
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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in cooperation with

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

Official Project 107-2-00-52

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Building Permit Survey, 1939

VOLUME IV—West North Central Cities

+

Prepared by the

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

HERMAN B. BYER, *Chief*



Bulletin No. 689

NOTE

To economize in the use of paper and printing during the war, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue the practice of placing heavy paper covers on its bulletins, except where conditions require them.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1942

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. - - - - - Price 10 cents

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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1941.

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the fourth of a series of nine reports on residential and nonresidential construction and demolition. This report covers cities in the West North Central States. An explanation of the purposes of the survey was given in the preface to the first report, which covered the New England cities.

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

*Bulletin No. 689 (Vol. IV) of the
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics*

Building Permit Survey, 1939

Residential and Nonresidential Construction and Demolition, West North Central Cities, 1939¹

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured summary figures on building construction in the principal cities of the country annually since 1921 and monthly since September 1929. These figures are published in the monthly report entitled "Building Construction" and in annual bulletins. In response to the demand for more detailed information on building construction than that available from the monthly summary figures, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration, made an intensive survey of building-permit data for the period since 1929 in cities with a population of 10,000 and over. This bulletin, covering West North Central cities with a population of 25,000 and over for the year 1939, is 1 of a series for each of the 9 geographic divisions of the United States. The years 1929 to 1935 and 1936 to 1938 are covered in earlier bulletins.²

Summary

The results of the building-permit survey indicate increases in the 3 types of construction—residential, nonhousekeeping residential, and nonresidential—in 1939 over 1938 in 26 West North Central cities with a population of 25,000 and over.³

Building permits were issued in 1939 for new privately financed structures containing 8,730 family-dwelling units, nearly three-tenths more units than were provided in 1938. Furthermore, 522 units were provided in a project of the United States Housing Authority; no such developments were authorized in 1938. Some important char-

¹ Analysis and presentation by Lynn K. Finnegan. Planning of tables by Henry F. Haase, assistant director of the survey. Tabulation of data under the supervision of Joseph H. Feingold, regional supervisor, Region I.

² 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 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.

³ The U. S. Census of Population for 1930 was used to determine the size of the cities. In 1930 the West North Central Division had 27 cities with a population of 25,000 or more. Clinton, Iowa, is not included in the bulletin because complete data are not available.

acteristics were noted in privately financed residential construction in these communities in 1939. Nearly 9 out of every 10 new units were single-family houses, and well over one-half of the new accommodations were in buildings surfaced with frame. This material was the most important exterior material in all but 3 cities. In 2 of these cities brick predominated, and in 1, a combination of stone and frame. More than one-half of the new dwelling units had valuations ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per unit. The 5-room unit was the most popular size for living quarters.

Nonhousekeeping residential construction, from point of dollar volume, was two-thirds higher in 1939 than it was in 1938. Dormitories accounted for the bulk of the \$1,278,000 reported for this type of construction in 1939.

The valuation for nonresidential construction increased from \$21,265,000 in 1938 to \$34,791,000 in 1939, a gain of 64 percent. Schools, which constituted one-third of this total volume, were largely responsible for the increase.

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 this 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

Permits were issued in 1939 for the erection of privately financed residential buildings containing a total of 8,730 family-dwelling units in the 26 West North Central cities covered by this report, as compared with 6,842 in 1938. The total number of units for the cities in each of the 7 states of this geographic division was higher in 1939 than in 1938. Fargo, N. Dak., had the greatest increase with 107 new units, or 3 times as many as in 1938. Sixty percent more new privately financed dwelling units were reported in 1939 in the Nebraska cities, and 43 percent more in the Iowa cities, than in 1938. Only 3 cities in the region—Kansas City, Kans., St. Paul, Minn., and St. Joseph, Mo.—showed decreases in the number of new residential facilities.

About one-third of the 8,730 new family-dwelling units provided in 1939 were reported in Minneapolis and St. Louis. In Minneapolis, the second city in size among these 26 communities, 1,578 units were authorized, and in St. Louis, the largest city, with approximately one-fourth of the total population, 1,279 units were provided. Several of the other cities, including University City, Mo. (a suburb of

St. Louis), Waterloo and Des Moines, Iowa, and Sioux Falls, S. Dak., provided more new housing facilities in relation to their population.

In addition to the privately financed residential facilities, a project of the United States Housing Authority provided low-rent housing facilities for 522 families in Omaha.

It is impossible to ascertain the net increase in housing facilities during 1939 in the West North Central cities, as data concerning additions and alterations to existing structures and demolitions in the 26 communities are not complete. According to the permits issued, however, 860 units were provided through additions and alterations in 23 cities; such information was not available for Burlington, Iowa, Hutchinson, Kans., and University City, Mo.

Demolition permits were not required in 6 of the cities covered by this report, and data were not available or complete in 6 others. Available information indicates 484 units were demolished in 1939, 322 units by permits and 162 by authorization of the United States Housing Authority.

Table 1 shows the number of family-dwelling units provided in new buildings, units resulting from additions and alterations to existing structures, and units demolished, in 1939 compared with similar data for 1938.

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

State and city	Family-dwelling units								Population, U. S. census		
	New dwellings			Additions and alterations				Demolitions		1930	Percent- age change, 1930-40
	Private		Fedral ¹ 1939	Increase		Decrease		1939	1938		
	1939	1938		1939	1938	1939	1938				
Total.....	8,730	6,842	522	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	3,456,286	+3.6
Iowa.....	1,999	1,394	.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	523,338	+7.9
Burlington.....	26	24	.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	26,755	-3.4
Cedar Rapids.....	238	219	.....	75	133	.....	.....	12	.....	56,097	+10.7
Council Bluffs.....	20	11	.....	11	5	.....	.....	25	7	42,043	-1.4
Davenport.....	243	184	.....	92	64	1	2	(?)	22	60,751	+8.7
Des Moines.....	715	401	.....	49	89	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	142,559	+12.1
Dubuque.....	39	12	.....	2	15	1	2	(?)	5	41,679	+5.3
Otumwa.....	139	111	.....	25	12	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	28,075	+12.4
Sioux City.....	181	135	.....	31	28	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	79,183	+4.0
Waterloo.....	398	297	.....	33	38	.....	.....	3	10	46,191	+12.0
Kansas.....	892	815	.....	(?)	.....	(?)	.....	(?)	(?)	324,172	+3.1
Hutchinson.....	88	85	.....	(?)	1	(?)	.....	(?)	(?)	27,085	+10.8
Kansas City.....	68	91	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	9	121,857	-3
Topeka.....	226	212	.....	24	15	1	.....	(?)	(?)	64,120	+5.8
Wichita.....	510	427	.....	81	43	.....	.....	27	36	111,110	+3.5
Minnesota.....	2,496	2,041	.....	231	(?)	5	(?)	122	(?)	837,425	+5.2
Duluth.....	172	140	.....	98	63	1	1	4	13	101,463	-4
Minneapolis.....	1,578	1,024	.....	125	81	4	.....	89	54	464,356	+6.0
St. Paul.....	746	877	.....	8	(?)	.....	.....	29	17	271,606	+5.9

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 West North Central cities, 1939 and 1938—Continued

State and city	Family-dwelling units								Population, U. S. census		
	New dwellings			Additions and alterations				Demolitions		1930	Percent- age change, 1930-40
	Private		Federal 1939	Increase		Decrease		1939	1938		
	1939	1938		1939	1938	1939	1938				
Missouri.....	2,255	1,877	-----	(?)	65	(?)	4	(?)	(?)	1,419,431	+1.2
Joplin.....	100	79	-----	35	37	1	-----	(?)	(?)	33,454	+11.0
Kansas City.....	318	224	-----	21	4	-----	-----	52	139	399,746	-1.1
St. Joseph.....	53	54	-----	1	18	-----	1	28	32	80,935	-6.5
St. Louis.....	1,279	1,100	-----	20	6	13	-----	(?)	7,447	821,960	-7.7
Springfield.....	216	171	-----	18	-----	-----	-----	19	16	57,527	+6.5
University City.....	289	249	-----	(?)	-----	(?)	-----	1	2	25,809	+28.0
Nebraska.....	768	479	522	96	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	289,939	+5.5
Lincoln.....	252	162	-----	34	79	1	-----	(?)	(?)	75,933	+8.0
Omaha.....	516	317	522	32	(?)	1	(?)	162	48	214,006	+4.6
North Dakota: Fargo.....	107	36	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	6	12	28,619	+13.8
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	213	200	-----	9	10	-----	-----	(?)	(?)	33,362	+22.4

¹ No United States Housing Authority projects authorized in 1938.

² Information not complete.

³ Data not available.

⁴ Demolition permits not required.

⁵ Does not include demolition data on 3 buildings for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.

⁶ 483 structures were demolished in 1939, but data are not included as demolition permits did not specify class of structure (residential or nonresidential).

⁷ Does not include data on 15 structures for which demolition permits did not specify class of structure (residential or nonresidential).

⁸ Demolition data not available. Contracts were awarded in 1939 for the demolition of 162 family-dwelling units at the site of the South Side Terrace Homes housing project, for which no demolition permits were issued.

Privately Financed Residential Construction

Type of Structure

Permits granted for new privately financed residential construction during 1939 show that 87 percent of the new dwelling units were single-family houses. Apartment buildings with accommodations for 5 or more families provided 7 percent, and 4-family dwellings contained 4 percent of the new units. Table 2 shows the distribution, by city, of units in the various types of structure for which permits were issued in 1939.

The single-family house was the most popular type of dwelling in each of the 26 cities in the West North Central region. In 8 communities—Burlington, Council Bluffs, Dubuque, Ottumwa, and Waterloo, Iowa; Kansas City, Kans.; and St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo.—the single-family dwelling was authorized to the exclusion of all other types. Furthermore, in all but 4 cities, this type of structure accounted for at least nine-tenths of the new units. In Minneapolis,

where 73 percent of the dwelling units were 1-family houses, 24 percent were in apartment buildings with facilities for 5 or more families. This type of structure accounted for 19 percent of the new residential construction in Fargo. Four-family dwellings contained 17 percent of the units in St. Louis, and 22 percent in University City.

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

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 without commercial unit		5-or-more-family and commercial unit	
		Detached	Attached	S e m i d e t a c h e d						Build-ings	Units	Build-ings	Units
Total	8,730	7,288	7	262	134	14	18	380	3	39	605	3	19
Iowa.....	1,999	1,933		22	8	5	3			4	22	1	6
Burlington.....	26	26											
Cedar Rapids.....	238	227		2						1	6		
C o u n c i l Bluffs.....	20	20											
Davenport.....	243	214		8	4	1				3	16		
Des Moines.....	715	703			2	4						1	6
Dubuque.....	39	39											
Ottumwa.....	139	139											
Sioux City.....	181	169		10	2								
Waterloo.....	398	396		2									
Kansas.....	892	781	4	54	4	1	6	24		3	18		
Hutchinson.....	88	82		2				4					
Kansas City.....	68	68											
Topeka.....	226	221		4		1							
Wichita.....	510	410	4	48	4		6	20		3	18		
Minnesota.....	2,496	1,899		116	18	4	6	44		15	401	1	8
Duluth.....	172	167					1	4					
Minneapolis.....	1,578	1,059		98	16		6	28		12	363	1	8
St. Paul.....	746	673		18	2	3		12		3	38		
Missouri.....	2,255	1,708		46	68	3		288	3	11	134	1	5
Joplin.....	100	90		6	4								
Kansas City.....	318	290			4	1							
St. Joseph.....	53	51		2				4	3	2	16		
St. Louis.....	1,279	872		30	32	2		220		9	118	1	5
Springfield.....	216	212		4									
University City.....	289	193		4	28			64					
Nebraska.....	768	703	3	8	28	1		20		1	5		
Lincoln.....	252	235		4				8		1	5		
Omaha.....	516	468	3	4	28	1		12					
North Dakota:													
Fargo.....	107	83		2	2					4	20		
South Dakota:													
Sioux Falls.....	213	181		14	6		3	4		1	5		

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

Exterior Construction Material

Information on exterior construction material, which was collected for 8,685 of the 8,730 new privately financed dwelling units in the West North Central cities, indicates that frame, brick, and brick veneer were the favored types of surface material in 1939. Fifty-five percent of the units were in frame buildings, 22 percent in brick structures, and 13 percent in brick-veneer buildings. A wide variety of materials such as stucco, concrete, stone, and combinations of frame and stone with other materials was specified for buildings containing the remaining 10 percent of the units.

The exterior material varied somewhat with the various types of structures, as shown in table 3. Sixty-three percent of the single-family houses were of frame construction, but only 18 percent of the units in 2-family structures and 4 percent of the units in multifamily buildings were surfaced with this material. Brick predominated as exterior construction material on 2-family dwellings (45 percent of the total number of units) and multifamily buildings (75 percent).

In 18 of the West North Central cities at least three-fourths of the units in all types of structure were in buildings surfaced with frame. Brick construction predominated in St. Louis, accounting for 96 percent of the units; and in University City, a residential suburb of St. Louis, this material was authorized for buildings containing 97 percent of the units. In Kansas City, Mo., 38 percent of the dwelling units were in combination stone and frame buildings, and 33 percent in brick-veneer structures.

TABLE 3.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in West North Central 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	Not reported	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Other materials	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Other materials	Not reported	
Total.....	4,745	1,108	934	733	37	26	67	35	20	41	759	138	79	8	
Iowa.....	1,720	18	177	28	12	5	3	5	.....	3	6	22	.....	.....
Burlington.....	23	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids.....	206	4	8	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....
Council Bluffs.....	18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davenport.....	189	.....	26	7	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Des Moines.....	561	8	124	7	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque.....	31	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottumwa.....	134	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City.....	165	2	10	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	393	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	626	13	161	36	3	2	1	2	.....	4	12	32	.....	.....
Hutchinson.....	81	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	58	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topeka.....	198	4	1	20	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita.....	289	7	157	9	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	12	32	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

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

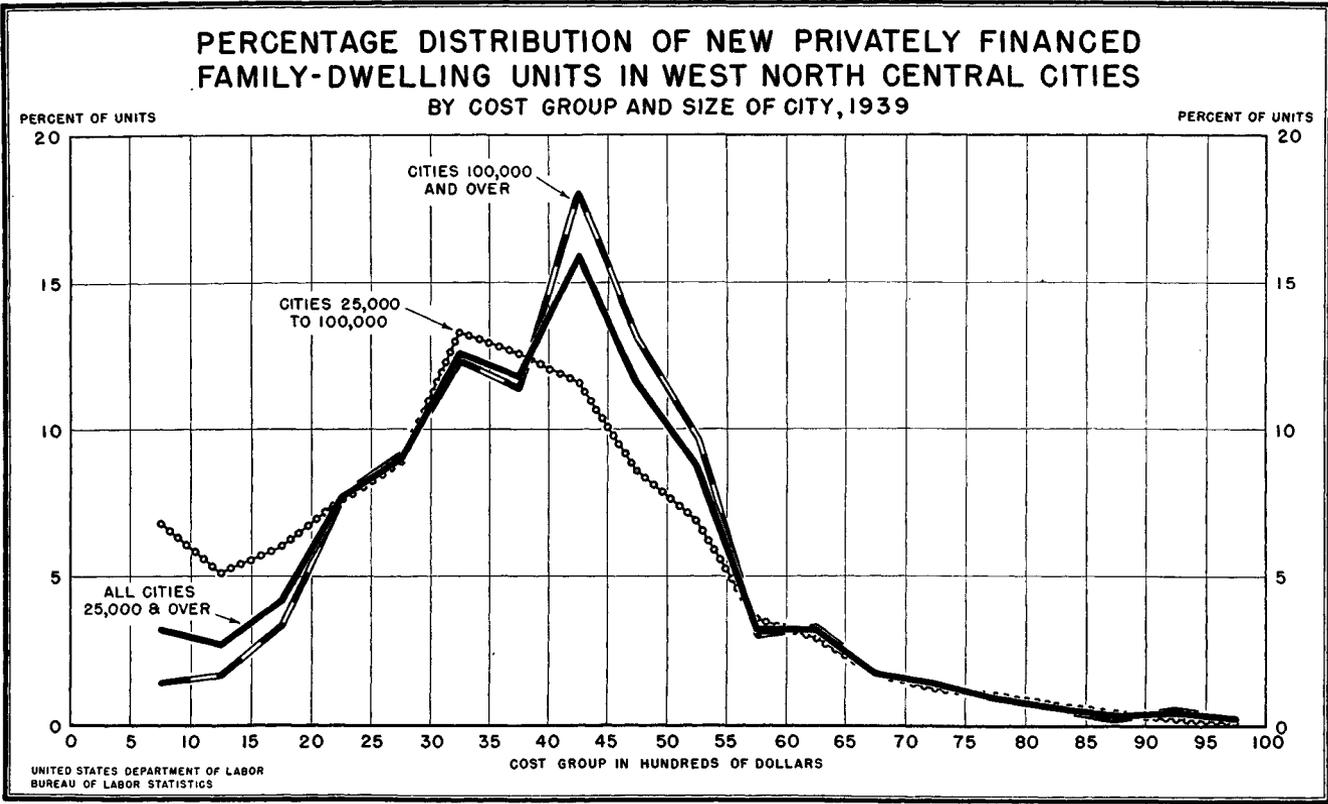
State and city	Type of structure and material														
	1-family					2-family				Multifamily					
	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Other materials	Not reported	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Other materials	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Other materials	Not reported	
Minnesota.....	1,452	13	197	334	19	8	2	6	6	13	331	68	39	8	
Duluth.....	162	1	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	9	331	30	27	8	
Minneapolis.....	716	4	170	258	9	4	6	6	6	4	331	30	27	8	
St. Paul.....	574	8	27	72	10	3	2	3	2	3	38	12	20	8	
Missouri.....	341	1,048	131	232	2	3	60	8	8	410	20	20	20	8	
Joplin.....	55	11	30	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Kansas City.....	20	3	106	161	1	1	4	4	4	3	20	20	20	20	
St. Joseph.....	41	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Louis.....	43	854	4	1	1	34	34	34	34	343	343	343	343	343	
Springfield.....	181	14	21	7	7	26	26	26	26	64	64	64	64	64	
University City.....	1	189	7	7	7	26	26	26	26	64	64	64	64	64	
Nebraska.....	359	14	267	74	2	1	22	4	4	4	16	5	5	5	
Lincoln.....	104	9	77	49	2	1	22	4	4	4	8	5	5	5	
Omaha.....	255	5	190	25	2	1	22	4	4	4	8	5	5	5	
North Dakota: Fargo.....	76	1	1	7	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	10	10	10	
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	171	1	22	1	4	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	

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 privately financed units authorized during 1939 in the 26 West North Central cities had valuations ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per unit. The accompanying chart indicates, however, that permit valuations for dwellings to be erected in cities with populations of 100,000 and over were higher than those for dwellings in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. For example, the valuation stated most frequently on permits issued in the larger cities was between \$4,000 and \$4,500. This reflected the fact that approximately one-fourth of the dwelling units in Minneapolis and St. Louis (the two cities with the largest total number of dwelling units) fell within this \$500 interval. In the smaller cities the most commonly reported permit valuation was between \$3,000 and \$3,500. Both groups of cities had about the same percentage of units (only 1 percent) costing \$10,000 and over; but relatively more low-cost dwellings, those of less than \$3,000, were reported in the cities of the 25,000-100,000 population group than in the larger municipalities. From one-half to four-fifths of the units in several of the smaller cities—Joplin, St. Joseph, Springfield, and Sioux Falls—had valuations ranging from \$500 to \$3,000 per unit. In 2 of the larger cities, Kansas City and Wichita, Kans., 85 percent and 64 percent, respectively, of the dwelling units appeared within these limits.



Among the various types of structure, single-family, detached houses had higher valuations in both city-size groups than did other types of dwellings, as shown by table 4. Valuations of the single-family detached dwellings ranged from \$500 to \$25,000 and over. Among all other types in the smaller cities, only 1 dwelling unit with commercial space was to cost \$5,500 or more. All units in apartment buildings reported in these communities had valuations between \$1,000 and \$3,000. In the larger cities, apartment buildings were to cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per unit and, with the exception of the single-family detached dwellings, only 7 units were to cost \$5,500 and over.

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

TABLE 4.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 26 West North Central cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939¹

9 CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Total	Type of structure											
		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 without commercial unit		5-or-more-family and commercial unit	
		Detached	Attached	Semidetached						Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
Total.....	5,902	4,710	7	198	88	12	12	300	3	29	553	3	19
\$25,000 and over..	2	2											
\$22,500-\$24,999..	2	2											
\$20,000-\$22,499..	2	2											
\$17,500-\$19,999..	1	1											
\$15,000-\$17,499..	8	8											
\$12,500-\$14,999..	4	4											
\$10,000-\$12,499..	25	25											
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	14	14											
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	26	26											
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	12	12											
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	36	35				1							
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	50	50											
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	83	83											
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	100	99				1							
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	194	191		2		1							
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	174	172				2							
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	570	548		6	4			12					
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	774	722		2	4	4				1	42		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1,059	856		18	10		3			4	172		
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	675	514		34	16	1		8		5	102		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	724	547	3	64	28			20		3	49	2	13
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	536	329		24	10	1		100		6	72		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	455	208		18	12		9	136		5	72		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	197	104	4	20	2			20	3	4	38	1	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	96	75		8	2	1		4		1	6		
\$500-\$999.....	83	81		2									

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 26 West North Central cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939¹—Continued

17 CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Total	Type of structure											
		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 without commercial unit		5-or-more-family and commercial unit	
		Detached	Attached	Semidetached						Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
Total.....	2,828	2,578		64	46	2	6	80		10	52		
\$25,000 and over.....	2	2											
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	2	2											
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	1	1											
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	1					1							
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	4	4											
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	4	4											
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	12	12											
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	2	2											
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	7	7											
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	11	11											
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	19	19											
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	29	29											
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	34	34											
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	48	48											
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	81	81											
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	101	101											
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	194	190					4						
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	242	236			2		4						
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	327	311		2	14								
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	356	340		2	6		8						
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	377	353		10	6		8						
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	252	179		14	2	1	24		6		32		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	215	158		6	10		28		2		10		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	171	148		14	4				1		5		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	143	117		12	2		3		1		5		
\$500-\$999.....	193	189		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.

Although the single-family house showed a wide distribution throughout all cost groups, as indicated by table 5, 53 percent of these dwellings were concentrated in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 cost group. This \$2,000 interval was the point of greatest concentration in nearly all of the cities and accounted for about three-fifths or more of the 1-family units in Cedar Rapids, Davenport, and Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kans.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, and St. Louis, Mo.;

and Omaha, Nebr. Although one-half of the single-family dwellings reported in Lincoln were within these limits, more than two-fifths had valuations ranging from \$5,000 to \$22,500, while approximately one-half of the units in St. Paul and Fargo were to cost \$5,000 or more. On the other hand, the bulk of the single-family dwellings in Kansas City and Wichita, Kans.; Duluth, Minn.; and Joplin, St. Joseph, and Springfield, Mo.; had valuations of less than \$3,000.

TABLE 5.—Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings for which building permits were issued in West North Central cities, by permit valuation per unit, 1939 ¹

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Total	Iowa								Kansas				
		Burlington	Cedar Rapids	Council Bluffs	Davenport	Des Moines	Dubuque	Ottumwa	Sioux City	Waterloo	Hutchinson	Kansas City	Topeka	Wichita
Total.....	7,557	26	229	20	222	703	39	139	179	398	84	68	225	462
\$25,000 and over.....	4		1										1	
\$22,500—\$24,999.....	4	1				1				1				
\$20,000—\$22,499.....	3													1
\$17,500—\$19,999.....	1													
\$15,000—\$17,499.....	12		1		1	3		1						
\$12,500—\$14,999.....	8					1				1			1	
\$10,000—\$12,499.....	37		4			8	1		1	2	1		1	2
\$9,500—\$9,999.....	16					2								
\$9,000—\$9,499.....	33	1	1	1		1	1							
\$8,500—\$8,999.....	23		1			1		1	1				2	
\$8,000—\$8,499.....	54	2	1		1	4	1	1	1				2	1
\$7,500—\$7,999.....	79		1		1	5		3		6	1		6	1
\$7,000—\$7,499.....	117		1			10	2		8	7			4	
\$6,500—\$6,999.....	147		5	2	4	13		2	2	7			1	1
\$6,000—\$6,499.....	274		8		6	25		13	6	5	2		3	3
\$5,500—\$5,999.....	273		5			15	40	1	2	13	14		2	5
\$5,000—\$5,499.....	744	1	17	1	15	67		15	24	13	5		4	4
\$4,500—\$4,999.....	960	2	12		28	77	2	17	27	25	4		29	14
\$4,000—\$4,499.....	1,187	2	44		29	128	4	11	38	44	8	2	39	24
\$3,500—\$3,999.....	890	6	24	4	38	128	5	16	12	73	9	2	43	49
\$3,000—\$3,499.....	977	2	51	5	42	75	8	8	8	74	17	6	28	77
\$2,500—\$2,999.....	546	4	17	3	11	34	7	1	21	32	10	8	10	84
\$2,000—\$2,499.....	390	3	12		2	15	2	6	7	36	13	12	14	106
\$1,500—\$1,999.....	290	2	6	3	6	19	3	6	5	35	8	19	14	56
\$1,000—\$1,499.....	212		6	1	7	19	2	3	2	16	3	9	5	19
\$500—\$999.....	276	1	10		16	27		33	3	7	2	10	16	15

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings for which building permits were issued in West North Central cities, by permit valuation per unit, 1939¹—Continued

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Minnesota			Missouri						Nebraska		Fargo, N. Dak.	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
	Duluth	Minneapolis	St. Paul	Joplin	Kansas City	St. Joseph	St. Louis	Springfield	University City	Lincoln	Omaha		
Total	167	1,157	691	96	290	53	902	216	197	239	475	85	195
\$25,000 and over							2						
\$22,500—\$24,999											1		
\$20,000—\$22,499	1									1			
\$17,500—\$19,999			1										
\$15,000—\$17,499		2	2				1					1	
\$12,500—\$14,999	1	1							1			1	
\$10,000—\$12,499		6	7		1				1	1			
\$9,500—\$9,999		2	7	1							3		1
\$9,000—\$9,499	1	8	15				1			3			
\$8,500—\$8,999		6	4				1		2	3		1	
\$8,000—\$8,499	1	12	16	1				1	2	4	1	2	
\$7,500—\$7,999	2	25	14		1				4	5	2	2	
\$7,000—\$7,499	5	29	35		1	1	2	1	4	6	1		
\$6,500—\$6,999	1	33	44				5		14	7	2	3	1
\$6,000—\$6,499	2	58	82	2	3		17		18	14	3	2	2
\$5,500—\$5,999	2	74	30	1	3		5	1	10	19	13	10	7
\$5,000—\$5,499	5	134	86	3	12		239	3	29	36	7	19	5
\$4,500—\$4,999	12	226	161	2	6	1	200	5	14	36	28	14	18
\$4,000—\$4,499	27	260	89	4	6	2	315	5	25	34	23	10	14
\$3,500—\$3,999	17	158	36	6	16	2	29	7	41	28	113	8	20
\$3,000—\$3,499	13	91	26	9	147	7	63	22	23	22	116	2	35
\$2,500—\$2,999	12	19	2	7	60	4	7	27	8	8	127	1	22
\$2,000—\$2,499	19	2	15	8	24	9	8	27		4	25	3	18
\$1,500—\$1,999	5	7	9	14	6	10	3	33		2	4	3	12
\$1,000—\$1,499	21	2	4	20	3	11	3	35	1	1	3	1	15
\$500—\$999	20	2	5	18	1	6	1	49		5	2	2	25

¹ Includes units in 1-family detached, attached, and semidetached structures without commercial space. Data for family-dwelling units with permit valuations less than \$500 are not included.

Rooms per Dwelling Unit

Information concerning the number of rooms per dwelling unit was available for 5,370 of 5,661 family-dwelling units for which permits were issued during 1939 in 19 West North Central cities. Table 6 presents the number of units with specified number of rooms by type of structure for the cities combined, for 5 cities with a population of 100,000 and over, and for 14 cities with a population of 25,000 to 100,000.

The 5-room unit was the favored size for living quarters authorized during 1939 and accounted for 50 percent of the 5,370 family-dwelling units. The 4-room unit, accounting for 23 percent of the total, ranked next to the 5-room dwelling, while 6-room units represented 13 percent, and those with 3 rooms, 9 percent. The size of the units, however, varied with the type of structure. For example, 5 rooms were the most popular size for single-family, detached houses and for units in 2-family, 2-decker structures. Four rooms predominated in 1-family, semidetached homes and apartment buildings without com-

mercial space, housing 5 or more families, while a large number (54 percent) of the units in 4-family houses had 3 rooms.

The 5-room unit predominated in cities of both size groups, but in the larger cities this size was used for 57 percent of the units as compared with 39 percent in the smaller cities. In the cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants 20 percent of the units had 4 rooms, 10 percent 6 rooms, and 3 percent 7 or more rooms, whereas in cities with a population of 25,000 to 100,000, 27 percent contained 4 rooms, 18 percent 6 rooms, and 5 percent 7 or more. The proportion of units with 3 rooms was identical in both groups (9 percent).

TABLE 6.—Number of units with specified number of rooms in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 19 West North Central cities, by type of structure, 1939¹

Type of structure	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
19 WEST NORTH CENTRAL CITIES														
All types.....	5,661	5,370	10	78	465	1,246	2,670	698	133	51	8	6	3	2
1-family, detached.....	4,868	4,608	10	65	188	952	2,530	661	132	51	8	6	3	2
1-family, attached.....	7	7				4	3							
1-family, semidetached.....	140	134			47	64	19	4						
2-family, 2-decker.....	110	106		2	11	30	43	20						
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	9	9		1		4	2	1	1					
3-family, 3-decker.....	12	12		2	2	8								
4-family.....	336	320			173	96	39	12						
5-or-more-family without commercial unit.....	168	163		2	44	84	33							
5-or-more-family and commercial unit.....	11	11		6		4	1							
5 CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION														
All types.....	3,192	3,173	1	34	274	647	1,823	307	58	19	3	2	3	2
1-family, detached.....	2,620	2,611	1	27	67	425	1,713	292	57	19	3	2	3	2
1-family, attached.....	7	7				4	3							
1-family, semidetached.....	82	80			20	42	16	2						
2-family, 2-decker.....	66	66			2	22	34	8						
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	8	8		1		4	1	1	1					
3-family, 3-decker.....	6	6				6								
4-family.....	256	248			145	72	27	4						
5-or-more-family without commercial unit.....	136	136			40	68	28							
5-or-more-family and commercial unit.....	11	11		6		4	1							
14 CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION														
All types.....	2,469	2,197	9	44	191	599	847	391	75	32	5	4		
1-family, detached.....	2,248	1,997	9	38	121	527	817	369	75	32	5	4		
1-family, attached.....														
1-family, semidetached.....	58	54			27	22	3	2						
2-family, 2-decker.....	44	40		2	9	8	9	12						
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	1	1					1							
3-family, 3-decker.....	6	6		2	2	2								
4-family.....	80	72			28	24	12	8						
5-or-more-family without commercial unit.....	32	27		2	4	16	5							
5-or-more-family and commercial unit.....														

¹ Room data were not available for Burlington, Iowa; Kansas City and Topeka, Kans.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Fargo, N. Dak.

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

Table 7 shows the number of rooms in single-family dwellings in the 19 cities where room data were available. Information on size of unit indicated that the 5-room unit was the most popular size; 54 percent of these dwellings contained 5 rooms, 21 percent 4 rooms, and 14 percent 6 rooms. Approximately four-fifths of the 893 single-family houses for which such data were available in St. Louis were 5-room dwellings. This size was specified more often than any other in each of the cities with the exception of Ottumwa, where 4- and 5-room units were equal in number, and Duluth and Springfield, where 4 rooms were used most often.

TABLE 7.—Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space with specified number of rooms for which building permits were issued in 19 West North Central 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
Total.....	5,015	4,749	10	65	235	1,020	2,553	664	132	51	8	6	3	2
Iowa.....	1,929	1,912	10	42	89	474	889	308	54	33	6	5	2	---
Cedar Rapids.....	229	229	---	2	18	61	91	40	9	5	2	1	---	---
Council Bluffs.....	20	20	---	---	1	3	12	2	2	---	---	---	---	---
Davenport.....	222	219	---	---	14	77	109	14	4	---	---	---	---	---
Des Moines.....	703	703	1	10	18	119	425	99	18	9	1	1	2	---
Dubuque.....	39	35	---	---	---	3	17	10	4	1	---	---	---	---
Ottumwa.....	139	139	9	25	12	38	38	14	1	1	---	1	---	---
Sioux City.....	179	172	---	3	11	50	84	20	2	1	1	---	---	---
Waterloo.....	398	395	---	2	15	123	113	109	14	15	2	2	---	---
Kansas.....	546	546	---	4	15	89	330	91	12	3	1	1	---	---
Hutchinson.....	84	84	---	1	2	8	54	17	1	1	---	---	---	---
Wichita.....	462	462	---	3	13	81	276	74	11	2	1	1	---	---
Minnesota: Duluth.....	167	167	---	10	22	64	50	12	7	1	---	---	1	---
Missouri.....	1,464	1,453	---	8	75	211	936	170	41	9	1	---	---	2
Joplin.....	96	94	---	3	25	20	34	11	1	---	---	---	---	---
St. Joseph.....	53	53	---	---	5	10	26	10	2	---	---	---	---	---
St. Louis.....	902	893	---	3	32	82	709	58	4	2	1	---	---	2
Springfield.....	216	216	---	2	12	91	81	20	9	1	---	---	---	---
University City.....	197	197	---	---	1	8	86	71	25	6	---	---	---	---
Nebraska.....	714	484	---	1	2	127	281	51	17	5	---	---	---	---
Lincoln.....	239	11	---	---	---	2	8	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Omaha.....	475	473	---	1	2	125	273	50	17	5	---	---	---	---
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	195	187	---	---	32	55	67	32	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.

Demolitions

Demolition data for the West North Central cities were not complete for 1939 as such permits were not required in 6 of the communities and no information was available in 5 others. In St. Louis, although permits were issued for demolitions, the type of structure (residential or nonresidential) was not specified. Table 8 shows units demolished by private wrecking operations for which permits were issued, by city and type of structure.

In the 14 cities where complete data were available approximately 1 unit, on the average, was razed by private wrecking operations for every 15 new units provided by private construction. Of the 322 demolished units, nearly four-fifths were single-family, detached houses. The number of dwelling units demolished in individual cities ranged from 1 in University City to 89 in Minneapolis. In Council Bluffs more units were razed than were provided by new construction.

TABLE 8.—*Number of family-dwelling units in structures for which demolition permits were issued in 14 West North Central cities, by type of structure, 1939¹*

State and city	Total ²	1-family		2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2- family and com- mercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	5-or- more family- without com- mercial unit
		Detach- ed	Semide- tached					
Iowa:								
Cedar Rapids.....	12	10	2					
Council Bluffs.....	25	23		2				
Dubuque.....	10	4		2			4	
Waterloo.....	3	3						
Kansas:								
Kansas City.....	17	17			1			
Wichita.....	27	20						6
Minnesota:								
Duluth.....	4	4						
Minneapolis.....	89	64	8	8	5		4	
St. Paul.....	29	18	2				4	5
Missouri:								
Kansas City.....	52	40				12		
St. Joseph.....	28	26		2				
Springfield.....	19	19						
University City.....	1	1						
North Dakota: Fargo.....	6	6						

¹ Demolition permits were not required in Des Moines, Ottumwa, and Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kans.; Lincoln, Nebr.; and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; and data were not available in Burlington and Davenport, Iowa; Topeka, Kans.; Joplin, Mo.; and Omaha, Nebr.

² Does not include data on 483 buildings demolished in St. Louis, Mo., for which demolition permits did not specify class of structure (residential or nonresidential).

Housing Projects Financed From Federal Funds

In addition to the privately financed residential facilities provided during 1939, 522 units were authorized in a United States Housing Authority project in Omaha, Nebr. South Side Terrace replaces a former slum district; 162 family-dwelling units were demolished at the site. The project, providing low-rent housing facilities for both white and Negro families, is a well-planned community consisting of 350 single-family, attached houses, and 172 units in 2 family houses. The size of the dwellings ranged from 2 to 7 rooms, with the 5-room unit the most common. Of the 522 accommodations provided, 20 had 2 rooms, 152 had 4 rooms, 244 contained 5 rooms, 90 had 6 rooms, and 16 were 7-room units.

The project also provided a heating plant and indoor community space for club rooms, craft rooms, and varied recreational purposes, as well as outdoor play areas.

Nonhousekeeping Residential Construction

Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

The valuation for nonhousekeeping residential construction in 1939 amounted to \$1,278,000 for 114 buildings as compared with \$769,000 for 44 buildings in 1938—a 66 percent increase in dollar volume. Table 9 presents the number, type, and permit valuations of nonhousekeeping residential structures, by city, for 1939 and 1938.

Summer camps and cottages accounted for 89 percent of the total number of structures reported in 1939, but for only 3 percent of the total valuation. From point of dollar volume, 5 dormitories made up the bulk of the nonhousekeeping residential construction, accounting for 71 percent of the total. These buildings included a women's dormitory valued at \$592,000 at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, and one to cost \$166,000 at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

Because of the large construction expenditures for dormitories, Minneapolis stood first, with Lincoln third, among the various cities in respect to dollar volume, while St. Louis was second with total valuation at \$187,000.

In the following cities no permits were issued for nonhousekeeping residential structures in 1939: Burlington, Council Bluffs, Ottumwa, and Waterloo, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas City, and Topeka, Kans.; Duluth, Minn.; Kansas City, St. Joseph, and University City, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.; and Fargo, N. Dak.

TABLE 9.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which building permits were issued in West North Central cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938 ¹

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

State and city	Year	Total		Convalescent homes		Convents		Dormitories		Homes for the aged		Nurses' homes		Summer camps and cottages	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total.....	1939	114	\$1,277,910	1	\$50,000	4	\$179,000	5	\$909,760	1	\$50,000	2	\$97,000	102	\$42,150
	1938	44	768,561			1	65,000	5	637,786					37	15,775
Iowa.....	1939	40	142,000					2	109,500			1	18,000	37	14,500
	1938	12	166,408					1	163,183					11	3,225
Cedar Rapids.....	1939	3	800											3	800
	1938	7	165,733					1	163,183					6	2,550
Davenport.....	1939	7	1,100											7	1,100
Des Moines.....	1939	13	77,750					1	69,500					12	8,250
	1938	5	675											5	675
Dubuque.....	1939	3	58,100					1	40,000			1	18,000	1	100
Sioux City.....	1939	14	4,250											14	4,250
Kansas: Wichita.....	1939	8	81,600									1	79,000	7	2,600
Minnesota.....	1939	5	676,430			1	42,000	2	634,130					2	300
	1938	13	303,253					2	298,753					11	4,500
Duluth.....	1938	11	4,500											11	4,500
Minneapolis.....	1939	2	634,130			1	42,000	1	592,130						
	1938	1	115,000					1	115,000						
St. Paul.....	1939	3	42,300					1	42,000					2	300
	1938		183,753					1	183,753						
Missouri.....	1939	51	206,800			3	137,000			1	50,000			47	19,800
	1938	17	297,600	1	50,000	1	65,000	2	175,850					13	6,750
Joplin.....	1939	31	12,800											31	12,800
	1938	4	750											4	750
St. Louis.....	1939	4	187,000			3	137,000			1	50,000				
	1938	4	290,850	1	50,000	1	65,000	2	175,850						
Springfield.....	1939	16	7,000											16	7,000
	1938	9	6,000											9	6,000
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	1939	1	166,130					1	166,130						
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	1939	9	4,950											9	4,950
	1938	2	1,300											2	1,300

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

Demolitions

The demolition of nonhousekeeping residential structures in 1939 consisted only of 2 hotels in Minneapolis, 1 in St. Joseph, and a lodging house in Cedar Rapids.

Nonresidential Construction

The West North Central Division is primarily an agricultural region, with much of its industry closely allied with agriculture, especially in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota. Wholesale meat packing is a leading industry in several of the cities covered by this report such as Omaha, Kansas City, Kans., Kansas City, Mo., and Ottumwa, Iowa. Flour and other grain-mill products are an important factor in many of the cities of the region. Largely due to the migration of the shoe industry from New England States, however, Missouri has become the leading shoe-producing center of the country, with St. Louis the largest market in the world for shoes.

Although Minnesota is essentially an agricultural State, second only to Iowa in acreage of high-grade soil, the State has produced 60 percent of all iron ore mined in the United States in recent years. Duluth, situated at the head of navigation of the Great Lakes, is a shipping point for great quantities of iron ore. Among the natural resources of Kansas are petroleum, natural gas, and coal. Coal is also found in Iowa, and rich coal fields have aided largely in the industrial development of Des Moines, the capital of the State.

Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

The total valuation of nonresidential construction in the West North Central cities was \$34,791,000 in 1939 as compared with \$21,265,000 in 1938. This 64-percent gain was largely the result of increased construction of schools, public buildings, and office buildings in cities in Minnesota and Nebraska, and in several of the Iowa cities. Valuations in the Minnesota and Nebraska cities were more than 3 times higher in 1939 than in 1938, and twice as high in the Iowa cities, even though several—Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, and Waterloo—showed decreases. All of the cities in Kansas with the exception of Kansas City had less construction in 1939 than in 1938, as did Fargo and Sioux Falls. The total volume for the Missouri cities increased slightly.

Minneapolis had the highest volume, \$6,968,000, of nonresidential construction among the 26 cities, and St. Louis ranked second with

\$6,582,000. Table 10 shows the comparison of totals for nonresidential construction for the 2 years 1939 and 1938, by city and type of structure.

Schools, many of which were financed partially by Public Works Administration funds, had a total valuation of \$11,513,000 and accounted for one-third of the \$34,791,000 for nonresidential construction in 1939. Schools formed the major part of construction in several of the cities, representing as much as 85 percent of the total volume in Davenport, 76 percent in Dubuque, and 69 percent in Minneapolis. In the last-named city, construction expenditures for schools amounted to \$4,813,000, including 3 university buildings valued at \$1,647,000. In addition, schools represented from 36 to 56 percent of the value of nonresidential construction in Topeka, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Springfield, and Sioux Falls.

Public buildings were next in importance, accounting for \$5,821,000, or 17 percent, of the total for the 26 cities. A market, consisting of 4 produce buildings, a cold-storage building, and a farmers' market, in Kansas City, Kans., represented the highest volume for public buildings among the 26 cities and accounted for seven-tenths of the total for the city. This market, valued at \$2,169,000, was financed partially by Public Works Administration funds. A post office and courthouse financed by Federal funds accounted for \$512,000 (56 percent of the total) in Lincoln. In several other cities—Burlington, Council Bluffs, Hutchinson, and University City—public buildings, ranging in value from \$37,000 to \$340,000, constituted the most important type of nonresidential construction. Federal construction of public buildings in the 26 cities totaled \$1,413,000.

Stores and other mercantile buildings had a total valuation of \$4,247,000, or 12 percent of the total. From point of dollar volume, structures of this type predominated in Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Joplin, Fargo, and Kansas City (Mo.), although in this last community nearly as high valuations were reported for schools and public buildings. Public works and utilities formed the bulk of nonresidential construction in Wichita and Duluth. In St. Louis, institutional buildings, amounting to \$1,993,000, accounted for 30 percent of the city's total. In Des Moines and Omaha, both industrial centers, relatively high valuations (\$1,520,000 and \$480,000, respectively) were reported for office buildings: while in Ottumwa, noted for its meat-packing plants, and in Waterloo, also an industrial city, buildings classified as factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops were of first importance.

TABLE 10.—Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in West North Central 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	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total.....	1939	10, 015	\$34, 790, 935	38	\$993, 117	35	\$823, 500	75	\$1, 962, 605	29	\$217, 380	7, 741	\$1, 455, 245	219	\$798, 397	12	\$2, 244, 673
	1938	8, 131	21, 265, 391	37	2, 319, 569	52	1, 094, 100	66	1, 584, 224	32	220, 280	6, 108	1, 166, 935	184	614, 626	14	1, 603, 019
Iowa.....	1939	2, 346	8, 397, 742	8	156, 051	11	75, 300	25	1, 090, 005	13	80, 180	1, 829	344, 363	51	132, 175	2	134, 555
	1938	1, 980	4, 191, 517	8	146, 586	12	199, 500	20	415, 904	18	109, 530	1, 472	271, 337	49	144, 380		
Burlington.....	1939	47	242, 545					1	3, 000			36	6, 935				
	1938	56	686, 960							3	11, 000	40	7, 260	2	9, 500		
Cedar Rapids.....	1939	399	428, 298	1	5, 000	1	28, 000	4	40, 100	1	2, 800	281	49, 377	6	17, 275		
	1938	393	452, 789	1	3, 500	2	9, 500	3	33, 000	2	8, 500	278	44, 309	6	16, 800		
Council Bluffs.....	1939	46	689, 985							1	16, 380	32	7, 036	2	4, 550		
	1938	46	197, 142	3	3, 720							18	4, 299	3	18, 100		
Davenport.....	1939	261	1, 916, 702	1	600			1	2, 100	2	13, 425	216	52, 550	5	26, 020		
	1938	188	466, 894					3	27, 490	2	3, 930	152	43, 570	1	13, 000		
Des Moines.....	1939	731	2, 720, 802	4	141, 451	4	17, 700	6	172, 000	4	33, 500	561	84, 514	21	44, 215	1	118, 000
	1938	634	752, 201	4	139, 366	6	162, 800	2	13, 000	5	24, 000	456	78, 209	23	53, 900		
Dubuque.....	1939	69	834, 945			1	8, 000			1	2, 000	41	6, 491	3	7, 500	1	16, 555
	1938	49	92, 050					2	47, 000			39	9, 650	1	4, 800		
Ottumwa.....	1939	114	572, 600	1	7, 500	2	6, 500	4	500, 000	1	2, 000	80	14, 375				
	1938	81	89, 900							4	55, 000	56	9, 000	2	4, 500		
Sioux City.....	1939	229	124, 265	1	1, 500	1	1, 000			1	7, 000	193	39, 165	10	16, 000		
	1938	200	423, 400			1	1, 200			1	4, 000	164	24, 185	7	16, 000		
Waterloo.....	1939	450	867, 600			2	14, 100	9	372, 805	2	3, 075	389	83, 920	4	16, 615		
	1938	333	1, 030, 281			3	26, 000	10	295, 414	1	3, 100	269	50, 855	4	7, 780		
Kansas.....	1939	1, 042	4, 359, 157	4	70, 000	8	154, 500	7	210, 000	3	16, 400	779	107, 290	22	51, 400	1	16, 678
	1938	1, 002	4, 537, 602	7	1, 203, 288	10	120, 500	3	35, 500	3	9, 500	718	132, 870	11	26, 900	4	281, 920
Hutchinson.....	1939	79	303, 346			1	10, 000			1	3, 000	58	8, 211	2	5, 950		
	1938	143	373, 667			2	16, 000					103	14, 887	2	1, 900		
Kansas City.....	1939	140	3, 155, 623	1	21, 000	3	108, 000	4	197, 500			65	9, 175	11	24, 850	1	116, 678
	1938	144	1, 746, 748	3	56, 597	5	26, 000					101	13, 765	4	11, 000	3	178, 333
Topeka.....	1939	251	207, 734	1	9, 000	1	3, 000	1	3, 000			200	27, 285	3	9, 300		
	1938	260	1, 371, 980	2	1, 092, 691	1	64, 000	1	5, 500	1	3, 000	204	27, 419	4	8, 500		

Wichita.....	1939	572	892,454	2	40,000	3	33,500	2	9,500	2	13,400	456	62,619	6	11,300		
	1938	455	1,045,207	2	54,000	2	14,500	2	30,000	2	6,500	310	76,799	1	5,500	1	103,587
Minnesota.....	1939	2,928	10,815,587	11	311,400	4	258,200	12	91,500	3	13,000	2,458	514,377	76	383,296		
	1938	2,261	3,201,854	6	60,940	12	514,600	13	311,160	5	32,950	1,962	397,486	39	156,140		
Duluth.....	1939	268	1,120,747	3	60,900			2	2,000			195	40,715	9	44,800		
	1938	255	161,300	3	30,500			2	2,000	2	26,200	182	33,020	9	45,700		
Minneapolis.....	1939	1,610	6,968,047	6	112,500	3	203,000	7	32,500	1	1,600	1,409	273,975	50	242,400		
	1938	1,202	1,263,240			10	287,800	7	251,700	1	3,250	1,065	219,380	18	63,600		
St. Paul.....	1939	1,050	2,726,793	2	138,000	1	55,200	3	57,000	2	11,400	854	199,687	17	96,096		
	1938	804	1,777,314	3	30,440	2	226,800	4	57,460	2	3,500	715	145,066	12	46,840		
Missouri.....	1939	2,311	8,982,509	14	445,666	8	272,500	25	498,400	7	100,800	1,481	277,233	54	178,380	9	1,993,440
	1938	1,952	3,067,604	7	730,355	13	226,100	23	718,860	5	66,500	1,207	248,686	64	190,300	10	1,321,099
Joplin.....	1939	41	93,950			2	18,000	1	1,000	2	3,500	17	5,100	3	8,500		
	1938	29	76,225			2	3,500	1	5,000	1	2,000	12	4,925	1	700		
Kansas City.....	1939	369	808,569	3	72,273	2	8,000	2	3,400			265	41,350	11	33,000		
	1938	287	2,018,099	1	7,000	4	79,000	4	96,000	1	27,000	223	38,725	9	24,300	1	35,000
St. Joseph.....	1939	72	1,178,784	6	224,599					1	2,000	38	4,580	2	8,000		
	1938	58	646,657			1	1,000	3	7,500			36	3,560	4	8,000		
St. Louis.....	1939	1,433	6,582,392	4	145,294	3	244,500	21	484,000	4	95,300	837	171,053	34	119,880	9	1,993,440
	1938	1,345	3,902,447	5	343,375	4	118,600	14	608,860	3	37,500	769	178,639	44	143,100	5	526,522
Springfield.....	1939	254	423,152	1	3,500	1	2,000	1	1,000			195	21,592	4	9,000		
	1938	183	1,311,201	1	379,980	1	10,000	1	1,500			129	14,937	5	10,700	4	759,577
University City.....	1939	142	100,662									129	33,558				
	1938	50	112,975			1	14,000					38	7,900	1	3,500		
Nebraska.....	1939	1,061	1,922,758			3	57,500	4	67,200	1	3,500	910	160,443	11	32,346		
	1938	651	623,621	4	6,900	3	17,200	3	34,100			507	71,261	14	85,106		
Lincoln.....	1939	363	917,560					2	26,500			284	47,515	7	21,396		
	1938	282	213,606					2				231	36,396	5	49,456		
Omaha.....	1939	698	1,005,198			3	57,500	2	40,700	1	3,500	626	112,928	4	10,950		
	1938	369	410,015	4	6,900	3	17,200	3	34,100			276	34,865	9	35,650		
North Dakota: Fargo.....	1939	82	152,522									65	15,690	2	12,500		
	1938	56	153,085	3	108,000	1	13,000	2	8,700			46	12,185	1	6,000		
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	1939	245	180,660	1	10,000	1	5,500	2	14,500	2	3,500	219	35,849	3	8,300		
	1938	229	490,108	2	63,500	1	3,200	2	60,000	1	1,800	196	33,110	6	5,800		

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

TABLE 10.—Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in West North Central 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 nonresidential structures	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total.....	1939	12	\$2,058,600	37	\$5,820,697	89	\$2,390,895	59	\$11,510,796	1,107	\$232,151	11	\$8,413	426	\$4,246,633	125	\$27,833
	1938	9	206,824	16	1,479,311	27	2,228,744	34	5,473,062	1,079	214,296	24	17,737	437	3,038,734	12	3,930
Iowa.....	1939	2	1,520,000	7	760,986	22	621,439	11	2,461,389	231	44,693	9	3,625	123	872,811	2	170
	1938	3	63,724	6	576,205	6	446,571	7	875,868	228	54,775	7	7,408	143	979,679	1	50
Burlington.....	1939			1	279,040					4	1,570			5	22,000		
	1938			3	478,830					5	2,200			3	178,170		
Cedar Rapids.....	1939			1	8,075	4	54,740			77	8,970	4	1,175	18	212,716	1	70
	1938			1	46,765	1	121,535			63	7,347	1	300	35	161,233		
Council Bluffs.....	1939			1	340,000	3	109,573	1	201,981	2	585			4	9,880		
	1938	2	25,000	1	10,000	2	111,300			9	4,763			8	19,960		
Davenport.....	1939			1	28,871	1	1,000	6	1,621,461	20	8,075	1	1,100	6	161,400	1	100
	1938			1	40,610			3	289,248	17	4,207			8	44,789	1	50
Des Moines.....	1939	2	1,520,000	2	160,000	2	83,479			69	12,593	2	800	53	332,550		
	1938					1	131,406			91	23,615	4	1,925	42	123,980		
Dubuque.....	1939					6	131,912	4	637,947	6	1,040			6	23,500		
	1938													7	30,600		
Ottumwa.....	1939			1	15,000					22	3,225			3	24,000		
	1938									11	1,300			8	20,000		
Sioux City.....	1939									10	3,900	1	150	12	55,550		
	1938					1	3,000	2	241,215	9	3,300	1	4,500	14	126,000		
Waterloo.....	1939					6	240,735			21	4,735	1	400	16	131,215		
	1938	1	38,724			1	79,330	2	345,405	23	8,043	1	683	18	174,947		
Kansas.....	1939			7	2,342,350	31	390,809	7	567,835	109	18,045			64	313,850		
	1938	1	9,000	1	59,000	5	642,639	10	1,660,663	144	26,678	9	5,984	75	321,660	1	1,500
Hutchinson.....	1939			1	173,000					10	3,285			6	99,900		
	1938							2	266,000	23	4,295	1	85	10	70,500		
Kansas City.....	1939			6	2,169,350			5	443,835	17	4,185			27	61,050		
	1938					2	639,439	2	801,489	15	5,425			9	14,700		
Topeka.....	1939					2	20,849	1	117,000	36	3,600			6	14,700		
	1938	1	9,000					1	89,571	27	3,400	2	5,449	16	63,450		
Wichita.....	1939					29	369,960	1	7,000	46	6,975			25	138,200		
	1938			1	59,000	3	3,200	5	503,603	79	13,558	6	450	40	173,010	1	1,500

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Minnesota.....	1939	4	24,600	6	732,412	18	1,067,622	20	6,145,108	147	36,987	1	50	92	1,222,622	76	14,413
	1938	2	14,600	4	103,346	5	542,261	3	431,275	136	25,836	5	1,250	61	608,730	8	1,280
Duluth.....	1939					10	771,717	1	50,000	39	5,315	1	50	8	145,250		
	1938			1	10,000					50	6,005	3	1,075	3	6,800		
Minneapolis.....	1939	2	12,000	5	450,412	8	295,905	11	4,812,535	68	21,520			39	507,900	1	1,800
	1938	1	8,000	1	10,000					57	12,435	2	175	40	406,900		
St. Paul.....	1939	2	12,600	1	282,000					40	10,152			45	569,472	75	12,613
	1938	1	6,600	2	83,346	5	542,261	3	431,275	29	7,396			18	195,030	8	1,280
Missouri.....	1939	3	25,000	16	1,473,394	18	311,025	16	2,089,499	507	101,439	1	4,738	107	1,206,950	45	13,045
	1938	3	119,500	3	667,370	8	230,200	13	2,435,388	484	85,736	1	3,000	109	1,023,410	2	1,100
Joplin.....	1939									3	1,150			13	56,700		
	1938									4	1,300			8	58,800		
Kansas City.....	1939			2	121,333	1	15,000	2	139,363	30	11,050			23	155,200	28	3,600
	1938					1	30,000	8	1,509,924	13	7,200			22	163,950		
St. Joseph.....	1939			4	258,276	2	25,940	6	643,589	7	1,450			6	10,350		
	1938			1	511,972	2	111,900			8	525			3	2,200		
St. Louis.....	1939	3	25,000	9	1,057,051	10	176,305	7	1,076,912	432	75,474	1	4,738	42	904,000	17	9,445
	1938	2	114,000	2	155,398	4	86,300	3	769,547	435	72,656			53	746,850	2	1,100
Springfield.....	1939					4	90,780	1	229,635	29	11,945			18	53,700		
	1938	1	5,500					1	90,917	21	3,680	1	3,000	18	31,410		
University City.....	1939			1	36,734	1	3,000			6	370			5	27,000		
	1938					1	2,000	1	65,000	3	375			5	20,200		
Nebraska.....	1939	3	489,000	1	511,555			2	146,807	97	28,302			27	425,900	2	205
	1938			2	73,390	2	165,000	1	69,868	78	13,321	1	20	36	87,455		
Lincoln.....	1939	1	9,000	1	511,555			1	66,807	57	14,637			9	220,000	1	150
	1938					1	40,000	1	69,868	37	4,741	1	20	6	13,125		
Omaha.....	1939	2	480,000					1	80,000	40	13,665			18	205,900	1	55
	1938			2	73,390	1	125,000			41	8,580			30	74,330		
North Dakota: Fargo.....	1939							2	42,672	4	660			9	81,000		
	1938									2	700			1	4,500		
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	1939							1	57,486	12	2,025			4	23,500		
	1938					1	202,073			7	7,250	1	75	12	113,300		

NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Demolitions

Among the 14 West North Central cities where information was available concerning the demolition of nonresidential structures, the largest numbers were authorized in Kansas City, Mo. (113), Minneapolis (77), and Wichita (66). At the other extreme, only 2 nonresidential buildings were razed in Springfield and 3 in University City.

Stores and other mercantile buildings accounted for more than a fourth of the buildings for which the type of structure was specified, and private detached garages, and sheds, poultry houses, and similar structures, each represented approximately a fifth.

In table 11 detailed information is presented concerning the number of nonresidential structures, by type of structure and city, for which demolition permits were issued in 1939.

TABLE 11.—*Number of nonresidential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 14 West North Central cities, 1939*¹

State and city	Total ²	Churches	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	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	Type of structure not reported
Iowa:														
Cedar Rapids.....	7	1	1	1					1				3	
Council Bluffs.....	9		1						1	1	4		2	
Dubuque.....	9									2			1	6
Waterloo.....	5		1	1							2	1		
Kansas:														
Kansas City.....	4									1			3	
Wichita.....	66	1	4	20					1		10	23	6	1
Minnesota:														
Duluth.....	14		1	1						1	3	1	7	
Minneapolis.....	77	1	6	10	3		1			10	11	10	25	
St. Paul.....	28	1		1				1			10		6	
Missouri:														
Kansas City.....	113			1	1					1			4	106
St. Joseph.....	20		1	9	2	1							7	
Springfield.....	2											2		
University City.....	3		1	1							1			
North Dakota: Fargo.....	6			3							1	1	1	

¹ Demolition permits were not required in Des Moines, Ottumwa, and Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kans.; Lincoln, Nebr.; and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; and data were not available in Burlington and Davenport, Iowa; Topeka, Kans.; Joplin, Mo.; and Omaha, Nebr.

² See footnote 2, table 8.

Appendix

Table A shows detailed information for nonhousekeeping residential and nonresidential construction in West North Central cities. This table indicates the type of material and permit valuation for individual structures in each of the 26 cities.

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

Iowa					
BURLINGTON					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	47	\$242,545	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: Frame.....	4	\$1,570
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Tile.....	1	3,000		1	1,170
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	36	6,935		1	200
Frame.....	33	6,335	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	1	125
Brick.....	1	100	Frame.....	1	1,000
Stucco.....	1	400	Brick.....	1	15,000
Metal.....	1	100	Metal.....	1	2,500
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	209,040	Tile.....	2	3,500
				1	2,500
				1	1,000
CEDAR RAPIDS					
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	3	\$800	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	281	\$49,377
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	3	800	Frame.....	266	44,957
	1	500	Brick.....	3	850
	2	300	Concrete.....	3	2,500
Total nonresidential structures.....	399	428,298	Metal.....	2	250
Amusement and recreation places: Frame.....	1	5,000	Not reported.....	7	820
Churches: Frame.....	1	28,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	6	17,275
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	1	2,500	Brick.....	2	5,975
Concrete.....	3	37,600		1	4,000
	1	26,000	Concrete.....	1	1,975
	1	10,000		2	8,000
	1	1,600	Metal.....	1	4,000
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	2,800		1	4,000
			Metal.....	2	3,300
				1	2,500
			Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	800
				1	8,075

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Iowa—Continued

CEDAR RAPIDS—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public works and utilities.....	4	\$54,740	Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Brick.....	2	48,740		1	\$3,500
	1	46,500		1	1,600
	1	2,240		1	800
Frame and stucco.....	1	3,000	Brick.....	4	145,195
Metal.....	1	3,000		1	100,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	77	8,970		1	23,195
Frame.....	58	5,615		1	18,000
Stone.....	1	200		1	4,000
Metal.....	14	2,980	Stone.....	1	8,000
Not reported.....	4	175	Concrete.....	2	6,500
Stables and barns: Frame.....	4	1,175		1	3,500
	1	400		1	3,000
	1	350	Metal.....	3	7,500
	1	225		1	3,500
	1	200		1	3,500
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	18	212,716		1	500
Frame.....	7	42,521	Glass.....	1	3,000
	1	28,571	All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls ²	1	70
	1	3,900			
	1	3,500			

COUNCIL BLUFFS

Total nonresidential structures.....	46	\$689,985	Public works and utilities: Brick—Continued.		
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	16,380		1	\$18,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	32	7,036		1	13,573
Frame.....	29	5,833	Schools: Brick.....	1	201,981
Concrete.....	3	1,203	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	2	585
Gasoline and service stations: Brick.....	2	4,550	Frame.....	1	390
	1	2,600	Metal.....	1	195
	1	1,950	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	9,880
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	340,000	Frame.....	2	2,080
Public works and utilities: Brick.....	3	109,573		1	1,040
	1	78,000		1	1,040
			Brick veneer.....	1	1,300
			Tile.....	1	6,500

DAVENPORT

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	7	\$1,100	Amusement and recreation places: Frame.....	1	\$600
Summer camps and cottages: Frame and stucco.....	2	1,100	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Concrete.....	1	2,100
Total nonresidential structures.....	261	1,916,702			

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Iowa—Continued
DAVENPORT—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, public.....	2	\$13, 425	Schools—Continued.		
Brick.....	1	11, 125	Brick—Continued.	1	\$251, 848
Concrete.....	1	2, 300	Brick and stone.....	2	496, 485
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	216	52, 550	.....	1	255, 577
Frame.....	197	45, 143	.....	1	240, 908
Brick.....	8	4, 340	Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	309, 277
Concrete.....	8	2, 247	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.1.....	20	8, 075
Tile.....	1	250	Frame.....	16	4, 825
Not reported.....	2	570	Concrete.....	3	3, 150
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	26, 020	Tile.....	1	100
Brick.....	3	13, 970	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	1, 100
.....	1	4, 770	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	6	161, 400
.....	1	4, 700	Frame.....	2	3, 000
.....	1	4, 500	.....	1	2, 000
Concrete.....	2	12, 050	.....	1	1, 000
.....	1	6, 400	Brick.....	2	23, 900
.....	1	5, 650	.....	1	14, 050
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	28, 871	.....	1	9, 850
Public works and utilities: Concrete.....	1	1, 000	Stucco.....	1	1, 500
Schools.....	6	1, 621, 461	Concrete.....	1	133, 000
Brick.....	3	815, 699	All other nonresidential structures: Fences 2.....	1	100
.....	1	311, 820			
.....	1	252, 031			

DES MOINES

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	13	\$77, 750	Churches.....	4	\$17, 700
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	69, 500	Frame.....	2	2, 700
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	12	8, 250	.....	1	1, 500
.....	3	6, 000	.....	1	1, 200
.....	1	600	Brick.....	1	10, 000
.....	1	500	Frame and stucco.....	1	5, 000
.....	2	600	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	6	172, 000
.....	1	300	Brick.....	3	79, 000
.....	1	250	.....	1	65, 000
Total nonresidential structures.....	731	2, 720, 802	.....	1	12, 000
Amusement and recreation places.....	4	141, 451	.....	1	2, 000
Brick.....	2	27, 500	Concrete.....	3	93, 000
.....	1	20, 000	.....	1	80, 000
.....	1	7, 500	.....	1	10, 000
Not reported.....	2	113, 951	.....	1	3, 000
.....	1	95, 359	Garages, public.....	4	33, 500
.....	1	18, 592	Brick.....	2	29, 500
			.....	1	28, 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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Iowa—Continued

DES MOINES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, public—Continued.			Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	69	\$12, 593
Brick—Continued.	1	\$1, 500	Frame	50	7, 863
Concrete	2	4, 000	Brick	7	2, 400
	1	2, 000	Stucco	1	200
	1	2, 000	Concrete	1	400
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	561	84, 514	Metal	9	1, 330
Frame	546	81, 549	Not reported	1	400
Brick	10	2, 050	Stables and barns: Frame.....	2	800
Concrete	1	250		1	500
Metal	1	65		1	300
Tile	3	600	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	53	332, 550
Gasoline and service stations.....	21	44, 215	Frame	11	14, 400
Frame.....	2	2, 600		1	2, 500
	1	1, 400		1	2, 500
	1	1, 200		1	2, 100
Brick.....	13	35, 065		1	1, 800
	1	8, 000		1	1, 700
	1	4, 500		1	1, 000
	1	4, 200		1	750
	1	4, 000		1	550
	1	2, 500		1	500
	1	2, 100		1	500
	1	2, 000		1	500
	1	2, 000	Brick.....	30	251, 500
	1	1, 965		1	75, 000
	1	1, 800		1	50, 000
	1	1, 000		1	10, 000
	1	500		1	10, 000
	1	500		1	10, 000
Concrete	3	3, 000		1	10, 000
	1	1, 900		1	10, 000
	1	600		1	8, 000
	1	500		1	8, 000
Metal	3	3, 550		1	7, 300
	1	1, 800		1	7, 000
	1	1, 250		1	5, 500
	1	500		1	5, 000
Institutions ⁴	1	118, 000		1	5, 000
Office buildings, including banks:				1	5, 000
Brick.....	2	1, 520, 000		1	5, 000
	1	1, 500, 000		1	5, 000
	1	20, 000		1	3, 500
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Concrete.....	2	160, 000		1	3, 500
	1	140, 000		1	3, 200
	1	20, 000		1	3, 000
Public works and utilities: Brick.....	12	83, 479		1	3, 000
				1	2, 000
				1	1, 500
				1	1, 400
				1	1, 000
				1	1, 000
				1	1, 000
				1	800
				1	700
				1	600
				1	500
			Stone and frame.....	1	5, 000
			Concrete	4	14, 150
				1	8, 000
				1	2, 200
				1	2, 000
				1	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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Iowa—Continued					
DES MOINES—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.		
Metal.....	4	\$44,000	Glass.....	1	\$2,000
	1	40,000	Not reported.....	2	1,500
	1	2,500		1	1,000
	1	1,000		1	500
	1	500			
DUBUQUE					
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	3	\$58,100	Public works and utilities—Con. Brick—Continued.	1	\$1,000
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	40,000	Not reported.....	1	38,365
Nurses homes: Brick.....	1	18,000	Schools: Brick.....	4	637,947
Summer camps and cottages ²	1	100		1	173,365
Total nonresidential structures.....	69	834,945		1	161,248
Churches: Brick.....	1	8,000		1	153,929
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	2,600		1	149,405
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	41	6,491	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	6	1,040
Frame.....	30	4,556	Frame.....	2	565
Brick.....	2	475		1	475
Not reported.....	9	1,460	Not reported.....	4	475
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	7,500		1	200
Brick.....	2	5,000		1	175
	1	3,000		1	75
	1	2,000		1	25
Concrete.....	1	2,500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	6	23,500
Institutions: Brick.....	1	16,555	Frame.....	1	1,000
Public works and utilities.....	6	131,912	Brick.....	2	16,000
Brick.....	5	93,547		1	15,000
	1	68,947		1	1,000
	1	10,000	Concrete.....	1	1,000
	1	9,000	Metal.....	1	500
	1	4,600	Not reported.....	1	5,000
OTTUMWA					
Total nonresidential structures.....	114	\$572,600	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick and frame.....	1	\$15,000
Amusement and recreation places:			Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	22	3,225
Stucco.....	1	7,500	Frame.....	21	2,975
Churches: Frame.....	2	6,500	Metal.....	1	250
	1	3,500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	3	24,000
	1	3,000	Frame.....	1	5,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick and frame.....	24	500,000	Brick.....	1	17,500
Garages, public: Tile.....	1	2,000	Brick and frame.....	1	1,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	80	14,375			
Frame.....	78	11,775			
Brick and frame.....	1	2,500			
Metal.....	1	100			

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued*

Iowa—Continued

SIOUX CITY

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	14	\$4,250	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	10	\$3,900
Summer camps and cottages.....	14	4,250	Frame.....	6	1,100
Frame.....	13	3,750	1.....	1	400
1.....	1	500	1.....	1	200
2 5.....	1	1,500	1.....	1	150
1.....	1	300	1.....	1	150
1.....	1	300	1.....	1	100
2 4.....	1	1,000	1.....	1	100
1.....	1	150	Brick.....	1	300
Brick.....	1	500	Concrete.....	1	200
Total nonresidential structures.....	229	124,265	Metal.....	2	2,300
Amusement and recreation places:					
Frame.....	1	1,500		1	1,800
Churches: Frame.....	1	1,000	1.....	1	500
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	7,000	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	150
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	193	39,165	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	12	55,550
Frame.....	163	29,950	Frame.....	1	1,500
Brick.....	7	2,825	Brick.....	5	45,000
Concrete.....	17	4,800			
Tile.....	6	1,590	1.....	1	15,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	10	16,000	1.....	1	13,000
Brick.....	7	13,300	1.....	1	13,000
1.....	1	3,000	1.....	1	2,500
1.....	1	2,500	1.....	1	1,500
1.....	1	2,500	Concrete.....	1	1,000
1.....	1	2,500	Metal.....	4	7,300
1.....	1	1,500			
1.....	1	800	1.....	1	2,500
1.....	1	500	1.....	1	2,000
Concrete.....	3	2,700	1.....	1	1,800
1.....	1	1,500	1.....	1	1,000
1.....	1	600	Tile.....	1	750
1.....	1	600			

WATERLOO

Total nonresidential structures.....	450	\$867,600	Garages, public.....	2	\$3,075
Churches.....	2	14,100	Frame.....	1	1,000
Frame.....	1	4,100	Tile.....	1	2,075
Brick.....	1	10,000	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	389	83,920
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	9	372,805	Frame.....	383	76,120
Brick.....	7	303,200	Brick.....	1	4,000
1.....	1	183,700	Concrete.....	2	3,100
1.....	1	75,000	Metal.....	1	300
1.....	1	20,000	Not reported.....	2	400
1.....	1	12,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	4	16,615
1.....	1	5,500	Brick.....	2	11,015
1.....	1	5,000			
1.....	1	2,000	1.....	1	6,090
Metal.....	1	7,700	1.....	1	4,925
Structural steel, brick facing	1	61,905	Metal.....	1	1,600
			Not reported.....	1	4,000

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Iowa—Continued

WATERLOO—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public works and utilities.....	6	\$240, 735	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	16	\$131, 215
Frame.....	1	5, 700	Frame.....	4	7, 325
Brick.....	1	4, 000	1	2, 500	
Concrete.....	3	27, 238	1	2, 325	
1	1	18, 100	1	1, 500	
1	1	4, 569	1	1, 000	
1	1	4, 569	Brick.....	9	121, 050
Structural steel and concrete.....	1	203, 797	1	68, 000	
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	21	4, 735	1	14, 200	
Frame.....	13	2, 795	1	9, 200	
Brick.....	2	800	1	8, 000	
Stone.....	1	100	1	7, 550	
Concrete.....	2	300	1	5, 000	
Metal.....	1	500	1	4, 300	
Not reported.....	2	240	1	2, 800	
Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	400	Metal.....	2	2, 300
			1	1, 500	
			1	800	
			Not reported.....	1	540

Kansas

HUTCHINSON

Total nonresidential structures.....	79	\$303, 346	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.—Con. Frame—Continued.....		
Churches: Brick veneer.....	1	10, 000	1	\$25	
Garages, public: Brick and stone.....	1	3, 000	1	25	
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	58	8, 211	1	25	
Frame.....	51	7, 142	1	15	
Stone.....	1	175	1	10	
Concrete.....	5	785	Metal.....	1	175
Not reported.....	1	109	Canvas.....	1	2, 500
Gasoline and service stations.....	2	5, 950	Stores and other mercantile build- ings.....	6	99, 900
Brick.....	1	5, 000	Frame.....	1	1, 800
Concrete.....	1	950	Brick.....	2	11, 600
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	173, 000	1	10, 000	
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	10	3, 285	1	1, 600	
Frame.....	8	610	Stucco.....	1	1, 500
1	1	400	Reinforced concrete, facing not reported.....	2	85, 000
1	1	60	1	60, 000	
1	1	50	1	25, 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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued.

Kansas—Continued

KANSAS CITY

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	140	\$3,155,623	Schools.....	5	\$443,835
Amusement and recreation places:			Brick.....	3	287,754
Brick.....	1	21,000	1.....	1	177,567
Churches.....	3	108,000	1.....	1	67,500
Brick.....	2	20,000	1.....	1	42,687
1.....	1	15,000	Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	2	156,081
1.....	1	5,000	1.....	1	90,305
Stone.....	1	88,000	1.....	1	65,776
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	4	197,500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	17	4,185
Frame.....	1	2,500	Frame.....	9	1,785
Brick.....	1	190,000	Concrete.....	4	850
Concrete.....	2	5,000	Metal.....	4	1,550
1.....	1	3,500	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	27	61,050
1.....	1	1,500	Frame.....	7	4,450
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	65	9,175	1.....	1	1,000
Frame.....	45	6,430	1.....	1	650
Stone.....	5	665	1.....	1	600
Concrete.....	12	1,385	1.....	1	600
Metal.....	3	695	1.....	1	500
Gasoline and service stations.....	11	24,850	1.....	1	500
Frame.....	1	1,000	Brick.....	8	14,100
Brick.....	6	17,900	1.....	1	4,000
1.....	1	8,500	1.....	1	3,000
1.....	1	4,000	1.....	1	2,500
1.....	1	2,700	1.....	1	1,500
1.....	1	1,200	1.....	1	1,000
1.....	1	800	1.....	1	1,000
1.....	1	700	Brick veneer.....	1	4,500
Concrete.....	4	5,950	Stone.....	2	2,300
1.....	1	3,500	1.....	1	1,500
1.....	1	1,200	1.....	1	800
1.....	1	750	Frame and stucco.....	1	2,200
1.....	1	500	Concrete.....	5	29,200
Institutions: Brick.....	1	116,678	1.....	1	11,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	6	2,169,350	1.....	1	10,200
Brick.....	5	1,988,743	1.....	1	5,000
1.....	1	445,990	1.....	1	2,500
2 ⁴	1	1,542,753	1.....	1	500
Not reported.....	1	180,607	Metal.....	2	1,500
			1.....	1	1,000
			1.....	1	500
			Tile.....	1	2,800

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Kansas—Continued

TOPEKA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	251	\$207, 734	Public works and utilities: Brick.....	2	\$20, 849
Amusement and recreation places:			.....	1	10, 849
Brick.....	1	9, 000	.....	1	10, 000
Churches: Stone.....	1	3, 000	Schools: Brick and stone.....	1	117, 000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	36	3, 600
Brick.....	1	3, 000	Frame.....	23	1, 035
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	200	27, 285	Brick.....	4	950
Frame.....	194	25, 635	Stucco.....	1	150
Brick.....	2	300	Brick and frame.....	1	15
Stone.....	1	200	Concrete.....	2	700
Concrete.....	1	1, 000	Metal.....	1	100
Not reported.....	2	150	Not reported.....	4	650
Gasoline and service stations:			Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	6	14, 700
Brick.....	3	9, 300	Frame.....	1	700
.....	1	5, 000	Brick.....	2	5, 500
.....	1	3, 800	.....	1	4, 000
.....	1	500	.....	1	1, 500
			Stone.....	1	3, 500
			Stucco.....	1	2, 000
			Metal.....	1	3, 000

WICHITA

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	8	\$81, 600	Gasoline and service stations.....	6	\$11, 300
Nurses' homes: Brick and stone.....	1	79, 000	Brick.....	1	3, 500
Summer camps and cottages:			Concrete.....	3	2, 500
Tile.....	7	2, 600	.....	1	1, 000
Total nonresidential structures.....	572	692, 454	.....	1	1, 000
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	2	40, 000	.....	1	500
.....	1	25, 000	Stone.....	2	5, 300
.....	1	15, 000	.....	1	4, 500
Churches.....	3	33, 500	.....	1	800
Frame.....	1	2, 500	Public works and utilities.....	29	369, 960
Brick.....	1	6, 000	Brick.....	1	345, 050
Stone.....	1	25, 000	Concrete.....	2	2, 000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	2	9, 500	.....	1	1, 000
.....	1	5, 000	.....	1	1, 000
.....	1	4, 500	Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	26	22, 910
Garages, public.....	2	13, 400	.....	1	3, 000
Brick.....	1	12, 000	² 25	19, 910	
Concrete.....	1	1, 400	Schools ³	1	7, 000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	456	62, 619	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	46	6, 975
Frame.....	367	44, 676	Frame.....	28	2, 630
Brick.....	73	14, 708	Brick.....	2	500
Concrete.....	11	1, 975	Stone.....	1	400
Metal.....	3	800	Concrete.....	7	1, 150
Tile.....	1	350	Metal.....	7	2, 285
Not reported.....	1	110	Not reported.....	1	10

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Kansas—Continued

WICHITA—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.....	25	\$138,200	Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Brick.....	11	92,300	Stone—Continued.	1	\$1,500
1	1	50,000	Concrete.....	7	36,400
1	1	10,000	1	1	24,900
1	1	6,500	1	1	3,500
1	1	5,000	1	1	2,300
1	1	5,000	1	1	2,000
1	1	5,000	1	1	1,500
1	1	3,000	1	1	1,200
1	1	2,500	1	1	1,000
1	1	2,300	Metal.....	4	6,000
1	1	2,000	1	1	3,000
1	1	1,000	1	1	1,000
Stone.....	3	3,500	1	1	1,000
1	1	1,500	1	1	1,000

Minnesota

DULUTH

Total nonresidential structures.....	268	\$1,120,747	Public works and utilities.....	10	\$771,717
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	60,900	Brick.....	2	53,500
Frame.....	1	900	1	1	43,500
Brick veneer.....	2	60,000	1	1	10,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			Concrete.....	7	53,500
Frame.....	1	30,000	1	1	17,800
1	1	30,000	1	1	12,900
1	1	30,000	1	1	8,800
1	1	2,000	1	1	7,400
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	2	2,000	1	1	3,400
Frame.....	1	1,000	1	1	1,800
1	1	1,000	1	1	1,400
Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	195	40,715	Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	664,717
Frame.....	189	35,790	Schools: Brick.....	1	50,000
Brick.....	1	2,800	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	39	5,315
Stone.....	1	150	Frame.....	38	5,165
Frame and stucco.....	1	225	Metal.....	1	150
Concrete.....	2	1,700	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	50
Metal.....	1	50	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	8	145,250
Gasoline and service stations.....	9	44,800	Frame.....	2	4,000
Frame.....	4	9,500	1	1	2,000
1	1	4,000	1	1	2,000
1	1	3,000	Brick.....	2	40,000
1	1	1,500	1	1	20,000
1	1	1,000	1	1	20,000
Brick.....	2	22,000	Brick veneer.....	1	6,800
1	1	18,000	Concrete.....	1	3,950
1	1	4,000	Metal.....	1	500
Stucco.....	1	8,000	Reinforced concrete, facing not reported.....	1	90,000
Concrete.....	2	5,300			
1	1	3,500			
1	1	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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Minnesota—Continued

MINNEAPOLIS

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	\$634, 130	Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Convents: Brick.....	1	42, 000	Brick—Continued.	1	\$10, 000
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	592, 130		1	7, 500
Total nonresidential structures.....	1, 610	6, 968, 047		1	7, 000
Amusement and recreation places.....	6	112, 500		1	7, 000
Frame.....	1	10, 000		1	7, 000
Brick.....	2	24, 000		1	7, 000
	1	14, 000		1	6, 500
	1	10, 000		1	6, 500
Brick veneer.....	1	16, 000		1	6, 500
Concrete.....	1	22, 500		1	6, 000
Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	40, 000		1	6, 000
Churches.....	3	203, 000		1	6, 000
Brick.....	2	170, 000		1	6, 000
	1	150, 000		1	6, 000
	1	20, 000		1	6, 000
Stone veneer.....	1	33, 000		1	3, 500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	7	32, 500		1	3, 500
Concrete.....	4	27, 000		1	3, 000
	1	15, 000		1	2, 000
	1	6, 000		1	2, 000
	1	4, 000		1	2, 000
	1	2, 000		1	2, 000
Not reported.....	3	5, 500		1	5, 000
	1	2, 000		1	4, 500
	1	2, 000		1	4, 000
	1	1, 500		1	3, 000
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	1, 600		1	3, 000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	1, 409	273, 975		1	3, 000
Frame.....	991	177, 175		1	2, 500
Brick.....	5	1, 450		1	2, 500
Brick veneer.....	35	9, 915		1	2, 500
Stone.....	2	650		1	2, 500
Stone veneer.....	1	200		1	2, 500
Stucco.....	135	30, 365		1	2, 500
Frame and stucco.....	1	200		1	2, 500
Brick and frame.....	1	200		1	2, 500
Concrete.....	43	14, 670		1	2, 500
Metal.....	5	910		1	1, 000
Tile.....	5	400		1	500
Not reported.....	189	37, 840		1	500
Gasoline and service stations.....	50	242, 400		1	500
Frame.....	1	2, 000		3	8, 400
Brick.....	27	165, 000		1	4, 500
	1	12, 000		1	2, 800
	1	11, 000		1	1, 100
			Office buildings, including banks.....	2	12, 000
			Brick.....	1	7, 000
			Brick veneer.....	1	5, 000
			Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal.....	5	450, 412
			Brick.....	3	221, 675
				1	78, 488
				1	74, 748
				1	68, 439
			Brick and stone.....	1	148, 737
			Reinforced concrete, facing not reported.....	1	80, 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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Minnesota—Continued
MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public works and utilities.....	8	\$295,905	Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame.....	1	4,000	Brick—Continued.		
Stone.....	1	3,500	1	17,500	
Metal.....	1	1,500	1	16,000	
Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	224,135	1	7,000	
Not reported.....	4	62,770	1	6,500	
			1	4,000	
			1	3,500	
			Stucco.....	2	2,500
			1	2,000	
			1	500	
Schools.....	11	4,812,535	Concrete.....	14	50,700
Brick.....	8	3,867,931	1	20,000	
1	1,310,670		1	6,000	
1	1,308,933		1	5,000	
1	432,696		1	3,500	
1	239,710		1	3,000	
1	218,213		1	2,800	
1	163,447		1	2,000	
1	98,710		1	1,500	
1	95,552		1	1,500	
Stone.....	1	529,514	1	1,200	
Not reported.....	2	415,090	1	1,200	
			1	1,000	
			1	1,000	
			1	1,000	
			1	800	
			1	3,000	
			1	2,200	
			1	2,000	
			1	1,800	
			1	1,800	
			1	1,500	
			1	1,100	
			1	1,000	
			1	1,000	
			1	800	
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. 1.....	68	21,520	1	800	
Frame.....	30	6,230	Reinforced concrete:		
Brick.....	1	740	Brick facing.....	1	48,000
Concrete.....	4	1,940	Facing not reported.....	1	50,000
Metal.....	25	11,090	Structural steel, facing not reported.....	1	100,000
Not reported.....	8	1,520	Not reported.....	1	11,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	39	507,900	All other nonresidential structures: Pump houses, metal.....	1	1,800
Frame.....	1	1,000			
Brick.....	9	229,500			
1	100,000				
1	50,000				
1	25,000				

ST. PAUL

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	3	\$42,300	Amusement and recreation places:		
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	42,000	Brick.....	2	\$138,000
Summer camps and cottages:			1	90,000	
Frame.....	2	300	1	48,000	
1	180		Churches: Brick and stone.....	1	55,200
1	120		Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.	3	57,000
Total nonresidential structures...	1,050	2,726,793	Frame.....	1	1,200
			Concrete.....	1	7,800
			Not reported.....	1	48,000

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Minnesota—Continued

ST. PAUL—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, public.....	2	\$11,400	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	40	\$10,152
Brick.....	1	9,600	Frame.....	28	6,030
Concrete.....	1	1,800	Stucco.....	1	150
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	854	199,687	Concrete.....	2	1,320
Frame.....	766	176,029	Metal.....	6	1,902
Brick.....	2	600	Not reported.....	3	750
Brick veneer.....	6	2,142	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	45	569,472
Stucco.....	7	1,230	Frame.....	4	7,740
Frame and stucco.....	12	5,160	.....	1	4,200
Concrete.....	19	6,060	.....	1	2,100
Metal.....	4	420	.....	1	840
Not reported.....	38	7,986	.....	1	600
Gasoline and service stations.....	17	96,096	Brick.....	13	211,680
Frame.....	1	720	.....	1	90,000
Brick.....	6	39,576	.....	1	26,400
.....	1	10,476	.....	1	18,000
.....	1	9,180	.....	1	18,000
.....	1	9,120	.....	1	7,680
.....	1	4,800	.....	1	7,200
.....	1	4,200	.....	1	6,000
.....	1	1,800	.....	1	4,800
Stucco.....	3	16,200	.....	1	3,600
.....	1	9,000	.....	1	3,000
.....	1	4,200	.....	1	1,800
.....	1	3,000	Brick veneer.....	2	16,800
Brick and frame.....	1	5,400	.....	1	8,400
Brick and stucco.....	4	21,600	.....	1	8,400
.....	1	8,400	Stucco.....	2	12,600
.....	1	6,480	.....	1	9,000
.....	1	3,360	.....	1	3,600
.....	1	3,360	Brick and frame.....	4	55,800
Concrete.....	1	3,000	.....	1	30,000
Tile.....	1	9,600	.....	1	18,000
Office buildings, including banks.....	2	12,600	.....	1	7,200
Brick.....	1	5,400	.....	1	600
Frame and stucco.....	1	7,200	Brick and stone.....	2	44,400
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Stone.....	1	282,000	.....	1	22,800
Schools.....	8	1,282,573	.....	1	21,600
Brick.....	7	922,573	Concrete.....	9	34,032
.....	1	360,000	.....	1	8,712
.....	1	144,000	.....	1	7,200
.....	1	128,439	.....	1	6,000
.....	1	93,391	.....	1	4,200
.....	1	84,344	.....	1	3,600
.....	1	58,180	.....	1	1,800
.....	1	54,219	.....	1	1,200
Reinforced concrete, stone facing.....	1	360,000	.....	1	720
			Glass.....	2	1,500
			.....	1	780
			.....	1	720
			Metal.....	1	1,680

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continue

Minnesota—Continued

ST. PAUL—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.			All other nonresidential structures:		
Structural steel, brick facing	2	\$168,000	Fences ¹	75	\$12,613
	1	120,600	Frame.....	21	1,785
	1	48,000	Brick.....	2	1,368
Not reported.....	4	15,240	Stone.....	6	846
	1	7,200	Concrete.....	18	5,329
	1	3,600	Metal.....	28	3,285
	1	3,600			
	1	840			

Missouri

JOPLIN

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	31	\$12,800	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	3	\$1,150
Summer camps and cottages.....	31	12,800	Frame.....	2	700
Frame.....	2	800		1	400
Stone veneer.....	14	6,000		1	300
Concrete.....	12	6,000	Stone.....	1	450
Total nonresidential structures.....	41	93,950	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	13	56,700
Churches.....	2	18,000	Frame.....	1	1,000
Frame.....	1	3,000	Brick.....	2	4,000
Brick.....	1	15,000		1	2,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:				1	2,000
Metal.....	1	1,000	Stone.....	2	3,000
Garages, public.....	2	3,500		1	2,000
Brick.....	1	1,500		1	1,000
Concrete.....	1	2,000	Concrete.....	6	7,700
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	17	5,100		1	2,000
Frame.....	8	1,300		1	1,500
Brick.....	1	250		1	1,200
Stone.....	3	1,650		1	1,000
Concrete.....	4	1,550		1	1,000
Metal.....	1	350		1	1,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	8,500		1	1,000
Frame.....	1	1,000	Structural steel, brick and stone facing.....	1	38,500
Brick.....	2	7,500	Tile.....	1	2,500
	1	6,000			
	1	1,500			

KANSAS CITY

Total nonresidential structures.....	369	\$603,569	Churches.....	2	\$8,000
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	72,273	Frame.....	1	5,000
Frame.....	2	54,273	Concrete.....	1	3,000
	1	53,773	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	2	3,400
	1	500	Brick.....	1	2,500
Brick.....	1	18,000	Concrete.....	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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Missouri—Continued			KANSAS CITY—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 ¹	265	\$41,350	Schools.....	2	\$139,363
Frame.....	130	18,600	Brick.....	1	8,850
Brick.....	23	4,075	Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	130,513
Stone.....	8	1,450	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	23	155,200
Stucco.....	2	925	Frame.....	2	7,000
Frame and stucco.....	6	305	Brick.....	1	6,000
Brick and frame.....	2	205	Brick.....	1	1,000
Brick and stucco.....	2	400	Brick.....	15	135,600
Brick and stone.....	6	1,700	Brick.....	1	13,000
Stone and frame.....	50	7,450	Brick.....	1	12,000
Concrete.....	22	4,600	Brick.....	1	12,000
Metal.....	13	1,500	Brick.....	1	12,000
Not reported.....	1	100	Brick.....	1	10,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	11	33,000	Brick.....	1	12,000
Brick.....	2	14,000	Brick.....	1	12,000
Brick.....	1	13,500	Brick.....	1	12,000
Brick.....	1	500	Brick.....	1	12,000
Stone.....	1	1,000	Brick.....	1	10,000
Concrete.....	1	1,500	Brick.....	1	10,000
Metal.....	6	15,500	Brick.....	1	8,000
Metal.....	1	7,500	Brick.....	1	8,000
Metal.....	1	3,000	Brick.....	1	7,000
Metal.....	1	2,000	Brick.....	1	5,000
Metal.....	1	1,500	Brick.....	1	3,600
Metal.....	1	1,000	Brick.....	1	3,000
Metal.....	1	500	Stucco.....	1	7,000
Not reported.....	1	1,000	Stone and frame.....	2	2,400
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	2	121,333	Concrete.....	1	1,500
Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	64,293	Concrete.....	1	900
Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	57,040	Concrete.....	2	2,300
Public works and utilities: Brick.....	1	15,000	Concrete.....	1	1,800
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	30	11,050	Concrete.....	1	500
Frame.....	10	1,300	Metal.....	1	900
Brick.....	6	2,300	All other nonresidential structures.....	28	3,600
Stone.....	1	1,000	Retaining walls ¹	27	3,500
Frame and stucco.....	3	1,100	Stone.....	23	3,000
Concrete.....	4	2,950	Concrete.....	4	500
Metal.....	5	2,300	Fences: Metal.....	1	100
Glass.....	1	100			

ST. JOSEPH

Total nonresidential structures.....	72	\$1,178,784	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	38	\$4,580
Amusement and recreation places.....	6	224,599	Frame.....	25	2,955
Brick.....	4	92,058	Brick.....	6	800
Brick.....	1	23,676	Stone.....	1	100
Brick.....	1	23,440	Brick and frame.....	1	100
Brick.....	1	23,166	Brick and stucco.....	1	200
Brick.....	1	21,776	Adobe.....	1	100
Concrete.....	1	51,198	Concrete.....	3	325
Reinforced concrete, stone facing.....	1	81,343	Gasoline and service stations: Concrete.....	2	8,000
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	2,000	Concrete.....	1	6,000
			Concrete.....	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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Missouri—Continued

ST. JOSEPH—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	4	\$258, 276	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	7	\$1, 450
Brick	2	54, 204	Frame	4	600
	1	27, 102		1	300
	1	27, 102		1	100
Brick and stone	1	71, 185		1	100
Structural steel, brick facing	1	132, 887	Concrete	1	300
Public works and utilities: Brick	2	25, 940	Metal	2	550
	1	19, 340		1	400
	1	6, 600		1	150
Schools	6	643, 589	Stores and other mercantile buildings	6	10, 350
Brick	4	296, 568	Brick	4	8, 150
	1	101, 778		1	3, 850
	1	82, 384		1	2, 000
	1	80, 090		1	1, 500
	1	32, 316		1	800
Stone	1	37, 929	Brick and frame	1	1, 200
Reinforced concrete, brick facing	1	309, 092	Concrete	1	1, 000

ST. LOUIS

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	4	\$187, 000	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	21	\$484, 000
Convents: Brick	3	137, 000	Frame	1	3, 000
	1	100, 000	Brick	17	439, 000
	1	25, 000		1	100, 000
	1	12, 000		1	55, 000
Homes for the aged: Brick and stone	1	50, 000		1	45, 000
Total nonresidential structures	1, 433	6, 582, 392		1	40, 000
Amusement and recreation places	4	145, 294		1	35, 000
Brick	3	79, 500		1	30, 000
	1	50, 000		1	25, 000
	1	22, 500		1	23, 000
	1	7, 000		1	17, 000
Reinforced concrete, glass facing	1	65, 794		1	15, 000
Churches	3	244, 500		1	14, 000
Brick	2	119, 500		1	12, 000
	1	115, 000		1	9, 000
	1	4, 500		1	7, 000
Stone	1	125, 000		1	5, 000
				1	5, 000
				1	2, 000
			Metal	1	5, 000
			Structural steel, brick facing	2	37, 000
				1	27, 000
				1	10, 000

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

Missouri—Continued
ST. LOUIS—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, public: Brick	4	\$95,300	Office buildings, including banks: Brick	3	\$25,000
1	1	65,000	1	1	14,000
1	1	18,000	1	1	6,000
1	1	10,300	1	1	5,000
1	1	2,000			
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling	837	171,053	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	9	1,057,051
Frame	634	95,096	Frame	1	20,825
Brick	179	89,232	Brick	3	735,979
Brick and frame	1	190	⁵ 1	1	656,489
Concrete	16	4,600	⁵ 1	1	66,490
Metal	6	935	1	1	13,000
Not reported	1	1,000	Not reported	5	300,247
Gasoline and service stations	34	119,880	² 4	4	294,882
Frame	1	600	⁵ 1	1	5,365
Brick	30	108,180	Public works and utilities	10	176,305
1	1	7,500	Brick	6	155,500
1	1	6,500	1	1	75,000
1	1	6,000	1	1	65,000
1	1	5,000	1	1	7,000
1	1	5,000	1	1	5,000
1	1	5,000	1	1	2,500
1	1	4,500	1	1	1,000
1	1	4,000	Stone	4	20,805
1	1	4,000	1	1	5,532
1	1	4,000	² 3	3	15,273
1	1	4,000	Schools: Brick	7	1,076,912
1	1	3,500	1	1	265,473
1	1	3,000	1	1	251,621
1	1	3,000	1	1	214,818
1	1	3,000	1	1	150,000
1	1	2,500	1	1	150,000
1	1	2,480	1	1	25,000
1	1	2,000	1	1	20,000
1	1	2,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	432	75,474
1	1	1,500	Frame	401	60,758
1	1	1,200	Brick	13	8,680
1	1	1,000	Brick and frame	1	300
1	1	1,000	Concrete	1	400
Concrete	2	10,600	Metal	9	3,965
1	1	10,000	Not reported	7	1,371
1	1	600	Stables and barns: Frame	1	4,738
Metal	1	500	Stores and other mercantile buildings	42	904,000
Institutions	9	1,993,440	Frame	2	12,000
Frame	1	19,295	1	1	10,000
Brick	8	1,974,145	1	1	2,000
1	1	1,412,402	Brick	37	883,500
1	1	276,250	1	1	150,000
1	1	126,793	1	1	125,000
1	1	100,000	1	1	102,000
1	1	22,000	1	1	90,000
1	1	17,987	1	1	55,000
1	1	13,932			
1	1	4,781			

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued*

Missouri—Continued

ST. LOUIS—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.			All other nonresidential structures.....	17	\$9,445
Brick—Continued.			Fences.....	5	3,100
1	1	\$45,000	Brick.....	3	2,400
1	1	30,000	1	1	1,200
1	1	30,000	1	1	1,000
1	1	21,500	1	1	200
1	1	20,000	Stone.....	1	100
1	1	17,500	Not reported.....	1	600
1	1	15,000	Retaining walls.....	12	6,345
1	1	15,000	Brick.....	5	399
1	1	15,000	1	1	200
1	1	14,000	1	1	75
1	1	14,000	1	1	50
1	1	14,000	1	1	50
1	1	10,000	1	1	24
1	1	9,500	Stone.....	1	50
1	1	9,500	Concrete.....	2	2,100
1	1	9,500	1	1	1,800
1	1	9,000	1	1	300
1	1	8,000	Not reported.....	4	3,796
1	1	8,000	1	1	2,500
1	1	8,000	1	1	696
1	1	7,000	1	1	400
1	1	6,000	1	1	200
1	1	5,000			
1	1	5,000			
1	1	4,500			
1	1	4,000			
1	1	3,000			
1	1	3,000			
1	1	3,000			
1	1	2,000			
1	1	2,000			
1	1	1,500			
1	1	1,000			
Concrete.....	1	1,000			
Metal.....	2	7,500			
1	1	4,000			
1	1	3,500			

SPRINGFIELD

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	16	\$7,000	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	195	\$21,592
Summer camps and cottages.....	16	7,000	Frame.....	179	18,882
Frame.....	8	3,000	Brick.....	5	760
² 2	1,800		Stone.....	2	150
1	500		Stone veneer.....	2	400
² 3	500		Frame and stucco.....	1	200
² 2	200		Stone and frame.....	3	500
Stone veneer.....	² 8	4,000	Concrete.....	1	200
Total nonresidential structures.....	254	423,152	Metal.....	2	500
Amusement and recreation places:			Gasoline and service stations.....	4	9,000
Concrete.....	1	3,500	Frame.....	1	500
Churches: Frame.....	1	2,000	Brick.....	2	7,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			1	6,000	
Brick.....	1	1,000	1	1,500	
			Stone veneer.....	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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Missouri—Continued

SPRINGFIELD—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public works and utilities.....	4	\$90,780	Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame.....	1	5,000	Frame—Continued.		
Brick.....	3	85,780	1	1	\$1,500
	1	61,610	1	1	1,000
	1	14,300	1	1	900
	1	9,870	1	1	700
Schools: Structural steel, brick facing.....	1	229,635	1	1	500
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	29	11,945	Brick.....	8	37,850
Frame.....	22	10,680	1	1	14,200
Frame and stucco.....	1	400	1	1	9,000
Concrete.....	2	500	1	1	4,500
Metal.....	4	365	1	1	4,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	18	53,700	1	1	2,500
Frame.....	7	8,250	1	1	1,450
	1	2,000	1	1	1,200
	1	1,650	Concrete.....	1	800
			Metal.....	2	6,800
			1	1	3,500
			1	1	3,300

UNIVERSITY CITY

Total nonresidential structures.....	142	\$100,662	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.:		
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	129	33,558	Frame.....	6	\$370
Frame.....	83	16,350	1	1	150
Brick.....	42	15,888	1	1	100
Concrete.....	3	850	1	1	60
Metal.....	1	470	1	1	25
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	36,734	1	1	25
Public works and utilities: Brick.....	1	3,000	1	1	10
			Stores and other mercantile buildings: Brick.....	5	27,000
			1	1	12,000
			1	1	8,000
			1	1	3,500
			1	1	2,000
			1	1	1,500

Nebraska

LINCOLN

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$166,130	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	284	\$47,515
Dormitories: Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	166,130	Frame.....	269	40,511
Total nonresidential structures.....	363	917,560	Brick.....	10	5,969
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.	2	26,500	Stone.....	1	350
Brick.....	1	6,000	Frame and stucco.....	1	50
Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	20,500	Concrete.....	1	500
			Tile.....	1	60
			Not reported.....	1	75

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Nebraska—Continued
LINCOLN—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.....	7	\$21,396	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.—Con.		
Brick.....	6	19,896	Metal.....	2	\$200
			Glass.....	3	580
	1	6,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	9	220,000
	1	5,161	Frame.....	1	500
	1	3,950	Brick.....	5	60,000
	1	2,000		1	38,000
	1	1,560		1	12,000
	1	1,225		1	5,000
Concrete.....	1	1,500		1	3,000
Office buildings, including banks:				1	2,000
Brick.....	1	9,000	Stone.....	1	1,500
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick and stone.....	5 ¹	511,555	Metal.....	1	1,000
Schools: Brick.....	1	66,807	Structural steel, facing not reported.....	1	157,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	57	14,637	All other nonresidential structures: Fences, frame.....	1	150
Frame.....	51	13,822			
Brick.....	1	35			

OMAHA

Total nonresidential structures.....	698	\$1,005,198	Schools: Brick.....	1	\$80,000
Churches.....	3	57,500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. ¹	40	13,665
Frame.....	1	2,500	Frame.....	29	6,115
Brick.....	2	55,000	Brick.....	2	5,600
	1	40,000	Concrete.....	1	300
	1	15,000	Metal.....	5	925
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	2	40,700	Not reported.....	3	725
Concrete.....	1	5,700	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	18	205,900
Structural steel, brick facing.....	1	35,000	Brick.....	8	61,000
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	3,500		1	15,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	626	112,928		1	8,500
Frame.....	360	55,405		1	8,000
Brick.....	188	43,703		1	7,000
Stone.....	10	2,075		1	7,000
Stucco.....	3	375		1	6,500
Frame and stucco.....	3	375		1	5,000
Brick and frame.....	4	935		1	4,000
Brick and stucco.....	4	1,025	Brick veneer.....	1	2,200
Brick and stone.....	3	650	Concrete.....	3	21,800
Concrete.....	44	7,470		1	16,000
Metal.....	3	140		1	5,000
Not reported.....	4	775		1	800
Gasoline and service stations.....	4	10,950	Metal.....	1	7,500
Brick.....	1	5,000	Reinforced concrete:		
Stucco.....	1	500	Brick facing.....	2	76,000
Concrete.....	2	5,450		1	60,000
	1	3,450		1	18,000
	1	2,000	Facing not reported.....	1	36,000
Office buildings, including banks.....	2	480,000	Tile.....	2	1,400
Reinforced concrete:				1	700
Brick facing.....	1	30,000		1	700
Brick and stone facing.....	1	450,000	All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls, stone.....	1	55

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 West North Central cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

North Dakota					
FARGO					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	82	\$152,522	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.—Continued.		
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	65	15,690	Frame—Continued.	1	\$200
Frame	57	13,165		1	100
Brick	1	225	Metal	1	60
Stucco	6	2,050	Stores and other mercantile buildings	9	81,000
Not reported	1	250	Frame	5	17,200
Gasoline and service stations:				1	10,000
Brick	2	12,500		1	3,000
	1	10,000		1	2,500
	1	2,500		1	1,200
Schools	2	42,672		1	500
Brick	1	22,672	Brick	3	60,300
Brick veneer	1	20,000		1	34,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	4	660		1	25,000
Frame	3	600		1	1,300
	1	300	Metal	1	3,500

South Dakota
SIOUX FALLS

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	9	\$4,950	Gasoline and service stations	3	\$8,300
Summer camps and cottages:			Frame	2	3,300
Frame	9	4,950		1	2,500
	3	3,000		1	800
	4	1,750	Brick	1	5,000
	2	200	Schools: Brick	1	57,486
Total nonresidential structures	245	160,660	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	12	2,025
Amusement and recreation places:			Frame	11	1,725
Brick	1	10,000		1	400
Churches: Brick	1	5,500		1	325
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	2	14,500		1	200
Frame	1	5,500		1	200
Concrete	1	9,000		1	200
Garages, public	2	3,500		1	100
Frame	1	1,000		1	100
Concrete	1	2,500		1	100
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling ¹	219	35,849	Concrete	1	300
Frame	205	32,739	Stores and other mercantile buildings	4	23,500
Stucco	7	1,650	Frame	1	3,500
Concrete	4	1,150	Brick	2	19,500
Not reported	3	310		1	14,500
				1	5,000
			Metal	1	500

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

² Individual valuations not available.

³ Type of material not reported.

⁴ Federal construction—type of material not reported.

⁵ Federal construction.