	41,005
1.....	1	1,200	Metal.....	15	4,735

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Rhode Island—Continued
PROVIDENCE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Gasoline and service stations.....	33	\$78,500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	45	\$8,000
Frame.....	1	1,500	Frame.....	30	4,100
Brick.....	3	7,500	Brick.....	1	400
Concrete.....	1	4,500	Concrete.....	3	1,100
Metal.....	1	2,000	Metal.....	10	2,300
Glass.....	1	1,000	Glass.....	1	100
Concrete.....	25	58,500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	30	213,600
Frame.....	1	4,000	Frame.....	7	46,700
Brick.....	1	3,800	Brick.....	1	19,600
Concrete.....	1	3,500	Concrete.....	1	15,000
Metal.....	1	3,500	Metal.....	1	5,000
Glass.....	1	3,500	Glass.....	1	4,500
Concrete.....	1	3,000	Concrete.....	1	1,000
Metal.....	1	3,000	Metal.....	1	900
Glass.....	1	3,000	Glass.....	1	700
Concrete.....	1	3,000	Brick.....	7	57,000
Metal.....	1	2,500	Brick.....	1	12,000
Glass.....	1	2,500	Brick.....	1	12,000
Concrete.....	1	2,500	Concrete.....	1	9,000
Metal.....	1	2,500	Metal.....	1	7,000
Glass.....	1	2,000	Glass.....	1	7,000
Concrete.....	1	2,000	Concrete.....	1	5,000
Metal.....	1	2,000	Metal.....	1	5,000
Glass.....	1	2,000	Glass.....	1	5,000
Concrete.....	1	1,600	Concrete.....	11	87,600
Metal.....	1	1,500	Concrete.....	1	40,000
Glass.....	1	1,400	Concrete.....	1	18,000
Concrete.....	1	1,000	Concrete.....	1	8,000
Metal.....	1	1,000	Concrete.....	1	5,000
Glass.....	1	600	Concrete.....	1	5,000
Concrete.....	1	600	Concrete.....	1	2,800
Metal.....	1	600	Concrete.....	1	2,800
Glass.....	1	600	Concrete.....	1	2,500
Concrete.....	1	600	Concrete.....	1	2,000
Metal.....	1	600	Concrete.....	1	1,000
Glass.....	1	600	Concrete.....	1	500
Concrete.....	1	600	Metal.....	5	22,300
Metal.....	4	11,000	Metal.....	1	14,000
Glass.....	1	4,500	Metal.....	1	5,000
Concrete.....	1	4,500	Metal.....	1	1,700
Metal.....	1	1,000	Metal.....	1	900
Glass.....	1	1,000	Metal.....	1	700
Concrete.....	1	1,000	Metal.....	1	700
Public works and utilities.....	2	490,062	Reinforced concrete: With cement facing.....	1	292,432
Reinforced concrete: With cement facing.....	1	292,432	Structural steel.....	1	197,630
Structural steel.....	1	197,630			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential and non-residential structures for which building permits were issued in New England cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Rhode Island—Continued

WOONSOCKET

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures..	66	\$33,885	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	5	\$14,000
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	1,200	Frame.....	2	4,300
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	48	13,745	Brick.....	1	3,500
Frame.....	42	9,170	1.....	1	800
Brick.....	1	500	Brick.....	2	9,000
Stone.....	1	500	1.....	1	5,000
Concrete.....	4	3,575	1.....	1	4,000
Gasoline and service stations:			Glass.....	1	700
Frame.....	1	4,000			
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: ¹					
Frame.....	11	940			

¹ Due to the large number of structures of this type for which permits are issued, data are not shown for individual structures.

² Federal construction.

³ Individual valuations not available.

⁴ Federal construction—type of material not reported.

⁵ Type of material not reported.

⁶ Sewage disposal plant sponsored by the city of Springfield—located outside the corporate limits of Springfield.

⁷ Filtration plant sponsored by the city of Pawtucket—located outside the corporate limits of Pawtucket.

