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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 VIII

Mountain Division Cities

+

Prepared by the

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND  
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

HERMAN B. BYER, Chief



*Bulletin No. 689*

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1942

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

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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., April 8, 1941.*

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighth of a series of nine reports on residential and nonresidential construction and demolition. This report covers cities in the Mountain Division 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, Mountain Division Cities, 1939<sup>1</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 entitled *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 Mountain Division cities for the year 1939 is one of a series for each of the nine geographic divisions of the United States. The years 1929 to 1935 and 1936 to 1938 are covered in earlier bulletins.<sup>2</sup>

The Mountain States constitute one of the most rapidly growing regions in the United States. Each of the 10 cities<sup>3</sup> in this division with a population of 25,000 or more, excepting Butte, Mont., showed a substantial increase in population during the 1930-40 decade. Phoenix, Ariz., increased 36 percent and Albuquerque, N. Mex., 33 percent. An increasing demand for housing and nonresidential facilities accompanied this growth in population. Both types of construction in the 10 cities showed considerable gains in 1939 compared with 1938. The total of 4,103 new privately financed

<sup>1</sup> Analysis and presentation by Lynn K. Finnegan. Planning and supervision of tabulation of data by Henry F. Haase, assistant director of the Survey.

<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 Mountain Division had 10 cities with a population of 25,000 or more.

family-dwelling units authorized in these cities in 1939 was nearly three-fifths higher than in 1938. Moreover, in Great Falls, Mont., a Federal housing project was authorized which provided single-family attached homes for 156 families, and in Denver 10 homes were provided to house officers and their families at Lowry Air Field. On the basis of permit valuations, an increase of more than two-thirds was shown for nonresidential construction.

Permits issued in 1939 for new privately financed residential buildings indicated that the single-family house was the predominant type of structure in the 10 cities. About one-half of the new units were authorized in brick buildings, although frame and stucco were used extensively in several of the cities. A large part of the residential construction—nine-tenths of the units provided—reported valuations of less than \$5,000 per unit. The 5-room unit was the most popular size dwelling in the Mountain Division cities.

More than 7 out of every 10 of the dwelling units in the 8 cities for which demolition data were available in 1939 were single-family houses.

Permit valuations reported were higher for public buildings than for any other type of nonresidential structure and accounted for three-tenths of the total. Schools and stores and other mercantile buildings each represented about one-fifth of the dollar volume 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 the report. The data concerning Federal and State buildings are collected by the Bureau from the various Federal and State agencies which have the power to award contracts for building construction.

## Residential Construction

### Units Added, Converted, and Demolished

Building permits issued in the 10 cities in the Mountain Division indicate that substantially more family-dwelling units were provided in new buildings in 1939 than in 1938. In table 1, data for 1939 regarding the number of family-dwelling units provided in new buildings, units resulting from additions and alterations to existing structures, and units demolished in these cities are compared with similar data for 1938.

Permits were issued for 4,103 new units in privately financed residential buildings in 1939 as compared with 2,630 in 1938, a 56-percent increase. Much of this increase was accounted for by the Colorado cities, where 1,780 new units were authorized in 1939 and 1,019 in 1938. All of the cities, however, showed increases.

Denver, the largest city covered by this report, had the highest number of new units in 1939 (1,561); Salt Lake City, Utah, second in size among these communities, reported 829 new units; Phoenix, Ariz., and Albuquerque, N. Mex., were next from standpoint of new dwelling units with 511 and 434, respectively, but their populations were considerably smaller. Thus, on the basis of number of persons, a relatively larger number of accommodations were provided in these 2 cities in 1939 than in the larger communities.

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

State and city	Family-dwelling units										Population, United States census	
	New dwellings				Additions and alterations				Demolitions		1930	Per cent- age change 1930-40
	Private		Federal		Increase		Decrease		1939	1938		
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938			1939	1938
Total.....	4, 103	2, 630	166	20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	727, 281	+11. 3
Arizona.....	751	514	-----	-----	51	12	6	1	25	11	80, 624	+26. 8
Phoenix.....	511	362	-----	-----	31	3	6	1	9	3	48, 118	+35. 9
Tucson.....	240	152	-----	-----	20	9	-----	-----	16	8	32, 506	+13. 3
Colorado.....	1, 780	1, 019	10	20	255	217	-----	-----	135	(1)	371, 194	+10. 8
Colorado Springs.....	94	83	-----	-----	12	27	-----	-----	7	(2)	33, 237	+10. 7
Denver.....	1, 561	855	10	20	229	185	-----	-----	104	166	287, 861	+12. 0
Pueblo.....	125	81	-----	-----	14	5	-----	-----	24	17	50, 096	+4. 1
Montana.....	94	60	156	-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	68, 354	-2. 0
Butte.....	16	11	-----	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	39, 532	-6. 2
Great Falls.....	78	49	156	-----	5	5	-----	-----	4	5	28, 822	+3. 8
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	434	263	-----	-----	11	19	-----	-----	9	16	26, 570	+33. 4
Utah.....	1, 044	774	-----	-----	193	251	6	2	(1)	(1)	180, 539	+7. 2
Ogden.....	215	139	-----	-----	24	5	-----	-----	(3)	(3)	40, 272	+8. 5
Salt Lake City.....	829	635	-----	-----	169	246	6	2	8	17	140, 267	+6. 9

<sup>1</sup> Information not complete.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

<sup>3</sup> Demolition permits not required.

<sup>4</sup> The site of the Federal housing project was vacant land; therefore, no demolitions were necessary.

Additions and alterations to existing structures in 9 of the cities (such data were not available for Butte, Mont.) resulted in 503 additional units in 1939 as compared with 501 in 1938. Colorado communities accounted for one-half of these converted units.

As demolition permits are not required in Butte, Mont., and Ogden, Utah, it is impossible to ascertain the net increase of housing facilities in the Mountain Division cities. Data for the remaining 8 cities, however, indicate the razing of residential structures containing 182 family-dwelling units.

## Privately Financed Residential Construction

## Type of Structure

Of the 4,103 new privately financed family-dwelling units provided in 1939 in the 10 cities, 89 percent were single-family houses—77 percent detached, 8 percent semidetached, and 4 percent attached. The only other type of structure of any importance was the 5-or-more-family apartment house, containing 8 percent of all the new units. This distribution is similar to that for 1938, although more single-family attached houses were authorized in 1939 than in the previous year. Table 2 shows the distribution of units for which permits were issued in 1939 in the various types of structures, by city.

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

State and city	Type of structure									
	Total	1-family			2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family, and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	5-or-more-family, without commercial unit	
		De-tached	At-tached	Semi-de-tached					Build-ings	Units
Total.....	4, 103	3, 184	152	322	30	12	30	48	21	325
Arizona.....	751	657	13	54	-----	1	-----	16	2	10
Phoenix.....	511	458	4	22	-----	1	-----	16	2	10
Tucson.....	240	199	9	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	1, 780	1, 213	108	166	18	5	12	8	11	250
Colorado Springs.....	94	89	-----	2	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
Denver.....	1, 561	999	108	164	18	5	9	8	11	250
Pueblo.....	125	125	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	94	87	-----	6	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Butte.....	16	14	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Great Falls.....	78	73	-----	4	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	434	328	-----	46	-----	3	9	8	5	40
Utah.....	1, 044	899	31	50	12	2	9	16	3	25
Ogden.....	215	180	17	4	2	2	3	-----	1	7
Salt Lake City.....	829	719	14	46	10	-----	6	16	2	18

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

The single-family detached house was the favorite type of structure in all of the cities. All of the new units in Pueblo, Colo., were of that type, and at least nine-tenths of the new accommodations in Phoenix, Ariz.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; and Great Falls, Mont. Relatively fewer single-family detached houses were reported in Denver, Colo. (less than two-thirds of the city's total), and Albuquerque, N. Mex. (three-fourths of the city's total). In Denver, 16 percent of the units were in apartment houses of the 5-or-more-family type, 11 percent in

1-family semidetached structures, and 7 percent in single-family attached buildings. Semidetached structures and 5-or-more-family apartment houses each accounted for about one-tenth of the units in Albuquerque.

#### Exterior Construction Material

Table 3 indicates that brick, frame, and stucco were the favored types of exterior construction material for the new buildings for which permits were issued in the Mountain Division cities during 1939. Nearly one-half of the new privately financed dwelling units were in brick buildings, more than one-fourth in structures surfaced with frame, and about one-sixth in stucco dwellings.

TABLE 3.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in Mountain Division 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	Stucco	Other materials	Not reported	Frame	Brick	Stucco	Other materials	Frame	Brick	Stucco	Other materials	Not reported	
Total.....	1,057	1,709	651	224	17	8	31	1	2	8	306	52	25	12	
Arizona.....	59	368	211	84	2	1	1	1	4	9	4	4	9	1	
Phoenix.....	59	242	122	61	2	1	1	1	4	9	4	4	9	1	
Tucson.....		126	89	23											
Colorado.....	332	998	127	27	3	22	1	1	267	3					
Colorado Springs.....	18	2	69	2							3				
Denver.....	266	984	4	14	3	22	1	1	267						
Pueblo.....	48	12	54	11											
Montana.....	81	3	1	5	3			1							
Butte.....	13		1		2										
Great Falls.....	68	3		5	1			1							
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	5	26	309	25	9	2	1				42	3	12		
Utah.....	580	314	3	83		8	6		4	30	3	13			
Ogden.....	120	50	2	29		2	2				3	7			
Salt Lake City.....	460	264	1	54		6	4		4	30		6			

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

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

The use of brick for structures containing 1,273 of the 1,561 units authorized in Denver, Colo., was largely responsible for the high percentage of units in buildings constructed of this material. Brick was also used for approximately one-half of the new accommodations in the Arizona municipalities. Frame predominated as surface material for new residential construction in Montana and Utah cities,

where 86 percent and 57 percent, respectively, of the new units authorized were of such construction. Stucco also was utilized extensively in several communities. For example, in Albuquerque, N. Mex., it was specified for buildings containing 81 percent of the new accommodations. This material was used widely in two of the Colorado cities also; units in stucco buildings comprised 77 percent of the city's total in Colorado Springs and in Pueblo, 43 percent.

Concrete and adobe were the only other materials which accounted for more than 1 percent of the total.

#### Permit Valuations

Nine-tenths of all the new privately financed dwelling units for which permits were issued in 1939 in the 10 Mountain Division cities had permit valuations of less than \$5,000 per unit. Forty-six percent of all the units were concentrated within the relatively narrow limits of \$2,500 to \$4,000. The accompanying chart indicates, however, that while units reported for the 2 cities (Denver and Salt Lake City) with populations of over 100,000 each were distributed among the various cost groups in a similar manner to those in the smaller cities (25,000 to 100,000 population) their valuations averaged slightly higher. For example, in the smaller cities 36 percent of the units were valued at less than \$2,500, while in the larger population group only 26 percent were valued at less than \$2,500. The valuation most frequently stated on permits granted in the smaller cities was between \$3,000 and \$3,500, while the valuation reported most often in the larger cities was between \$3,500 and \$4,000. Twelve percent of the units in the larger cities were to cost \$5,000 and over as compared with 8 percent in the other group. Less than 1 percent of all the units were to cost \$10,000 and more. All of the units in buildings housing 3 or more families had valuations less than \$4,000 per unit.

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

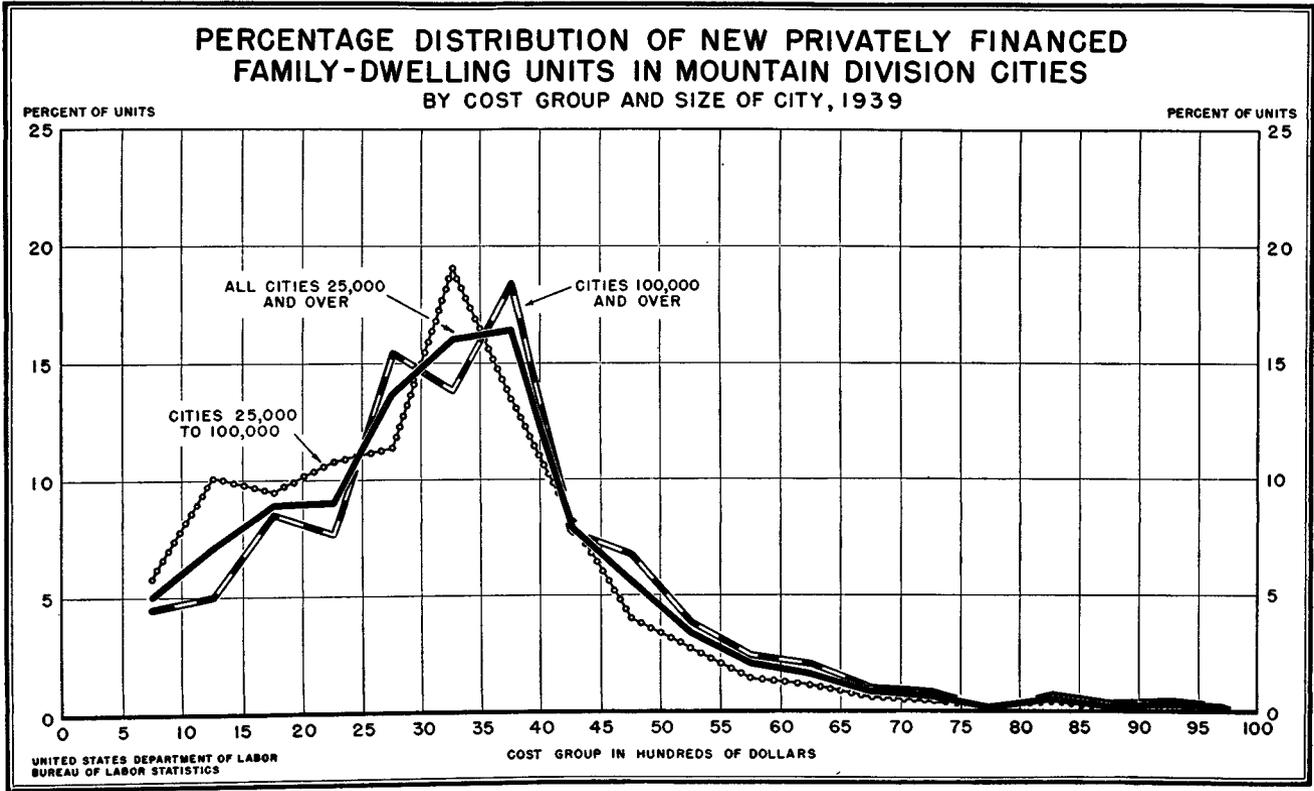


TABLE 4.—Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 10 Mountain Division cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939<sup>1</sup>

## 2 CITIES OF 100,000 AND OVER

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	All types	Type of structure								
		1-family			2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family, and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	5-or-more-family, without commercial unit	
		Detached	Attached	Semi-detached					Buildings	Units
Total .....	2,390	1,718	122	210	28	5	15	24	13	268
\$25,000 and over .....										
\$22,500-\$24,999 .....										
\$20,000-\$22,499 .....										
\$17,500-\$19,999 .....	1	1								
\$15,000-\$17,499 .....										
\$12,500-\$14,999 .....	1	1								
\$10,000-\$12,499 .....	13	13								
\$9,500-\$9,999 .....	4	4								
\$9,000-\$9,499 .....	9	9								
\$8,500-\$8,999 .....	6	6								
\$8,000-\$8,499 .....	16	16								
\$7,500-\$7,999 .....	3	3								
\$7,000-\$7,499 .....	19	19								
\$6,500-\$6,999 .....	23	22				1				
\$6,000-\$6,499 .....	48	47				1				
\$5,500-\$5,999 .....	57	55			2					
\$5,000-\$5,499 .....	92	90			2					
\$4,500-\$4,999 .....	161	159		2						
\$4,000-\$4,499 .....	184	174	2	6	2					
\$3,500-\$3,999 .....	441	402	4	26	6		3			
\$3,000-\$3,499 .....	331	235	14	66	2		6	8		
\$2,500-\$2,999 .....	367	269	9	58			3		1	28
\$2,000-\$2,499 .....	184	75	18	32	4	2	3	8	3	45
\$1,500-\$1,999 .....	204	43	52	12		1	3	8	5	85
\$1,000-\$1,499 .....	119	48	23	8	8				2	32
\$500-\$999 .....	107	27			2				2	78

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

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	All types	Type of structure								
		Detached	Attached	Semi-detached	2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family, and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	Buildings	Units
Total .....	1,713	1,466	30	112	2	7	15	24	8	57
\$25,000 and over .....										
\$22,500-\$24,999 .....										
\$20,000-\$22,499 .....										
\$17,500-\$19,999 .....	1	1								
\$15,000-\$17,499 .....										
\$12,500-\$14,999 .....										
\$10,000-\$12,499 .....	6	6								
\$9,500-\$9,999 .....	4	4								
\$9,000-\$9,499 .....	2	2								
\$8,500-\$8,999 .....	1	1								
\$8,000-\$8,499 .....	6	6								
\$7,500-\$7,999 .....	3	3								
\$7,000-\$7,499 .....	7	7								
\$6,500-\$6,999 .....	11	11								
\$6,000-\$6,499 .....	19	19								
\$5,500-\$5,999 .....	24	23				1				
\$5,000-\$5,499 .....	47	46				1				
\$4,500-\$4,999 .....	69	69								
\$4,000-\$4,499 .....	141	139				2				
\$3,500-\$3,999 .....	231	227		4						
\$3,000-\$3,499 .....	327	307		8	2	3	3	4		
\$2,500-\$2,999 .....	195	183		12						
\$2,000-\$2,499 .....	185	125	11	24			3	8	2	14
\$1,500-\$1,999 .....	162	88	15	46			3	4	1	6
\$1,000-\$1,499 .....	173	125		8			3	3	5	37
\$500-\$999 .....	99	74	4	10			3	8		

<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 10 Mountain Division cities for single-family dwellings. One-half of the 3,658 new 1-family houses in these communities were to cost from \$2,500 to \$4,000. More than two-thirds of the single-family houses in Albuquerque, N. Mex., appeared within these limits. At the other extreme, none of the 16 dwellings in Butte, Mont., were in this group; 5 of the houses had valuations from \$4,500 to \$7,500, and the remaining units were valued at less than \$2,500.

TABLE 5.—Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings for which building permits were issued in Mountain Division cities, by permit valuation, 1939<sup>1</sup>

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Total	Arizona		Colorado			Montana		New Mexico	Utah	
		Phoenix	Tucson	Colorado Springs	Denver	Pueblo	Butte	Great Falls	Albuquerque	Ogden	Salt Lake City
Total.....	3,658	484	240	91	1,271	125	16	77	374	201	779
\$25,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	19	2	1	.....	12	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	8	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	11	1	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	7	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	22	1	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	26	2	1	.....	15	.....	1	1	2	.....	4
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	33	6	2	1	16	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	66	12	3	.....	27	.....	.....	1	3	.....	20
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	78	14	3	.....	38	.....	.....	2	4	.....	17
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	136	15	7	3	47	.....	3	2	2	14	43
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	230	38	3	8	104	2	1	7	8	2	57
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	321	49	13	14	78	5	.....	6	22	30	104
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	663	96	36	15	285	3	.....	6	64	11	147
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	630	115	21	17	182	8	.....	7	103	44	133
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	531	38	8	13	213	30	.....	12	82	12	123
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	285	23	25	8	77	28	4	10	30	32	48
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	256	18	47	7	76	33	3	.....	29	12	31
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	212	28	49	2	54	6	.....	12	8	28	25
\$500-\$999.....	115	25	16	3	15	8	4	9	10	13	12

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

### Rooms Per Dwelling Unit

Information concerning the number of rooms per dwelling unit was available for 3,904 of the 4,103 units in the 10 cities included in this report. Table 6 indicates that the 5-room unit was the favored size dwelling. Forty-five percent of the 3,904 units had 5 rooms; 23 percent contained 4 rooms; and 12 percent were 3-room units. Five rooms were most common in single-family detached and semidetached houses; and 3 rooms in 1-family attached structures, 4-family dwellings, and apartment buildings housing 5 or more families.

In the 2 larger cities 47 percent of the 2,331 units for which room data were available had 5 rooms, as compared with 43 percent of the 1,573 units in the 8 smaller cities. However, a slightly larger proportion of the dwelling units authorized in small than in large cities contained 6 or more rooms.

TABLE 6.—Number of units with specified number of rooms in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 10 Mountain Division cities, by type of structure, 1939

Type of structure	Total <sup>1</sup>	Number of family-dwelling units with specified number of rooms										
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
<b>10 MOUNTAIN DIVISION CITIES</b>												
All types.....	4,103	3,904	11	183	487	899	1,763	423	103	24	10	1
1-family, detached.....	3,184	3,130	5	85	188	691	1,614	415	99	24	8	1
1-family, attached.....	152	152	-----	6	80	59	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1-family, semidetached.....	322	296	-----	15	84	81	110	2	2	-----	2	-----
2-family, 2-decker.....	30	30	-----	9	5	4	7	3	2	-----	-----	-----
1- and 2-family, and commercial unit.....	12	9	-----	-----	3	-----	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
3-family, 3-decker.....	30	18	-----	2	8	3	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
4-family.....	48	36	-----	10	11	9	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	325	233	6	56	108	52	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>2 CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION</b>												
All types.....	2,390	2,331	6	85	261	601	1,084	205	63	18	8	-----
1-family, detached.....	1,718	1,710	-----	21	55	407	946	198	59	18	6	-----
1-family, attached.....	122	122	-----	-----	59	56	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1-family, semidetached.....	210	208	-----	2	26	71	103	2	2	-----	2	-----
2-family, 2-decker.....	28	28	-----	9	5	4	5	3	2	-----	-----	-----
1- and 2-family, and commercial unit.....	5	5	-----	-----	2	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
3-family, 3-decker.....	15	15	-----	2	5	3	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
4-family.....	24	20	-----	-----	6	8	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	268	223	6	51	103	52	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>8 CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION</b>												
All types.....	1,713	1,573	5	98	226	298	679	218	40	6	2	1
1-family, detached.....	1,466	1,420	5	64	133	284	668	217	40	6	2	1
1-family, attached.....	30	30	-----	6	21	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1-family, semidetached.....	112	88	-----	13	58	10	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2-family, 2-decker.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1- and 2-family, and commercial unit.....	7	4	-----	-----	1	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
3-family, 3-decker.....	15	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4-family.....	24	16	-----	10	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5-or-more-family, without commercial unit.....	57	10	-----	5	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes units for which number of rooms was not reported.

<sup>2</sup> 12-room unit.

Table 7 shows data on the number of rooms in 3,578 of the 3,658 single-family dwellings in the 10 cities. Approximately one-half of these dwellings had 5 rooms and nearly one-fourth had 4 rooms. The 5-room unit predominated in single-family houses in 6 of the cities. In Tucson, Ariz., units of 3 and 5 rooms, which were equal in number,

were most common, and in the Montana cities and in Ogden, Utah, 4 rooms were favored.

Phoenix had the greatest proportion of the larger single-family homes; three-tenths of these dwellings had six or seven rooms. Seventeen percent of the single-family houses in Pueblo, Colo., and Albuquerque, N. Mex., and 15 percent in Denver, Colo., had six or more rooms.

**TABLE 7.**—*Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space, with specified number of rooms, for which building permits were issued in 10 Mountain Division cities, 1939*

State and city	Total <sup>1</sup>	Number of family-dwelling units with specified number of rooms										
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
Total.....	3,658	3,578	5	106	352	831	1,731	417	101	24	10	1
Arizona.....	724	714	1	56	127	77	295	133	24	.....	.....	1
Phoenix.....	484	474	.....	12	52	51	220	117	22	.....	.....	.....
Tucson.....	240	240	1	44	75	26	75	16	2	.....	.....	2
Colorado.....	1,487	1,477	.....	20	115	357	760	148	56	15	6	.....
Colorado Springs.....	91	91	.....	3	3	22	50	9	3	.....	1	.....
Denver.....	1,271	1,261	.....	17	108	296	649	128	47	12	4	.....
Pueblo.....	125	125	.....	.....	4	39	61	11	6	3	1	.....
Montana.....	93	84	1	4	13	37	24	3	1	1	.....	.....
Butte.....	16	15	.....	2	.....	7	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Great Falls.....	77	69	1	.....	13	30	19	3	.....	1	.....	.....
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	374	325	.....	11	30	47	181	50	4	2	.....	.....
Utah.....	980	978	3	15	67	313	471	83	16	6	4	.....
Ogden.....	201	199	3	9	35	75	64	11	2	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City.....	779	779	.....	6	32	238	407	72	14	6	4	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes units for which number of rooms was not reported.

<sup>2</sup> 12-room unit.

### Demolitions

Demolition data for the 10 cities were not complete for 1939 as such permits are not required in Butte, Mont., and Ogden, Utah. Information was available, however, concerning demolitions in the other cities, where permits were issued for the razing of 182 family-dwelling units.

According to the permits issued, the 25 units demolished in the Arizona cities, the 5 in Great Falls, Mont., and the 9 in Albuquerque, N. Mex., were all single-family houses. This type of dwelling unit represented nearly two-thirds of the 135 units demolished in the Colorado cities and 4 of the 8 accommodations to be razed in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Information concerning residential demolitions is shown in table 8.

TABLE 8.—Number of family-dwelling units in structures for which demolition permits were issued in 8 Mountain Division 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 com- mercial unit	4-family	3- and 4-family, and com- mercial unit	5-or- more- family, with- out com- mercial unit
		De- tached	Semi- de- tached					
Arizona.....	25	21	4					
Phoenix.....	9	9						
Tucson.....	16	12	4					
Colorado.....	135	72	16	6	3	16	4	18
Colorado Springs.....	7	7						
Denver.....	104	49	16	6	3	8	4	18
Pueblo.....	24	16				8		
Montana: Great Falls.....	5	5						
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	9	9						
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	8	4		4				

<sup>1</sup> Demolition permits were not required in Butte, Mont., and Ogden, Utah.

### Housing Projects Financed from Federal Funds

The United States Housing Authority authorized a low-rent housing project in Great Falls, Mont., in 1939. Plans for the Parkdale development provided housing facilities for 156 families in single-family, attached houses. Of these 156 dwelling units, 62 had 4 rooms; 56 contained 5 rooms; 34 had 6 rooms; and 4 were 7-room units. An administration building containing management offices and social space was also included in the project. All of the buildings were of brick. The site of the new development was vacant land, consequently no demolitions were necessary.

Ten single-family semidetached houses were authorized at Lowry Air Field in Denver, Colo., to house commissioned officers and their families. These dwellings were of frame construction and each contained six rooms.

### Nonhousekeeping Residential Construction

#### Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

Unlike the other types of construction included in this report, nonhousekeeping residential construction was less important in 1939 than in 1938. Valuations in 1939 amounted to \$252,000 as compared with \$489,000 in 1938 (see table 9).

TABLE 9.—Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which building permits were issued in 9 Mountain Division cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938 <sup>1</sup>

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

State and city	Year	Total		Association buildings		Dormitories		Hotels		Lodging houses		Nurses' homes		Summer camps and cottages	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total.....	1939	95	\$252,045	2	\$41,000	1	\$11,500	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$100,000	2	\$19,500	1	\$17,085	89	\$62,960
	1938	67	488,685	1	13,890	1	44,000	1	299,000			1	91,295	63	40,500
Arizona.....	1939	11	67,285	1	25,000					2	19,500	1	17,085	7	5,700
	1938	29	30,100											29	30,100
Phoenix.....	1939	10	42,285							2	19,500	1	17,085	7	5,700
	1938	3	4,700											3	4,700
Tucson.....	1939	1	25,000	1	25,000										
	1938	26	25,400											26	25,400
Colorado.....	1939	32	36,400	1	16,000									31	20,400
	1938	27	97,795								1	91,295		26	6,500
Colorado Springs.....	1939	9	3,900											9	3,900
	1938	20	5,700											20	5,700
Denver.....	1939	23	32,500	1	16,000									22	16,500
	1938	7	92,095									1	91,295	6	800
Montana.....	1939	12	1,860											12	1,860
	1938	2	400											2	400
Butte.....	1938	1	200											1	200
Great Falls.....	1939	12	1,860											12	1,860
	1938	1	200											1	200
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1939	30	123,000					( <sup>2</sup> )	100,000					30	23,000
	1938	5	301,500					1	299,000					4	2,500
Utah.....	1939	10	23,500			1	11,500							9	12,000
	1938	4	58,890	1	13,890	1	44,000							2	1,000
Ogden.....	1939	6	10,000											6	10,000
	1938	2	1,000											2	1,000
Salt Lake City.....	1939	4	13,500			1	11,500							3	2,000
	1938	2	57,890	1	13,890	1	44,000								

<sup>1</sup> No permits for nonhousekeeping residential structures were issued in 1939 or 1938 in Pueblo, Colo.

<sup>2</sup> Additional costs to superstructure for which a permit was issued in 1938.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., stood first in 1939 among municipalities in the Mountain Division with respect to dollar volume, with \$123,000 reported for nonhousekeeping residential construction. Additional expense incurred in building a hotel for which a permit was issued in 1938 accounted for \$100,000 of this valuation. In the other cities covered by this report, valuations for nonhousekeeping residential construction ranged down from \$42,000 in Phoenix, Ariz., to \$2,000 in Great Falls, Mont. No permits for such construction were issued in Butte, Mont., or Pueblo, Colo., during 1939.

#### Demolitions

Demolition of nonhousekeeping residential structures occurred in only one of the eight cities in which such permits are required. Three hotels and one lodging house were to be razed in Denver, Colo.

### Nonresidential Construction

#### Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

The total dollar volume of nonresidential construction in the 10 Mountain Division cities was considerably higher in 1939 than in 1938. In 1939 permits were issued for 3,603 nonresidential structures to cost \$12,814,000, whereas in 1938 they were issued for 2,470 structures, valued at \$7,646,000. Increases were noted for each type of structure except institutions, which showed a slight decrease. (See table 10.)

Among the individual cities the largest gain in valuation was in Denver, where nonresidential construction in 1939 (\$5,438,000) was nearly \$3,000,000 higher than in 1938. Denver also ranked first among the 10 cities from point of dollar volume, accounting for more than two-fifths of the total valuation of nonresidential construction in 1939. Phoenix, Ariz., where valuations amounted to \$2,000,000, and Salt Lake City, Utah, with \$1,789,000, stood in second and third place, respectively; both cities showed large increases over 1938. The only cities where valuations were lower in 1939 than in 1938 were Tucson, Ariz.; Butte, Mont.; and Ogden, Utah.

The most important types of structures in 1939, on the basis of valuations, were public buildings, representing nearly three-tenths of the total, and schools and stores and other mercantile buildings, each accounting for nearly one-fifth of the total of nonresidential construction. These types also showed the greatest increases in dollar volume over 1938.

Seven-tenths of the total valuation of public buildings was reported in Denver, Colo., where such construction amounted to \$2,491,000. Included in this construction were four buildings at Lowry Air Field (containing barracks, hangars, and a central heating plant) totaling \$2,062,000 and a post office valued at \$89,000—all financed from

Federal funds. In addition there were three municipal buildings, financed partially by Public Works Administration funds, with a combined valuation of \$291,000. In Great Falls, Mont., a municipal building (a Public Works Administration project) constituted 58 percent of the city's total. In Salt Lake City, Utah, three public buildings (of Federal construction), an experimental station, a recreation building at the Veterans' Administration Facility, and a post office, represented 28 percent of the city's total.

The valuation of stores and other mercantile buildings amounted to \$2,447,000 for 204 buildings in the 10 cities. More than one-half (\$1,267,000) of this volume was reported in Denver, Colo., but all of the cities reported some construction of this type, with valuations ranging from \$424,000 in Phoenix, Ariz., to \$21,000 in Ogden, Utah. Stores and other mercantile buildings accounted for one-third of the value of nonresidential construction in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Construction of schools was of primary importance in Phoenix, Ariz., and Colorado Springs, Colo. In Phoenix, contracts were awarded for eight high school and junior college buildings to cost \$870,000, or 44 percent of the city's total. Nearly three-fourths of the total valuation for nonresidential construction in Colorado Springs was accounted for by two schools with a combined valuation of \$507,000.

TABLE 10.—Number and permit valuation of nonresidential structures for which building permits were issued in Mountain Division 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	
		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
Total.....	1939	3,603	\$12,813,622	11	\$560,283	14	\$309,240	12	\$188,000	20	\$283,695	2,885	\$662,969	84	\$283,288	6	\$391,976
	1938	2,470	7,646,453	12	197,079	16	297,000	21	172,950	15	128,620	1,815	426,219	71	240,522	7	407,301
Arizona.....	1939	514	2,525,962	5	317,895	7	46,000	1	1,500	5	30,200	385	93,361	16	68,550	2	16,100
	1938	421	1,866,771	5	100,871	4	48,500	5	19,392	1	65,000	327	84,406	15	62,139	1	131,162
Phoenix.....	1939	378	2,000,478	4	3088895	5	34,000	1	1,500	4	22,800	298	66,668	13	57,150	-----	-----
Tucson.....	1938	299	1,270,605	2	8,000	3	39,500	2	2,900	1	65,000	238	53,851	8	41,200	1	131,162
Phoenix.....	1939	136	525,484	1	9,000	2	12,000	-----	-----	1	7,400	87	26,693	3	11,400	2	16,100
Tucson.....	1938	122	596,166	3	92,871	1	9,000	3	16,492	-----	-----	89	30,555	7	20,939	-----	-----
Colorado.....	1939	1,812	6,377,034	1	153,988	1	62,900	7	75,500	6	91,000	1,471	358,895	24	63,000	4	375,876
	1938	1,088	2,816,355	1	20,000	7	117,000	9	65,158	10	31,620	841	202,029	20	49,600	4	97,939
Colorado Springs.....	1939	176	680,669	-----	-----	1	62,900	1	4,700	-----	-----	149	22,504	2	4,400	-----	-----
Denver.....	1938	141	70,580	-----	-----	1	4,500	-----	-----	1	3,200	126	18,375	2	10,500	-----	-----
Denver.....	1939	1,420	5,437,924	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	70,800	6	91,000	1,136	312,746	19	49,100	4	375,876
Pueblo.....	1938	788	2,623,638	1	20,000	5	92,500	7	58,158	9	28,420	579	157,822	17	37,700	4	97,939
Pueblo.....	1939	216	258,441	1	153,988	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	186	23,645	3	9,500	-----	-----
Pueblo.....	1938	159	122,137	-----	-----	1	20,000	2	7,000	-----	-----	136	25,832	1	1,400	-----	-----
Montana.....	1939	125	1,111,421	-----	-----	1	93,000	2	44,000	1	2,500	84	15,369	6	19,499	-----	-----
	1938	111	539,434	2	33,291	1	30,000	-----	-----	1	9,000	75	10,969	5	17,150	-----	-----
Butte.....	1939	33	179,139	-----	-----	1	93,000	2	44,000	-----	-----	24	3,940	3	12,999	-----	-----
Great Falls.....	1938	19	263,725	-----	-----	1	30,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	1,634	1	2,000	-----	-----
Great Falls.....	1939	92	932,282	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2,500	60	11,429	3	6,500	-----	-----
Great Falls.....	1938	92	275,709	2	33,291	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	9,000	65	9,335	4	15,150	-----	-----
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1939	421	849,924	4	87,100	1	11,000	-----	-----	2	7,795	349	67,207	6	26,200	-----	-----
	1938	195	609,953	2	35,317	2	10,500	3	10,100	-----	-----	55	15,311	7	27,700	-----	-----
Utah.....	1939	731	1,949,281	1	1,300	4	96,340	2	67,000	6	152,200	596	128,137	32	106,039	-----	-----
	1938	655	1,813,940	2	7,600	2	91,000	4	78,300	3	23,000	517	113,504	24	83,933	2	178,200
Ogden.....	1939	80	160,740	-----	-----	1	25,000	1	10,000	2	15,000	45	9,767	7	23,200	-----	-----
Salt Lake City.....	1938	71	1,038,454	1	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4,000	37	9,320	5	16,800	1	145,000
Salt Lake City.....	1939	651	1,788,541	1	1,300	3	71,340	1	57,000	4	137,200	551	118,370	25	82,839	-----	-----
Salt Lake City.....	1938	584	775,486	1	6,600	2	91,000	4	78,300	2	19,000	480	104,184	19	67,133	1	33,200

State and city	Year	Office buildings, including banks		Public buildings, city, county, State, and Federal		Public works and utilities		Schools		Sheds, poultry houses, etc.		Stables and barns		Stores and other mercantile buildings		All other non-residential structures	
		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
Total.....	1939	4	\$659,760	16	\$3,609,055	16	\$960,581	20	\$2,382,175	228	\$60,581	3	\$5,200	204	\$2,446,547	80	\$10,272
	1938	1	5,800	17	2,726,767	8	276,276	17	1,584,058	308	55,513	3	2,300	158	1,125,948	1	100
Arizona.....	1939			1	31,000	6	382,489	10	1,020,302	24	6,735			48	510,790	4	1,040
	1938			1	495,866			6	758,145	28	8,290			28	93,000		
Phoenix.....	1939			1	31,000	1	180,000	8	870,307	11	4,325			32	423,833		
	1938			1	495,866			2	353,236	21	6,140			20	73,750		
Tucson.....	1939					5	202,489	2	149,995	13	2,410			16	86,957	4	1,040
	1938							4	404,909	7	2,150			8	19,250		
Colorado.....	1939			9	2,490,548	3	261,899	5	992,206	141	34,818			85	1,410,250	55	6,154
	1938			10	1,376,598	3	194,000	3	83,000	121	19,160	1	1,000	57	559,151	1	100
Colorado Springs.....	1939							2	506,880	17	2,785			4	76,500		
	1938			1	31,500					8	1,280			2	1,225		
Denver.....	1939			9	2,490,548	3	261,899	3	485,326	109	27,825			72	1,267,100	53	5,704
	1938			7	1,286,598	3	194,000	3	83,000	101	16,475	1	1,000	51	550,028		
Pueblo.....	1939									15	4,208			9	66,650	2	450
	1938			2	58,500					12	1,405			4	7,900	1	100
Montana.....	1939			1	544,988	4	281,693	1	50,870	14	3,640	2	200	9	55,662		
	1938			2	53,435	1	9,276	3	317,398	11	1,865			10	57,500		
Butte.....	1939									1	50	1	150	1	25,000		
	1938							2	221,691	3	400			2	8,000		
Great Falls.....	1939			1	544,988	4	281,693	1	50,870	13	3,590	1	50	8	30,662		
	1938			2	53,435	1	9,276	1	95,707	8	1,465			8	49,050		
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1939	2	196,500	1	28,000			2	138,004	11	2,345	1	5,000	21	277,695	21	3,078
	1938	1	5,800	2	106,325			2	265,602	95	9,276			26	124,022		
Utah.....	1939	2	463,260	4	514,519	3	34,500	2	180,793	38	13,043			41	192,150		
	1938			2	694,543	4	73,000	3	159,913	53	16,922	2	1,300	37	292,725		
Ogden.....	1939			1	10,000	3	34,500	1	9,500	10	2,973			9	20,800		
	1938			1	659,596			3	159,913	11	3,825	1	300	10	38,700		
Salt Lake City.....	1939	2	463,260	3	504,519			1	171,293	28	10,070			32	171,350		
	1938			1	34,947	4	73,000			42	13,097	1	1,000	27	254,025		

<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 com-

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

## Demolitions

Although demolition permits are not required in two of the cities covered by this report, such data were available for nonresidential structures in the eight remaining cities, as shown in table 11. Approximately one-third of the units to be demolished in the eight cities were stores and other mercantile buildings.

TABLE 11.—Number of nonresidential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 8 Mountain Division cities, 1939<sup>1</sup>

State and city	All types	Amusement and recreation places	Churches	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	Garages, public	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling	Gasoline and service stations	Institutions
Arizona.....	31			2	1		2	
Phoenix.....	19				1		1	
Tucson.....	12			2			1	
Colorado.....	96	1	1	3	3	22	5	
Colorado Springs.....	16			1		9		
Denver.....	69	1	1	1	3	13	4	
Pueblo.....	11			1			1	
Montana: Great Falls.....	13					2		
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	12							
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	5					3	1	

State and city	Office buildings, including banks	Public buildings, city, county, State, and Federal	Public works and utilities	Schools	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	Stables and barns	Stores and other mercantile buildings	Type of structure not reported
Arizona.....					6		17	3
Phoenix.....					2		14	1
Tucson.....					4		3	2
Colorado.....	2	2			15	5	37	
Colorado Springs.....					2		4	
Denver.....	2	2			7	5	30	
Pueblo.....					6		3	
Montana: Great Falls.....					5	4		2
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....			1	1	1		1	7
Utah: Salt Lake City.....					1			

<sup>1</sup> Demolition permits were not required in Butte, Mont., and Ogden, Utah.

## Appendix

Table A shows detailed information for nonhousekeeping residential and nonresidential construction in the Mountain Division cities. This table indicates the type of material and permit valuation for individual structures in each of the 10 cities.

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

Arizona					
PHOENIX					
Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	10	\$42, 285	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:		
Lodging houses: Stucco.....	2	19, 500	Metal.....	1	\$1, 500
	1	17, 500	Garages, public.....	4	22, 800
	1	2, 000	Brick.....	3	21, 800
Nurses' homes: Stucco.....	1	17, 085		1	16, 000
Summer camps and cottages.....	7	5, 700		1	3, 000
Frame.....	3	2, 100	Concrete.....	1	1, 000
	1	700	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling 1.....	298	66, 668
	1	700	Frame.....	206	45, 037
	1	700	Brick.....	2	583
Concrete.....	4	3, 600	Stucco.....	60	13, 724
	1	1, 800	Frame and stucco.....	3	2, 150
	1	1, 800	Adobe.....	1	360
Total nonresidential structures.....	378	2, 000, 478	Concrete.....	1	350
Amusement and recreation places.....	4	308, 895	Metal.....	8	1, 135
Brick.....	3	240, 031	Not reported.....	17	3, 329
	1	84, 500	Gasoline and service stations.....	13	57, 150
	1	78, 133	Brick.....	3	9, 600
	1	77, 398		1	7, 100
Reinforced concrete, facing not reported.....	1	68, 864		1	1, 500
Churches.....	5	34, 000	Concrete.....	2	7, 800
Frame.....	2	3, 000		1	4, 800
	1	2, 000	Metal.....	8	39, 750
	1	1, 000		1	9, 000
Brick.....	2	21, 000		1	5, 000
	1	11, 000		1	5, 000
	1	10, 000		1	5, 000
Stucco.....	1	10, 000		1	4, 500
				1	4, 000
				1	4, 000
				1	3, 250

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Arizona—Continued

PHOENIX—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: Brick.....	1	\$31,000	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	32	\$423,833
Public works and utilities: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported.....	1	180,000	Frame.....	1	1,250
Schools: Brick.....	8	870,307	Brick.....	26	360,783
	1	295,000		1	139,000
	1	175,530		1	59,583
	1	115,130		1	25,000
	1	88,200		1	20,000
	1	79,383		1	14,000
	1	86,564		1	13,500
	1	30,500		1	11,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	11	4,325		1	9,000
Frame.....	1	100		1	7,000
Brick.....	2	1,300		1	7,000
	1	1,000		1	6,400
	1	300		1	5,500
Stucco.....	2	800		1	5,000
	1	500		1	5,000
	1	300		1	4,500
Concrete.....	3	1,525		1	4,500
	1	1,000		1	3,700
	1	300		1	3,500
	1	225		1	3,000
Metal.....	1	300		1	2,700
Not reported.....	2	300		1	2,700
	1	200		1	2,500
	1	100		1	2,250
				1	2,200
				1	1,250
				1	1,000
			Concrete.....	3	5,000
				1	3,500
				1	1,000
				1	500
			Metal.....	1	800
			Not reported.....	1	56,000

TUCSON

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	1	\$25,000	Garages, private—Continued.		
Association buildings: Stucco.....	1	25,000	Concrete.....	2	\$350
Total nonresidential structures...	136	525,484	Metal.....	19	1,798
Amusement and recreation places:			Tile.....	2	500
Structural steel, facing not reported.....	1	9,000	Not reported.....	2	800
Churches: Stucco.....	2	12,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	3	11,400
	1	9,000	Brick.....	1	1,900
	1	3,000	Metal.....	2	9,500
Garages, public: Brick.....	1	7,400		1	8,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling?	87	26,693		1	1,500
Brick.....	28	10,163	Institutions: Brick.....	2	16,100
Stucco.....	29	11,457		1	8,600
Adobe.....	5	1,625		1	7,500
			Public works and utilities.....	5	202,489
			Brick.....	1	1,490
			Reinforced concrete.....	1	53,999

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 Mountain Division cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Arizona—Continued  
TUSCON—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—Con.			Stores and other mercantile buildings	16	\$86,957
Metal.....	2	\$142,575	Brick.....	12	77,207
	1	71,350		1	19,000
	1	71,225		1	11,500
Not reported.....	1	4,425		1	11,500
Schools: Brick.....	2	149,995		1	6,557
	1	106,000		12	11,500
	1	43,995		1	5,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	13	2,410		1	3,950
Stucco.....	1	125		1	3,000
Adobe.....	3	450		1	2,200
	1	200		1	2,000
	1	150		1	1,000
	1	100	Adobe.....	1	4,000
Concrete.....	1	750	Concrete.....	1	1,750
Metal.....	8	1,085	Metal.....	2	4,000
	1	350		1	2,000
	1	300		1	2,000
	1	140	All other nonresidential structures.....	4	1,040
	1	100	Fences: Frame.....	1	40
	1	60	Retaining walls.....	3	1,000
	1	50	Brick.....	1	370
	1	50	Adobe.....	1	130
	1	35	Not reported.....	1	500

Colorado  
COLORADO SPRINGS

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	9	\$3,900	Gasoline and service stations: Stucco.....	2	\$4,400
Summer camps and cottages.....	9	3,900		1	2,500
Frame.....	12	700		1	1,900
Stucco.....	4	2,300	Schools.....	2	506,880
	1	800	Brick.....	1	486,637
	13	1,500	Stucco.....	1	20,243
Not reported.....	3	900	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	17	2,785
	1	400	Frame.....	9	1,495
	1	400	Stucco.....	1	175
	1	100	Concrete.....	1	175
Total nonresidential structures...	176	680,669	Glass.....	1	350
Churches: Brick.....	1	62,900	Not reported.....	5	590
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries and other workshops <sup>3</sup> .....	1	4,700	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	4	76,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>2</sup> .....	149	22,504	Frame.....	1	500
Frame.....	69	9,325	Brick.....	3	76,000
Brick.....	2	400		1	60,000
Stucco.....	69	10,601		1	15,000
Adobe.....	1	70		1	1,000
Concrete.....	5	1,475			
Not reported.....	3	633			

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 Mountain Division cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## Colorado—Continued

## DENVER

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	23	\$32,500	Gasoline and service stations—Con.		
Association buildings: Brick.....	1	16,000	Metal.....	4	\$7,500
Summer camps and cottages.....	22	16,500	1.....	1	3,000
Brick.....	9	4,500	1.....	2	2,000
1.....	8	4,000	1.....	1	1,500
1.....	1	500	1.....	1	1,000
Concrete.....	13	12,000	Tile.....	1	2,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	1,420	5,437,924	Not reported.....	1	2,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	6	70,800	Institutions.....	4	375,876
Brick.....	5	69,800	Brick.....	3	201,037
1.....	1	28,000	1.....	2	176,037
1.....	1	20,000	1.....	1	25,000
1.....	1	16,000	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	174,839
1.....	1	4,000	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal.....	9	2,490,548
1.....	1	1,800	Frame.....	1	189,350
Metal.....	1	1,000	Brick.....	4	339,843
Garages, public: Brick.....	6	91,000	1.....	1	251,300
1.....	1	50,000	1.....	1	49,225
1.....	1	30,000	1.....	1	26,471
1.....	1	5,000	1.....	1	12,847
1.....	1	3,000	Reinforced concrete: Stone facing.....	1	88,925
1.....	1	2,000	Structural steel:		
1.....	1	1,000	Brick facing.....	2	1,706,830
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling?.....	1,136	312,746	1.....	1	1,216,430
Frame.....	219	36,630	1.....	1	490,400
Brick.....	863	260,211	Concrete and brick facing.....	1	165,600
Stone.....	1	175	Public works and utilities.....	3	261,899
Stucco.....	7	1,225	Brick and stone.....	1	248,799
Brick and stucco.....	2	650	Not reported.....	2	13,100
Concrete.....	19	8,195	1.....	1	11,000
Metal.....	22	4,010	1.....	1	2,100
Tile.....	2	1,250	Schools.....	3	485,326
Not reported.....	1	400	Brick.....	2	213,092
Gasoline and service stations.....	19	49,100	1.....	1	200,092
Brick.....	13	37,600	1.....	1	13,000
1.....	1	6,000	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	272,234
1.....	1	5,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	109	27,825
1.....	1	5,000	Frame.....	40	11,310
1.....	1	4,000	Brick.....	30	7,030
1.....	1	4,000	Stone.....	1	200
1.....	1	3,000	Frame and stucco.....	5	345
1.....	1	3,000	Concrete.....	5	400
1.....	1	1,000	Metal.....	23	5,685
1.....	1	1,000	Not reported.....	5	2,875
1.....	1	600			

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Colorado—Continued

DENVER—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	72	\$1,267,100	Stores, mercantile buildings—Con.		
Frame	3	16,500	Metal	8	\$23,900
Brick	51	1,090,100	1	1	7,000
1	1	12,000	2	12	13,000
1	1	4,000	1	1	1,000
1	1	500	1	1	1,000
1	1	340,000	1	1	700
1	1	90,000	1	1	700
1	1	90,000	1	1	500
1	1	72,000	Not reported	5	130,500
1	1	60,000	1	1	55,000
1	1	60,000	1	1	50,000
1	1	40,000	1	1	20,000
1	1	35,000	1	1	3,500
1	1	20,000	1	1	2,000
1	1	20,000	All other nonresidential structures	53	5,704
1	1	20,000	Fences	45	3,944
1	1	18,000	Frame	13	679
1	1	15,000	1	1	100
1	1	12,000	1	1	100
1	1	12,000	1	1	100
1	1	10,000	1	1	100
1	1	10,000	1	1	62
1	1	10,000	1	1	60
1	1	10,000	1	1	35
1	1	10,000	1	1	30
1	1	10,000	1	1	25
1	1	10,000	1	1	25
1	1	8,000	1	1	15
1	1	7,000	1	1	15
1	1	6,000	1	1	12
1	1	5,000	Brick	1	50
1	1	5,000	Metal	12	1,030
1	1	4,500	1	1	200
1	1	4,000	1	1	160
1	1	4,000	1	1	100
1	1	4,000	1	1	100
1	1	3,600	1	1	100
1	1	3,000	1	1	100
1	1	3,000	1	1	100
1	1	2,000	1	1	75
1	1	2,000	1	1	75
1	1	2,000	1	1	50
1	1	1,500	1	1	25
1	1	1,500	1	1	25
1	1	1,000	1	1	20
1	1	1,000	Not reported	19	2,185
1	1	1,000	1	1	800
1	1	1,000	1	1	450
1	1	500	1	1	200
1	1	500	1	1	100
Concrete	5	6,100	1	1	80
1	1	3,000	1	1	75
1	1	1,000	1	1	70
1	1	800	1	1	50
1	1	700	1	1	50
1	1	600	1	1	50

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## Colorado—Continued

## DENVER—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
All other nonresidential structures—Continued. Fences—Continued. Not reported—Con.	1	\$50	All other nonresidential structures—Continued. Retaining walls—Continued. Stone.....	1	\$80
	1	45	Concrete.....	4	495
	1	30		1	200
	1	25		1	200
	1	20		1	70
	1	15		1	25
	1	15	Not reported.....	2	1,050
	1	10		1	1,000
Retaining walls.....	8	1,760		1	50
Brick.....	1	135			

## PUEBLO

Total nonresidential structures...	216	\$258,441	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	9	\$66,650
Amusement and recreation places:			Brick.....	5	62,000
Brick.....	1	153,988		1	13,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	186	23,645		1	13,000
Frame.....	76	8,170		1	13,000
Brick.....	21	4,820		1	13,000
Stucco.....	62	7,675		1	10,000
Adobe.....	19	1,860	Stucco.....	2	2,150
Concrete.....	3	500		1	1,600
Metal.....	5	620		1	550
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	9,500	Concrete.....	2	2,500
Brick.....	1	2,500		1	2,000
Stucco.....	1	5,500		1	500
Adobe.....	1	1,500	All other nonresidential structures: Fences.....	2	450
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	15	4,208	Brick.....	1	250
Frame.....	5	408	Concrete.....	1	200
Brick.....	1	1,500			
Stucco.....	3	950			
Adobe.....	1	200			
Metal.....	3	700			
Tile.....	2	450			

## Montana

## BUTTE

Total nonresidential structures...	33	\$179,139	Gasoline and service stations.....	3	\$12,999
Churches: Reinforced concrete:			Frame.....	2	5,499
Brick facing.....	1	93,000		1	3,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.	2	44,000		1	2,499
Stucco.....	1	5,000	Stucco.....	1	7,500
Structural steel: Concrete facing.....	1	39,000	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: Frame.....	1	50
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>1</sup> .....	24	3,940	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	150
Frame.....	14	2,490	Stores and other mercantile buildings: Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	25,000
Not reported.....	10	1,450			

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 Mountain Division cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

Montana—Continued.

GREAT FALLS

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	12	\$1,860	Public works and utilities.....	4	\$281,693
Summer camps and cottages:			Frame.....	1	1,200
Frame.....	12	1,860	Stucco.....	1	55,461
12.....	12	450	Structural steel, cement facing.....	2	225,032
16.....	16	850	1.....	1	124,500
14.....	14	560	1.....	1	100,532
Total nonresidential structures...	92	932,282	Schools: Brick.....	1	50,870
Garages, public: Metal.....	1	2,500	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	13	3,590
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>2</sup> .....	60	11,429	Frame.....	9	1,912
Frame.....	55	9,866	Brick.....	1	928
Brick.....	2	988	Not reported.....	3	750
Frame and stucco.....	1	450	Stables and barns: Frame.....	1	50
Tile.....	1	75	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	8	30,662
Not reported.....	1	50	Brick.....	5	22,862
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	6,500	1.....	1	7,262
Frame.....	1	1,000	1.....	1	6,000
Brick and stucco.....	2	5,500	1.....	1	4,000
1.....	1	3,500	1.....	1	3,600
1.....	1	2,000	1.....	1	2,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Reinforced concrete, brick facing.....	1	544,988	Metal.....	3	7,800
			1.....	1	6,000
			1.....	1	1,200
			1.....	1	600

New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	30	\$123,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	6	\$26,200
Hotels: Brick and stucco.....	(6)	100,000	Brick.....	1	2,000
Summer camps and cottages:			Concrete.....	1	10,000
Stucco.....	30	23,000	Tile.....	1	3,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	421	849,924	Not reported.....	3	11,200
Amusement and recreation places.....	4	87,100	1.....	1	4,800
Stucco.....	1	10,000	1.....	1	4,600
Adobe.....	1	13,500	1.....	1	1,800
Concrete.....	1	48,000	Office buildings, including banks.....	2	196,500
Not reported.....	1	15,600	Structural steel: Brick facing.....	1	171,500
Churches: Concrete.....	1	11,000	Not reported.....	1	25,000
Garages, public.....	2	7,795	Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal <sup>3</sup> .....	1	28,000
Brick.....	1	4,000	Schools.....	2	138,004
Concrete.....	1	3,795	Reinforced concrete: Brick facing.....	1	55,101
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>2</sup> .....	349	67,207	Not reported.....	1	82,903
Frame.....	5	1,070	Sheds, poultry houses, etc.....	11	2,345
Brick.....	12	4,135	Frame.....	1	60
Stucco.....	291	53,857			
Adobe.....	22	4,680			
Not reported.....	19	3,465			

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 Mountain Division cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## New Mexico—Continued

## ALBUQUERQUE—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.—Con.			Stores, mercantile buildings—Con.		
Brick.....	2	\$560	Not reported.....	3	\$105,900
	1	500		1	93,300
	1	60		1	7,600
Stucco.....	1	500		1	5,000
Not reported.....	7	1,225	All other nonresidential structures..	21	3,078
	1	400	Fences.....	17	2,560
	1	300	Frame.....	1	75
	1	150	Brick.....	2	600
	1	100		1	400
	1	100		1	200
	1	75	Stone.....	2	450
Stables and barns <sup>1</sup> .....	1	5,000		1	400
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	21	277,695		1	50
Brick.....	2	23,300	Stucco.....	3	325
	1	20,800		1	160
	1	2,500		1	150
Stucco.....	1	2,500		1	15
Concrete.....	6	74,695	Tile.....	2	275
	1	19,000		1	150
	1	12,800		1	125
	1	11,000	Not reported.....	7	835
	1	11,000		1	250
	1	11,000		1	150
	1	9,895		1	100
Metal.....	2	8,500		1	100
	1	6,000		1	100
	1	2,500		1	75
Tile.....	6	37,800		1	60
	1	20,000	Retaining walls.....	4	518
	1	6,500	Concrete.....	3	318
	1	3,700		1	150
	1	3,100		1	100
	1	2,500		1	68
	1	2,000	Not reported.....	1	200
Structural steel: Brick facing..	1	25,000			

## Utah

## OGDEN

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	6	\$10,000	Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Brick.....	1	\$10,000
Summer camps and cottages: Brick.....	6	10,000	Garages, public: Brick.....	2	15,000
Total nonresidential structures.....	80	160,740		1	13,000
Churches: Brick.....	1	25,000		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 Mountain Division cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## Utah—Continued

## OGDEN—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 <sup>2</sup> .....	45	\$9,767	Public works and utilities—Con. Metal.....	1	\$2,500
Frame.....	34	6,467	Schools: Brick.....	1	9,500
Brick.....	3	1,550	Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	10	2,973
Stucco.....	2	400	Frame.....	4	1,773
Metal.....	4	1,200	Brick.....	1	300
Not reported.....	2	150	Metal.....	5	900
Gasoline and service stations.....	7	23,200	Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	9	20,800
Brick.....	5	16,200	Frame.....	1	4,000
Concrete.....	2	7,000	Brick.....	4	10,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	6,000	Brick and stucco.....	1	4,000
Public works and utilities.....	1	4,700	Metal.....	1	3,000
Brick.....	1	3,000	Brick and stucco.....	1	2,000
Concrete.....	1	1,500	Metal.....	1	1,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	1,000	Brick and stucco.....	1	4,000
Public works and utilities.....	3	34,500	Metal.....	3	2,800
Brick.....	2	32,000	Brick and stucco.....	1	1,000
Concrete.....	1	25,000	Metal.....	1	1,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	7,000	Brick and stucco.....	1	800
Public works and utilities.....	3	34,500			
Brick.....	2	32,000			
Concrete.....	1	25,000			
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	7,000			
Public works and utilities.....	3	34,500			
Brick.....	2	32,000			
Concrete.....	1	25,000			
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	7,000			

## SALT LAKE CITY

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures.....	4	\$13,500	Garages, private, when separate from dwelling <sup>2</sup> .....	551	\$118,370
Dormitories: Brick.....	1	11,500	Frame.....	497	95,378
Summer camps and cottages.....	3	2,000	Brick.....	12	4,175
Brick.....	1	1,000	Stone.....	1	100
Concrete.....	1	1,000	Stucco.....	1	260
Total nonresidential structures.....	651	1,788,541	Brick and frame.....	1	1,000
Amusement and recreation places:			Adobe.....	1	200
Frame.....	1	1,300	Concrete.....	25	12,662
Churches.....	3	71,340	Metal.....	10	3,795
Brick.....	2	69,840	Not reported.....	3	800
Concrete.....	1	40,000	Gasoline and service stations.....	25	82,839
Metal.....	1	29,840	Brick.....	15	52,725
Metal.....	1	1,500	Concrete.....	1	8,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:			Brick.....	1	6,000
Concrete.....	1	57,000	Stone.....	1	5,500
Garages, public.....	4	137,200	Stucco.....	1	5,000
Brick.....	1	5,000	Brick and frame.....	1	4,000
Concrete.....	3	132,200	Adobe.....	1	4,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick.....	1	100,000	Concrete.....	1	3,500
Public works and utilities.....	1	29,200	Metal.....	1	3,500
Brick.....	1	29,200	Not reported.....	1	3,000
Concrete.....	1	3,000	Brick.....	1	2,000
			Concrete.....	1	2,000
			Metal.....	1	2,000
			Not reported.....	1	1,800
			Brick.....	1	1,425
			Concrete.....	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 Mountain Division cities, by type of structure and specified materials, 1939—Continued

## Utah—Continued.

## SALT LAKE CITY—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation	Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Gasoline and service stations—Continued.			Stores and other mercantile buildings	32	\$171,350
Concrete.....	7	\$22,114	Frame.....	3	1,900
	1	7,200		1	700
	1	6,000		1	700
	1	3,000		1	500
	1	3,000	Brick.....	16	135,900
	1	1,600		1	33,000
	1	814		1	27,000
	1	500		1	23,000
Metal.....	3	8,000		1	15,000
	1	6,000		1	10,000
	1	1,500		1	6,000
	1	500		1	3,500
Office buildings, including banks.	2	463,260		1	3,300
Brick.....	1	79,000		1	3,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported.....	1	384,260		1	2,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal <sup>1</sup> .....	3	504,519		1	2,000
	<sup>4</sup> 1	238,636	Concrete.....	8	16,800
	<sup>4</sup> 1	187,607		1	3,000
	<sup>4</sup> 1	78,276		1	2,500
Schools <sup>2</sup> .....	1	171,293		1	2,500
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. <sup>3</sup> .....	28	10,070		1	2,000
Frame.....	16	2,995		1	1,800
Brick.....	2	2,650		1	1,000
Stucco.....	1	150		1	1,000
Concrete.....	5	3,500	Metal.....	5	16,750
Metal.....	4	775		<sup>1</sup> 2	11,000
				1	4,000
				1	1,000
				1	750

<sup>1</sup> Individual valuations not available.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the large number of structures of this type for which permits were issued, data are not shown for individual structures.

<sup>3</sup> Type of material not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Federal construction.

<sup>5</sup> Airport construction sponsored by the city of Great Falls—located outside the corporate limits of the city.

<sup>6</sup> Additional costs to superstructure for which a permit was issued in 1938.

