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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

*Frances Perkins, Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*Isador Lubin, Commissioner (on leave)*

*A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner*

in cooperation with

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

+

# Building Permit Survey

## 1939

VOLUME V

South Atlantic Cities

+

Prepared by the

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND  
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

HERMAN B. BYER, Chief



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BUILDING PERMIT SURVEY

Abbee W. Talamo, *Director*

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## Letter of Transmittal

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,  
*Washington, D. C., June 20, 1941.*

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the fifth of a series of nine reports on residential and nonresidential construction and demolition. This report covers 41 cities in the South Atlantic 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.*



**Building Permit Survey, 1939**  
**Residential and Nonresidential Construction and  
Demolition, South Atlantic Cities, 1939<sup>1 2</sup>**

**Summary**

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 *Building Construction* and in annual summaries. 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 South Atlantic cities for the year 1939, is the fifth 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.

Building permits were issued in 41 South Atlantic cities<sup>3</sup> with a population of 25,000 and over for new privately financed residential structures containing 21,923 family-dwelling units in 1939. In addition, housing facilities were provided for 12,000 families in United States Housing Authority projects in 20 of the cities, making a total of 33,923 new units. Furthermore, a large volume of construction was authorized in 1939 for nonhousekeeping residential and nonresidential construction. Valuations for nonhousekeeping residential building amounted to \$3,269,000 and for nonresidential

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<sup>1</sup> Analysis and presentation by Lynn K. Finnegan. Planning of the tables by Henry F. Haase, Assistant Director of the Survey; tabulation of the data under the supervision of Joseph H. Feingold, Regional Supervisor, Region I.

<sup>2</sup> Such discrepancies as appear between the figures in this bulletin and those presented in monthly reports previously released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics arise from varying causes. In some cases early records were incomplete at the time the present survey was made. In other cases differences result from the fact that more accurate interpretation was possible on the basis of the detailed information collected by the agents of the Building Permit Survey. In some instances buildings are not erected or demolished after the permit is issued. The Bureau makes no attempt to collect such information in order to adjust the figures.

<sup>3</sup> The U. S. Census of Population for 1930 was used to determine the size of the cities. In 1930, the South Atlantic Division had 41 cities with a population of 25,000 or more.

construction to \$76,064,000. Half of this latter total was reported in Washington, D. C.

The South Atlantic States constitute a rapidly growing region with an increasing demand for housing and nonresidential facilities. The increase in population during the 1930-40 decade was exceeded only by that in the Pacific region. Among cities in the United States with populations of 100,000 and over, Miami, Fla., was first and Washington, D. C., was third, with respect to population gains during the 10 years. The growth in Washington was largely accelerated by increased employment in the Federal Government. Jacksonville, Orlando, St. Petersburg, and West Palm Beach, Fla.; Columbus, Ga.; and Raleigh, N. C.; all showed substantial gains, and Charlotte, N. C., increased from 82,675 in 1930 to 100,899 in 1940. The migration of the textile industry to the South and the expansion of other activities, such as the tobacco industry, were among factors contributing to the growing population.

For privately financed residential building in the 41 cities during 1939, the single-family house was the favored type of structure except in Wilmington, Del., where units in apartment buildings predominated, and Washington, D. C., where units in 1-family houses and in 5-or-more-family structures were about equal in number. A large proportion of the single-family houses were detached structures but row houses were important in a few cities, notably Washington and Baltimore. Frame and brick were the exterior construction materials which were used most extensively. Three-fifths of the new units had valuations ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,500 per unit. More than three-fifths of the family-dwelling units for which data were available had 5 or 6 rooms.

The single-family attached house predominated in Federally financed construction. Brick was the most important type of exterior construction material although concrete was specified for a number of the projects, especially those in the Florida cities. Forty five percent of the units in the housing developments had five rooms.

On the basis of dollar volume, dormitories were the most important type of nonhousekeeping residential structure. Public buildings, institutions, schools, and stores and other mercantile buildings, made up the bulk of nonresidential construction.

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

Building permits issued in the 41 South Atlantic cities indicate that more new family-dwelling units were provided in new buildings in 1939 than in 1938. Permits were issued for 21,923 new units in privately financed residential buildings in 1939 as compared with 18,128 in 1938—an increase of about one-fifth.

Approximately one-half of the 21,923 new accommodations reported in 1939 were concentrated in 3 cities: Washington, D. C., with 6,178, the greatest number of new privately financed units; Miami, Fla., with 2,639; and Baltimore, Md., with 2,284.

In addition to the privately financed residential facilities, 12,000 units were authorized in projects of the United States Housing Authority, while only 251 accommodations in Federal housing developments were reported in 1938. These projects were planned to provide healthful, sanitary homes for low-income families and in many cases were to take the place of slum dwellings.

It is impossible to ascertain the net increase in housing in the 41 cities as data concerning additions and alterations to existing structures and private wrecking operations are not available in several of the cities. Available information indicates, however, that additions and alterations resulted in 1,409 family-dwelling units in 39 cities; such data were not available in Pensacola, Fla., and Spartanburg, S. C. Permits for demolitions were not required in 9 of the 41 cities, and such information was not available in Orlando, Fla., and Lynchburg, Va.; in Columbus, Ga., and Norfolk, Va., demolition data were not complete.

In table 1, the number of family dwellings provided in new buildings, units resulting from additions and alterations to existing structures, and units demolished in the South Atlantic cities in 1939 is 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 South Atlantic cities, 1939 and 1938

State and city	Family-dwelling units											Population, United States census			
	New dwellings				Additions and alterations				Demolitions				1930	Percentage change 1930-40	
	Private		Federal		Increase		Decrease		Private		Federal <sup>1</sup>				
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938			
Total.....	21,923	18,128	12,000	251	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,989	161	3,826,115	+15.4	
Delaware: Wilmington.....	179	129	.....	.....	155	121	.....	.....	52	61	.....	.....	106,597	+5.5	
District of Columbia: Washington.....	6,178	4,302	326	18	21	43	1	1	318	<sup>3</sup> 157	.....	25	486,869	+36.2	
Florida.....	5,964	4,339	2,511	230	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	377	507	.....	467,291	+33.2	
Jacksonville.....	1,270	914	.....	230	62	69	.....	.....	83	240	.....	.....	129,549	+33.6	
Miami.....	2,639	2,116	1,075	.....	39	65	.....	.....	16	19	.....	.....	110,637	+55.6	
Orlando.....	506	270	174	.....	44	21	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	23	.....	.....	27,330	+34.4	
Pensacola.....	201	139	240	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....	39	3	<sup>5</sup> 105	.....	31,579	+18.6	
St. Petersburg.....	854	563	242	.....	117	89	.....	.....	32	8	35	.....	40,425	+50.4	
Tampa.....	188	105	534	.....	5	3	.....	.....	3	70	305	.....	101,161	+7.1	
West Palm Beach.....	306	232	246	.....	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	6	14	.....	.....	26,610	+26.6	
Georgia.....	1,607	1,155	4,649	3	114	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	118	216	2,256	.....	512,692	+12.2
Atlanta.....	815	640	2,400	3	84	101	.....	.....	30	99	956	.....	270,366	+11.8	
Augusta.....	148	92	335	.....	4	4	.....	2	23	56	<sup>6</sup> 5	.....	60,342	+9.2	
Columbus.....	230	139	752	.....	2	1	.....	.....	7	5	<sup>8</sup> 451	.....	43,131	+23.5	
Macon.....	90	50	506	.....	10	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	23	16	188	.....	53,829	+7.5	
Savannah.....	324	234	656	.....	14	33	.....	.....	34	40	656	.....	85,024	+12.9	
Maryland.....	2,441	2,375	998	.....	409	281	12	4	365	370	344	.....	873,482	+6.6	
Baltimore.....	2,284	2,242	998	.....	360	200	12	4	339	362	344	.....	804,874	+6.7	
Cumberland.....	87	72	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,747	+4.6	
Hagerstown.....	70	61	.....	.....	42	76	.....	.....	26	8	.....	.....	30,861	+5.3	
North Carolina.....	2,325	2,662	1,632	.....	97	112	.....	.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	220	.....	420,142	+11.9
Asheville.....	52	54	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	50,193	+2.2	
Charlotte.....	675	507	708	.....	12	7	.....	.....	118	4	36	.....	82,675	+22.0	
Durham.....	359	425	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	.....	52,037	+15.7	
Greensboro.....	399	328	.....	.....	36	39	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	53,569	+10.7	
High Point.....	130	215	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	.....	36,745	+4.8	

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Raleigh	224	422	462	8	16			(9)	(9)	55		37,379	+25.5
Wilmington	47	40	462	7	13			(9)	(9)	129		32,270	+3.5
Winston-Salem	439	671		12	23			46	71			75,274	+6.0
South Carolina	748	574	910	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	457	136	171,723	+16.8
Charleston	256	122	430	17	57			16	61	<sup>10</sup> 287	136	62,265	+14.5
Columbia	328	255	480	4	7			(9)	(9)	170		51,581	+21.0
Greenville	86	132		12	42			2	8			29,154	+19.1
Spartanburg	78	65		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(9)	(9)			28,723	+12.3
Virginia	1,435	1,568		239	227		1	(2)	446			531,191	+7.2
Lynchburg	186	225		3	7			(4)				40,661	+9.5
Newport News	41	43		3	4			10	15			34,417	+7.7
Norfolk	544	558		157	91		1	<sup>11</sup> 141	212			129,710	+11.3
Petersburg	25	28		6	3			3	5			28,564	+7.2
Portsmouth	136	72		23	27			28	58			45,704	+11.0
Richmond	348	544		18	71			160	117			182,929	+5.5
Roanoke	155	98		29	24			47	39			69,206	+1
West Virginia	1,046	1,024	974	90	100		1	(2)	(2)	205		256,128	+4.8
Charleston	415	536	474	58	63			125	11	154		60,408	+12.4
Clarksburg	99	72		7	11		1	1	3			28,866	+5.9
Huntington	282	223	500	5	7			(9)	(9)	51		75,572	+4.3
Parkersburg	160	108		18	2			(9)	(9)			29,623	+1.6
Wheeling	90	85		2	17			5	7			61,659	-1.9

<sup>1</sup> Permits were not issued for demolitions in connection with Federal housing projects with the exception of 83 of the 344 units demolished in 1939 at the site of Edgar Allen Poe Homes at Baltimore, Md., and 89 of the 136 units demolished in 1938 at the site of Robert Mills Manor in Charleston, S. C. The sites of Fort Dupont Dwellings at Washington, D. C.; the 3 projects at Miami, Fla.; Dunbar Village at West Palm Beach, Fla.; Olmsted Homes at Augusta, Ga.; Armistead Gardens at Baltimore, Md.; Littlepage Terrace at Charleston, W. Va.; and Marcum Terrace at Huntington, W. Va., were vacant land, and therefore no demolitions were necessary.

<sup>2</sup> Information not complete.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include family-dwelling units in a group of single-family attached houses to be demolished for which the number of units was not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Data not available.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 86 units for which demolition contracts were awarded in 1940 at the site of Argon Court housing project.

<sup>6</sup> These 5 units were demolished in 1940 by W. P. A. labor at the site of Sunset Homes.

<sup>7</sup> Does not include family-dwelling units contained in 7 buildings to be demolished for which the number of units was not reported.

<sup>8</sup> Includes 248 units for which demolition contracts were awarded in 1940 at the site of George F. Peabody Apartments.

<sup>9</sup> Demolition permits not required.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 139 units for which demolition contracts were awarded in 1940 at the site of Wragg Borough Homes.

<sup>11</sup> Does not include family-dwelling units in 2 buildings to be demolished for which the number of units was not reported.

## Privately Financed Residential Construction

### Type of Structure

Information collected concerning the type of structure in privately financed residential construction showed an increase of single-family dwellings in 1939 over 1938 and a corresponding decrease in units in structures housing 3 or more families. Seventy-five percent of the new units for which permits were issued in 1939 were single-family houses and 21 percent were in 3-or-more family structures. In 1938, 69 percent of the units were 1-family dwellings and 27 percent were in multifamily buildings. In 1939 a large number (76 percent) of the 16,350 single-family residences were detached, 16 percent were attached, and 8 percent were semidetached. Table 2 shows the distribution, by city, of units in the various types of structures for which permits were issued in 1939.

All of the new units in Tampa, Fla.; Petersburg, Va.; and Wheeling, W. Va.; and at least 95 percent of those in Pensacola, Tampa, and West Palm Beach, Fla.; Atlanta, Augusta, and Columbus, Ga.; Durham and High Point, N. C.; were single-family houses. At the other extreme, only 43 percent of the units in Washington, D. C., and 39 percent in Wilmington, Del., were one-family houses. Fifty-four percent of the new accommodations in Wilmington and 43 percent in Washington were in apartment buildings housing five or more families.

In Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., the one-family row house was of considerable importance, accounting for 57 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of the total.

TABLE 2.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in South Atlantic cities, by type of structure, 1939<sup>1</sup>

State and City	Total	Type of structure											
		1-family—			2-family, 2-decker 1- and 2-family and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	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.....	21, 923	12, 382	2, 588	1, 380	866	93	57	1, 096	23	190	3, 373	7	65
Delaware: Wilmington.....	179	13	24	32	14	---	---	---	---	4	96	---	---
District of Columbia: Washington.....	6, 178	1, 231	1, 203	232	324	11	15	524	9	127	2, 589	3	40
Florida.....	5, 964	5, 184	3	256	82	22	6	192	7	18	206	1	6
Jacksonville.....	1, 270	1, 110	---	2	26	2	6	24	---	12	100	---	---
Miami.....	2, 639	2, 307	3	108	42	14	---	132	7	3	20	1	6
Orlando.....	506	380	---	48	6	---	---	8	---	1	64	---	---
Pensacola.....	201	191	---	8	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
St. Petersburg.....	854	706	---	88	8	2	---	28	---	2	22	---	---
Tampa.....	188	188	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Palm Beach.....	306	302	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia.....	1, 607	1, 434	---	106	8	14	3	36	---	1	6	---	---
Atlanta.....	815	707	---	88	2	4	---	8	---	1	6	---	---
Augusta.....	148	141	---	2	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Columbus.....	230	217	---	10	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Macon.....	90	76	---	---	2	---	---	12	---	---	---	---	---
Savannah.....	324	293	---	6	2	7	---	16	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland.....	2, 441	600	1, 311	262	84	10	---	16	---	18	158	---	---
Baltimore.....	2, 284	469	1, 311	260	74	4	---	8	---	18	158	---	---
Cumberland.....	87	77	---	2	4	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---
Hagerstown.....	70	54	---	10	2	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---
North Carolina.....	2, 325	1, 447	40	374	124	6	6	172	7	6	149	---	---
Asheville.....	52	49	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Charlotte.....	675	395	40	24	108	---	---	48	---	1	60	---	---
Durham.....	359	172	---	180	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greensboro.....	399	276	---	78	4	1	---	24	---	2	16	---	---
High Point.....	130	122	---	6	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Raleigh.....	224	131	---	2	12	2	---	4	7	2	68	---	---
Wilmington.....	47	36	---	4	---	3	---	4	---	---	---	---	---
Winston-Salem.....	439	266	---	80	---	---	---	88	---	1	5	---	---
South Carolina.....	748	526	---	84	32	7	6	48	---	3	32	2	13
Charleston.....	256	182	---	6	30	6	---	32	---	---	---	---	---
Columbia.....	328	236	---	46	1	3	16	---	2	20	1	6	
Greenville.....	86	42	---	32	2	1	3	---	---	---	1	7	
Spartanburg.....	78	66	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	12	---	---	
Virginia.....	1, 435	1, 099	7	22	128	2	12	52	---	9	113	---	---
Lynchburg.....	186	173	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	1	7	---	---
Newport News.....	41	36	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	5	---	---
Norfolk.....	544	358	---	14	36	2	9	32	---	6	93	---	---
Petersburg.....	25	22	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Portsmouth.....	136	118	---	---	2	---	---	16	---	---	---	---	---
Richmond.....	348	264	4	6	74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Roanoke.....	155	128	---	2	10	---	3	4	---	1	8	---	---
West Virginia.....	1, 046	848	---	12	70	21	9	56	---	4	24	1	6
Charleston.....	415	301	---	2	40	15	---	32	---	3	19	1	6
Clarksburg.....	99	76	---	4	4	---	3	12	---	---	---	---	---
Huntington.....	282	252	---	---	22	1	3	4	---	---	---	---	---
Parkersburg.....	160	133	---	2	4	5	3	8	---	1	5	---	---
Wheeling.....	90	86	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> 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 21,827 of the 21,923 new privately financed accommodations in the South Atlantic cities indicated that brick and frame were the favored types of surface material. Thirty-seven percent of the new units for which data were available were in brick buildings and 33 percent, in frame structures. Units in structures of brick veneer and stucco were about equally divided and each accounted for 11 percent of the total. As shown by table 3 frame was used more often than any other material for single-family structures, while brick was specified extensively for 2-family and multifamily buildings.

The high percentage of units in brick buildings was caused in a large part by the extensive use of that material in residential construction in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md. In Washington 5,349 units (87 percent of the city's total) and in Baltimore 1,597 units (70 percent of the total) were specified in brick buildings. Brick was favored also in Wilmington, Del., where 97 percent of the units were in buildings of this material.

The use of stucco was confined largely to construction in Miami, Fla. In this city 2,192, or 83 percent, of the new accommodations were specified in stucco buildings.

Brick veneer predominated in Macon, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; and Roanoke, Va.; and was utilized about as often as frame in Jacksonville, Fla.; Columbus, Ga.; and Lynchburg, Va. Frame was favored in all the remaining cities. At least nine-tenths of the units in West Palm Beach, Fla., and Newport News and Portsmouth, Va., were in frame buildings.

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

State and city	Type of structure and material																	
	1-family						2-family <sup>1</sup>						Multifamily <sup>2</sup>					
	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Stucco	Other materials	Not reported	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Stucco	Other materials	Not reported	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Stucco	Other materials	Not reported
Total .....	6,859	4,337	2,042	2,071	968	73	273	453	107	58	56	12	155	3,364	252	214	618	11
Delaware: Wilmington.....	1	64			4			14						96				
District of Columbia: Washington.....	64	2,364	24	1	213			311			24			2,674			503	
Florida.....	2,626	55	535	2,046	162	19	26	1	18	51	8		30	100	27	189	68	3
Jacksonville.....	545	5	516	9	31	6	5	1	18		4			100	27			3
Miami.....	404			1,976	26	12	5			51						165		
Orlando.....	347	2			79		4				2		4				68	
Pensacola.....	169	22	5		3		2											
St. Petersburg.....	725	3	3	57	6		8				2		26			24		
Tampa.....	159	3	10	2	13	1												
West Palm Beach.....	277	20	1	2	4		2											
Georgia.....	1,047	39	427	8	13	6	10	4	6	1	1		14		27		4	
Atlanta.....	587	3	201		3	1	4	2					10				4	
Augusta.....	93	5	35	5		5	2		3									
Columbus.....	111	5	107		4										3			
Macon.....	31	4	39		2			2					4		8			
Savannah.....	225	22	45	3	4		4		3	1	1				16			
Maryland.....	239	1,436	7		486	5	28	49	5		12		4	158			12	
Baltimore.....	171	1,401			463	5	24	42			12			154			12	
Cumberland.....	43	21	2		13		2	1	1				4					
Hagerstown.....	25	14	5		10		2	6	4					4				

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State and city	Type of structure and material																		
	1-family						2-family <sup>1</sup>						Multifamily <sup>2</sup>						
	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Stucco	Other materials	Not reported	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Stucco	Other materials	Not reported	Frame	Brick	Brick veneer	Stucco	Other materials	Not reported	
North Carolina.....	1,199	75	551		18	18	65	6	51			8	31	187	112				4
Asheville.....	39	3	6		1									3					
Charlotte.....	134	57	249		1	18	56		44			8	16	60	28				4
Durham.....	278		74										7	12	28				
Greensboro.....	231	2	114		7		3		2										
High Point.....	96		30		2			2											
Raleigh.....	94	5	30		4		4	4	4				4	75					
Wilmington.....	36		4				2		1						4				
Winston-Salem.....	291	8	44		3								4	37	52				
South Carolina.....	345	14	242		4	5	32		5		2		22	13	32	16	12		4
Charleston.....	173	6	1		3	5	32		2		2		12			16			4
Columbia.....	64	3	215						1				7	6	20		12		
Greenville.....	49	4	20		1				2				3	7					
Spartanburg.....	59	1	6												12				
Virginia.....	756	134	204	1	24	9	79	31	18	2			43	84	50				
Lynchburg.....	89	3	79	1	1						6			7					
Newport News.....	32	3			1								5						
Norfolk.....	328	6	31		1	6	31	1	6				26	73	35				
Petersburg.....	19	2	4																
Portsmouth.....	111		6			1	2						12		4				
Richmond.....	152	106			15	1	46	26		2									
Roanoke.....	25	14	84		6	1		4	6					4	11				
West Virginia.....	582	156	52	15	44	11	33	37	4	4	9	4	11	52	4	9	19		
Charleston.....	204	51	24	14	10		26	16	2	4	7			32		9	16		
Clarksburg.....	49	12	7		9	3			2				3	8	4				
Huntington.....	149	78	3		20	2	2	19				2		4			3		
Parkersburg.....	106	14	8		3	4	5	2			2		8	8					
Wheeling.....	74	1	10	1	2	2													

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

<sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

## Permit Valuations

Approximately three-fifths of all the new privately financed units authorized during 1939 in the 41 South Atlantic cities had valuations ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,500 per unit. Eighteen percent of the accommodations were in the \$500 to \$2,000 cost group, while, at the other extreme, only 2 percent were to cost \$10,000 and over. The accompanying chart indicates, however, some distinct variations in valuations between cities with a population of 100,000 and over, and those with populations in the 25,000-100,000 group. For example, the valuation stated most frequently on permits issued in the smaller cities was between \$500 and \$1,000, while in the larger cities the most commonly reported valuation was between \$2,000 and \$2,500. A greater number of units in the \$4,500-and-over cost group was reported for the larger cities (24 percent) than for those in the smaller population group (19 percent). Moreover, only 11 percent of the units in the larger cities were to cost less than \$2,000, while 30 percent of those in the smaller communities were to cost from \$500 to \$2,000. From approximately one-half to nearly two-thirds of the units in Pensacola, Fla.; Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; and Petersburg, Va.; were included within the latter limits.

The great number of units in the larger cities to cost from \$2,000 to \$2,500 was due partially to a concentration in this cost group of units in apartment houses in Washington, D. C.

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

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

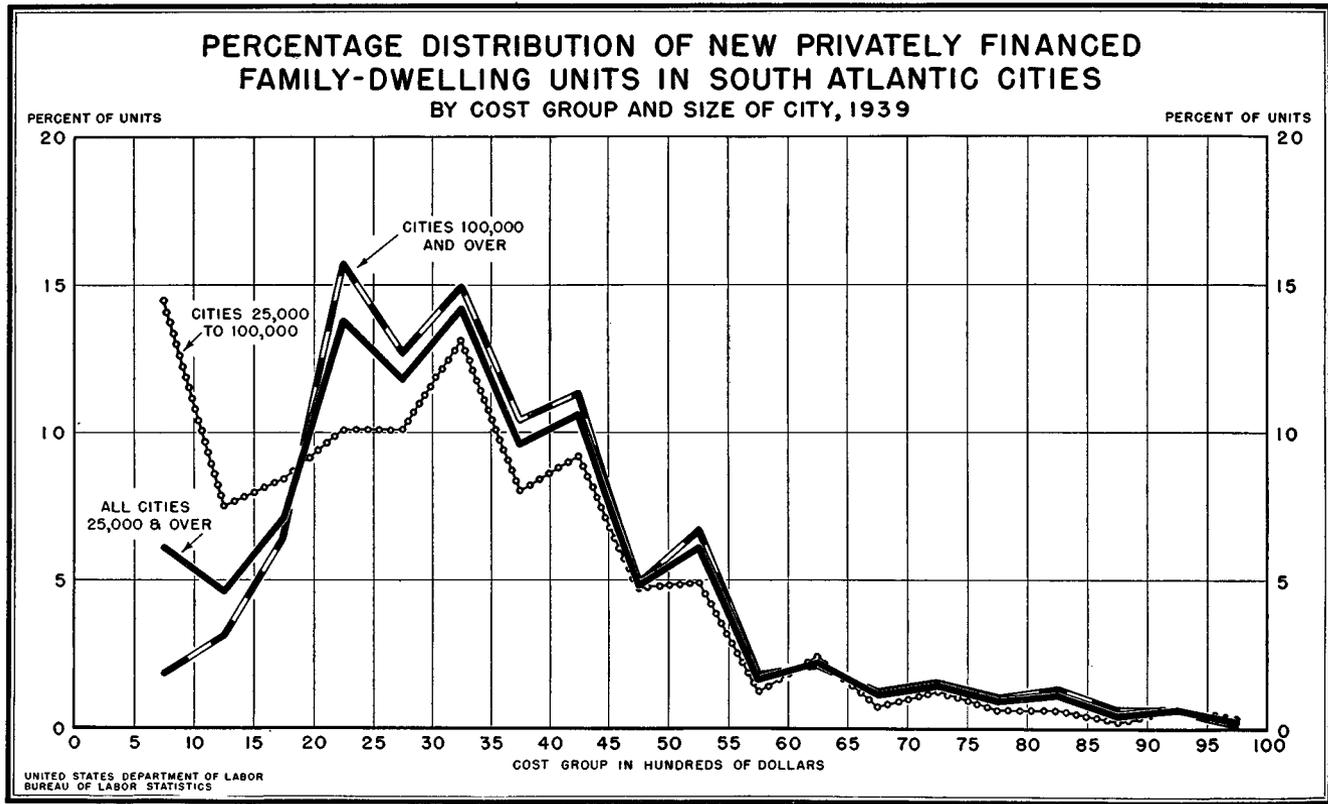


TABLE 4.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 41 South Atlantic cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939<sup>1</sup>

## 9 CITIES OF 100,000 AND OVER

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	All types	Type of structure											
		1-family			2-family, 2-decker 1- and 2-family, and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family 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.....	14,445	6,647	2,545	742	592	37	30	728	16	171	3,062	4	46
\$25,000 and over.....	5	5											
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	2	2											
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	11	8							3				
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	9	9				2							
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	33	31											
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	51	48		2		1							
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	156	155				1							
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	20	20											
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	90	88				2							
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	81	77	4										
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	192	162	25	2		3							
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	147	120	16	2						1		9	
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	215	162	46	4		3							
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	176	157	12	4			3						
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	303	256	24	20		3							
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	259	211	35		12	1							
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	968	665	150	81	14	2		4		5	52		
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	710	548	38	39	4	2		12	3	7	64		
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	1,633	806	510	236	12	6		4		2	41	1	18
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,504	831	179	88	18	3		12		27	373		
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2,146	898	632	48	82	1	3	24	3	21	436	2	10
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,832	594	562	52	124		3	64	4	35	429		
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,265	354	272	20	164	3	9	328	3	36	1,103	1	9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	920	185	40	36	140			208		22	311		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	455	126		40	16	4	9	64		10	196		
\$500-\$999.....	262	129		68	6		3	8		5	48		

## 32 CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000

Total.....	7,478	5,735	43	638	274	56	27	368	7	19	311	3	19
\$25,000 and over.....	6	6											
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	3	3											
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	3	3											
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	5	5											
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	19	18				1							
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	21	21											
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	71	71											
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	18	17				1							
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	44	28						16					
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	16	16											
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	47	47											
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	47	45			2								
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	91	89				2							
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	55	49								1		6	
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	180	167			2				4			1	7

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 41 South Atlantic cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939<sup>1</sup>—Continued

32 CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000—Continued

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	All Types	Type of structure											
		1-family			2-family, 2-decker 1- and 2-family, and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	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	
\$5,500-\$5,999	88	88											
\$5,000-\$5,499	367	358		5	3								
\$4,500-\$4,999	349	340		3	1								
\$4,000-\$4,499	690	600	10	3	4		4	1	3	64			
\$3,500-\$3,999	601	513	16	20	4		16		3	32			
\$3,000-\$3,499	978	896	10	32	3		20	3	1	8	1	6	
\$2,500-\$2,999	755	551	46	52	7	3	20		2	76			
\$2,000-\$2,499	751	500	40	46	44	6	88		2	15	1	6	
\$1,500-\$1,999	631	374	96	30	4	3	56		2	68			
\$1,000-\$1,499	558	347	106	3	10	9	52		4	26			
\$500-\$999	1,084	583	3	308	62	10	6	96	3	16			

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

Table 5 shows the permit valuations reported in 1939 in the South Atlantic cities for privately financed single-family dwellings. Fifty-seven percent of the 16,350 single-family dwellings were to cost from \$2,000 to \$4,500 per unit. Eighty-five percent of the single-family dwellings within Baltimore, Md., were included within these limits. Likewise, approximately three-fourths of the accommodations in Jacksonville, Fla.; Charlotte, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; and Newport News and Portsmouth, Va.; had valuations ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,500. Higher priced houses, however, were reported in a number of cities, and the majority of single-family dwellings had valuations of \$4,500 and over in the following cities: Wilmington, Del. (74 percent), Roanoke, Va. (56 percent), Washington, D. C. (55 percent), and Charleston, W. Va. (52 percent).

TABLE 5.—Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space for which building permits were issued in South Atlantic cities, by permit valuation, 1939 <sup>1 2</sup>

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Florida									
	Total	Wilmington, Del.	Washington, D. C.	Jacksonville	Miami	Orlando	Pensacola	St. Petersburg	Tampa	West Palm Beach
Total.....	16,350	69	2,666	1,112	2,418	428	199	794	188	304
\$25,000 and over.....	11		5					3		
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	5				1					
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	11		5	1	2					
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	14		7	2	2			1		
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	49	1	25	1	2	1		5		3
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	71		38	4	3	2		6		1
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	226	3	109	12	13	7	1	11	1	5
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	37		14	1	3	2		1		2
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	116	2	62	4	2	5	1	6	1	
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	97		65	1	6	1		1		1
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	236		129	6	14	5	1	7	2	1
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	183		91	8	29	4	1	3		1
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	301		143	12	28	12		15	2	
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	222	1	108	14	35	3	3	2	1	2
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	467	8	148	14	59	15	4	13	7	3
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	334	14	91	37	65	6	1	5	1	6
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	1,254	18	322	63	281	35	5	14	9	5
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	965	4	112	91	294	13	8	34	2	14
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	2,162	14	636	115	403	80	15	54	7	18
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1,627	3	178	176	381	40	10	67	24	35
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2,484		309	226	329	65	22	108	34	117
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,805		44	173	187	16	15	132	15	18
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1,232	1	11	63	106	25	17	83	17	12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	731		4	36	72	15	24	50	17	29
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	619		4	26	54	19	27	85	22	22
\$500-\$999.....	1,091		6	28	47	57	44	88	26	4

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Georgia					Maryland		
	Atlanta	Augusta	Columbus	Macon	Savannah	Baltimore	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total.....	795	143	227	76	299	2,040	79	54
\$15,000-\$17,499.....						1		1
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	1					3		
\$10,000-\$12,499.....		4		2	1	13		
\$9,500-\$9,999.....						1		
\$9,000-\$9,499.....				1		12		1
\$8,500-\$8,999.....						3		
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	10				1	19	1	
\$7,500-\$7,999.....				1		6	1	
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	4		1	1		8	2	1
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	1			1	1	5		2
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	12	1	1	2	1	22	2	7
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	11			1	4	5	1	1
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	37	7	6	5	4	111	3	5
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	14	6	10	6	13	62	5	3
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	73	6	38	10	16	218	8	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	86	14	18	6	29	173	7	8
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	146	23	31	9	33	450	13	7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	100	20	20	12	35	613	11	2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	103	11	10	4	43	277	8	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	62	5	13	3	36	38	3	5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	46	9	13	5	29		9	2
\$500-\$999.....	89	37	66	7	53		5	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space for which building permits were issued in South Atlantic cities, by permit valuation, 1939<sup>1 2</sup>—Continued

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	North Carolina							South Carolina				
	Asheville	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	High Point	Raleigh	Wilmington	Winston-Salem	Charleston	Columbia	Greenville	Spartanburg
Total.....	49	459	352	354	128	133	40	346	188	282	74	66
\$25,000 and over.....								1			1	1
\$22,500-\$24,999.....												
\$20,000-\$22,499.....												
\$17,500-\$19,999.....		1		1								
\$15,000-\$17,499.....				1								1
\$12,500-\$14,999.....		1	1					1			3	
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	3	1	7	1	1				3	1		
\$9,500-\$9,999.....		1	1				3			1	1	
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	1	1	2	1						1		
\$8,500-\$8,999.....		1	1		1		1				1	
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	1	3	2	4			3		1	2		
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	3	4	1	3	1		2			4		
\$7,000-\$7,499.....		5	5	5			5		1		1	2
\$6,500-\$6,999.....		3	5	3	1		1			2		2
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	1	18	3	5	2		12		1	4	1	1
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	1	4	3	5	2		4		3			2
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	1	25	2	19	3		24	2	6	9	15	5
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	6	29	20	20	12		7	1	10	2	3	7
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	2	49	16	46	6		14	1	17	22	19	3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	48	24	19	6		4	1	10	27	30	3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	5	148	12	10	5		8	2	33	23	71	4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	3	36	10	15	14		18	4	41	34	29	7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....		57	51	31	12		6	3	33	25	31	7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	7	3	54	20	4		6	3	55	10	23	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3	6	36	36	16		5	7	28	8	11	14
\$500-\$999.....	11	15	96	109	42		9	12	101	16	27	21

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Virginia						West Virginia					
	Lynchburg	Newport News	Norfolk	Petersburg	Portsmouth	Richmond	Roanoke	Charleston	Clarksburg	Huntington	Parkersburg	Wheeling
Total.....	173	36	372	25	118	274	130	303	80	252	135	90
\$25,000 and over.....											1	
\$22,500-\$24,999.....							1	2				
\$20,000-\$22,499.....								3				
\$17,500-\$19,999.....								1			1	
\$15,000-\$17,499.....							1	3			3	
\$12,500-\$14,999.....			1					2			1	1
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	2		3	1		1		7	2		3	3
\$9,500-\$9,999.....						1	1	1		2		
\$9,000-\$9,499.....			2			3	1	3	1	1		2
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	1		3			3		5		1	1	
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	2		5			4		4		4		3
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	4		3			1		2		7		1
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	2		3			13	3	11		11	2	2
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	2		4			4	6	5		3	2	2
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	6		14			16	6	23	9	12	2	5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space for which building permits were issued in South Atlantic cities, by permit valuation, 1939<sup>1 2</sup>—Continued

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Virginia						West Virginia					
	Lynchburg	Newport News	Norfolk	Petersburg	Portsmouth	Richmond	Roanoke	Charleston	Clarksburg	Huntington	Parkersburg	Wheeling
\$5,500-\$5,999	4	2	13			9	12	8	3	8		1
\$5,000-\$5,499	11	1	36			19	18	61	5	36	13	13
\$4,500-\$4,999	18		23	1		23	25	18	3	18	12	8
\$4,000-\$4,499	12		61	2	4	25	15	61	11	16	27	16
\$3,500-\$3,999	31	1	44		8	33	13	8	9	24	14	11
\$3,000-\$3,499	18	5	45	3	31	39	10	24	4	13	22	11
\$2,500-\$2,999	7	12	36	3	17	40	5	14	9	13	13	4
\$2,000-\$2,499	12	9	48	1	32	20	5	15	8	18	13	1
\$1,500-\$1,999	19	6	14	5	18	18	3	12	5	17	3	
\$1,000-\$1,499	16		14	1	6		4	6	3	16	3	
\$500-\$999	5		1	8	2		27	4	8	30	1	2

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes units in 1-family detached, attached, and semidetached structures.

#### Rooms per Dwelling Unit

Information concerning the number of rooms per dwelling unit was available for only 14,910 of the 18,205 accommodations in 34 of the cities covered by this report as shown in table 6. Of these 14,910 units, 32 percent contained 6 rooms, and 30 percent had 5 rooms. Units in 4- and 3-room structures were about equal in number, accounting for 14 percent and 13 percent, respectively, of the total. The 5-room size was favored for single-family detached houses, but 6 rooms were most prominent in 1-family attached dwellings, and 3 rooms in the semidetached houses. Units of 3 rooms were most common also in 2-family, 2-decker buildings, and 3-, 4-, and 5-or-more-family structures without commercial space.

There was some variation between the larger and smaller cities in regard to the size of the dwelling units. In the cities with a population of 100,000 and over the 6-room unit predominated, accounting for nearly two-fifths of the total as compared with one-fifth in the smaller cities. Conversely, the proportion of 5-room units was higher in the cities in the 25,000-100,000 population group (more than one-third) than in the larger municipalities (approximately one-fourth).

Thirty-eight percent of the 12,140 single-family houses for which room data were collected in the South Atlantic cities contained 6 rooms and nearly as many, 34 percent, had 5 rooms. Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., where the 6-room unit accounted for 74 percent and 53 percent, respectively, of the single-family dwellings, contributed to the large proportion of houses of this size. In a large number of the other cities, however, the 5-room unit predominated as shown by table 7.

TABLE 6.—Number of rooms per family-dwelling unit in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 34 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure, 1939 <sup>1</sup>

## 34 SOUTH ATLANTIC CITIES

Type of structure	Total <sup>2</sup>	Rooms per family-dwelling unit																
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All types.....	18, 205	14, 910	98	214	1, 914	2, 018	4, 447	4, 741	958	321	95	57	16	13	4	6	5	3
1-family, detached.....	9, 099	8, 430	1	65	259	854	3, 543	2, 532	639	291	94	57	16	13	4	4	5	3
1-family, attached.....	2, 585	2, 532			3	100	430	1, 834	151	13	1							
1-family, semidetached.....	1, 254	1, 178		42	460	118	137	296	110	15								
2-family, 2-decker.....	794	774		2	299	214	192	60	5	2								
1- and 2-family, and commercial unit.....	65	62	1	3	14	23	12	4	3							2		
3-family, 3-decker.....	57	45		1	30	9	3	2										
4-family.....	928	816		65	395	307	44	5										
3- and 4-family, and commercial unit.....	16	13			5	8												
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	3, 348	1, 048	96	36	443	379	86	8										
5-or-more-family, and commercial unit.....	59	12			6	6												

## 7 SOUTH ATLANTIC CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION

All types.....	11, 618	9, 210	81	110	1, 000	1, 014	2, 433	3, 633	638	191	51	35	10	4	4	2	2	2
1-family, detached.....	4, 152	4, 087	1	24	45	214	1, 689	1, 468	375	162	50	35	10	4	4	2	2	2
1-family, attached.....	2, 542	2, 529				100	430	1, 834	151	13	1							
1-family, semidetached.....	634	602		2	54	38	99	285	110	14								
2-family, 2-decker.....	550	540		2	242	147	107	40	2									
1- and 2-family, and commercial unit.....	23	23			6	10	4	1	2									
3-family, 3-decker.....	30	24			16	5	3											
4-family.....	596	520		53	214	232	20	1										
3- and 4-family, and commercial unit.....	9	6			3	3												
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	3, 042	879	80	29	420	265	81	4										
5-or-more-family, and commercial unit.....	40																	

27 SOUTH ATLANTIC CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION

All types .....	6,587	5,700	17	104	914	1,004	2,014	1,108	320	130	44	22	6	9	4	3	1
1-family, detached .....	4,947	4,343		41	214	640	1,854	1,064	314	129	44	22	6	9	2	3	1
1-family, attached .....	43	3			3												
1-family, semidetached .....	620	576		40	408	80	38	11		1							
2-family, 2-decker .....	244	234			57	67	85	20	5								
1- and 2-family, and commercial unit .....	42	39	1	3	8	13	8	3	1						2		
3-family, 3-decker .....	27	21		1	14	4		2									
4-family .....	332	296		12	181	75	24	4									
3- and 4-family, and commercial unit .....	7	7			2	5											
5- or-more-family, without commercial unit .....	306	169	16	7	23	114	5	4									
5- or-more-family, and commercial unit .....	19	12			6	6											

<sup>1</sup> Room data not available for Miami, Pensacola, Tampa, and West Palm Beach, Fla.; Cumberland, Md.; Charleston, S. C.; and Newport News, Va.

<sup>2</sup> Includes units for which number of rooms was not reported.

TABLE 7.—Number of rooms contained in privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space for which building permits were issued in 34 South Atlantic cities, 1939<sup>1</sup>

State and city	Total <sup>2</sup>	Rooms per family-dwelling unit																
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total.....	12, 938	12, 140	1	107	722	1, 072	4, 110	4, 662	950	319	95	58	16	13	4	3	5	3
Delaware: Wilmington.....	69	58				4	1	47	3	2	1							
District of Columbia: Washington.....	2, 666	2, 640	1	1	6	132	664	1, 412	247	105	28	22	9	3	4	2	2	2
Florida.....	2, 334	2, 332		90	203	282	1, 052	549	89	38	13	4	1	7			3	1
Jacksonville.....	1, 112	1, 110		22	19	77	551	380	40	13	5	2		1				
Orlando.....	428	428		1	63	75	139	87	29	17	7	2		5			2	1
St. Petersburg.....	794	794		67	121	130	362	82	20	8	1		1	1			1	
Georgia.....	1, 540	1, 000		5	83	115	537	205	36	17	2							
Atlanta.....	795	733		3	66	59	425	133	30	15	2							
Augusta.....	143	113			8	26	51	25	2	1								
Columbus.....	227	3					1	2										
Macon.....	76	67			2	10	27	23	4	1								
Savannah.....	299	84		2	7	20	33	22										
Maryland.....	2, 094	2, 085				17	199	1, 516	294	39	12	8						
Baltimore.....	2, 040	2, 040				9	190	1, 503	282	37	11	8						
Hagerstown.....	54	45				8	9	13	12	2	1							
North Carolina.....	1, 861	1, 779		2	346	294	664	294	96	56	19	6		2				
Asheville.....	49	35			5	9	8	7	2	3	1							
Charlotte.....	459	391			14	14	235	93	28	4	1	2						
Durham.....	352	352		2	154	57	81	30	11	6	8	1		2				
Greensboro.....	354	354			77	69	122	54	19	11	2							
High Point.....	128	128			8	46	35	23	8	7	1							
Raleigh.....	133	133			3	11	68	23	10	14	2	2						
Wilmington.....	40	40			4	8	17	6	1	4								
Winston-Salem.....	346	346			81	80	98	58	17	7	4	1						
South Carolina.....	422	384		3	43	37	117	118	49	8	4	3		1		1		
Columbia.....	282	276		1	25	25	80	92	42	3	4	3		1				
Greenville.....	74	42		2	18	2	9	8	2	1								
Spartanburg.....	66	66				10	28	18	5	4						1		

Virginia.....	1,092	1,071	1	15	117	581	225	80	34	11	4	3					
Lynchburg.....	173	173	1	2	27	74	41	15	7	4	1	1					
Norfolk.....	372	365		7	17	262	61	11	3	1	2	1					
Petersburg.....	25	19		3	4	3	7		1			1					
Portsmouth.....	118	112		2	10	82	15	3									
Richmond.....	274	272		1	54	125	51	23	14	3	1						
Roanoke.....	130	130			5	35	50	28	9	3							
West Virginia.....	860	791	5	26	74	295	296	56	20	5	11	3					
Charleston.....	303	303	1	3	18	117	127	20	9	1	5	2					
Clarksburg.....	80	63		3	17	19	19	1	3			1					
Huntington.....	252	250	3	18	23	94	79	24	6	1	2						
Parkersburg.....	135	89			5	41	34	4	1	2	2						
Wheeling.....	90	86	1	2	11	24	37	7	1	1	2						

<sup>1</sup> Room data were not available for Miami, Pensacola, Tampa, and West Palm Beach, Fla.; Cumberland, Md.; Charleston, S. C.; and Newport News, Va.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes units for which number of rooms was not reported.

## Demolitions

Permits were issued for the demolition of residential structures in 29 of the South Atlantic cities including the site of 1 of the 43 housing projects. Such data, however, were not complete in Colum-

TABLE 8.—Number of family-dwelling units in structures for which demolition permits were issued in 29 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure, 1939<sup>1</sup>

State and city	All types	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	
		Detached	Attached	Semidetached						Without commercial unit	And commercial unit
Delaware: Wilmington	52	7	42	1	2						
District of Columbia: Washington	318	56	209	12	8	13	4		9	7	
Florida:											
Jacksonville	83	66		4	12	1					
Miami	16	16									
Pensacola	39	39									
St. Petersburg	32	32									
Tampa	3	3									
West Palm Beach	6	6									
Georgia:											
Atlanta	30	24		6							
Augusta	23	14		2		3		4			
Columbus	8	8									
Macon	23	22				1					
Savannah	34	15	11	2		2		4			
Maryland:											
Baltimore	422	17	394	2		9					
Private wrecking operations	339	17	311	2		9					
Edgar Allen Poe Homes (U. S. H. A.)	83		83								
Hagerstown	26	10						16			
North Carolina:											
Charlotte	<sup>3</sup> 118	118									
Greensboro	2	2									
Winston-Salem	46	42						4			
South Carolina:											
Charleston	16	14				2					
Greenville	2	2									
Virginia:											
Newport News	10	10									
Norfolk	<sup>4</sup> 141	68	6	34	8	10	3	12			
Petersburg	3	1		2							
Portsmouth	28	19	2		4	3					
Richmond	160	114	6	36		4					
Roanoke	47	42								5	
West Virginia:											
Charleston	125	11			2	7	3		13		89
Clarksburg	1	1									
Wheeling	5	5									

<sup>1</sup> Demolition permits were not required in Asheville, Durham, High Point, Raleigh, and Wilmington, N. C.; Columbia and Spartanburg, S. C.; and Huntington and Parkersburg, W. Va.; and such data were not available in Orlando, Fla., and Lynchburg, Va. No residential demolition permits were issued in 1939 in Cumberland, Md., although permits are required for demolitions in this city.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include family-dwelling units contained in 7 buildings to be demolished for which the number of units was not reported.

<sup>3</sup> 117 of these units were substandard dwellings eliminated throughout the city in accordance with the United States Housing Act of 1937.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include family-dwelling units contained in 2 buildings to be demolished for which the number of units was not reported.

bus, Ga., and Norfolk, Va. Demolition permits were not required in 9 of the cities covered by this report and data were not available in Orlando, Fla., and Lynchburg, Va. No permits were issued for the razing of residential structures during 1939 in Cumberland, Md., even though permits are required. Table 8 shows the number of units demolished, by city and type of structure. This table, however, includes only units for which demolition permits are issued. In many instances buildings are demolished without permits such as at the sites of State or Federal projects. For example, although 344 units were demolished at the site of Edgar Allen Poe Homes project at Baltimore, Md., only 83 of these were covered by permits. The units demolished in connection with the housing projects are shown in table 8.

In cities where complete demolition data were available, approximately 1 dwelling unit was razed by private wrecking operation, for every 12 new units provided by private construction. The largest numbers of privately financed demolitions were 339 in Baltimore, Md., and 318 in Washington, D. C.

Although demolitions occurred throughout all types of residential structures, a large proportion of the razed units were single-family houses.

#### Housing Projects Financed From Federal Funds

In addition to the privately financed residential facilities provided in 1939 in the South Atlantic cities, 12,000 units in 9,800 buildings were authorized by the United States Housing Authority as shown in table 9. These 12,000 Federal financed units were provided in 43 projects in 20 of the South Atlantic cities and varied in size from Armistead Gardens with 700 units, in Baltimore, Md., to Washington Square with 80 units, in Huntington, W. Va. One-fifth of all the low-rent accommodations were authorized in housing developments at Atlanta, Ga. These 1,200 units together with 2 projects already completed and 2 more to be constructed constitute the most extensive public housing program of any city of its size in the country, and are the result of a widely recognized need for slum clearance and homes for low-income families. According to the 1939 report of the local housing authority, more than one-half of Atlanta's dwellings are substandard.<sup>4</sup>

Housing projects were also authorized in the other Georgia cities covered by this report, bringing the total for the State to 4,649 family-dwelling units. Fellwood Homes in Savannah was planned to help relieve housing congestion in Yamacraw, a slum section of the city, and Yamacraw Village was built within the slum itself.<sup>5</sup> One slum

<sup>4</sup> Public Housing, Aug. 6, 1940.

<sup>5</sup> Public Housing, July 30, 1940.

TABLE 9.—United States Housing Authority projects in 20 South Atlantic cities, 1939

State, city, and name of project	Residential												On-site housekeeping demolitions (units)	Nonresidential							
	New construction													Administration buildings	Community buildings	Gas regulator buildings	Laundry buildings	Park shelters	Service buildings	Yard stations	
	Number of—		Units by type of structure						Number of family-dwelling units with—												
	Buildings	Dwelling units	1-family attached	2-family	3-family	4-family	5-or-more-family without commercial space	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms									
<b>Total</b> .....	9,800	12,000	8,393	2,304	303	280	720	50	1,312	3,181	5,396	2,061	(1)	25	7	1	46	1	2	2	
District of Columbia: Washington—Fort Dupont Dwellings.....	129	326	114			12	200		58	52	159	57									
Florida.....	2,379	2,511	2,294	76	141				385	726	1,009	391	507	7			46				
Miami:																					
Edison Courts.....	335	345	330		15				35	156	124	30		1			10				
Liberty Square addition.....	346	352	340	12					28	176	124	24					10				
Liberty Square, second addition.....	294	378	252		126				154	140	84	84					9				
Orlando—Griffin Park.....	174	174	174						18	72	56	28	62	1							
Pensacola:																					
Aragon Court.....	120	120	120							40	62	18	186	1							
Attucks Court.....	120	120	120						10	50	45	15	19	1							
St. Petersburg: Jordan Park.....	242	242	242						92	24	81	45	35	1							
Tampa:																					
North Boulevard Homes, I.....	350	350	350							106	176	68	305	1							
North Boulevard Homes, II.....	152	184	120	64					32	32	91	29									
West Palm Beach: Dunbar Village.....	246	246	246						16	70	110	50		1			17				
Georgia.....	3,832	4,649	3,149	1,232		268		50	496	1,074	2,141	888	2,256	9	1			1		1	
Atlanta:																					
Clark Howell Homes.....	429	630	362			268			52	216	228	134	451		1			1			
John Hope Homes, pt. 1.....	198	248	148	100						100	109	39	505								
John Hope Homes, pt. 2.....	308	358	258	100				50		100	168	40									
John J. Eagan Homes.....	438	548	328	220					56	108	320	64	(2)								
State Capitol Homes.....	552	616	488	128					90	38	369	119	(2)	1							



dwelling was demolished on the site of both of these projects for each new unit provided.

During 1939, 2,511 units were authorized in low-rent projects in 6 Florida cities—1,075 in Miami alone. Two additions, with a combined total of 730 accommodations, to the original Liberty Square project previously constructed, form a part of the largest Negro housing development in the South. The entire Liberty Square, when completely filled, will house approximately 10 percent of Miami's Negro population<sup>6</sup> with lower rents than for substandard housing. All of the projects in Miami were built on vacant land.

North Boulevard Homes, consisting of 2 sections with a total of 534 units for Negro tenants, occupies a former slum district of Tampa. Three hundred and five units were demolished at the site. The need for housing is acute in Tampa as in other cities covered by this report. Tampa developed in 60 years from a village of 720 persons to an industrial city of well over 100,000 population with very little time for city planning. There are large slum areas, and between 1930 and 1938 more dwellings were demolished than were built.<sup>7</sup>

Likewise in Charlotte, N. C., residential construction has not kept pace with the growing population. To help fill this need 2 housing projects were authorized, housing a total of 708 families. Because of the acute shortage of housing in the city the 2 developments were built on virtually vacant land. Only 33 substandard units were demolished on the site of Piedmont Courts and 3 units on the site of Fairview Homes.

Other projects in the North Carolina cities consisted of 2 developments housing 461 families in Raleigh, and 2 projects with 462 units in Wilmington. Residential construction in Wilmington has been confined largely to families in the middle and upper-income brackets and has provided very few homes for low-income families.<sup>8</sup> Most of the new homes have been built in the suburbs; only 47 new dwelling units were provided by private construction in the city in 1939 and 40 in 1938.

In Baltimore, Md., in addition to Armistead Gardens, housing 700 families, 298 units were provided in Edgar Allen Poe Homes. The latter was a slum-clearance project with 344 units demolished at the site while Armistead Gardens was built on vacant land.

Nine hundred and ten units were provided in 5 projects in 2 South Carolina cities, Charleston and Columbia, and 974 accommodations in Charleston and Huntington, W. Va.

<sup>6</sup> Public Housing, Sept. 10, 1940.

<sup>7</sup> Public Housing, Mar. 26, 1940.

<sup>8</sup> Public Housing, Aug. 20, 1940.

Fort Dupont Dwellings, built on vacant land, in Washington, D. C., was planned to house 326 families. The District of Columbia also has a housing problem due to the great increase in population in recent years and the prospect of rapid increases of Government personnel.

A large proportion (70 percent) of the 12,000 new accommodations were single-family attached houses, and 19 percent were in 2-family dwellings. The 5-room dwelling unit predominated, accounting for 45 percent of the accommodations, and the 4-room unit was next with 27 percent.

Brick or concrete was used almost exclusively as exterior construction material for the housing projects. Concrete was utilized for all of the developments in the Florida cities with the exception of the 2 projects, of tile construction, located in Pensacola. The John Hope Homes and the John J. Eagan Homes in Atlanta were also of concrete construction, as well as the two Savannah, Ga., projects and Armi- stead Gardens in Baltimore, Md. Brick was specified for the remainder of the developments.

Nonresidential construction in connection with most of the projects consisted of an administration or community building.

### Nonhousekeeping Residential Construction

#### Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

Nonhousekeeping residential construction in 1939 in 16 of the South Atlantic cities amounted to \$3,269,000 for 94 buildings. As indicated by table 10 this type of construction was considerably greater than in 1938, when permits were issued for 38 buildings with a total valuation of \$2,089,000.

In 1939 dormitories accounted for 44 percent of the total valuation and hotels, for 22 percent. These types of structures also had the highest valuations reported in 1938.

Columbia, S. C., stood first among the municipalities in 1939 in respect to dollar volume with \$1,006,000 reported for nonhousekeeping residential construction. A hotel valued at \$500,000, and two dormi- tories with a combined total of \$506,000 were authorized in this city. In the other cities covered by this report valuations ranged from \$550,000 in Washington, D. C., to \$7,000 in Greenville, S. C.

TABLE 10.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which building permits were issued in South Atlantic cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938 <sup>1</sup>

State and city	Year	Total		Association buildings		Bachelor apartments		Convents		Dormitories		Homes for the aged		Hotels	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total.....	1939	94	\$3,268,638	2	\$313,000			1	\$18,000	10	\$1,441,227	1	\$300,000	6	\$724,500
	1938	38	2,089,450			1	\$2,650	1	23,750	15	1,671,394			6	182,000
Delaware: Wilmington.....	1939	2	401,500	1	296,000										
District of Columbia: Washington.....	1939	2	550,000							1	250,000	1	300,000		
	1938	4	901,820							4	901,820				
Florida.....	1939	48	338,300					1	18,000					4	207,000
	1938	18	215,556			1	2,650	1	23,750					5	154,000
Jacksonville.....	1939	6	21,800												
	1938	1	2,650			1	2,650								
Miami.....	1939	4	103,000					1	18,000					2	84,000
	1938	4	51,656											2	89,000
Orlando.....	1939	2	48,750											1	25,000
St. Petersburg.....	1939	35	178,500											2	123,000
	1938	11	112,500											2	90,000
West Palm Beach.....	1939	3	35,000												
Georgia.....	1939	29	314,720	1	17,000					3	217,570				
Atlanta.....	1939	4	201,070	1	17,000					2	182,570				
Columbus.....	1939	2	66,380												
Macon.....	1939	1	35,000							1	35,000				
Savannah.....	1939	22	12,270												
Maryland: Baltimore.....	1938	2	119,000												
North Carolina.....	1939	8	616,259							4	467,638			1	17,500
	1938	10	501,774							9	473,774			1	28,000
Charlotte.....	1939	2	90,100							1	90,000				
Durham.....	1938	5	9,500							5	9,500				
Greensboro.....	1939	2	304,637							2	304,637				
Raleigh.....	1939	4	221,522							1	73,001			1	17,500
	1938	5	492,274							4	464,274			1	28,000

South Carolina.....	1939	4	1,013,019							2	506,019			1	500,000
	1938	3	350,800							2	295,800				
Charleston.....	1938	1	294,400							1	294,400				
Columbia.....	1939	3	1,006,019							2	506,019			1	500,000
Greenville.....	1939	1	7,000												
	1938	1	55,000												
Spartanburg.....	1938	1	1,400							1	1,400				
Virginia: Lynchburg.....	1939	1	34,840												
West Virginia: Charleston.....	1938	1	500												

State and city	Year	Lodging houses		Monasteries		Nurseries		Nurses' homes		Orphanages		Servants' quarters		Summer camps and cottages	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total.....	1939	3	\$22,500	1	\$7,000			5	\$337,591	3	\$35,000	4	\$9,500	58	\$60,320
	1938	4	32,656			1	\$29,000	2	145,000					8	3,000
Delaware: Wilmington.....	1939							1	105,500						
District of Columbia: Washington.....	1939														
	1938														
Florida.....	1939	3	22,500							3	35,000	2	2,800	35	53,000
	1938	4	32,656											7	2,500
Jacksonville.....	1939											1	1,800	5	20,000
	1938														
Miami.....	1939											1	1,000		
	1938	2	12,656												
Orlando.....	1938														
St. Petersburg.....	1939	3	22,500											30	33,000
	1938	2	20,000											7	2,500
West Palm Beach.....	1939									3	35,000				
Georgia.....	1939							1	66,230			2	6,700	22	7,220
Atlanta.....	1939											1	1,500		
Columbus.....	1939							1	66,230					1	150
Macon.....	1939														
Savannah.....	1939											1	5,200	21	7,070
Maryland: Baltimore.....	1938					1	29,000	1	90,000						

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 10.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which building permits were issued in South Atlantic cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938—Continued

State and city	Year	Lodging houses		Monasteries		Nurseries		Nurses' homes		Orphanages		Servants' quarters		Summer camps and cottages	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
North Carolina.....	1939							2	\$131,021					1	\$100
	1938														
Charlotte.....	1939													1	100
Durham.....	1938														
Greensboro.....	1939														
Raleigh.....	1939							2	131,021						
	1938														
South Carolina.....	1939			1	\$7,000										
	1938							1	55,000						
Charleston.....	1938														
Columbia.....	1939														
Greenville.....	1939			1	7,000										
	1938							1	55,000						
Spartanburg.....	1938														
Virginia: Lynchburg.....	1939							1	34,840						
West Virginia: Charleston.....	1938													1	500

<sup>1</sup> Includes only cities where permits were issued in 1939 or 1938.

## Demolitions

Demolition of nonhousekeeping residential structures occurred in only 9 of the cities in which demolition permits are required as shown in table 11. Of the 12 structures to be demolished, 5 were lodging houses.

TABLE 11.—Number of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 9 South Atlantic cities, 1939 <sup>1</sup>

State and city	All types	Hotels	Lodging houses	Nurses' homes	Old soldiers' and sailors' homes	Servants' quarters	Summer camps and cottages
Delaware: Wilmington.....	2	1		1			
District of Columbia: Washington.....	1					1	
Florida:							
Jacksonville.....	1				1		
St. Petersburg.....	1		1				
Georgia:							
Macon.....	1		1				
Savannah.....	2		1				1
North Carolina:							
Winston-Salem.....	1		1				
Virginia: Newport News.....	1		1				
West Virginia: Charleston.....	2	2					

<sup>1</sup> Includes only cities where permits were issued for the demolition of nonhousekeeping residential structures in 1939.

## Nonresidential Construction

### Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

The total dollar volume of \$76,064,000 reported in 1939 for non-residential construction in the 41 cities was nearly one-fourth higher than the \$61,703,000 reported in 1938. Increases over 1938 were noted in many of the types of structures—especially public buildings, where valuations rose from \$12,160,000 in 1938 to \$28,307,000 in 1939, due mainly to such construction in Washington, D. C. Institutions, office buildings, and buildings under the category “factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops,” all showed substantial gains over 1938. Conversely, the dollar volume reported for several types of structure, such as public works and utilities, and schools, decreased. Table 12 shows the comparison of totals by city and type of structure for nonresidential construction for the 2 years 1938 and 1939.

Nonresidential construction in the District of Columbia accounted for one-half of the total dollar volume of \$76,064,000 reported in the 41 South Atlantic cities in 1939. Valuations in Washington amounted to \$38,089,000 for 926 buildings in the later year as compared with \$27,873,000 for 1,072 structures in 1938. Public buildings valued at \$24,935,000 accounted for nearly two-thirds of the valuation in 1939. Included in this classification was a \$11,980,000 building planned for the Social Security and Railroad Retirement agencies but used by the War Department; the \$2,709,000 General Office Building; and the \$2,584,000 Jefferson Memorial; also, the District Municipal Center valued at \$4,674,000, and the \$997,000 addition to the District Jail. Office buildings, including a privately financed structure with a permit valuation of \$3,560,000 but erected for a governmental agency, accounted for 10 percent of the total. Institutions, among them a \$609,000 addition at St. Elizabeths Hospital, constituted 9 percent. Federal construction amounted to \$19,523,000, or slightly over one-half of the total valuation for the District of Columbia. Virtually no industrial expansion was indicated in the city.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, ranked second among the 41 cities with valuations amounting to \$5,172,000. Institutions and schools made up the bulk of nonresidential construction for the city. Valuations amounted to more than \$3,500,000 in Atlanta, Ga., and

Baltimore, Md., and to \$2,376,000 in Wilmington, Del. A dollar volume of more than one million dollars was reported in each of the following cities: Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.; Charlotte, Durham, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; and Charleston, W. Va.

The most important types of structure in 1939, on the basis of permit valuations in the South Atlantic cities, were public buildings (37 percent of the total value of nonresidential construction), institutions (12 percent), schools and stores and other mercantile buildings (11 percent each), public works and utilities (7 percent), and buildings in the category "factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops" (6 percent). Although the high dollar volume for public buildings (\$28,307,000) was largely the result of such construction in Washington, D. C., this type of construction was the most important in several other cities. Five buildings (Federal construction) with a total valuation of \$870,000 at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, accounted for 94 percent of the total for the city. In Columbia, S. C., a State building to cost \$807,000 represented 44 percent of the total. Nearly three-fourths of the value of nonresidential construction in Hagerstown, Md., was accounted for by a city hall.

Authorization was granted in 1939 for 36 institutions to cost \$9,124,000. Again more than one-third of this value was reported in Washington. Institutions were valued at \$1,889,000 in Richmond, Va., \$1,250,000 in Wilmington, Del., and \$1,117,000 in Charlotte, N. C., accounting for 37 percent, 53 percent, and 69 percent, respectively, of the total for these cities.

Schools were the most important type of nonresidential construction in St. Petersburg, Fla.; Cumberland, Md.; Greensboro, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; and Charleston, W. Va.

In the Florida cities, stores and other mercantile buildings were of first importance and accounted for 37 percent of the total for seven cities.

Considerable industrial expansion was indicated in the Georgia municipalities during 1939, partially the result of the migration of industry to the South. Permits were issued for the construction of factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops with a volume of \$2,163,000 accounting for 42 percent of the total for the Georgia cities. More than one-half (\$1,874,000) of the reported valuation in Atlanta was for structures of this type.

TABLE 12.—Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in South Atlantic 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 <sup>1</sup>		Gasoline and service stations		Institutions	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total.....	1939	10,318	\$76,063,542	91	\$2,616,272	99	\$1,379,006	145	\$4,391,853	92	\$748,592	6,671	\$1,861,304	316	\$1,233,453	36	\$9,123,531
	1938	8,382	61,703,284	92	2,835,611	71	1,043,460	130	3,454,039	59	416,893	5,310	1,542,645	278	1,089,926	24	2,351,924
Delaware: Wilmington.....	1939	175	2,375,621	1	44,000			5	71,980	9	35,125	129	36,398	10	46,600	1	1,250,000
	1938	110	807,879	2	201,000	1	12,450	2	27,500	3	14,500	69	23,449	13	49,900		
District of Columbia: Washington.....	1939	926	38,088,941	7	639,500	4	113,000	5	126,500	15	262,500	640	167,561	20	136,300	7	3,302,259
	1938	1,072	27,873,277	6	453,200	7	426,000	9	159,989	4	110,000	642	498,445	19	106,880	3	428,850
Florida.....	1939	3,297	4,585,974	23	94,363	28	355,564	18	117,980	17	68,950	2,086	405,417	56	232,055	5	41,500
	1938	2,612	6,133,817	26	332,263	17	200,820	33	845,867	15	95,093	1,738	365,076	57	206,598	5	146,460
Jacksonville.....	1939	1,283	1,203,774	5	12,000	11	142,450	8	57,000	6	13,109	1,038	177,025	19	82,500	1	5,000
	1938	963	1,897,877	7	140,493	7	62,400	16	766,977	5	24,732	771	134,010	10	31,800		
Miami.....	1939	827	1,925,011	8	47,950	9	107,414	1	8,480	4	25,150	243	77,682	9	52,505	3	30,500
	1938	577	1,851,888	11	73,900	3	22,670	8	23,890	6	45,761	243	78,881	19	78,117	4	55,500
Orlando.....	1939	151	203,495	3	10,613			2	7,000			100	31,151	3	12,500	1	6,000
	1938	203	355,750	2	88,000			3	28,000			158	42,604	6	20,500		
Pensacola.....	1939	87	100,296					4	30,000			42	4,811	4	21,900		
	1938	80	810,583			1	1,250	1	3,000			35	3,010	5	17,900		
St. Petersburg.....	1939	592	503,690	5	22,300	3	74,500	1	1,500	3	16,200	494	82,795	4	15,500		
	1938	448	661,087	4	25,870	5	112,500	1	5,000	1	1,000	375	76,794	3	9,600		
Tampa.....	1939	235	249,267	1	500	2	14,000	2	14,000	4	14,500	98	14,662	12	28,350		
	1938	197	367,065					4	19,000	1	20,000	74	9,915	12	37,581		
West Palm Beach.....	1939	122	400,441	1	1,000	3	17,200					71	17,391	5	18,800		
	1938	144	189,567	2	4,000	1	2,000			2	3,600	82	19,262	2	11,100	1	90,960
Georgia.....	1939	927	5,211,678	13	495,259	22	305,712	27	2,163,285	8	124,950	418	57,370	56	190,725	5	251,718
	1938	579	1,662,305	14	153,153	8	39,990	11	70,316	4	20,900	224	30,686	30	124,891	1	79,318
Atlanta.....	1939	427	3,679,754	6	201,708	12	219,147	18	1,873,585	7	109,950	150	16,954	41	144,775	3	131,718
	1938	334	824,112	9	119,653	5	30,490	4	35,616	2	12,000	119	14,551	21	93,174	1	79,318
Augusta.....	1939	84	464,974	2	157,200	1	46,000					31	5,693	2	2,850		
	1938	36	338,415	1	500			1	10,000	1	7,800	14	4,285				

Columbus	1939	105	602,805	1	118,251	4	16,100	3	245,000		39	2,918	3	20,800	1	30,000	
	1938	96	136,491	2	30,000	2	6,500	2	17,000		47	5,392	2	3,500			
Macon	1939	41	91,559			2	4,000	3	28,500		11	3,735	4	12,600			
	1938	46	87,875	2	3,000			1	1,000		15	1,743	3	9,500			
Savannah	1939	270	372,586	4	18,100	3	20,465	3	16,200	1	15,000	187	28,070	6	9,700	1	90,000
	1938	67	75,412			1	3,000	3	6,700		1,100	29	4,715	4	18,717		
Maryland	1939	2,347	4,485,791	8	117,000	1	7,000	30	618,853	10	58,310	2,068	449,691	32	137,800	3	250,000
	1938	1,606	5,850,391	10	196,300	4	54,000	17	548,525	11	43,600	1,361	360,633	32	158,600	5	545,000
Baltimore	1939	2,187	3,583,742	8	117,000	1	7,000	29	617,853	9	55,910	1,960	427,066	26	116,500	3	250,000
	1938	1,427	5,711,172	10	196,300	3	51,000	15	523,025	10	41,800	1,238	335,144	25	136,800	5	545,000
Cumberland	1939	70	474,015					1	1,000	1	2,400	47	9,100	3	9,500		
	1938	61	31,813						1,000			49	9,418	5	19,000		
Hagerstown	1939	90	428,034									61	13,525	3	11,800		
	1938	118	107,406			1	3,000	1	24,500	1	1,800	74	16,071	2	2,800		
North Carolina	1939	716	7,371,694	19	829,950	23	337,930	23	808,654	10	95,200	317	40,911	45	131,900	10	1,935,558
	1938	715	6,465,962	12	390,276	12	81,000	26	792,432	9	74,400	323	52,651	37	153,900	6	364,587
Asheville	1939	55	504,799	1	240,000	1	6,500	1	100,000	2	5,000	33	3,374				
	1938	77	341,675	4	46,500	2	16,800			3	24,000	26	8,385	8	28,500		
Charlotte	1939	92	1,612,757	1	22,000	3	71,500	10	130,500	2	4,000	13	1,390	14	49,900	3	1,116,642
	1938	73	653,228	1	98,000			3	61,000	2	17,000	20	4,900	7	29,550	2	104,160
Durham	1939	49	1,468,937	3	434,500	4	59,160	3	51,454	3	25,700	5	925	5	15,450	1	400,000
	1938	45	1,908,726	4	147,900	2	10,200	5	563,337			4	1,510	3	9,500		
Greensboro	1939	67	338,405	1	5,700	1	32,000	3	9,500			19	1,965	6	17,000		
	1938	67	770,712	1	3,000	3	35,000	2	27,500	1	3,000	19	2,760	3	10,000	1	15,000
High Point	1939	127	122,641	1	12,750	6	46,370	1	1,200			84	12,303	2	5,500		
	1938	137	332,568	2	94,876	2	5,500	9	28,825			76	11,702	1	900		
Raleigh	1939	73	1,927,208	1	40,000	4	93,600	1	1,000	1	1,000	16	2,715	2	4,000	6	418,916
	1938	88	1,644,591			1	6,500	3	30,500			26	3,668	5	25,500	2	185,427
Wilmington	1939	42	379,343			2	9,000	2	25,000	1	56,000	8	540	6	20,500		
	1938	35	242,000			1	1,000	2	51,000	1	12,000	8	1,350	2	20,000	1	60,000
Winston-Salem	1939	211	1,017,604	11	75,000	2	19,800	2	490,000	1	3,500	139	17,699	10	19,550		
	1938	193	572,462			1	6,000	2	30,270	2	18,400	144	18,346	8	29,950		
South Carolina	1939	273	3,446,217	2	23,600	8	87,000	4	35,701	3	11,000	91	18,637	21	71,900		
	1938	239	2,371,534	5	446,290	9	105,200	6	36,890	2	10,000	80	18,350	24	86,350	1	115,000
Charleston	1939	66	750,580	1	600	5	78,000					20	7,639	5	18,000		
	1938	45	1,066,244	2	316,000	2	3,000					12	1,305	4	7,575		
Columbia	1939	84	1,822,155	1	23,000			2	13,200	2	9,000	24	3,728	8	24,000		
	1938	67	559,288	1	108,790	5	70,200	5	27,390	2	10,000	12	1,758	6	25,200		
Greenville	1939	54	338,081					2	22,501			9	1,405	6	23,900		
	1938	69	398,660	1	15,000			1	9,500			30	11,980	7	26,175	1	115,000
Spartanburg	1939	69	535,401			3	9,000			1	2,000	38	5,865	2	6,000		
	1938	58	347,342	1	6,500	2	32,000					26	3,307	7	27,400		

See footnote at end of table.

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

[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 <sup>1</sup>		Gasoline and service stations		Institutions	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Virginia	1939	1,107	\$7,684,615	13	\$278,650	10	\$166,300	25	\$357,800	13	\$71,257	545	\$91,865	58	\$219,973	4	\$1,998,068
	1938	976	9,027,928	13	314,129	7	85,500	13	771,420	8	35,400	592	108,904	33	100,157	2	502,733
Lynchburg	1939	68	282,224	2	169,000	1	2,000	1	1,500			30	5,005	2	10,250	1	19,504
	1938	61	33,886									34	3,981	2	9,720		
Newport News	1939	59	112,263	1	45,000	1	15,600	3	8,700			14	1,734	5	15,800		
	1938	109	73,119									46	7,690	2	7,500		
Norfolk	1939	324	731,430	2	44,950	4	111,200	6	157,500			215	35,954	16	44,548	2	89,075
	1938	328	4,253,264	2	105,831	1	3,500	4	342,450			221	47,799	19	47,384		
Petersburg	1939	35	187,825			1	1,500	3	16,100			16	2,140	5	23,800		
	1938	21	329,403					3	88,520	1	2,000	7	1,265	1	1,200		
Portsmouth	1939	48	925,986			2	24,000	1	1,500			27	3,415	3	17,850		
	1938	44	2,196,366	2	118,494	1	23,000	1	286,700			26	1,750				
Richmond	1939	391	5,172,035	5	5,700			8	133,750	7	22,850	122	23,620	22	83,860	1	1,889,489
	1938	252	1,365,572	9	89,804	3	45,000	3	33,500	4	13,600	137	27,673	7	24,678	1	8,000
Roanoke	1939	182	272,852	3	14,000	1	12,000	4	40,250	6	48,407	121	19,997	5	23,875		
	1938	161	776,318			2	14,000	1	18,750	3	19,800	121	18,746	2	9,675	1	494,733
West Virginia	1939	550	2,813,011	5	93,950	3	6,500	8	91,100	7	21,300	377	93,454	18	66,200	1	94,428
	1938	473	1,510,191	4	349,000	6	38,500	13	201,100	3	13,000	281	84,451	33	102,650	1	169,976
Charleston	1939	215	1,251,099	1	35,000	2	3,500	5	49,100	3	12,200	161	39,975	3	13,500		
	1938	174	602,240	2	299,000	2	23,000	5	137,500	1	2,000	98	32,490	15	54,300		
Clarksburg	1939	47	253,928							1	2,500	29	7,488	3	3,700		
	1938	60	43,703			1	10,000	2	13,600			32	6,500	3	6,000		
Huntington	1939	190	774,254	1	2,000	1	3,000	1	17,000			129	21,441	8	29,000		
	1938	151	621,553	1	15,000	1	3,500	4	24,000			100	27,466	5	9,500	1	169,976
Parkersburg	1939	54	376,290	2	30,950					2	4,000	31	11,145	1	12,000	1	94,428
	1938	49	130,550	1	35,000	2	2,000	1	25,000	1	3,000	26	6,175	6	22,500		
Wheeling	1939	44	157,440	1	26,000			2	25,000	1	2,600	27	13,405	3	8,000		
	1938	39	112,145					1	1,000	1	8,000	25	11,820	4	10,350		

<sup>1</sup> 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 12.—Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in South Atlantic cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938—Continued

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

State and city	Year	Office buildings, including banks		Public buildings, city, county, State, and Federal		Public works and utilities		Schools		Sheds, poultry houses, etc.		Stables and barns		Stores and other mercantile buildings		All other non-residential structures	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total.....	1939	27	\$5,046,095	47	\$28,307,156	95	\$5,298,001	52	\$8,107,599	1,430	\$356,579	20	\$8,766	862	\$8,004,183	335	\$81,152
	1938	27	2,031,109	33	12,160,266	69	6,036,980	62	19,979,668	1,368	362,991	20	18,200	825	8,321,642	14	57,930
Delaware: Wilmington...	1939	2	467,000	1	23,748	1	27,910			1	500			15	372,360		
	1938			1	15,000	2	169,355			5	3,150			12	291,575		
District of Columbia: Washington.....	1939	3	3,625,000	15	24,934,686	10	1,730,507	10	2,008,992	121	36,776			64	1,002,500	5	2,860
	1938	5	352,500	2	6,061,563	12	2,515,778	8	14,642,820	247	26,740			107	2,081,742	1	8,770
Florida.....	1939	4	345,200	4	147,858	21	497,976	4	338,000	469	149,012	2	700	258	1,718,957	302	72,442
	1938	2	112,000	9	1,121,682	8	271,159	7	470,075	466	153,105	3	1,095	222	1,791,924	4	20,600
Jacksonville.....	1939	1	7,500	1	40,361	12	386,830	1	15,000	95	39,776	1	100	40	219,750	44	5,382
	1938					4	237,481			93	22,654	2	1,020	47	474,910	1	800
Miami.....	1939	1	325,000	2	52,119	4	98,346	2	123,000	180	62,621			115	849,384	246	64,960
	1938	2	112,000	2	204,269	3	23,121	1	45,000	168	79,751			104	989,228	3	19,800
Orlando.....	1939	1	5,700							15	10,746			26	119,785		
	1938			1	80,000					18	5,360			15	91,286		
Pensacola.....	1939	1	7,000							25	2,735			11	33,850		
	1938			1	342,273			6	425,075	28	7,275			3	10,800		
St. Petersburg.....	1939					4	11,500	1	200,000	53	10,145	1	600	23	68,550		
	1938			3	363,288					44	14,600	1	75	11	52,360		
Tampa.....	1939					1	1,300			79	13,270			26	147,935	10	750
	1938			2	131,852	1	10,557			79	12,120			24	126,040		
West Palm Beach.....	1939			1	55,378					22	9,719			17	279,603	2	1,350
	1938									36	11,345			18	47,300		

NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

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

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

State and city	Year	Office buildings, including banks		Public buildings, city, county, State, and Federal		Public works and utilities		Schools		Sheds, poultry houses, etc.		Stables and barns		Stores and other mercantile buildings		All other non-residential structures	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Georgia	1939	1	\$11,750	4	\$134,474	7	\$304,199	2	\$78,345	245	\$47,484	4	\$2,205	104	\$1,042,017	11	\$2,185
	1938			4	490,800	4	40,022	4	119,890	165	38,314	3	270	106	450,755	1	3,000
Atlanta	1939	1	11,750			3	52,000	2	78,345	116	24,377	2	125	65	814,920	1	400
	1938			2	117,000	2	19,022			105	22,693	2	120	62	280,475		
Augusta	1939					2	229,825			29	4,391	1	1,980	9	16,200	7	835
	1938			2	373,800	1	20,000			8	1,830			7	52,200		
Columbus	1939			1	86,885					42	7,051			10	75,750	1	50
	1938							2	24,500	25	4,049	1	150	12	42,400	1	3,000
Macon	1939					1	21,374			15	4,850			5	16,500		
	1938					1	1,000			10	4,172			13	40,070		
Savannah	1939			3	47,589					43	6,815	1	100	15	118,647	2	900
	1938									17	5,570			12	35,610		
Maryland	1939	6	77,500	3	723,539	14	380,700	5	708,525	69	19,786	2	1,575	96	935,512		
	1938	6	529,609	4	992,406	9	398,746	3	667,052	63	27,710	4	15,000	74	1,288,825	3	24,385
Baltimore	1939	6	77,500	2	404,800	12	367,700	2	409,900	42	12,226	2	1,575	85	718,712		
	1938	6	529,609	4	992,406	9	398,746	2	632,052	30	20,930	3	14,900	64	1,269,075	3	24,385
Cumberland	1939							3	298,625	10	3,890			5	149,500		
	1938									4	895			2	1,500		
Hagerstown	1939			1	318,739	2	13,000			17	3,670			6	67,300		
	1938							1	35,000	29	5,885	1	100	8	18,250		
North Carolina	1939	3	228,245	5	315,546	10	523,391	13	1,050,142	130	29,844	4	185	102	1,043,338	2	900
	1938	5	248,500	3	560,355	9	558,421	15	2,010,477	131	35,707	5	85	122	1,143,171		
Asheville	1939									10	1,025			7	148,900		
	1938	1	150,000							21	5,180	1	10	11	62,300		
Charlotte	1939	1	5,245			1	4,800			30	8,380			14	198,400		
	1938	1	6,000							16	6,632			21	325,986		
Durham	1939			1	56,000					8	3,370			10	72,500		
	1938					1	124,079			4	898,000			21	152,200		
Greensboro	1939	1	18,000	1	38,000	1	5,000	2	156,627	15	3,113	1	100	15	51,200	1	200
	1938							5	441,419	18	3,433			14	229,600		

High Point	1939								19	1,483	2	35	11	42,300	1	700
	1938								30	4,265	3	50	13	138,850		
Raleigh	1939	1	205,000	1	202,048	4	295,591	1	325,000	14	7,250		21	331,088		
	1938	3	92,500	2	535,355	2	254,200	2	409,514	24	8,442		18	92,985		
Wilmington	1939			1	4,500	2	143,000	2	68,000	10	1,603		8	51,200		
	1938			1	25,000			1	21,600	11	1,920		7	48,100		
Winston-Salem	1939			1	14,998	2	75,000	2	150,637	24	3,620	1	50	147,750		
	1938					5	132,542	3	239,944	10	3,335	1	25	93,150		
South Carolina	1939	1	6,000	2	807,262	9	288,262	12	1,550,338	52	17,620	2	150	528,747		
	1938	3	71,500	2	87,885	6	302,954	10	845,433	45	10,147		46	235,535		
Charleston	1939					1	5,000	5	588,986	18	4,505		11	47,850		
	1938					3	234,000	4	489,652	14	2,712		4	12,000		
Columbia	1939	1	6,000	2	807,262	2	702,000	22	6,765				20	227,200		
	1938	3	71,500			1	60,000	1	30,000	12	2,250		19	152,200		
Greenville	1939					4	55,822	1	37,000	10	5,550	1	50	191,853		
	1938			2	87,885			2	80,275	13	4,045		12	48,800		
Spartanburg	1939					4	227,440	2	222,352	2	800	1	100	61,844		
	1938					2	8,954	3	245,506	6	1,140		11	22,535		
Virginia	1939	4	59,400	6	892,686	12	887,852	3	1,662,357	281	33,419	4	3,651	958,627	13	2,710
	1938	4	681,000	8	2,830,575	19	1,780,545	7	915,710	173	49,405	3	1,050	851,400		
Lynchburg	1939							1	5,000	20	4,140	3	3,525	63,800		
	1938			1	7,000	1	1,300			17	1,635	2	550	8,200		
Newport News	1939	1	22,400							33	1,029		1	2,000		
	1938			1	15,000	2	10,000			52	9,629		6	23,300		
Norfolk	1939	1	8,000							32	4,740	1	126	232,627	13	2,710
	1938			3	2,456,540	2	135,100	3	693,730	50	17,355	1	500	403,075		
Petersburg	1939	1	20,000	1	22,615	1	6,095			4	3,575		3	92,000		
	1938			2	89,785			2	136,008	3	325		2	10,300		
Portsmouth	1939			5	870,071					6	1,050		4	8,100		
	1938			1	262,250	2	1,452,000	1	23,797	7	3,875		3	24,500		
Richmond	1939					11	881,757	2	1,657,357	159	14,613		54	459,049		
	1938	4	681,000			11	89,734	1	62,175	26	12,825		46	277,583		
Roanoke	1939	1	9,000							27	4,272		14	101,051		
	1938					1	92,411			18	3,761		12	104,442		
West Virginia	1939	3	226,000	7	327,357	11	657,204	3	710,900	62	22,138	2	300	402,125	2	55
	1938	2	36,000					8	308,211	73	18,713	2	700	186,745	5	1,175
Charleston	1939			4	112,000	2	204,624	3	710,900	24	10,550		7	59,750		
	1938	1	11,000							29	6,085		16	35,690		1,175
Clarksburg	1939	1	200,000							5	435		6	39,750	5	55
	1938									18	1,103		4	6,500		
Huntington	1939			1	180,722	7	418,700			26	9,091	1	50	93,250		
	1938	1	25,000					8	308,211	19	9,700	2	700	28,500		
Parkersburg	1939	1	16,000			2	33,880			7	2,062	1	250	171,575		
	1938									6	1,375		6	35,500		
Wheeling	1939	1	10,000	2	34,635								7	37,800		
	1938									1	450		7	80,525		

NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

### Demolitions

Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., reported the largest number of demolitions of nonresidential structures, as well as of family-dwelling units. One hundred and twenty-one structures were razed by private wrecking operations in Baltimore and 104 in Washington. In addition, permits were issued for the demolition of 3 nonresidential structures at the site of Edgar Allen Poe Homes housing project at Baltimore.

Stores and other mercantile buildings and private detached garages were the types of structures most frequently demolished as indicated by permits issued in the 30 cities where demolition data are available.

In table 13 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 13.—Number of nonresidential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 30 South Atlantic cities, 1939<sup>1</sup>

State and city	All types	Amusement and recreation places	Churches	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other work-shops	Garages, public	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling	Gasoline and service stations	Institutions	Office buildings, including banks	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	Public works and utilities	Schools	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	Stables and barns	Stores and other mercantile buildings	Other nonresidential structures	Type of structure not reported
Delaware: Wilmington	72			7	5	18	1		2		1		6	1	31		
District of Columbia: Washington	104		3	11		41	3		4			3	8	1	26	24	
Florida:																	
Jacksonville	93		1	2		43	1		1			1	10	3	7		24
Miami	27			1	1		3						6		10		6
Pensacola	21		1			2					1	1	1		6		9
St. Petersburg	11		2	1		4									4		
Tampa	7						1						3		4		
West Palm Beach	3		1											2	3		
Georgia:																	
Atlanta	30			1									1		28		
Augusta	32	1				2						2	1		1	31	24
Columbus	17						2		1				2		6		6
Macon	2	1													1		
Savannah	17			1		3	2					1	2		8		
Maryland:																	
Baltimore	124	1	4	10	5	22	2		1		2		11	13	48		5
Private wrecking operations	121	1	3	9	5	22	2		1		2		11	13	47		5
Edgar Allen Poe Homes (U. S. H. A.)	3		1	1											1		
Cumberland	7			1		3											3
Hagerstown	3				1							1					1
North Carolina:																	
Charlotte	2												1		1		
Greensboro	1														1		
Winston-Salem	33				5	8	1		1				6	1	11		
South Carolina:																	
Charleston	20		1			2							4		10		3
Greenville	3									1					1		1

See footnotes at end of table.

NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

TABLE 13.— Number of nonresidential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 30 South Atlantic cities, 1939<sup>1</sup>—Continued

State and city	All types	Amusement and recreation places	Churches	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other work-shops	Ga-rages, public	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling	Gasoline and service stations	Institutions	Office buildings, including banks	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	Public works and utilities	Schools	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	Stables and barns	Stores and other mercantile buildings	Other nonresidential structures	Type of structure not reported
Virginia:																	
Newport News.....	49					17	1						29	2			
Norfolk.....	67	1	3	4	2	19	4		1	1		1	1	3	27		
Petersburg.....	11			3											8		
Portsmouth.....	31	1		2		4		1							5		18
Richmond.....	90	1		5	2	59	1					1	7	3	11		
Roanoke.....	10					2	2						1		2		3
West Virginia:																	
Charleston.....	59			1	1	6			7						5		38
Clarksburg.....	2					2											
Wheeling.....	6	1	1	1										1	2		

<sup>1</sup> Demolition permits were not required in Asheville, Durham, High Point, Raleigh, and Wilmington, N. C.; Columbia and Spartanburg, S. C.; and Huntington and Parkersburg, W. Va.; and such data were not available in Orlando, Fla. and Lynchburg, Va.

<sup>2</sup> 3 retaining walls and 1 smokestack.

<sup>3</sup> Fence.



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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
WASHINGTON

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	\$550,000	Garages, private, etc.—Con.		
Dormitories: Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	250,000	Brick and frame.....	2	\$700
Homes for the aged: Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	300,000	Stone and frame.....	1	600
Total nonresidential structures.....	926	38,088,941	Concrete.....	23	7,739
Amusement and recreation places.....	7	639,500	Metal.....	130	18,508
Brick.....	4	154,500	Tile.....	2	900
1.....	1	100,000	Not reported.....	8	2,385
1.....	1	30,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	20	136,300
1.....	1	17,000	Brick.....	15	107,800
1.....	1	7,500	1.....	1	25,000
Brick and stone.....	1	75,000	1.....	1	10,000
Reinforced concrete:			1.....	1	10,000
Brick facing.....	1	60,000	1.....	1	7,500
Brick and stone facing..	1	350,000	1.....	1	7,500
Churches.....	4	113,000	1.....	1	7,000
Frame.....	2	8,000	1.....	1	6,400
1.....	1	4,000	1.....	1	6,000
1.....	1	4,000	1.....	1	5,400
Brick.....	2	105,000	1.....	1	5,000
1.....	1	95,000	1.....	1	5,000
1.....	1	10,000	1.....	1	4,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	5	126,500	1.....	1	3,500
Brick.....	4	125,000	1.....	1	3,500
1.....	1	85,000	1.....	1	2,000
1.....	1	30,000	Brick and stucco.....	1	6,500
1.....	1	5,000	Concrete.....	3	15,000
1.....	1	5,000	1.....	1	7,000
Concrete.....	1	1,500	1.....	1	5,000
Garages, public.....	15	262,500	1.....	1	3,000
Brick.....	14	258,500	Tile.....	1	7,000
1.....	1	100,000	Institutions.....	7	3,302,259
1.....	1	38,000	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	3	1,596,450
1.....	1	24,000	1.....	1	800,000
1.....	1	20,000	1.....	1	609,000
1.....	1	20,000	1.....	1	187,450
1.....	1	10,000	Structural steel:		
1.....	1	10,000	Brick facing.....	1	87,066
1.....	1	8,000	Brick and stone facing..	3	1,618,743
1.....	1	8,000	1.....	1	821,161
1.....	1	4,000	1.....	1	447,582
1.....	1	2,500	1.....	1	350,000
1.....	1	2,000	Office buildings, including banks.....	3	3,625,000
1.....	1	2,000	Brick.....	1	15,000
Stone.....	1	4,000	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	50,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	640	167,561	Structural steel: Brick and stone facing.....	1	3,560,000
Frame.....	157	32,360	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal.....	15	24,934,686
Brick.....	308	102,028	Brick.....	6	226,682
Stucco.....	4	925	1.....	1	120,892
Frame and stucco.....	5	1,725	1.....	1	34,985
			1.....	1	25,000
			1.....	1	21,483
			1.....	1	14,833
			1.....	1	9,489

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued  
WASHINGTON—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public buildings, etc.—Con.			Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	64	\$1,002,500
Reinforced concrete:			Frame.....	1	850
Brick facing.....	1	\$966,923	Brick.....	56	626,900
Cement facing.....	1	16,434		1	100,000
Stone facing.....	1	482,713		1	90,000
Structural steel:				1	35,000
Brick facing.....	1	1,070,521		1	27,000
Stone facing.....	3	7,452,823		1	25,000
	1	4,674,302		1	25,000
	1	2,584,200		1	17,000
	1	194,321		1	15,000
Brick and stone facing..	2	14,688,585		1	15,000
	1	11,980,085		1	15,000
	1	2,708,500		1	14,000
Public works and utilities.....	10	1,730,507		1	12,000
Brick.....	6	236,274		1	12,000
	1	183,994		1	10,000
	1	34,000		1	10,000
	1	7,780		1	10,000
	1	3,500		1	9,000
	1	3,500		1	8,000
	1	3,500		1	8,000
	1	3,500		1	8,000
Concrete.....	1	350,000		1	8,000
Reinforced concrete:				2	15,000
Stone facing.....	1	275,000		1	6,000
Brick and stone facing..	1	700,000		1	6,000
Structural steel.....	1	169,233		1	5,000
Schools.....	10	2,008,992		1	5,000
Brick.....	7	994,892		1	5,000
	1	250,000		4	18,000
	1	207,000		2	8,000
	1	176,977		1	4,000
	1	159,786		1	4,000
	1	159,129		1	4,000
	1	33,000		1	3,600
	1	9,000		1	3,500
Reinforced concrete:				1	3,500
Brick facing.....	1	111,200		1	3,000
Brick and stone facing..	2	902,900		1	3,000
	1	769,900		1	2,800
	1	133,000		1	2,700
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	121	36,776		1	2,700
Frame.....	29	7,380		1	2,500
Brick.....	16	12,675		1	2,000
Concrete.....	6	11,900		1	2,000
Metal.....	63	4,261		1	1,500
Not reported.....	7	660		1	1,500
				1	1,300
				1	1,500
				1	1,000
			Stone.....	1	14,000
			Brick and stone.....	1	31,750
			Concrete.....	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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued  
WASHINGTON—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores, etc.—Continued			All other, etc.—Continued		
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing	4	\$325,000	Retaining walls	4	\$1,860
	1	150,000	Brick	2	1,560
	1	65,000		1	1,380
	1	60,000		1	180
	1	50,000	Stone	1	75
All other nonresidential structures	5	2,860	Concrete	1	225
			Smokestacks: Brick	1	1,000

## FLORIDA

## JACKSONVILLE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	6	\$21,800	Factories, bakeries, etc.—Con.		
Servants' quarters: Brick veneer	1	1,800	Metal	5	\$45,000
Summer camps and cottages	5	20,000		1	25,000
Brick veneer	3	18,000		1	8,000
Concrete	1	2,000		1	5,000
Total nonresidential structures	1,283	1,203,774		1	4,000
Amusement and recreation places	5	12,000		1	3,000
Frame	2	7,000	Garages, public	6	13,100
	1	5,000	Frame	1	2,000
	1	2,000	Brick	3	8,100
Concrete	3	3,000		1	4,100
Not reported	1	2,000		1	2,000
Churches	11	142,450	Concrete	1	1,500
Frame	6	33,500	Metal	1	1,500
	1	22,000	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup>	1,038	177,025
	1	4,000	Frame	505	67,363
	1	2,500	Brick	438	88,119
	1	2,500	Stone	1	200
	1	1,500	Stucco	5	1,062
	1	1,000	Brick and frame	2	525
Brick	1	67,500	Brick and stucco	3	652
Stone	2	14,000	Concrete	13	6,233
	1	10,000	Metal	27	5,310
	1	4,000	Not reported	44	7,561
Brick and stone	1	25,000	Gasoline and service stations	19	82,500
Not reported	1	2,450	Brick	5	33,800
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	8	57,000		1	14,000
Brick	2	10,000		1	6,000
	1	7,000		1	5,000
	1	3,000		1	4,800
Concrete	1	2,000		1	4,000
			Stone	3	10,250
				1	5,000
				1	4,500
			Stucco	1	7,500

See footnotes at end of table.





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

## FLORIDA—Continued

## MIAMI—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other, etc.—Con. Stucco-----	104	\$787, 314	Stores and other, etc.—Con. Stucco—Continued.	1	\$2, 700
	1	75, 000		1	2, 600
	1	65, 000		1	2, 500
	1	45, 000		1	2, 500
	1	45, 000		1	2, 500
	1	36, 000		1	2, 250
	1	29, 000		1	2, 000
	1	25, 000		1	2, 000
	1	23, 700		1	2, 000
	1	20, 000		1	2, 000
	1	20, 000		1	2, 000
	1	20, 000		1	2, 000
	1	16, 200		1	2, 000
	1	16, 000		1	2, 000
	1	15, 000		1	2, 000
	1	14, 000		1	2, 000
	1	13, 500		1	1, 800
	1	13, 250		1	1, 800
	1	13, 000		1	1, 800
	1	12, 000		1	1, 560
	1	11, 200		1	1, 500
	1	10, 000		1	1, 500
	1	10, 000		1	1, 400
	1	10, 000		1	1, 350
	1	9, 500		1	1, 200
	1	9, 000		1	1, 200
	1	8, 000		1	1, 180
	1	6, 500		1	1, 165
	1	6, 000		1	1, 000
	1	6, 000		1	1, 000
	1	5, 900		1	968
	1	5, 600		1	960
	1	5, 500		1	800
	1	5, 500		1	800
	1	5, 000		1	800
	1	4, 600		1	767
	1	4, 200		1	750
	1	4, 000		1	612
	1	3, 900		1	562
	1	3, 500		1	500
	1	3, 500	Concrete-----	1	4, 000
	1	3, 000	Not reported-----	3	29, 000
	1	3, 000		1	22, 000
	1	3, 000		1	4, 000
	1	3, 000		1	3, 000
	1	3, 000	All other nonresidential structures-----	246	64, 960
	1	3, 000	Fences <sup>1</sup> -----	170	21, 712
	1	3, 000	Frame-----	18	1, 160
	1	3, 000	Stone-----	3	165
	1	3, 000	Stucco-----	2	885
	1	3, 000	Metal-----	131	16, 847
	1	3, 000	Not reported-----	16	2, 655
	1	3, 000	Retaining walls <sup>1</sup> -----	76	43, 248
	1	2, 940	Stone-----	13	9, 468
	1	2, 800	Stucco-----	40	17, 485
	1	2, 800	Concrete-----	20	16, 045
	1	2, 700	Not reported-----	3	250
	1	2, 700			

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## FLORIDA—Continued

## ORLANDO

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.	151	\$203, 495	Sheds poultry houses, etc.—Con.		
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	10, 613	Concrete.....	2	\$3, 996
Frame.....	2	6, 613		1	3, 500
Brick.....	1	5, 863		1	496
Concrete.....	1	750	Metal.....	7	1, 600
Metal.....	1	4, 000		1	700
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Concrete.....	2	7, 000		1	300
	1	4, 000		1	150
	1	3, 000		1	150
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	100	31, 151		1	100
Frame.....	78	22, 586		1	100
Stucco.....	1	300	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	26	119, 785
Concrete.....	14	6, 280	Frame.....	1	500
Metal.....	7	1, 985	Brick.....	1	6, 800
Gasoline and service stations: Concrete.....	3	12, 500	Concrete.....	23	111, 785
	1	6, 500		1	34, 000
	1	3, 000		1	8, 000
	1	3, 000		1	7, 000
Institutions: Concrete.....	1	6, 000		1	5, 500
Office buildings, including banks: Concrete.....	1	5, 700		1	5, 000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	15	10, 746		1	5, 000
Frame.....	6	5, 150		1	5, 000
	1	4, 000		1	4, 500
	1	400		1	3, 800
	1	300		1	3, 500
	1	225		1	3, 000
	1	125		1	3, 000
	1	100		1	3, 000
				1	3, 000
				1	3, 000
				1	2, 500
				1	2, 500
				1	2, 500
				1	2, 000
				1	2, 000
				1	1, 800
				1	1, 785
				1	1, 600
				1	1, 300
			Metal.....	1	700

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## FLORIDA—Continued

## PENSACOLA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	87	\$100, 296	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	25	\$2, 735
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	4	30, 000	Frame.....	23	2, 185
Brick.....	1	5, 000	Brick.....	2	550
Metal.....	3	25, 000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	11	33, 850
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	42	4, 811	Frame.....	6	16, 050
Frame.....	37	2, 256	Metal.....	2	12, 400
Brick.....	2	2, 500	Brick.....	1	1, 900
Metal.....	1	40	Metal.....	1	750
Not reported.....	2	15	Metal.....	1	500
Gasoline and service stations: Brick.....	4	21, 900	Brick.....	4	14, 800
Metal.....	1	5, 800	Metal.....	1	10, 000
Metal.....	1	5, 600	Metal.....	1	3, 000
Metal.....	1	5, 500	Metal.....	1	1, 000
Metal.....	1	5, 000	Metal.....	1	800
Office buildings, including banks: Frame.....	1	7, 000	Metal.....	1	3, 000

## ST. PETERSBURG

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	35	\$178, 500	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Frame.....	1	\$1, 500
Hotels: Stucco.....	2	123, 000	Garages, public.....	3	16, 200
Metal.....	1	68, 000	Concrete.....	2	15, 200
Metal.....	1	55, 000	Metal.....	1	12, 000
Lodging houses.....	3	22, 500	Metal.....	1	3, 200
Frame.....	1	9, 500	Metal.....	1	1, 000
Stucco.....	1	5, 000	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	494	82, 795
Concrete.....	1	8, 000	Frame.....	469	73, 480
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	30	33, 000	Brick.....	1	800
Total nonresidential structures.....	592	503, 690	Stucco.....	4	1, 080
Amusement and recreation places.....	5	22, 300	Concrete.....	17	7, 225
Frame.....	2	7, 000	Metal.....	3	210
Metal.....	1	6, 500	Gasoline and service stations.....	4	15, 500
Metal.....	1	500	Stucco.....	2	9, 500
Concrete.....	1	1, 500	Metal.....	1	6, 000
Structural steel: Facing not reported.....	2	13, 800	Metal.....	1	3, 500
Metal.....	1	13, 000	Concrete.....	2	6, 000
Metal.....	1	800	Metal.....	1	4, 000
Churches.....	3	74, 500	Metal.....	1	2, 000
Stucco.....	1	70, 000	Public works and utilities.....	4	11, 500
Concrete.....	2	4, 500	Frame.....	3	5, 000
Metal.....	1	2, 500	Metal.....	1	2, 500
Metal.....	1	2, 000	Metal.....	1	1, 500
			Metal.....	1	1, 000
			Metal.....	1	1, 000
			Concrete.....	1	6, 500

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## FLORIDA—Continued

## ST. PETERSBURG—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Schools: Stucco.....	1	\$200,000	Stores and other, etc.—Con.		
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	53	10,145	Stucco.....	3	\$19,000
Frame.....	34	6,750	1.....	1	8,000
Stucco.....	7	400	1.....	1	7,000
Concrete.....	1	1,430	1.....	1	4,000
Metal.....	11	1,565	Concrete.....	13	30,750
Stables and barns: Concrete.....	1	600	1.....	1	4,800
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	23	68,650	1.....	1	4,000
Frame.....	3	3,900	1.....	1	4,000
1.....	1	2,800	1.....	1	3,500
1.....	1	600	1.....	1	2,500
1.....	1	500	1.....	1	2,500
Brick.....	2	10,000	1.....	1	2,000
1.....	1	7,000	1.....	1	1,200
1.....	1	3,000	1.....	1	1,200
			1.....	1	1,100
			1.....	1	1,750
			1.....	1	700
			Metal.....	2	5,000
			1.....	1	3,000
			1.....	1	2,000

## TAMPA

Total nonresidential structures.....	235	\$249,267	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	98	\$14,662
Amusement and recreation places <sup>2</sup> .....	1	500	Frame.....	78	10,815
Churches.....	2	14,000	Brick.....	1	300
Brick and stone.....	1	2,000	Frame and stucco.....	1	900
Concrete.....	1	12,000	Concrete.....	5	1,120
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	2	14,000	Metal.....	13	1,527
Frame.....	1	10,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	12	28,350
Metal.....	1	4,000	Concrete.....	11	23,350
Garages, public.....	4	14,500	1.....	1	4,300
Frame.....	1	2,500	1.....	1	4,300
Concrete.....	3	12,000	1.....	1	3,000
2.....	2	9,000	1.....	1	2,600
1.....	1	3,000	1.....	1	1,500
			1.....	1	950
			1.....	1	700
			1.....	1	700
			1.....	1	500
			1.....	1	500
			Metal.....	1	5,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## FLORIDA—Continued

## TAMPA—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:			Stores and other, etc.—Con.		
Frame.....	1	\$1,300	Metal.....	8	\$67,700
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	79	13,270			
Frame.....	51	7,915			20,000
Concrete.....	4	970		3	45,000
Metal.....	23	4,260		1	2,000
Not reported.....	1	125		1	700
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	26	147,935	All other nonresidential structures.....	10	750
Frame.....	6	5,635	Fences.....	7	550
	1	1,500	Frame.....	2	300
	1	1,000			
	1	1,000		1	250
	1	750		1	50
	1	735	Metal.....	1	25
	1	650	Not reported.....	4	225
Brick.....	2	7,500			
	1	4,000		1	150
	1	3,500		1	25
Brick and frame.....	1	2,500		1	25
Concrete.....	9	64,600		1	25
	1	25,000	Retaining walls: Concrete..	3	200
	1	15,000			
	1	14,800		1	100
	1	6,200		1	75
	1	900		1	25
	1	800			
	1	700			
	1	700			
	1	500			

## WEST PALM BEACH

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	3	\$35,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	22	\$9,719
Orphanages: Concrete.....	3	35,000	Frame.....	16	5,629
Total nonresidential structures.....	122	400,441	Brick.....	3	560
Amusement and recreation places: Frame.....	1	1,000	Concrete.....	2	450
Churches: Brick.....	3	17,200	Not reported.....	1	3,110
	1	10,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	17	279,603
	1	5,000	Frame.....	4	14,340
	1	2,200			
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	71	17,391		1	10,500
Frame.....	60	11,781		1	1,440
Brick.....	7	3,820		1	1,200
Stucco.....	2	290		1	1,200
Concrete.....	2	1,500	Brick.....	12	264,438
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	18,800			
Brick.....	4	16,800		1	193,190
	1	10,000		1	29,000
	1	3,600		1	10,000
	1	2,000		1	8,500
	1	1,200		1	8,400
Frame and stucco.....	1	2,000		1	4,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	55,378		1	3,908
				1	2,340
				1	1,800
				1	1,300
				1	1,000
				1	1,000
			Concrete.....	1	825
			All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls.....	2	1,350
			Brick.....	1	1,200
			Concrete.....	1	150

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## GEORGIA

## ATLANTA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	4	\$201,070	Factories, bakeries, etc.—Con. Metal.....	8	\$34,460
Association buildings: Brick veneer.....	1	17,000	1	6,960	
Dormitories: Brick.....	2	182,570	3	20,000	
	1	91,285	1	3,000	
	1	91,285	1	2,500	
Servants' quarters: Concrete.....	1	1,500	1	1,000	
Total nonresidential structures.....	427	3,679,754	1	1,000	
Amusement and recreation places.....	6	201,708	2	1,460,000	
Frame.....	1	500	1	1,400,000	
Brick.....	4	166,208	1	60,000	
	1	100,000	Structural steel: Facing not reported.....	1	25,000
	1	38,529	Garages, public.....	7	109,950
	1	20,000	Brick.....	5	104,350
	1	7,679	1	75,000	
Concrete.....	1	35,000	1	15,850	
Churches.....	12	219,147	1	5,500	
Frame.....	5	8,250	1	5,000	
	1	2,000	1	3,000	
	1	2,000	Concrete.....	1	4,000
	1	1,250	Metal.....	1	1,600
	1	1,000	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	150	16,954
Brick.....	3	30,250	Frame.....	141	14,089
	1	25,000	Brick.....	2	725
	1	4,250	Brick and frame.....	1	200
	1	1,000	Stone and frame.....	1	125
Brick veneer.....	3	31,200	Metal.....	5	1,815
	1	20,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	41	144,775
	1	8,000	Frame.....	3	2,800
	1	3,200	1	1,800	
Structural steel: Brick facing.....	1	149,447	1	500	
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	18	1,873,585	1	500	
Frame.....	1	1,500	Brick.....	17	68,525
Brick.....	5	347,625	1	12,700	
	1	250,000	1	7,200	
	1	33,000	1	7,000	
	1	30,000	1	6,225	
	1	30,000	1	5,000	
	1	4,625	1	4,800	
Concrete.....	1	5,000	1	4,750	
			1	4,000	
			1	4,000	
			1	3,000	
			1	2,600	
			1	2,000	
			1	1,800	
			1	1,150	
			1	1,000	
			1	800	
			1	500	
			Brick veneer.....	1	500

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## GEORGIA—Continued

## ATLANTA—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Gasoline, etc.—Continued.			Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	65	\$814,920
Brick and stucco.....	4	\$8,250	Frame.....	13	58,650
	1	3,000		1	16,000
	1	2,500		1	15,000
	1	1,550		1	6,400
	1	1,200		1	5,200
Concrete.....	11	34,750		1	4,200
	1	6,000		1	3,000
	1	5,100		1	2,500
	1	4,750		1	1,700
	1	4,700		1	1,400
	1	3,200		1	1,000
	1	3,000		1	1,000
	1	3,000		1	750
	1	2,000		1	500
	1	1,200	Brick.....	32	308,770
	1	1,000		1	72,000
	1	800		1	29,000
Metal.....	2	6,800		1	27,000
	1	5,000		1	20,000
	1	1,800		1	16,500
Structural steel: Brick facing.....	1	16,500		1	12,500
	1	12,000		1	12,000
Tile.....	2	6,650		1	12,000
	1	6,000		1	11,000
	1	650		1	8,000
Institutions.....	3	131,718		1	8,000
Brick.....	1	121,918		1	8,000
Brick veneer.....	2	9,800		1	8,000
	1	7,800		1	5,900
	1	2,000		1	5,000
Office buildings, including banks: Brick veneer.....	1	11,750		1	5,000
	1	11,750		1	5,000
Public works and utilities.....	3	52,000		1	4,720
Frame.....	1	2,000		1	4,500
Brick.....	1	25,000		1	4,300
Structural steel: Brick facing.....	1	25,000		1	4,000
	1	25,000		1	4,000
Schools: Brick.....	2	78,345		1	2,800
	1	70,350		1	2,800
	1	7,995		1	2,800
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.¹.....	116	24,377		1	2,750
Frame.....	74	12,575		1	2,000
Brick.....	9	2,945		1	1,800
Stucco.....	1	400		1	1,000
Concrete.....	2	1,750		1	800
Metal.....	28	5,707		1	600
Glass.....	1	300	Brick veneer.....	2	4,350
Tile.....	1	700		1	2,250
Stables and barns: Frame.....	2	125		1	2,100
	1	100	Frame and stucco.....	2	2,100
	1	25		1	1,200
				1	900
			Brick and frame.....	1	21,000
			Concrete.....	3	16,600
				1	14,000
				1	1,600
				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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

GEORGIA—Continued					
ATLANTA—Continued					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Permit valuation	
Stores and other, etc.—Con.			Stores and other, etc.—Con.		
Metal.....	4	\$47, 150	Glass.....	1	\$1, 200
	1	41, 750	Tile.....	3	3, 950
	1	2, 900		1	1, 500
	1	1, 500		1	1, 250
	1	1, 000		1	1, 200
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	2	320, 400	Not reported.....	1	750
	1	300, 000	All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls, stone.	1	400
	1	20, 400			
Structural steel: Brick facing.....	1	30, 000			
AUGUSTA					
Total nonresidential structures.....	84	\$464, 974	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	\$1, 980
Amusement and recreation places.....	2	157, 200	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	9	16, 200
Brick.....	1	149, 800	Frame.....	1	1, 500
Not reported.....	1	7, 400	Brick.....	8	14, 700
Churches: Brick.....	1	46, 000		1	7, 000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	31	5, 693		1	1, 800
Frame.....	18	1, 888		1	1, 500
Brick.....	3	1, 800		1	1, 400
Stucco.....	1	100		1	1, 000
Not reported.....	9	1, 905		1	800
Gasoline and service stations.....	2	2, 850		1	700
Brick.....	1	2, 200		1	500
Not reported.....	1	650	All other nonresidential structures.....	7	835
Public works and utilities.....	2	229, 825	Fences.....	6	635
Brick.....	1	181, 825	Frame.....	2	440
Not reported.....	1	48, 000		1	400
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	29	4, 391		1	40
Frame.....	14	1, 661	Not reported.....	4	195
Brick.....	6	2, 145		1	85
Metal.....	3	215		1	75
Not reported.....	6	370	Retaining walls: Brick.....	1	200

See footnotes at end of table.

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

GEORGIA—Continued					
COLUMBUS					
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	\$66,380	Gasoline and service stations: Brick.....	3	\$20,800
Nurses' homes: Brick.....	1	66,230		1	8,300
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	1	150		1	7,500
Total nonresidential structures.....	105	602,805		1	5,000
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	1	118,251	Institutions: Brick.....	1	30,000
Churches.....	4	16,100	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Structural steel, brick facing.....	1	86,885
Frame.....	1	1,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	42	7,051
Brick.....	2	12,500	Frame.....	31	4,991
Brick veneer.....	1	2,600	Brick.....	2	415
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	3	245,000	Metal.....	8	1,610
	1	145,000	Tile.....	1	35
	1	60,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	10	75,750
	1	40,000	Frame.....	2	1,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	39	2,918		1	1,000
Frame.....	32	2,188		1	500
Brick.....	1	150	Brick.....	8	74,250
Metal.....	6	580		1	35,000
				1	25,400
				1	4,000
				1	3,450
				1	2,000
				1	2,000
				1	1,500
				1	900
			All other nonresidential structures: Fences, frame.....	1	50

## MACON

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$35,000	Garages, private, etc.—Con. Brick.....	4	\$2,285
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	35,000		1	1,100
Total nonresidential structures.....	41	91,559		1	1,000
Churches: Frame.....	2	4,000		1	110
	1	2,000	Metal.....	5	1,300
	1	2,000		1	500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	3	28,500		1	500
	1	20,000		1	150
	1	5,000		1	100
	1	3,500		1	50
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	11	3,735	Gasoline and service stations: Brick.....	4	12,600
Frame.....	2	150		1	7,300
	1	100		1	3,500
	1	50		1	1,000
				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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## GEORGIA—Continued

## MACON—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:			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.—Con.		
Metal.....	1	\$21,374	Metal.....	4	\$700
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	15	4,850		1	250
Frame.....	8	1,600		1	200
	1	500		1	200
	1	300		1	50
	1	275	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	5	16,500
	1	200	Frame.....	1	5,000
	1	125	Brick.....	4	11,500
	1	100		1	7,800
Brick.....	3	2,550		1	1,500
	1	1,500		1	1,200
	1	800		1	1,000
	1	250			

## SAVANNAH

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	22	\$12,270	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	3	\$16,200
Servants' quarters: Brick veneer.....	1	5,200	Frame.....	2	6,200
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	21	7,070		1	5,000
	1	1,200		1	1,200
	1	975	Brick veneer.....	1	10,000
	1	500	Garages, public: Brick.....	1	15,000
	1	500	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	187	28,070
	1	450	Frame.....	130	15,200
	1	450	Brick.....	45	11,225
	1	400	Stucco.....	2	250
	1	400	Concrete.....	5	850
	1	350	Metal.....	3	295
	1	300	Tile.....	2	250
	2	500	Gasoline and service stations.....	6	9,700
	1	200	Frame.....	1	1,500
	1	150	Brick.....	1	2,000
	1	150	Concrete.....	4	6,200
	1	150		1	2,500
	1	100		1	2,200
	1	100		1	1,000
	1	50		1	500
	1	45	Institutions: Concrete.....	1	90,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	270	372,586	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	3	47,589
Amusement and recreation places.....	4	18,100		1	19,000
Frame.....	3	7,300		1	16,589
	1	3,500		1	12,000
	1	3,000	Public works and utilities: Metal.....	1	1,000
	1	800			
Brick.....	1	10,800			
Churches.....	3	20,465			
Frame.....	1	1,500			
Brick.....	1	3,965			
Brick veneer.....	1	15,000			

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## GEORGIA—Continued

## SAVANNAH—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	43	\$6, 815	Stores and other, etc—Con.		
Frame.....	40	6, 425	Brick.....	6	\$46, 547
Concrete.....	1	150	1.....	1	30, 000
Metal.....	2	240	1.....	1	5, 000
Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	100	1.....	1	4, 947
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	15	118, 647	1.....	1	3, 000
Frame.....	6	56, 700	1.....	1	2, 400
1.....	1	50, 000	1.....	1	1, 200
1.....	1	1, 800	Brick and stucco.....	1	4, 500
1.....	1	1, 500	Concrete.....	1	10, 000
1.....	1	1, 500	Metal.....	1	900
1.....	1	1, 000	All other nonresidential structures: Fences.....	2	900
1.....	1	900	Frame.....	1	400
			Brick.....	1	500

## MARYLAND

## BALTIMORE

Total nonresidential structures.....	2, 187	\$3, 583, 742	Factories, bakeries, etc.—Con.		
Amusement and recreation places.....	8	117, 000	Concrete.....	1	\$2, 000
Frame.....	1	700	Metal.....	7	30, 928
Brick.....	5	46, 300	1.....	1	10, 000
1.....	1	20, 000	1.....	1	5, 000
1.....	1	9, 000	1.....	1	4, 800
1.....	1	8, 500	1.....	1	4, 000
1.....	1	6, 000	1.....	1	3, 328
1.....	1	2, 800	1.....	1	2, 000
Brick and stone.....	1	20, 000	1.....	1	1, 800
Structural steel: Brick facing.....	1	50, 000	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	4	210, 125
Churches: Brick.....	1	7, 000	* 2.....	2	109, 125
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	29	617, 853	* 2.....	2	101, 000
Frame.....	1	52, 450	Structural steel: Facing not reported.....	1	175, 000
Brick.....	14	132, 350	Tile.....	1	15, 000
1.....	1	25, 000	Garages, public.....	9	55, 910
1.....	1	20, 000	Brick.....	7	41, 900
1.....	1	17, 200	1.....	1	15, 000
1.....	1	15, 000	1.....	1	12, 000
1.....	1	10, 000	1.....	1	5, 000
1.....	1	9, 000	1.....	1	4, 000
1.....	1	7, 000	1.....	1	3, 000
1.....	1	6, 000	1.....	1	1, 500
1.....	1	5, 000	1.....	1	1, 400
1.....	1	5, 000	Concrete.....	1	7, 500
1.....	1	4, 500	Metal.....	1	6, 510
1.....	1	3, 650			
* 2.....	2	5, 000			

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## MARYLAND—Continued

## BALTIMORE—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.....	1,960	\$427,066	Office buildings, etc.—Con.		
Frame.....	87	21,820	Brick.....	4	\$53,500
Brick.....	1,293	282,775	1	1	35,000
Stone.....	22	6,450	1	1	8,000
Brick and frame.....	3	1,000	1	1	5,500
Brick and stone.....	8	1,800	1	1	5,000
Stone and frame.....	1	200	Brick and stone.....	1	18,000
Concrete.....	490	102,509	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	2	404,800
Metal.....	56	10,512	1	1	399,800
Gasoline and service stations....	26	116,500	1	1	5,000
Brick.....	14	67,000	Public works and utilities.....	12	367,700
1	1	8,000	Frame.....	1	6,000
1	1	6,500	Brick.....	3	20,200
1	1	6,000	1	1	15,000
1	1	6,000	1	1	2,700
1	1	5,500	1	1	2,500
1	1	5,000	Stone.....	1	17,000
1	1	4,500	Concrete.....	2	2,500
1	1	4,000	Metal.....	2	26,000
1	1	4,000	1	1	23,000
1	1	4,000	1	1	3,000
1	1	3,500	Structural steel: Facing not reported.....	3	296,000
1	1	3,000	1	1	275,000
Brick and stucco.....	3	11,500	1	1	21,000
1	1	6,000	Schools: Brick.....	2	409,900
1	1	3,000	1	1	402,900
1	1	2,500	1	1	7,000
Stucco.....	1	2,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. 1.....	42	12,226
Concrete.....	8	36,000	Frame.....	16	3,345
1	1	6,000	Brick.....	10	3,700
1	1	5,000	Concrete.....	9	3,016
1	1	5,000	Metal.....	7	2,165
1	1	4,500	Stables and barns: Brick.....	2	1,575
1	1	4,000	1	1	1,300
1	1	3,500	1	1	275
1	1	3,000			
Institutions: Brick.....	3	250,000			
Office buildings, including banks.....	6	77,500			
Frame.....	1	6,000			

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## MARYLAND—Continued

## BALTIMORE—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.....	85	\$718, 712	Stores and others, etc.—Con. Brick—Continued.		
Frame.....	1	1, 000		1	\$1, 000
Brick.....	51	387, 212		1	1, 000
	1	60, 000		1	900
	1	30, 000		1	850
	1	30, 000		1	600
	1	25, 000		1	510
	1	25, 000		1	502
	1	20, 000	Stucco.....	1	500
	1	15, 000			
	1	13, 000	Concrete.....	2	4, 700
	1	10, 000		1	3, 400
	1	10, 000		1	1, 300
	1	9, 500			
	1	9, 000	Metal.....	25	102, 300
	1	9, 000			
	1	8, 000		1	25, 000
	1	8, 000		1	14, 000
	1	8, 000		1	10, 000
	1	7, 500		1	10, 000
	1	7, 000		1	9, 000
	1	6, 000		1	5, 000
	1	6, 000		1	3, 000
	1	4, 250		1	2, 500
	1	4, 200		3	7, 000
	1	4, 000		3	6, 000
	1	4, 000		1	1, 500
	1	3, 500		5	6, 000
	1	3, 500		2	1, 400
	1	3, 500		1	700
	1	3, 200		2	1, 200
	1	3, 200			
	5	15, 000	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	3	125, 000
	1	3, 000			
	1	2, 500		1	50, 000
	1	2, 000		1	45, 000
	1	2, 000		1	30, 000
	1	2, 000			
	1	1, 500	Structural steel:		
	1	1, 500	Brick facing.....	1	40, 000
	1	1, 300	Facing not reported....	1	58, 000
	1	1, 200			

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## MARYLAND—Continued

## CUMBERLAND

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	70	\$474, 015	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	10	\$3, 890
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Concrete.....	1	1, 000	Frame.....	1	100
Garages, public: Concrete.....	1	2, 400	Brick.....	1	1, 500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	47	9, 100	Concrete.....	5	1, 590
Frame.....	12	1, 890	.....	1	490
Brick.....	6	985	.....	1	400
Stone.....	1	370	.....	1	350
Concrete.....	14	3, 935	.....	1	300
Metal.....	13	1, 845	Metal.....	3	700
Tile.....	1	75	.....	1	400
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	9, 500	.....	1	200
Concrete.....	2	3, 500	.....	1	100
.....	1	3, 000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	5	149, 500
.....	1	500	Brick.....	2	140, 000
Metal.....	1	6, 000	.....	1	100, 000
Schools: Brick.....	3	298, 625	.....	1	40, 000
.....	1	158, 395	Concrete.....	2	7, 000
.....	1	102, 250	.....	1	5, 000
.....	1	37, 980	.....	1	2, 000
			Metal.....	1	2, 500

## HAGERSTOWN

Total nonresidential structures.....	90	\$428, 034	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	17	\$3, 670
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	61	13, 525	Frame.....	13	1, 845
Frame.....	31	4, 460	Brick.....	2	1, 700
Brick.....	4	1, 200	Concrete.....	2	125
Concrete.....	26	7, 865	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	6	67, 300
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	11, 800	Frame.....	1	500
Stucco.....	1	4, 800	Concrete.....	4	6, 800
Brick and stucco.....	1	3, 000	.....	1	3, 200
Concrete.....	1	4, 000	.....	1	2, 000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick and stone.....	1	318, 739	.....	1	1, 000
Public works and utilities: Stone.....	2	13, 000	.....	1	600
			Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported.....	1	60, 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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## NORTH CAROLINA

## ASHEVILLE

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	55	\$504, 799	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	10	\$1, 025
Amusements and recreation places: Brick.....	1	240, 000	Frame.....	1	300
Churches: Frame.....	1	6, 500	.....	1	150
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries and other workshops: Brick.....	1	100, 000	.....	1	150
Garages, public: Brick.....	2	5, 000	.....	1	100
	1	3, 500	.....	1	100
	1	1, 500	.....	1	75
Garages, private when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	33	3, 374	.....	1	50
Frame.....	29	3, 039	.....	1	50
Concrete.....	4	335	.....	1	25
			Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	7	148, 900
			Frame.....	1	700
			Brick.....	3	132, 900
			.....	1	125, 000
			.....	1	4, 900
			.....	1	3, 000
			Brick veneer.....	1	5, 000
			Concrete.....	1	4, 800
			Metal.....	1	5, 500

## CHARLOTTE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	2	\$90, 100	Garages, public: Brick.....	2	\$4, 000
Dormitories: Stone.....	1	90, 000	.....	1	2, 000
Summer camps and cottages: Frame.....	1	100	.....	1	2, 000
Total nonresidential structures.....	92	1, 612, 757	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	13	1, 390
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	1	22, 000	Frame.....	11	805
Churches.....	3	71, 500	Brick.....	1	185
Frame.....	1	1, 000	Metal.....	1	400
Brick.....	1	28, 500	Gasoline and service stations.....	14	49, 900
Structural steel: Brick facing.....	1	42, 000	Frame.....	1	3, 000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	10	130, 500	Brick.....	12	42, 400
Frame.....	1	1, 200	.....	1	6, 000
Brick.....	5	81, 500	.....	1	6, 000
.....	1	40, 000	.....	1	5, 000
.....	1	18, 000	.....	1	5, 000
.....	1	10, 000	.....	1	3, 500
.....	1	7, 500	.....	1	3, 000
.....	1	6, 000	.....	1	3, 000
Metal.....	1	2, 000	.....	1	2, 800
Structural steel: Brick facing.....	2	42, 300	.....	1	2, 500
.....	1	23, 800	.....	1	1, 600
.....	1	18, 500	.....	1	1, 000
Not reported.....	1	3, 500	Brick and stucco.....	1	4, 500
			Institutions: Brick.....	3	1, 116, 642
			.....	<sup>2</sup> 2	747, 039
			.....	1	369, 603
			Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1	5, 245
			Public works and utilities: Brick.....	1	4, 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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

## CHARLOTTE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	30	\$8,380	Stores and other, etc.—Con.		
Frame.....	22	5,970	Brick.....	5	\$131,700
Brick.....	4	1,700	.....	1	108,000
Stone.....	1	60	.....	1	9,000
Metal.....	1	75	.....	1	7,000
Tile.....	1	325	.....	1	4,500
Not reported.....	1	250	Metal.....	2	3,700
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	14	198,400	.....	1	3,000
Frame.....	3	13,000	Structural steel:	1	700
.....	1	6,000	Brick facing.....	1	9,500
.....	1	4,000	Facing not reported.....	3	40,500
.....	1	3,000	.....	1	28,000
			.....	1	9,000
			.....	1	3,500

## DURHAM

Total nonresidential structures.....	49	\$1,468,937	Gasoline, etc.—Continued.		
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	434,500	Stone.....	1	\$1,500
Frame.....	1	2,500	Frame and stucco.....	1	4,300
Stone.....	1	375,000	Metal.....	1	4,800
Concrete.....	1	57,000	Institutions: Stone.....	1	400,000
Churches.....	4	59,160	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Stone.....	1	56,000
Frame.....	2	3,160	Schools: Brick.....	6	349,878
.....	1	1,660	.....	1	107,653
.....	1	1,500	.....	2	176,949
Brick.....	1	36,000	.....	1	30,494
Brick veneer.....	1	20,000	.....	1	19,182
factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	3	51,454	.....	1	15,600
Brick.....	2	14,345	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.:		
.....	1	9,395	Frame.....	8	3,370
.....	1	4,950	.....	1	750
Brick veneer.....	1	37,109	.....	1	600
Garages, public.....	3	25,700	.....	1	495
Brick.....	2	24,300	.....	1	475
.....	1	20,000	.....	1	350
.....	1	4,300	.....	1	300
Stone.....	1	1,400	.....	1	200
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling: Frame.....	5	925	.....	1	200
.....	1	250	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	10	72,500
.....	1	200	Frame.....	2	1,600
.....	1	175	.....	1	1,000
.....	2	300	.....	1	600
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	15,450	Brick.....	6	59,000
Frame.....	2	4,850	.....	1	22,000
.....	1	3,900	.....	1	10,000
.....	1	950	.....	2	18,000
			.....	1	4,500
			.....	1	4,500
			Not reported.....	2	11,900
			.....	1	9,500
			.....	1	2,400

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

## GREENSBORO

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	\$304,637	Public works and utilities:		
Dormitories <sup>6</sup> .....	2	304,637	Brick.....	1	\$5,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	67	338,405	Schools.....	2	156,627
Amusement and recreation places: Concrete.....	1	5,700	Brick.....	1	60,000
Churches: Brick.....	1	32,000	Not reported.....	1	96,627
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	3	9,500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	15	3,113
	1	5,000	Frame.....	10	1,838
	1	2,500	Brick.....	3	825
	1	2,000	Concrete.....	2	450
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	19	1,965	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	100
Frame.....	16	1,515	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	15	51,200
Brick.....	1	200	Frame.....	5	12,500
Stone.....	1	200		1	4,000
Tile.....	1	50		1	3,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	6	17,000		1	2,500
Frame.....	1	1,000		1	2,000
Brick.....	4	14,000	Brick.....	1	1,000
	1	6,000	Brick veneer.....	2	10,000
	1	3,000		1	6,000
	1	3,000	Concrete.....	1	4,000
	1	2,000	Metal.....	1	900
Concrete.....	1	2,000		5	7,700
Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1	18,000		1	2,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal <sup>6</sup> .....	1	38,000		1	1,800
				1	1,800
				1	1,500
				1	600
			All other nonresidential structures: Fences: Brick.....	1	200

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

## HIGH POINT

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	127	\$122,641	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	19	\$1,483
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	1	12,750	Frame.....	14	1,038
Churches.....	6	46,370	Brick.....	1	15
Frame.....	3	7,000	Metal.....	3	390
.....	1	2,500	Not reported.....	1	40
.....	1	2,500	Stables and barns: Frame.....	2	35
.....	1	2,000	.....	1	25
Brick.....	1	15,500	.....	1	10
Brick veneer.....	1	11,870	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	11	42,300
Stucco.....	1	12,000	Frame.....	5	33,100
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Metal.....	1	1,200	.....	1	15,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	84	12,303	.....	1	15,000
Frame.....	74	8,373	.....	1	2,000
Brick.....	7	3,050	.....	1	600
Metal.....	3	880	.....	1	500
Gasoline and service stations.....	2	5,500	Concrete.....	1	1,200
Brick.....	1	1,500	Metal.....	5	8,000
Brick and stucco.....	1	4,000	.....	1	2,000
			.....	1	2,000
			.....	1	1,500
			.....	1	1,300
			.....	1	1,200
			All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls: Concrete.....	1	700

## RALEIGH

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	4	\$221,522	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	1	\$1,000
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	73,001	Garages, public: Frame.....	1	1,000
Hotels: Brick.....	1	17,500	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	16	2,715
Nurses' homes: Brick.....	2	131,021	Frame.....	11	1,990
	1	97,000	Brick.....	3	500
	1	34,021	Concrete.....	1	40
Total nonresidential structures.....	73	1,927,208	Metal.....	1	185
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	1	40,000	Gasoline and service stations: Brick.....	2	4,000
Churches.....	4	93,600	.....	1	3,500
Frame.....	2	17,400	.....	1	500
.....	1	16,000	Institutions.....	6	418,916
.....	1	1,400	Brick.....	5	278,916
Brick.....	2	76,200	.....	1	112,889
.....	1	75,000	.....	1	56,165
.....	1	1,200	.....	1	51,790
			.....	1	36,501
			.....	1	21,571

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

## RALEIGH—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Institutions—Continued			Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	21	\$331, 088
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	\$140, 000	Frame.....	9	12, 100
Office buildings, including banks: Brick and stone.....	1	205, 000	1	2, 500	
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal <sup>2</sup> .....	1	202, 048	1	2, 400	
Public works and utilities.....	4	295, 591	1	2, 000	
Brick.....	2	272, 291	1	1, 500	
	1	259, 436	1	1, 100	
	1	12, 855	1	800	
Concrete.....	1	1, 300	1	800	
Metal.....	1	22, 000	1	500	
Schools: Brick.....	1	325, 000	1	500	
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	14	7, 250	1	500	
Frame.....	11	6, 750	8	296, 000	
Concrete.....	1	200	1	250, 000	
Metal.....	2	300	1	15, 000	
			1	9, 000	
			1	8, 000	
			1	7, 000	
			1	3, 000	
			1	2, 500	
			1	1, 500	
			Concrete.....	1	5, 500
			Metal.....	3	17, 488
			1	12, 400	
			1	2, 588	
			1	2, 500	

## WILMINGTON

Total nonresidential structures.....	42	\$379, 343	Gasoline and service stations.....	6	\$20, 500
Churches: Frame.....	2	9, 000	Brick.....	4	16, 500
1	7, 000		1	6, 000	
1	2, 000		1	5, 000	
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	2	25, 000	1	3, 000	
1	15, 000		1	2, 500	
1	10, 000		Brick veneer.....	1	2, 500
Garages, public: Structural steel: Brick facing.....	1	56, 000	Stucco.....	1	1, 500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling: Metal.....	8	540	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	4, 500
1	135		Public works and utilities: Structural steel, brick facing.....	2	143, 000
1	100		1	118, 000	
1	75		1	25, 000	
1	75		Schools: Brick.....	2	68, 000
1	50		1	35, 000	
1	50		1	33, 000	
1	30				
1	25				

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

## WILMINGTON—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	10	\$1,603	Stores and other mercantile buildings	8	\$51,200
Frame	4	128	Frame	1	1,200
1	1	60	Brick	2	19,500
1	1	25	1	1	15,000
1	1	25	1	1	4,500
1	1	18	Metal	3	12,000
Metal	6	1,475	1	1	6,000
1	1	400	1	1	5,000
1	1	400	1	1	1,000
1	1	300	Structural steel: Brick facing	2	18,500
1	1	175	1	1	12,000
1	1	150	1	1	6,500
1	1	50			

## WINSTON-SALEM

Total nonresidential structures	211	\$1,017,604	Gasoline and service, etc.—Concrete	2	\$3,000
Amusement and recreation places	11	75,000	1	1	1,500
Frame	9	25,056	1	1	1,500
1	1	8,408	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal <sup>5</sup>	1	14,998
1	1	6,000	Public works and utilities <sup>6</sup>	2	75,000
1	1	5,000	Schools: Brick	2	150,637
*6	6	5,648	1	1	87,031
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing	2	49,944	1	1	63,606
1	1	28,836	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup>	24	3,620
1	1	21,108	Frame	19	2,420
Churches: Brick	2	19,800	Brick	2	350
1	1	15,000	Stone	1	100
1	1	4,800	Concrete	1	400
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick	2	490,000	Metal	1	350
1	1	300,000	Stables and barns: Frame	1	50
1	1	190,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings	16	147,750
Garages, public: Concrete	1	3,500	Frame	3	1,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup>	139	17,699	1	1	500
Frame	102	11,066	1	1	500
Brick	26	4,678	Brick	9	118,500
Brick and frame	2	300	1	1	35,000
Concrete	2	240	1	1	25,000
Metal	7	1,415	1	1	8,000
Gasoline and service stations	10	19,550	1	1	5,000
Frame	1	2,000	1	1	4,500
Brick	7	14,550	1	1	2,500
1	1	3,400	1	1	2,000
1	1	3,000	1	1	1,500
1	1	2,400	Stucco	1	3,000
1	1	2,000	Concrete	1	750
1	1	1,750	Metal	1	4,000
1	1	1,000	Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	20,000
1	1	1,000			

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## SOUTH CAROLINA

## CHARLESTON

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	66	\$750,580	Schools.....	5	\$588,986
Amusement and recreation places: Frame.....	1	600	Frame.....	2	16,998
Churches.....	5	78,000	.....	1	11,998
Frame.....	3	16,000	.....	1	5,000
.....	1	7,500	Brick.....	1	314,217
.....	1	5,000	Stucco.....	1	26,871
.....	1	3,500	Concrete and brick.....	1	230,900
Brick.....	2	62,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	18	4,505
.....	1	47,000	Frame.....	15	3,605
.....	1	15,000	Brick.....	2	700
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	20	7,639	Concrete.....	1	200
Frame.....	9	2,120	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	11	47,850
Brick.....	3	1,400	Frame.....	2	1,750
Concrete.....	1	1,000	.....	1	1,000
Metal.....	7	3,119	.....	1	750
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	18,000	Brick.....	7	37,100
Frame.....	1	5,000	.....	1	9,000
Brick.....	4	13,000	.....	1	7,500
.....	1	5,000	.....	1	7,200
.....	1	5,000	.....	1	5,000
.....	1	2,000	.....	1	4,000
.....	1	1,000	.....	1	2,500
Public works and utilities:			Metal.....	2	9,000
Frame.....	1	5,000	.....	1	5,000
			.....	1	4,000

## COLUMBIA

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	3	\$1,006,019	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	24	\$3,728
Dormitories: Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	2	506,019	Frame.....	8	1,440
.....	1	254,580	Brick.....	1	600
.....	1	251,439	Stone.....	1	200
Hotels: Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	500,000	Stucco.....	1	300
Total nonresidential structures.....	84	1,822,155	Metal.....	13	1,188
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	1	23,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	8	24,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	2	13,200	Frame.....	1	1,800
.....	1	9,000	Brick.....	4	13,700
.....	1	4,200	.....	1	7,100
Garages, public.....	2	9,000	.....	1	3,500
Brick.....	1	8,000	.....	1	2,200
Metal.....	1	1,000	.....	1	900
			Brick and stucco.....	3	8,500
			.....	1	5,000
			.....	1	3,000
			.....	1	500
			Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1	6,000

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

## COLUMBIA—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.....	2	\$807,262	Stores and other, etc.—Con.	16	\$220,900
Structural steel: Facing not reported.....	1	800,262	Brick.....	1	125,000
Not reported.....	1	7,000	1	1	18,500
Schools.....	2	702,000	1	1	15,000
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	44,000	1	1	10,000
Structural steel: Stone facing.....	1	658,000	1	1	8,500
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.1.....	22	6,765	1	1	7,200
Frame.....	9	1,240	1	1	5,500
Brick.....	1	1,200	1	1	5,000
Concrete.....	1	3,150	1	1	5,000
Metal.....	11	1,175	1	1	5,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	20	227,200	1	1	4,000
Frame.....	1	2,000	1	1	3,200
			Brick veneer.....	1	900
			Metal.....	2	3,400
			1	1	2,500
			1	1	900

## GREENVILLE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$7,000	Public works and utilities:	7	\$55,822
Monasteries: Brick.....	1	7,000	Brick.....	1	16,822
Total nonresidential structures.....	54	338,081	1	1	13,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	2	22,501	1	1	13,500
1	1	16,501	1	1	12,000
1	1	6,000	Schools: Brick.....	1	37,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	9	1,405	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	10	5,550
Frame.....	7	1,130	Frame.....	7	5,200
1	1	250	1	1	4,000
1	1	250	1	1	350
1	1	200	1	1	300
1	1	150	1	1	250
1	1	100	1	1	150
1	1	90	1	1	100
1	1	90	1	1	50
Brick.....	1	150	Brick.....	1	100
Metal.....	1	125	Metal.....	2	250
Gasoline and service stations.....	6	23,900	1	1	200
Brick.....	4	18,900	1	1	50
1	1	6,000	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	50
1	1	6,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	21	191,853
1	1	3,900	Frame.....	3	7,375
1	1	3,000	1	1	3,500
Brick and stucco.....	1	3,000	1	1	2,000
Not reported.....	1	2,000	1	1	1,875

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

## GREENVILLE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other, etc.—Con. Brick.....	12	\$168,578	Stores and other, etc.—Con. Brick veneer.....	1	\$1,500
	1	30,000	Metal.....	3	13,000
	1	25,000		1	9,600
	1	23,328		1	2,000
	1	18,000		1	1,400
	1	17,000	Not reported.....	2	1,400
	1	16,850		1	800
	2	23,000		1	600
	1	5,000			
	1	4,900			
	1	3,500			
	1	2,000			

## SPARTANBURG

Total nonresidential structures.....	69	\$535,401	Schools: Brick.....	4	\$222,352
Churches.....	3	9,000		1	123,885
Frame.....	1	2,000		1	40,442
Stone.....	1	3,000		1	34,630
Stone veneer.....	1	4,000		1	14,395
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	2,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: Frame.....	2	800
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling.....	38	5,865		1	400
Frame.....	36	4,745		1	400
Brick.....	1	920	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	100
Metal.....	1	200	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	14	61,844
Gasoline and service stations.....	2	6,000	Frame.....	2	3,000
Brick.....	1	3,000		1	1,800
Not reported.....	1	3,000		1	1,200
Public works and utilities.....	4	227,440	Brick.....	11	53,544
Frame.....	1	5,500		1	17,400
Brick.....	2	40,000		1	8,344
	1	20,000		1	8,000
	1	20,000		1	4,900
Brick and stone.....	1	181,940		1	4,000
				1	2,400
				1	2,000
				1	2,000
				1	2,000
				1	2,000
				1	500
			Tile.....	1	5,300

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

VIRGINIA  
LYNCHBURG

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$34,840	Institutions: Brick.....	1	\$19,504
Nurses' homes: Brick veneer.....	1	34,840	Schools: Frame.....	1	5,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	68	282,224	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	20	4,140
Amusement and recreation places <sup>2</sup> .....	2	169,000	Frame.....	14	1,475
.....	1	150,000	Concrete.....	1	400
.....	1	19,000	Metal.....	4	2,215
Churches: Frame.....	1	2,000	Not reported.....	1	50
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	30	5,005	Stables and barns.....	3	3,525
Frame.....	23	2,015	Frame.....	1	950
Concrete.....	1	2,500	Stone.....	1	75
Metal.....	4	365	Concrete.....	1	2,500
Not reported.....	2	125	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	8	63,800
Gasoline and service stations: Concrete.....	2	10,250	Brick.....	1	18,000
.....	1	7,250	Concrete.....	5	32,000
.....	1	3,000	.....	1	18,000
			.....	1	4,000
			.....	1	3,800
			.....	1	3,500
			.....	1	2,700
			Metal.....	1	1,800
			Not reported.....	1	12,000

NEWPORT NEWS

Total nonresidential structures.....	59	\$112,263	Gasoline and service stations.....	5	\$15,800
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	1	45,000	Brick.....	4	10,800
Churches: Brick.....	1	15,600	.....	1	5,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	3	8,700	.....	1	4,700
Brick.....	1	1,500	.....	1	600
Concrete.....	1	5,500	.....	1	500
Metal.....	1	1,700	Concrete.....	1	5,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	14	1,734	Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1	22,400
Frame.....	8	603	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	33	1,029
Brick.....	1	736	Frame.....	29	903
Metal.....	5	395	Brick.....	1	60
			Metal.....	3	66
			Stores and other mercantile buildings: Brick.....	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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## VIRGINIA—Continued

## NORFOLK

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	324	\$731, 430	Stables and barns: Metal.....	1	\$126
Amusement and recreation places: Brick	2	44, 950	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	32	232, 627
	1	30, 400	Frame.....	6	29, 600
	1	14, 550	1	1	17, 500
Churches: Brick.....	4	111, 200	1	1	6, 000
	1	52, 000	1	1	2, 500
	1	25, 000	1	1	2, 000
	1	20, 000	1	1	1, 000
	1	14, 200	1	1	600
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	6	157, 500	Brick.....	12	123, 978
Brick.....	5	150, 000	1	1	20, 000
1	1	65, 000	1	1	16, 000
1	1	50, 000	1	1	15, 900
1	1	25, 000	1	1	13, 900
1	1	6, 000	1	1	13, 000
1	1	4, 000	1	1	10, 000
Metal.....	1	7, 500	1	1	9, 978
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	215	35, 954	1	1	7, 700
Frame.....	176	25, 844	1	1	6, 000
Brick.....	8	5, 275	1	1	5, 000
Concrete.....	2	450	1	1	3, 500
Metal.....	29	4, 385	1	1	3, 000
Gasoline and service stations.....	16	44, 548	Brick and frame.....	1	1, 800
Frame.....	1	1, 000	Concrete.....	8	62, 349
Brick.....	11	35, 500	1	1	17, 649
1	1	7, 000	1	1	16, 000
1	1	6, 500	1	1	10, 000
1	1	4, 500	1	1	6, 000
1	1	4, 000	1	1	6, 000
1	1	3, 500	1	1	3, 600
1	1	3, 500	1	1	2, 400
1	1	2, 000	1	1	700
1	1	1, 500	Metal.....	5	15, 200
1	1	1, 000	1	1	10, 000
1	1	1, 000	1	1	2, 000
1	1	1, 000	1	1	1, 500
1	1	1, 000	1	1	1, 000
1	1	1, 000	1	1	700
Concrete.....	4	8, 048	All other nonresidential structures: Fences.....	13	2, 710
1	1	3, 000	Frame.....	4	520
1	1	1, 998	1	1	300
1	1	1, 800	1	1	200
1	1	1, 250	1	1	15
Institutions.....	2	89, 075	1	1	5
Brick.....	1	75, 275	Brick.....	1	450
Brick and frame.....	1	13, 800	Metal.....	8	1, 740
Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1	8, 000	1	1	500
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	32	4, 740	1	1	400
Frame.....	21	2, 505	1	1	325
Brick.....	1	300	1	1	225
Concrete.....	2	600	1	1	150
Metal.....	7	1, 035	1	1	75
Glass.....	1	300	1	1	50
	1		1	1	15

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

VIRGINIA—Continued				
PETERSBURG				
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	35	\$187,825	Gasoline and service, etc.—Con.	
Churches: Frame.....	1	1,500	Brick and stucco.....	1 \$3,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	3	16,100	Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1 20,000
Brick.....	2	6,100	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1 22,615
Concrete.....	1	10,000	Public works and utilities <sup>1</sup> .....	1 6,095
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	16	2,140	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	4 3,575
Frame.....	10	865	Frame.....	3 575
Brick.....	1	500	Brick.....	1 250
Metal.....	4	700	Metal.....	1 175
Not reported.....	1	75	Glass.....	1 150
Gasoline and service stations.....	5	23,800	Brick.....	1 3,000
Brick.....	4	20,800	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	3 92,000
Concrete.....	1	7,500	Brick.....	1 1,500
Frame.....	1	6,500	Metal.....	1 90,000
Brick.....	1	6,000	Glass.....	1 500
Metal.....	1	800		
PORTSMOUTH				
Total nonresidential structures.....	48	\$925,986	Public buildings—Continued.	
Churches.....	2	24,000	Brick.....	2 1 \$112,280
Brick.....	1	19,000	Metal.....	2 1 165,630
Brick veneer.....	1	5,000	Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	2 1 337,167
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Concrete.....	1	1,500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	27	3,415	Frame.....	3 700
Frame.....	11	1,000	Brick.....	1 350
Brick.....	2	950	Metal.....	1 250
Metal.....	14	1,465	Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 100
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	17,850	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
Brick.....	1	6,000	Frame.....	3 700
Concrete.....	2	11,850	Brick.....	1 350
Frame.....	1	7,350	Metal.....	3 350
Brick.....	1	4,500	Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
Public buildings—city, county State, and Federal.....	5	870,071	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
Frame.....	2	254,994	Frame.....	3 700
Brick.....	2	147,224	Brick.....	3 7,250
Metal.....	2	107,770	Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 5,000
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	1 350
			Metal.....	3 350
			Reinforced concrete: Cement facing.....	1 200
			Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	6 1,050
			Frame.....	3 700
			Brick.....	

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

## VIRGINIA—Continued

## RICHMOND

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.	391	\$5, 172, 035	Gasoline and service, etc.—Con.	5	\$20, 500
Amusement and recreation places.....	5	5, 700	Concrete.....	1	6, 000
Frame.....	1	1, 000	".....	1	4, 000
Brick.....	1	2, 400	".....	1	4, 000
Not reported.....	3	2, 300	".....	1	3, 500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other work-shops.....	1	800	".....	1	3, 000
Brick.....	2	1, 500	Institutions: Structural steel: stone facing.....	1	1, 889, 489
Concrete.....	8	133, 750	Public works and utilities.....	11	881, 757
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	4	63, 500	Brick.....	3	9, 000
Not reported.....	1	40, 000	Concrete.....	1	6, 000
Metal.....	1	17, 000	".....	1	2, 000
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	4, 000	".....	1	1, 000
Not reported.....	1	2, 500	Concrete.....	5	525, 757
Garages, public.....	1	7, 750	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	2	433, 900
Brick.....	1	2, 500	".....	1	67, 939
Concrete.....	1	53, 000	".....	1	22, 918
Metal.....	1	7, 000	".....	1	1, 000
Not reported.....	7	22, 850	Metal.....	1	7, 000
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	5	17, 350	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	2	340, 000
Not reported.....	1	10, 200	".....	1	190, 000
Concrete.....	1	2, 750	".....	1	150, 000
Metal.....	1	2, 000	Schools.....	2	1, 657, 357
Not reported.....	1	1, 400	Brick.....	1	212, 699
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	1, 000	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	1, 444, 658
Not reported.....	2	5, 500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	159	14, 613
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	1	3, 500	Frame.....	26	873
Brick.....	1	2, 000	Brick.....	2	339
Concrete.....	122	23, 620	Concrete.....	5	2, 910
Metal.....	16	5, 883	Metal.....	116	9, 071
Not reported.....	1	350	Not reported.....	10	920
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	300	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	54	459, 049
Not reported.....	5	1, 445	Frame.....	8	107, 600
Gasoline and service stations.....	98	15, 542	".....	2	36, 000
Brick.....	1	100	".....	2	31, 600
Concrete.....	1	3, 500	".....	4	40, 000
Metal.....	1	3, 500	Brick.....	29	245, 954
Not reported.....	1	3, 500	".....	1	24, 900
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	3, 400	".....	1	18, 376
Not reported.....	1	3, 000	".....	1	18, 000
Concrete.....	1	3, 000	".....	1	15, 500
Metal.....	1	2, 800	".....	1	15, 280
Not reported.....	1	2, 000	".....	1	15, 250
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	2	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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

VIRGINIA—Continued  
RICHMOND—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and others, etc.—Con. Brick—Continued.	1	\$14,900	Stores and others, etc.—Con.. Brick and stone.....	3	\$5,000
	1	13,000			
	1	13,000	Concrete.....	3	4,400
	1	11,275			
	1	8,400		1	3,000
	1	8,000		1	900
	1	8,000		1	500
	1	7,000	Metal.....	10	93,695
	1	6,500			
	1	6,500		1	20,000
	1	6,000		1	16,000
	1	6,000		1	12,000
	1	5,500		2	20,000
	1	5,000		1	8,000
	1	4,000		1	8,000
	1	3,000		1	7,000
	1	2,000		1	2,000
	1	1,500		1	695
	1	1,473	Glass.....	1	2,400
	2	2,000			
	1	600			

## ROANOKE

Total nonresidential structures.....	182	\$272,852	Gasoline and service stations.....	5	\$23,875
Amusement and recreation places.....	3	14,000	Brick.....	4	22,225
Brick.....	1	7,000		1	6,575
Concrete.....	1	1,500		1	6,250
Metal.....	1	5,500		1	5,400
Churches: Brick.....	1	12,000	Concrete.....	1	1,650
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	4	40,250	Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1	9,000
Brick.....	1	35,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	27	4,272
Concrete.....	1	3,000	Frame.....	11	1,277
Metal.....	2	2,250	Brick and stucco.....	1	400
	1	1,250	Concrete.....	2	525
	1	1,000	Metal.....	8	1,785
Garages, public.....	6	48,407	Not reported.....	5	285
Brick.....	4	41,807	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	14	101,051
	1	31,237	Brick.....	7	86,175
	1	5,000		1	35,000
	1	4,570		1	17,500
	1	1,000		1	15,000
Concrete.....	2	6,600		1	7,500
	1	4,800		1	6,175
	1	1,800		1	3,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	121	19,997		1	1,500
Frame.....	39	3,462	Metal.....	6	12,876
Brick.....	47	13,210		1	4,800
Stone.....	1	125		1	3,000
Brick and stucco.....	1	250		1	2,800
Concrete.....	24	2,180		1	1,200
Not reported.....	9	770		1	555
				1	521
			Not reported.....	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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

WEST VIRGINIA  
CHARLESTON

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	215	\$1,251,099	Gasoline and service, etc.—Con. Concrete.....	1	\$6,500
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	1	35,000	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	4	112,000
Churches.....	2	3,500		1	43,000
Frame.....	1	2,000		1	23,000
Brick veneer.....	1	1,500		1	23,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other work- shops: Brick.....	5	49,100	Public works and utilities.....	2	204,624
	1	15,800	Stone.....	1	1,000
	1	14,000	Structural steel and con- crete.....	1	203,624
	1	12,000	Schools: Brick.....	3	710,900
	1	6,000		1	586,522
	1	1,300		1	70,439
Garages, public.....	3	12,200		1	53,939
Brick.....	2	9,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	24	10,550
	1	5,600	Frame.....	15	2,675
	1	4,000	Brick.....	1	500
Concrete.....	1	3,200	Concrete.....	5	2,025
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	161	39,975	Metal.....	2	5,150
Frame.....	95	21,330	Glass.....	1	200
Brick.....	11	5,850	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	7	59,750
Stone.....	2	1,000	Frame.....	2	1,750
Stucco.....	3	1,700		1	1,000
Brick and frame.....	1	150		1	750
Concrete.....	38	10,465	Brick.....	2	53,000
Metal.....	11	1,380		1	50,000
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	13,500		1	3,000
Stucco.....	2	7,000	Brick veneer.....	1	1,000
	1	3,500	Concrete.....	1	3,000
	1	3,500	Glass.....	1	1,000

## CLARKSBURG

Total nonresidential structures.....	47	\$253,928	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	5	\$435
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	2,500	Frame.....	4	395
Garages, private, when sepa- rate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	29	7,488		1	250
Frame.....	18	4,063		1	100
Brick.....	1	100		1	25
Stone.....	1	350		1	20
Concrete.....	5	1,325	Not reported.....	1	40
Tile.....	2	550	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	6	39,750
Not reported.....	2	1,100	Frame.....	1	750
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	3,700	Brick.....	1	24,000
Frame.....	1	2,000	Concrete.....	3	14,000
Concrete.....	1	700		1	6,000
Tile.....	1	1,000		1	5,000
Office buildings, including banks: Brick and stone.....	1	200,000		1	3,000
			Metal.....	1	1,000
			All other nonresidential struc- tures: Retaining walls.....	2	55
			Stone.....	1	30
			Concrete.....	1	25

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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued.

## WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

## HUNTINGTON

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures.....	190	\$774, 254	Public works and utilities: Concrete.....	7	\$418, 700
Amusement and recreation places: Metal.....	1	2, 000	.....	1	96, 700
Churches: Brick veneer.....	1	3, 000	.....	1	64, 500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Concrete.....	1	17, 000	.....	1	58, 500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	129	21, 441	.....	1	55, 000
Frame.....	78	7, 179	.....	1	53, 000
Brick.....	28	8, 970	.....	1	46, 000
Brick and stone.....	2	480	.....	1	45, 000
Concrete.....	17	4, 037	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	26	9, 091
Metal.....	1	200	Frame.....	21	3, 616
Tile.....	1	400	Brick.....	1	3, 000
Not reported.....	2	175	Concrete.....	2	2, 330
Gasoline and service stations.....	8	29, 000	Metal.....	1	120
Brick.....	1	2, 000	Not reported.....	1	25
Stucco.....	2	10, 000	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	50
.....	1	6, 000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	15	93, 250
.....	1	4, 000	Frame.....	3	3, 000
Concrete.....	4	16, 500	.....	1	2, 000
.....	1	5, 500	.....	1	500
.....	1	5, 000	Brick.....	8	78, 750
.....	1	5, 000	.....	1	40, 000
.....	1	1, 000	.....	1	12, 000
Not reported.....	1	500	.....	1	7, 600
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	180, 722	.....	1	7, 000
			.....	1	6, 000
			.....	1	4, 150
			.....	1	1, 000
			.....	1	1, 000
			Brick and frame.....	1	6, 500
			Glass.....	1	1, 000
			Title.....	1	3, 000
			Not reported.....	1	1, 000

## PARKERSBURG

Total nonresidential structures.....	54	\$376, 290	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	7	\$2, 062
Amusement and recreation places: Brick.....	2	30, 950	Frame.....	2	550
.....	1	30, 000	.....	1	300
.....	1	950	.....	1	250
Garages, public.....	2	4, 000	Brick.....	1	500
Frame.....	1	1, 000	Concrete.....	2	512
Concrete.....	1	3, 000	.....	1	300
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	31	11, 145	.....	1	212
Frame.....	17	3, 945	Not reported.....	2	500
Brick.....	1	1, 500	.....	1	300
Concrete.....	12	5, 400	.....	1	200
Metal.....	1	300	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	250
Gasoline and service stations: Brick.....	1	12, 000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	6	171, 575
Institutions: Brick.....	1	94, 428	Brick.....	4	168, 800
Office buildings, including banks: Brick.....	1	16, 000	.....	1	125, 000
Public works and utilities.....	2	33, 880	.....	1	35, 000
Brick.....	1	32, 300	.....	1	7, 500
Concrete.....	1	1, 580	.....	1	1, 300
			Concrete.....	2	2, 775
			.....	1	1, 875
			.....	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 South Atlantic cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued.

## WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

## WHEELING

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	44	\$157,440	Office buildings, including banks: Brick and stone	1	\$10,000
Amusement and recreation places: Brick	1	26,000	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick	2	34,635
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick	2	25,000		1	17,345
	1	20,000		1	17,290
Garages, public: Tile	1	2,600	Stores and other mercantile buildings	7	37,800
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup>	27	13,405	Frame	1	4,000
Frame	9	2,725	Brick	4	27,000
Brick	2	1,200		1	18,000
Brick and stone	1	5,500		1	4,500
Tile	15	3,980		1	3,000
Gasoline and service stations	3	8,000		1	1,500
Brick	1	3,000	Metal	1	800
Concrete	1	1,000	Tile	1	6,000
Tile	1	4,000			

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

<sup>2</sup> Federal construction.

<sup>3</sup> Individual valuations not available.

<sup>4</sup> Federal construction, individual valuations not available.

<sup>5</sup> Type of material not reported.

<sup>6</sup> Type of material and individual valuations not available.

<sup>7</sup> Waterworks and disposal plant buildings sponsored by the City of Greenville, N. C., located outside the corporate limits of the city.

