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 IX—Pacific Cities

✦

Prepared by Division of Construction and Public Employment
HERMAN B. BYER, *Chief*

Bulletin No. 689

NOTE

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

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FRANCES PERKINS, *Secretary*

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✦

BUILDING PERMIT SURVEY

ABBEE W. TALAMO, *Director*

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

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

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

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

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

Building Permit Survey, 1939

Residential and Nonresidential Construction and Demolition, Pacific Cities, 1939 [1]

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

Summary

In 26 Pacific cities, each with a population of 25,000 and over,[3] building permits were issued in 1939 for new privately financed structures containing 35,842 family-dwelling units, over one-fifth more units than provided in 1938. Furthermore, United States Housing Authority projects provided 2,123 units, and 1,542 dwelling units resulted from additions and alterations to existing structures. Relatively few units were demolished.

Nonhousekeeping residential construction, from point of dollar volume, was nearly three-fourths higher in 1939 than it was in 1938.

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

[2] Such discrepancies as appear between the figures in this bulletin and those presented in monthly reports previously released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics arise from varying causes. In some cases 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.

[3] The U. S. Census of Population for 1930 was used to determine the size of the cities. In 1930 the Pacific Division had 28 cities each with a population of 25,000 or more. Belvedere Township, Calif., and Everett, Wash., are not included in the bulletin because complete data are not available.

Valuations for this type of construction amounted to $1,173,000. Although a large volume ($52,359,000) of nonresidential construction was reported in 1939, it was somewhat lower than in the preceding year.

According to the United States Census of 1940 the Pacific Division showed the largest increase in population of any of the divisions in the country during the 1930–40 decade. Among cities in the United States with populations of 100,000 and over, San Diego, Calif., was second with respect to population gain during the 10 years, with an increase of 37 percent. Several other cities, including Alhambra, Glendale, Los Angeles, and Santa Monica, Calif., also increased substantially. Only one city, Bellingham, Wash., decreased, while the population of San Francisco remained about the same. The increasing population accelerates the demand for housing and nonresidential facilities. In 1939 almost a tenth of the Nation's nonfarm dwellings were built in Los Angeles County alone. Besides Los Angeles, this county includes some of the other cities covered by this report, such as Alhambra, Glendale, Long Beach, Pasadena, and Santa Monica.

The single-family house was the predominant type of privately financed structure in each of the 26 Pacific Division cities in 1939. Stucco was the favored type of exterior material in the California cities, while frame was used extensively in the Oregon and Washington cities. Nearly three-fifths of the new privately financed dwelling units were to cost from $2,000 to $4,000 per unit. The five-room unit was the most popular size dwelling.

In the Federally financed housing projects, all of the buildings were of concrete construction and a large proportion of the units were single-family attached dwellings. Three-fifths of these units contained five rooms.

Dormitories accounted for one-third of the dollar volume of nonhousekeeping residential construction, and public buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, and schools were the most important types 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

Permits were issued in 1939 for the erection of privately financed residential buildings containing a total of 35,842 family-dwelling units in the 26 Pacific cities covered by this report, as compared with 29,291 in 1938. By far the largest number of new dwelling units in 1939 (15,570) was authorized in Los Angeles, the largest of these Pacific cities. This city accounted for well over two-fifths of the new family-dwelling units, but for less than a third of the total population. Several of the other cities, such as Alhambra, Glendale, Long Beach, Sacramento, and Santa Monica, Calif., provided more new housing facilities in relation to their population. From point of number of dwelling units, San Francisco was second with 3,146, and Long Beach was third with 2,307. Well over a thousand new units were authorized in each of the following cities: Glendale, Oakland, Sacramento, and San Diego, Calif., Portland, Oreg., and Seattle, Wash.

In addition to the privately financed residential facilities, 5 projects of the United States Housing Authority provided 2,123 new units in 3 California cities—Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco. No such developments were reported in 1938.

Increases were noted also in the number of converted units. In 1939 additions and alterations to existing structures provided 1,542 dwelling units, as compared with approximately 1,216 in 1938. Such data, however, were not available for 2 of the cities in 1938.

It is impossible to ascertain the net increase in housing facilities during 1939 in the Pacific cities, as demolition permits were not required in Bakersfield or San Jose, Calif., and data were not available for Salem, Oreg. Also, information was not complete for Los Angeles and Seattle. However, available information indicates that 770 units were demolished in 1939—756 units by permits, and 14 by authorization of the United States Housing Authority.

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

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

State and city	Family-dwelling units									Population, U. S. census	
	New dwellings			Additions and alterations				Demolitions			
	Private		Federal [1]	Increase		Decrease		1939	1938	1930	Percentage change 1930–40
	1939	1938	1939	1939	1938	1939	1938				
Total	35,842	29,291	2,123	1,658	(2)	116	(2)	(2)	(2)	4,124,846	+11.9
California	31,982	26,517	2,123	1,377	(2)	95	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,178,028	+14.9
Alameda	181	132	.....	17	33	.....	.....	7	12	35,033	+3.5
Alhambra	569	613	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	(3)	29,472	+32.1
Bakersfield	200	213	.....	16	8	.....	.....	(4)	(4)	26,015	+12.4
Berkeley	346	263	.....	39	22	.....	.....	10	8	82,019	+4.2
Fresno	454	327	.....	46	6	.....	.....	2	12	52,513	+15.6
Glendale	1,113	958	.....	9	4	.....	.....	1	5	62,736	+31.6
Long Beach	2,307	1,763	.....	64	8	2	.....	14	18	142,032	+15.7
Los Angeles	15,570	12,437	610	644	540	59	26	[5] 109	[6] 101	1,238,048	+21.5
Oakland	1,514	1,149	154	92	93	.....	.....	[7] 138	[8] 32	284,063	+6.4
Pasadena	517	457	.....	51	34	3	1	23	[9] 28	76,086	+7.6
Riverside	297	216	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	2	29,696	+16.8
Sacramento	1,233	1,029	.....	116	79	.....	.....	49	53	93,750	+13.0
San Bernardino	535	408	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	12	37,481	+16.4
San Diego	1,820	1,917	.....	98	4	.....	.....	63	19	147,995	+37.4
San Francisco	3,146	2,721	1,359	85	136	18	1	[10] 150	147	634,394	.....
San Jose	557	507	.....	36	13	4	.....	(4)	(4)	57,651	+18.7
Santa Ana	309	255	.....	5	(3)	.....	(3)	10	.....	30,322	+5.3
Santa Barbara	138	124	.....	28	13	9	.....	9	11	33,613	+4.0
Santa Monica	989	839	.....	9	17	.....	.....	2	3	37,146	+44.0
Stockton	187	189	.....	8	5	.....	.....	10	17	47,963	+14.1
Oregon	1,471	956	.....	63	(2)	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	328,081	+2.5
Portland	1,231	764	.....	47	44	1	.....	96	204	301,815	+1.2
Salem	240	192	.....	16	(3)	2	(3)	(3)	(3)	26,266	+17.7
Washington	2,389	1,818	.....	218	197	18	14	(2)	(2)	618,737	+1.7
Bellingham	77	62	.....	4	3	.....	2	9	10	30,823	−4.9
Seattle	1,268	957	.....	88	94	18	11	[11] 117	[12] 103	365,583	+.7
Spokane	657	502	.....	85	91	.....	.....	26	21	115,514	+5.6
Tacoma	387	297	.....	41	9	.....	1	26	55	106,817	+2.4

[1] No United States Housing Authority projects authorized in 1938.
[2] Information not complete.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Demolition permits not required.
[5] The site of Federal housing projects was vacant land; therefore, no demolitions were necessary. Does not include demolition data on 4 buildings for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.
[6] Does not include data on 5 structures for which demolition permits did not specify class of structure (residential or nonresidential), nor does it include demolition data on 3 buildings for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.
[7] Includes 102 units for which demolition contracts were awarded in 1940 at the site of the Campbell Village housing project.
[8] Does not include data on 16 structures for which demolition permits did not specify class of structure (residential or nonresidential).
[9] Does not include demolition data on 1 building for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.
[10] Includes 14 units demolished in 1939 at the site of Potrero Terrace, for which no demolition permits were issued and 9 units for which demolition contracts were awarded in 1940 at the site of the Sunnydale project. The site of Holly Courts was vacant land; therefore, no demolitions were necessary.
[11] Does not include demolition data on 4 buildings for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.
[12] Does not include data on 17 structures for which demolition permits did not specify class of structure (residential and nonresidential), nor does it include demolition data on 5 buildings for which the number of family-dwelling units was not reported.

Privately Financed Residential Construction

Type of Structure

The single-family house was the predominant type of structure in each of the 26 cities in 1939 and accounted for 82 percent of the total number of privately financed units provided. Units in apartment buildings housing 5 or more families accounted for 11 percent, and units in 4-family structures and 2-family, 2-decker structures, 3 percent each. This distribution of family-dwelling units among the various types of structures was approximately the same as in 1938.

A large proportion (89 percent) of the single-family dwellings in 1939 were detached houses, while 7 percent were semidetached and 4 percent were attached. All of the units reported in Riverside, Calif., and Tacoma, Wash., and at least 95 percent in Alameda, Bakersfield, San Bernardino, and San Jose, Calif., Salem, Oreg., and Seattle, Wash., were single-family dwellings. Los Angeles and Santa Monica, Calif., had the lowest proportion of single-family houses (73 and 72 percent, respectively, of the total for these cities). In Los Angeles, 18 percent of the units were in 5-or-more-family structures, and in Santa Monica, 20 percent. Portland, Oreg., was the only other city where the 5-or-more-family apartment house was of any relative importance. Thirteen percent of the units in this city were in structures of this type.

Table 2 shows the distribution, by city, of units in the various types of structures for which permits were issued in 1939.

TABLE 2.—*Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in Pacific cities, by type of structure, 1939* [1]

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	Semi-detached						Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
Total	35,842	26,377	1,207	1,906	970	133	303	1,124	35	456	3,768	2	19
California	31,982	22,894	1,156	1,854	952	123	300	1,092	31	429	3,561	2	19
Alameda	181	162	8	10		1							
Alhambra	569	464	8	50			3	32		1	12		
Bakersfield	200	175		24		1							
Berkeley	346	263		32	8	1	3	16	3	1	9	1	11
Fresno	454	351	3	68	2	1	3	8		2	18		
Glendale	1,113	804	123	80	46	6	6	12		5	36		
Long Beach	2,307	1,907	57	94	66	11	15	48	3	13	106		
Los Angeles	15,570	9,893	707	766	366	50	183	748	3	362	2,854		
Oakland	1,514	1,304	21	94	10	3	12	40		3	30		
Pasadena	517	395	11	48	22	2	9	24		1	6		
Riverside	297	265	4	28									
Sacramento	1,233	975	16	132	2	1	12	4	3	7	80	1	8
San Bernardino	535	468	28	26		5		4	4				
San Diego	1,820	1,492	50	156	4	10	12	36	4	7	56		
San Francisco	3,146	2,499	29	10	402	23	15	36	4	8	128		
San Jose	557	501	3	28	2	1	6	12	4				
Santa Ana	309	225	4	52		1		12		1	15		
Santa Barbara	138	95	3	8	12	1	3	8		1	8		
Santa Monica	989	519	81	110	8	3	18	52		16	198		
Stockton	187	137		38	2	2			3	1	5		
Oregon	1,471	1,201	38	48		3	3	24		20	154		
Portland	1,231	968	38	44			3	24		20	154		
Salem	240	233		4		3							
Washington	2,389	2,282	13	4	18	7		8	4	7	53		
Bellingham	77	69								1	8		
Seattle	1,268	1,222	9	2	12	7		4		2	12		
Spokane	657	606	4		6			4	4	4	33		
Tacoma	387	385		2									

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

Exterior Construction Material

Information on exterior construction material, which was collected for 35,613 of the 35,842 new privately financed dwelling units in the Pacific cities, indicates that stucco and frame were the favored types of surface material in 1939. Sixty-three percent of the new units for which data were available were in stucco buildings, 26 percent in frame structures, and 9 percent in buildings surfaced with a combination of frame and stucco. As shown in table 3, stucco predominated in all types of structures, although the proportion was higher in multifamily buildings (86 percent of all units) than in 1-family dwellings (59 percent) or 2-family structures (54 percent). Frame was specified for 30 percent of the 1-family houses and 11 percent of the units in 2-family dwellings, but for only 5 percent of the units in multifamily dwellings.

Climatic conditions, custom, and natural resources play an important part in the choice of materials in the Pacific cities. In California cities during 1939, stucco was specified for buildings containing seven-tenths of the 31,825 units for which data were available, frame for nearly one-fifth, and a combination of frame and stucco for about one-tenth. A number of other materials, such as concrete, brick, and brick and stucco, were also reported, but all of them combined amounted to less than 2 percent of the total. Stucco, ranging from 93 percent of the units in Glendale to 14 percent in San Francisco, predominated in each of these cities with the exception of Pasadena, San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Ana. In San Francisco, 78 percent of the units were in combination frame and stucco buildings, and in the other 3 cities, frame predominated.

In the Oregon and Washington cities, stucco was of minor importance, but frame was used extensively, as might be expected in cities located in a great lumber-producing area. It was utilized on new residential structures containing 91 percent of the units in the Oregon cities and 83 percent in the Washington cities. This material was specified for nearly all of the new dwellings in Salem, Oreg., and Bellingham and Tacoma, Wash. Seattle and Spokane, Wash., were the only cities included in this report where brick veneer was of any relative importance. This material was used on structures providing 13 percent of the units in Seattle and 10 percent in Spokane.

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

State and city	Type of structure and material																	
	1-family						2-family [1]						Multifamily [2]					
	Frame	Brick veneer	Stucco	Frame and stucco	Other materials	Not reported	Frame	Brick veneer	Stucco	Frame and stucco	Other materials	Not reported	Frame	Brick veneer	Stucco	Frame and stucco	Other materials	Not reported
Total	8,767	267	17,251	2,622	425	158	123	5	590	340	37	8	257	28	4,446	261	194	63
California	5,674	42	17,243	2,597	245	103	107	------	588	340	37	3	112	3	4,419	240	178	51
Alameda	31	------	146	1	2	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Alhambra	202	------	318	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	35	------	12	------
Bakersfield	32	------	147	1	2	17	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Berkeley	117	1	160	10	2	5	------	------	3	------	6	------	12	------	19	------	11	------
Fresno	74	1	330	10	7	------	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	22	4	------	3
Glendale	61	------	931	1	12	1	------	------	51	------	1	------	------	------	54	------	------	------
Long Beach	602	1	1,433	7	10	5	4	------	71	2	------	------	------	------	172	------	------	------
Los Angeles	2,129	8	8,782	360	87	------	61	------	335	17	3	------	78	------	3,612	69	26	3
Oakland	640	4	713	27	25	10	------	------	13	------	------	------	------	------	75	7	------	------
Pasadena	275	------	158	5	13	3	14	------	9	------	1	------	3	------	26	------	10	------
Riverside	60	1	229	------	7	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Sacramento	209	13	817	62	17	5	------	------	2	------	1	------	------	3	69	28	------	7
San Bernardino	54	------	455	------	13	------	4	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	8	------	------	------
San Diego	402	------	1,252	1	11	32	2	------	12	------	------	------	------	------	102	------	------	6
San Francisco	141	------	342	2,028	23	4	22	------	74	307	22	------	4	------	27	118	34	------
San Jose	292	2	225	7	5	1	------	------	2	------	1	------	4	------	18	------	------	------
Santa Ana	166	------	114	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	23	------	------	4
Santa Barbara	26	------	53	19	4	4	------	------	4	6	------	3	------	------	8	7	------	4
Santa Monica	59	------	576	58	3	14	------	------	3	8	------	------	8	------	144	7	85	24
Stockton	102	11	62	------	------	------	------	------	4	------	------	------	3	------	5	------	------	------
Oregon	1,207	9	4	7	60	------	1	------	2	------	------	------	126	16	23	------	16	------
Portland	973	7	3	7	60	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	126	16	23	------	16	------
Salem	234	2	1	------	------	------	1	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Washington	1,886	216	4	18	120	55	15	5	------	------	------	5	19	9	4	21	------	12
Bellingham	68	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	8	------	------	------	------	------
Seattle	924	151	2	2	103	51	13	1	------	------	------	5	------	------	4	------	------	12
Spokane	520	55	2	16	15	2	2	4	------	------	------	------	11	9	------	21	------	------
Tacoma	374	9	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

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

[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Permit Valuations

The accompanying chart indicates the predominance of low and medium-cost dwellings in the Pacific cities included in this report. Nearly 3 out of every 5 of the privately financed units for which permits were issued in 1939 had valuations ranging from $2,000 to $4,000. Valuations were slightly higher in cities with 25,000 to 100,000 populations than in the group of larger cities, those having populations of 100,000 and over. The greatest concentration (more than 15 percent) of new units in the smaller cities was in the $3,000 to $3,500 cost group, and nearly as large a percentage fell in the $3,500 to $4,000 interval. In the larger cities the valuations most frequently stated on the permits ranged from $2,500 to $3,000. Relatively more of the units in the smaller than in the larger cities had permit valuations ranging from $4,500 to $7,500, but about the same percentage of units in both groups were to cost $7,500 and over. Only about 1 percent of the units in each population group were to cost $10,000 and over.

The comparatively low valuations shown for the larger cities reflected the situation in Los Angeles, which accounted for 56 percent of all the units reported in this group of communities. In Los Angeles 54 percent of the dwelling units appeared within the $2,000–$3,500 limits and only 28 percent above that level. Corresponding percentages for all other cities in the group with 100,000 or more population were 37 percent and 52 percent.

Among the various types of structure, single-family detached houses had higher valuations in both city-size groups than did other types of dwellings, as shown by table 4. Eight percent of the single-family detached houses in each group had valuations of $6,000 and over, as compared with about 1 percent of the units in all other types of structure. In the larger cities, units in multifamily buildings (3-or-more-family dwellings) had valuations ranging from $500 to $6,000 per unit. In the smaller cities, units in 3-or-more-family dwellings were to cost from $1,000 to $4,500 per unit, with the exception of 17 units in the $6,000–$7,000 groups.

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

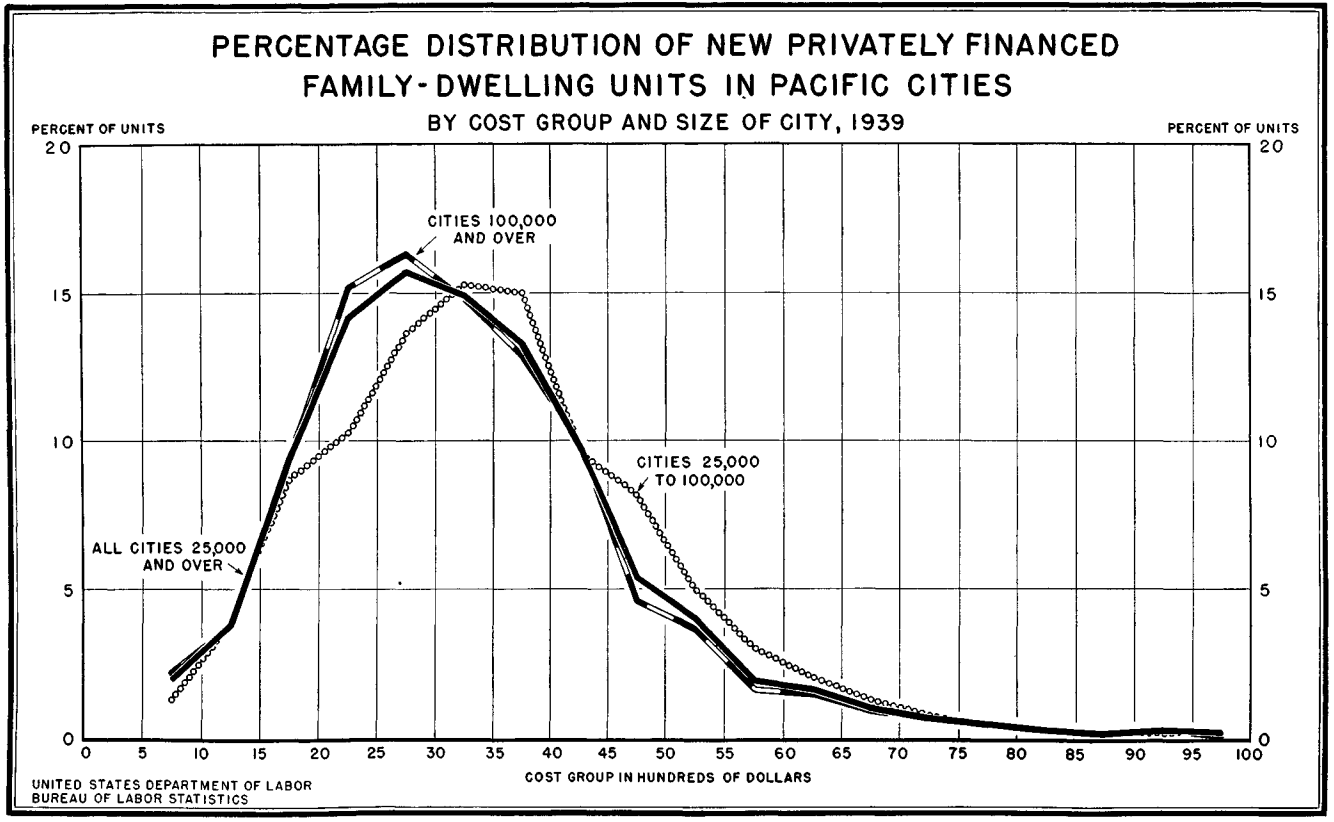

TABLE 4.—*Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 26 Pacific cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939*[1]

9 CITIES OF 100,000 AND OVER

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Total	Type of structure											
		1-family			2-family, 2-decker	1-and 2-family and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	3- and 4-family and commercial unit	5-or-more-family without commercial unit		5-or-more-family and commercial unit	
		Detached	Attached	Semidetached						Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
Total	27,900	20,276	915	1,168	866	104	240	940	18	419	3,373		
$25,000 and over	21	21											
$22,500–$24,999	5	5											
$20,000–$22,499	11	11											
$17,500–$19,999	24	24											
$15,000–$17,499	41	40				1							
$12,500–$14,999	63	61			2								
$10,000–$12,499	179	177			2								
$9,500–$9,999	39	39											
$9,000–$9,499	78	77				1							
$8,500–$8,999	64	57			6	1							
$8,000–$8,499	90	87				3							
$7,500–$7,999	144	137			4	3							
$7,000–$7,499	188	176		2	4	6							
$6,500–$6,999	238	228			6	4							
$6,000–$6,499	418	405			10	3							
$5,500–$5,999	437	411		4	2	2	12			1	6		
$5,000–$5,499	1,024	953		4	24	9	3	8		3	23		
$4,500–$4,999	1,293	1,182		4	26	8	6	12		4	55		
$4,000–$4,499	2,766	2,547	3	16	102	9	33	16		5	40		
$3,500–$3,999	3,591	3,202	7	34	152	6	6	100	3	12	81		
$3,000–$3,499	4,132	3,311	9	72	192	18	78	164	4	44	284		
$2,500–$2,999	4,558	3,267	34	166	154	7	36	176	4	86	714		
$2,000–$2,499	4,230	1,906	182	306	94	13	45	300		185	1,384		
$1,500–$1,999	2,599	888	407	398	58	5	18	136	7	66	682		
$1,000–$1,499	1,062	627	174	124	24	3	3	20		11	87		
$500–$999	605	437	99	38	4	2		8		2	17		

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

271715°—42——3

TABLE 4.—*Number of family-dwelling units in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 26 Pacific cities, by permit valuation per unit and type of structure, 1939*—Continued

17 CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Total	Type of structure											
		1-family			2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	3- and 4-family and commercial unit	5-or-more-family without commercial unit		5-or-more-family and commercial unit	
		Detached	Attached	Semidetached						Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
Total	7,942	6,101	292	738	104	29	63	184	17	37	395	2	19
$25,000 and over	2	2											
$22,500–$24,999	2	2											
$20,000–$22,499	2	2											
$17,500–$19,999	2	2											
$15,000–$17,499	9	9											
$12,500–$14,999	11	10				1							
$10,000–$12,499	25	23				2							
$9,500–$9,999	18	18											
$9,000–$9,499	16	16											
$8,500–$8,999	17	17											
$8,000–$8,499	27	27											
$7,500–$7,999	43	43											
$7,000–$7,499	62	62											
$6,500–$6,999	106	95			2	3			6				
$6,000–$6,499	158	144		2		1						1	11
$5,500–$5,999	236	233		2		1							
$5,000–$5,499	399	397				2							
$4,500–$4,999	649	639		4	6								
$4,000–$4,499	763	713		18	14	4		4		1	10		
$3,500–$3,999	1,189	1,129		20	16	4	3	8		1	9		
$3,000–$3,499	1,214	971	22	84	14	3	12	28		2	72	1	8
$2,500–$2,999	1,076	736	15	142	16	6	12	56	8	10	85		
$2,000–$2,499	820	365	54	228	14	1	18	40	3	10	97		
$1,500–$1,999	690	247	113	150	18	1	15	40		11	106		
$1,000–$1,499	307	127	71	78	4		3	8		2	16		
$500–$999	99	72	17	10									

Although the single-family house showed a wide distribution throughout all cost groups, as indicated by table 5, there was a decided concentration of one-family dwellings with valuations ranging from $2,500 to $4,000. This comparatively narrow range contained 45 percent of the single-family houses for which permits were issued in the Pacific cities in 1939. This $1,500 interval was the point of greatest concentration in many of the cities. For example, more than three-fifths of the one-family houses in Alhambra, and approximately one-half of those in Bakersfield, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and Santa Ana, had valuations ranging from $2,500 to $4,000. Although 47 percent of the single-family residences in San Francisco fell in this group, 49 percent had valuations ranging upwards from $4,000. The valuation most frequently stated on permits issued in this city (one-third of the one-family units) was between $4,000 and $4,500.

Higher valuations were reported in several other cities also. In Alameda, more than two-thirds of the single-family units were to cost over $4,000, and in Berkeley, San Jose, Portland, and Seattle more than one-half ranged upwards from $4,000. On the other hand, 54 percent of this type of residence in Bellingham were to cost less than $2,500.

TABLE 5.—*Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings for which building permits were issued in Pacific cities, by permit valuation, 1939* [1]

Permit valuation per family-dwelling unit	Total	California																			Oregon		Washington			
		Alameda	Alhambra	Bakersfield	Berkeley	Fresno	Glendale	Long Beach	Los Angeles	Oakland	Pasadena	Riverside	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Jose	Santa Ana	Santa Barbara	Santa Monica	Stockton	Portland	Salem	Bellingham	Seattle	Spokane	Tacoma
Total	29,490	180	522	199	295	422	1,007	2,058	11,366	1,419	454	297	1,123	522	1,698	2,538	532	281	106	710	175	1,050	237	69	1,233	610	387
$25,000 and over	23								18		2				1	1									1		
$22,500–$24,999	7								4								1		1			1					
$20,000–$22,499	13							2	3		1				2	2			1			1			1		
$17,500–$19,999	26			1					17	1					1	3	1								2		
$15,000–$17,499	49				1	3		1	29	1					4	1				5		1			2	1	
$12,500–$14,999	71			1	4		1	5	41		1		1	1	3	4				1		1			5	2	
$10,000–$12,499	200			2	3	1	3	4	95	11	4	1	3		18	8	4	2				14			19	8	
$9,500–$9,999	57	1			2	2	4	1	29		3		3	1	1	1	1	1				5			2		
$9,000–$9,499	93				3	1	2	2	39	7	1		3	2	4	5	1		1	1	1	7			8	4	1
$8,500–$8,999	74					1	4	1	26	3			3	1	4		3	1			4	12			11		
$8,000–$8,499	114				2	1	5		36	8	3		5		7	6	4	1	2	1	2	7		1	15	7	1
$7,500–$7,999	180	2	1		6	4	7	8	72	8	2		9	1	11	3	3	1	1	1	3	13	2		15	6	1
$7,000–$7,499	240		2		8	1	10	11	89	22	4	2	12	3	8	10	12			5	2	14	1		22		2
$6,500–$6,999	323	5	3	2	9	7	16	6	119	23	8		17	2	5	19	10	5	1	4	5	19	1		31	4	2
$6,000–$6,499	551	6	3	3	14	6	24	21	166	46	8	4	26	4	22	42	26	4	1	9	5	34	2	1	37	30	7
$5,500–$5,999	650	5	16	3	9	17	47	35	181	37	22	2	43	8	27	33	25	13	8	12	3	52	1	1	33	17	
$5,000–$5,499	1,354	24	20	11	27	13	72	56	347	125	17	22	76	20	74	117	58	5	9	10	8	81	5		102	34	21
$4,500–$4,999	1,829	30	51	12	29	49	95	44	456	134	34	15	120	44	47	118	55	29	7	42	24	129	7		149	42	37
$4,000–$4,499	3,297	49	62	19	49	24	95	87	806	230	33	31	141	43	139	864	82	15	8	51	16	176	11	2	167	55	42
$3,500–$3,999	4,392	18	162	34	32	61	119	159	1,301	260	66	24	205	76	192	782	84	53	15	134	28	213	34	4	194	80	62
$3,000–$3,499	4,469	18	81	29	35	36	145	368	1,757	276	90	82	194	103	257	319	61	25	12	101	23	114	33	9	132	113	56
$2,500–$2,999	4,360	4	77	40	35	71	107	506	2,248	130	32	30	126	78	232	85	65	62	10	82	18	67	42	14	92	66	41
$2,000–$2,499	3,041	11	24	20	19	51	92	492	1,383	53	45	49	80	43	190	47	22	28	13	84	20	52	29	17	80	56	41
$1,500–$1,999	2,203	7	11	13	5	52	97	144	1,172	29	44	14	42	48	221	17	9	30	11	94	7	16	20	6	36	34	24
$1,000–$1,499	1,201		9	7	3	12	45	78	535	10	23	13	9	36	158	35	5	2	5	62	4	15	32	9	42	26	26
$500–$999	673			2		9	17	27	367	5	11	8	5	8	70	16		4		11	2	6	17	5	35	25	23

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

Rooms Per Dwelling Unit

Information concerning the number of rooms per dwelling unit was available for 35,190 of the 35,842 family-dwelling units for which permits were issued during 1939 in the Pacific cities. Table 6 presents the number of rooms per dwelling unit by type of structure, for all cities combined, for 9 cities with populations of 100,000 and over, and for 17 cities with populations from 25,000 to 100,000.

The 5-room unit was the most popular size for living quarters authorized during 1939 and accounted for 43 percent of the 35,190 family-dwelling units. The 4-room unit, accounting for 20 percent of the total, ranked next to the 5-room unit, while 3- and 6-room units were about equal in number, each accounting for about 15 percent. The size of the units, however, varied with the type of structure. Five rooms were favored for 1-family detached houses, and 2-family, 2-decker structures. In single-family, semidetached houses 3 and 4 rooms were the most popular sizes. Four rooms predominated in 3-family, 3-decker and 4-family buildings; and 3 rooms in single-family, attached dwellings and apartment buildings without commercial space containing housing for 5 or more families.

There was no great variation as to the size of the dwelling units between the large and smaller cities. The 5-room unit was of relatively the same importance in both groups. The proportion of 3-room units, however, was slightly larger in the cities with populations of 100,000 and over (16 percent) than in cities in the 25,000 to 100,000 population group (10 percent). This is due mainly to the large number of 3-room dwelling units in apartment buildings in the larger cities. On the other hand, 19 percent of the units in the smaller cities had 6 rooms as compared with 12 percent of those in the larger cities.

TABLE 6.—*Number of units with specified number of rooms, in privately financed structures for which building permits were issued in 26 Pacific cities, by type of structure, 1939*

Type of structure	Total[1]	Number of family-dwelling units with specified number of rooms														
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 or more
26 PACIFIC CITIES																	
All types	35,842	35,190	74	1,062	5,133	7,188	14,971	4,845	1,202	406	152	97	14	17	4	11	14
1-family, detached	26,377	26,063	10	324	1,508	4,134	13,662	4,584	1,160	381	152	89	13	17	4	11	14
1-family, attached	1,207	1,150	20	188	663	237	34	8									
1-family, semidetached	1,906	1,892		107	737	773	225	43	5	2							
2-family, 2-decker	970	964		22	173	287	340	113	13	16							
1- and 2-family and commercial unit	133	122		7	34	27	28	16	9	1							
3-family, 3-decker	303	297		13	72	95	81	36									
4-family	1,124	1,104	2	17	336	468	266	6	5	2		1	1				
3- and 4-family and commercial unit	35	27			16	10		1									
5-or-more-family without commercial unit	3,768	3,552	42	373	1,586	1,157	335	38	10	4		7					
5-or-more-family and commercial unit	19	19		11	8												
9 PACIFIC CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION																	
All types	27,900	27,426	68	876	4,336	5,717	11,611	3,363	857	332	131	82	12	15	3	10	[2] 13
1-family, detached	20,276	19,995	7	274	1,281	3,361	10,531	3,155	820	309	131	74	11	15	3	10	13
1-family, attached	915	862	18	171	487	165	14	7									
1-family, semidetached	1,168	1,160		84	515	411	127	18	5								
2-family, 2-decker	866	860		20	164	254	301	94	11	16							
1- and 2-family and commercial unit	104	97		7	31	20	21	11	6	1							
3-family, 3-decker	240	234		10	50	70	68	36									
4-family	940	924	2	17	286	362	242	6	5	2		1	1				
3- and 4-family and commercial unit	18	14			14												
5-or-more-family without commercial unit	3,373	3,280	41	293	1,508	1,074	307	36	10	4		7					
5-or-more-family and commercial unit																	
17 PACIFIC CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION																	
All types	7,942	7,764	6	186	797	1,471	3,360	1,482	345	74	21	15	2	2	1	1	[3] 1
1-family, detached	6,101	6,068	3	50	227	773	3,131	1,429	340	72	21	15	2	2	1	1	1
1-family, attached	292	288	2	17	176	72	20	1									
1-family, semidetached	738	732		23	222	362	98	25		2							
2-family, 2-decker	104	104		2	9	33	39	19	2								
1- and 2-family and commercial unit	29	25			3	7	7	5	3								
3-family, 3-decker	63	63		3	22	25	13										
4-family	184	180			50	106	24										
3- and 4-family and commercial unit	17	13			2	10		1									
5-or-more-family without commercial unit	395	272	1	80	78	83	28	2									
5-or-more-family and commercial unit	19	19		11	8												

[1] Includes units for which number of rooms was not reported.
[2] Includes 6 units of 15 rooms, 1 of 16 rooms, 2 of 17 rooms, 2 of 18 rooms, 1 of 23 rooms, and 1 of 36 rooms.
[3] Includes 1 unit of 15 rooms.

Table 7 shows the number of rooms in single-family dwellings in each of the cities covered by this report. Data on size of unit, which were available for 29,105 of the 29,490 single-family residences, indicate that 48 percent had 5 rooms, 18 percent 4 rooms, 16 percent 6 rooms, and 10 percent 3 rooms.

The 5-room unit was specified more often than any other size in each of these Pacific cities. In San Francisco 1,856, or nearly three-fourths, of the single-family houses contained 5 rooms, and in Alameda more than two-thirds. At the other extreme only three-tenths of the 1-family houses in Santa Barbara were specified as 5-room units; 4- and 5-room units were nearly equal in number in this city.

TABLE 7.—*Number of privately financed 1-family dwellings without commercial space, with specified number of rooms, for which building permits were issued in 26 Pacific cities, 1939*

State and city	Total [1]	Number of family-dwelling units with specified number of rooms														
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 or more
Total	29,490	29,105	30	619	2,908	5,144	13,921	4,635	1,165	383	152	89	13	17	4	11	14
California	25,904	25,684	27	590	2,675	4,318	12,369	4,172	973	310	117	76	13	16	3	11	14
Alameda	180	180			13	12	121	28	6								
Alhambra	522	522		4	27	66	306	105	11	2	1						
Bakersfield	199	195		2	22	49	74	43	3	1	1						
Berkeley	295	295		1	37	39	137	51	20	8	1			1			
Fresno	422	415		11	43	81	182	82	9	2	4	1					
Glendale	1,007	1,004	2	22	116	149	326	238	124	19	5	2	1				
Long Beach	2,058	2,049	6	52	127	503	1,027	283	22	13	5	4	1	3		1	[2] 2
Los Angeles	11,366	11,320	7	355	1,517	1,952	4,871	1,778	499	182	80	43	9	9	2	7	[3] 9
Oakland	1,419	1,416		11	88	139	837	290	31	14	2	4					
Pasadena	454	452		17	38	75	198	96	17	5	1	4			1		
Riverside	297	297			28	73	137	48	9	1		1					
Sacramento	1,123	1,117		12	50	189	555	251	43	14	3						
San Bernardino	522	521	1	4	69	69	262	94	13	7	2						
San Diego	1,698	1,578		51	256	313	680	201	44	13	6	8		2		2	[4] 2
San Francisco	2,538	2,538	9	33	84	289	1,856	197	46	18	3	2	1				
San Jose	532	530			13	84	281	123	25	2		2					
Santa Ana	281	279		1	12	39	134	80	8	3		1		1			
Santa Barbara	106	102			14	29	30	23	3	1						1	[5] 1
Santa Monica	710	699	2	13	116	126	292	114	31	1	2	2					
Stockton	175	175		1	5	42	63	47	9	4	1	2	1				
Oregon	1,287	1,287		9	95	281	639	174	67	11	9	1		1			
Portland	1,050	1,050		9	78	207	523	153	60	9	9	1		1			
Salem	237	237			17	74	116	21	7	2							
Washington	2,299	2,134	3	20	138	545	913	289	125	62	26	12			1		
Bellingham	69	68		2	5	11	35	11	2	2							
Seattle	1,233	1,070		3	44	167	470	200	103	45	26	11			1		
Spokane	610	610	2	8	56	218	239	59	16	11		1					
Tacoma	387	386	1	7	33	149	169	19	4	4							

[1] Includes units for which number of rooms was not reported.
[2] 1 unit of 16 rooms; 1 unit of 23 rooms.
[3] 5 units of 15 rooms; 2 of 17 rooms; 2 of 18 rooms.
[4] 1 unit of 15 rooms; 1 unit of 36 rooms.
[5] 1 unit of 15 rooms.

Demolitions

The proportion of units demolished as compared with units constructed in 1939 was very low in the Pacific cities. In cities where complete data were available, only 1 unit, on the average, was razed by private wrecking operations for every 34 new units provided by private construction. Demolition permits were not required in Bakersfield and San Jose, Calif., and such data were not available for Salem, Oreg. In Los Angeles and Seattle information was not com-

plete. Table 8 shows units demolished by private wrecking operations for which permits were issued, by city and type of structure. Of the cities where data were complete, San Francisco had the largest number of demolitions. The 127 units in this city, however, amounted to only 1 for every 25 new units erected. On the other hand, only 1 unit was razed in each of the cities of Alhambra, Glendale, and Riverside, Calif.

Approximately seven-tenths of the razed units were single-family, detached houses.

TABLE 8.—*Number of family-dwelling units in structures for which demolition permits were issued in 23 Pacific cities, by type of structure, 1939* [1]

State and city	Total	1-family			2-family, 2-decker	1- and 2-family and commercial unit	3-family, 3-decker	4-family	5-or-more-family—	
		Detached	Attached	Semi-detached					Without commercial unit	And commercial unit
California:										
Alameda	7	5			2					
Alhambra	1	1								
Berkeley	10	10								
Fresno	2				2					
Glendale	1	1								
Long Beach	14	6		8						
Los Angeles	[2] 109	80		4	6	4	3	4	8	
Oakland	36	30				6				
Pasadena	23	19		4						
Riverside	1	1								
Sacramento	49	20			24	1		4		
San Bernardino	8	8								
San Diego	63	22		6			3	4	28	
San Francisco	127	52		2	22	22	18		5	6
Santa Ana	10	10								
Santa Barbara	9	9								
Santa Monica	2	2								
Stockton	10	10								
Oregon: Portland	96	77			2	2	3			12
Washington:										
Bellingham	9	9								
Seattle	[2] 117	117								
Spokane	26	24		2						
Tacoma	26	23	3							

[1] Demolition permits were not required in Bakersfield and San Jose, Calif., and such data were not available in Salem, Oreg.

[2] Does not include family-dwelling units contained in 4 buildings to be demolished for which the number of units was not reported.

Housing Projects Financed From Federal Funds

In addition to the privately financed residential facilities provided in the Pacific cities during 1939, 2,123 units were authorized in 3 California cities by the United States Housing Authority, as shown in table 9. The greatest number of Federally financed low-rent dwelling units was reported in San Francisco, where 3 projects provided housing for 1,359 families. The Ramona Gardens in Los Angeles provided 610 new dwelling units, and Campbell Village in

Oakland, 154 units. It was necessary to demolish 102 dwelling units to make way for the new construction at the site of Campbell Village, but the other projects were built on generally vacant land. Nine substandard dwellings, however, were demolished at the site of the Sunnydale project and 14 on the site of the Potrero project at San Francisco.

The single-family attached house was the outstanding type of structure utilized in the projects, accounting for 63 percent of the units. Units in 5-or-more-family structures constituted 22 percent. As in private construction, the 5-room unit was most commonly specified, although the units in the housing projects ranged in size from 3 rooms to 7 rooms. Sixty percent of the dwelling units had 5 rooms, 17 percent 6 rooms, 15 percent 4 rooms, 8 percent 3 rooms, and less than 1 percent 7 rooms. Nonresidential construction consisted of an administration building at 4 of the projects and 10 garbage stations at Holly Courts. All buildings on these developments were of concrete construction.

TABLE 9.—*United States Housing Authority projects in 3 Pacific cities, 1939*[1]

Type of construction	California				
	Los Angeles, Ramona Gardens	Oakland, Campbell Village	San Francisco		
			Holly Courts	Potrero	Sunnydale
Residential construction:					
Number of buildings	498	118	94	76	730
Number of dwelling units	610	154	118	469	772
Type of structure:					
1-family, attached	482	82	70		709
2-family		72	48		
3-family				54	63
4-family				76	
5-or-more-family without commercial unit	128			339	
Number of family-dwelling units with—					
3 rooms	128				42
4 rooms		48	48	175	39
5 rooms	356	86	60	239	531
6 rooms	126	20	10	55	145
7 rooms					15
Nonresidential construction:					
Administration buildings	1	1		1	1
Garbage stations			10		

[1] Concrete was the exterior construction material for all projects.

Nonhousekeeping Residential Construction

Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

Valuations for nonhousekeeping residential construction in 1939 amounted to $1,173,000 for 164 buildings as compared with $675,000 for 283 buildings in 1938—a 74-percent increase in dollar volume. Table 10 presents the number, type, and permit valuations of nonhousekeeping residential structures, by city, for 1939 and 1938.

Summer camps and cottages accounted for 61 percent of the total number of structures reported in 1939 but for only 5 percent of the total valuation. The highest dollar volume reported for any one type of building was $392,000 for dormitories, representing 33 percent of the total; hotels constituted 21 percent, nurses' homes 15 percent, and association buildings 14 percent.

Los Angeles stood first among municipalities in the Pacific States in respect to dollar volume, with $356,000 reported for nonhousekeeping residential construction. Eleven hotels valued at $143,000 accounted for two-fifths of the total for the city. Authorization was granted for nonhousekeeping residential structures to cost $275,000 in Oakland and $263,000 in San Francisco. In other cities, valuations ranged from $69,000 in Bakersfield to $600 in Fresno, Calif.

In the following cities, no permits were issued for nonhousekeeping residential structures in 1939: Alameda, Berkeley, Pasadena, Sacramento, San Jose, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, and Stockton, Calif.; and Portland and Salem, Oreg.

TABLE 10.—*Number and permit valuation of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which building permits were issued in Pacific cities, by type of structure, 1939 and 1938* [1]

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

State and city	Year	Total		Association buildings		Bunkhouses, guest houses, servants' quarters, etc.		Convents		Dormitories		Homes for the aged		Homes for boys		Hotels		Lodging houses		Nurses' homes		Summer camps and cottages	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total	1939	164	$1,172,768	6	$162,000	26	$51,438	3	$66,780	11	$391,900	1	$21,000			13	$241,350	3	$2,500	1	$175,000	100	$60,800
	1938	283	674,685	3	80,000	1	1,000	4	83,200	7	157,000			1	$17,000	4	71,800					263	264,685
California	1939	113	1,134,868	6	162,000	26	51,438	3	66,780	10	381,900	1	21,000			13	241,350	3	2,500	1	175,000	50	32,900
	1938	230	542,485	3	80,000	1	1,000	4	83,200	5	57,000			1	17,000	4	71,800					212	232,485
Alhambra	1939	1	21,000									1	21,000										
Bakersfield	1939	4	69,000													4	69,000						
	1938	10	12,500																			10	12,500
Berkeley	1938	1	44,000	1	44,000																		
Fresno	1939	1	600															1	600				
	1938	5	12,000																			5	12,000
Glendale	1939	6	49,500	1	38,000					3	10,000							1	900			1	600
	1938	4	38,000			1	1,000	1	24,000	2	13,000												
Long Beach	1939	19	11,800															1	1,000			18	10,800
	1938	13	34,000													1	22,000					12	12,000
Los Angeles	1939	71	355,688	3	71,000	25	48,938			3	72,500					11	143,350					29	19,900
	1938	91	201,875	2	36,000			2	32,200	1	20,000			1	17,000	2	19,800					83	76,875
Oakland	1939	2	275,000	1	25,000					1	250,000												
	1938	38	44,500							1	13,000											37	31,500
Riverside	1939	1	15,500					1	15,500														
San Bernardino	1939	2	1,600																			2	1,600
	1938	2	1,750																			2	1,750
San Diego	1939	4	60,680	1	28,000			1	11,280	1	1,400					1	20,000						
	1938	16	19,860																			16	19,860

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

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

State and city	Year	Total		Association buildings		Bunkhouses, guest houses, servants' quarters, etc.		Convents		Dormitories		Homes for the aged		Homes for boys		Hotels		Lodging houses		Nurses' homes		Summer camps and cottages	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
California—Continued.																							
San Francisco	1939	4	$263,000					1	$40,000	2	$48,000									1	$175,000		
	1938	2	38,000					1	27,000	1	11,000												
San Jose	1938	1	500																			1	$500
Santa Ana	1938	8	8,000																			8	8,000
Santa Monica	1939	2	11,500			1	$2,500									1	$9,000						
	1938	36	78,500													1	30,000					35	48,500
Stockton	1938	3	9,000																			3	9,000
Oregon: Portland	1938	1	50,000							1	50,000												
Washington	1939	51	37,900							1	10,000											50	27,900
	1938	52	82,200							1	50,000											51	32,200
Bellingham	1939	20	6,600																			20	6,600
	1938	11	4,400																			11	4,400
Seattle	1939	2	8,500																			2	8,500
	1938	1	2,500																			1	2,500
Spokane	1939	24	11,700																			24	11,700
	1938	37	25,150																			37	25,150
Tacoma	1939	5	11,100							1	10,000											4	1,100
	1938	3	50,150							1	50,000											2	150

Demolitions

Permits were issued for the demolition of nonhousekeeping residential structures in only 8 of the cities where demolition data were available, as shown in table 11. The razed structures consisted of 13 hotels, 7 lodging houses, 1 dormitory, and 1 orphanage. The largest number of demolitions was reported in Los Angeles, where permits were issued for the demolition of 6 hotels and 2 lodging houses.

TABLE **11.**—*Number of nonhousekeeping residential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 8 Pacific cities, 1939* [1]

State and city	Total	Dormitories	Hotels	Lodging houses	Orphanages
California:					
Fresno	2			2	
Los Angeles	8		6	2	
Oakland	3		1	1	1
San Francisco	4		3	1	
Santa Barbara	1	1			
Oregon: Portland	2		1	1	
Washington:					
Seattle	1		1		
Tacoma	1		1		

[1] Cities reporting no demolitions of nonhousekeeping residential structures were omitted from this table.

Nonresidential Construction

Type of Structure and Permit Valuations

The total valuation of nonresidential construction in the Pacific cities was $52,359,000 in 1939, as compared with $62,110,000 in 1938. This 16-percent decrease was largely the result of lower construction expenditures for amusement and recreation places, churches, public buildings, public works and utilities, and schools. On the other hand, valuations in the category "factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops"; private, detached garages; gasoline and service stations; institutions; and stores and other mercantile buildings showed the most sizable increases over 1938. Table 12 shows the comparison of totals for nonresidential construction for the 2 years, 1938 and 1939, by city and type of structure.

The total valuations reported for this type of construction were higher in 1939 than in 1938 in the Oregon and Washington cities, but in the California cities the 1939 total of $42,890,000 was 23 percent below the 1938 total. This decline is attributable in large measure to the situation in Los Angeles, where valuations for public buildings alone dropped from $5,758,000 in 1938 to $153,000 in 1939. Long Beach, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco also showed substantial decreases.

Despite the lower valuations in Los Angeles, the $12,565,000 reported for this city in 1939 accounted for nearly one-fourth of the total

dollar volume in the 26 cities. Los Angeles is the largest city covered by this report and is the financial, industrial, commercial, and tourist center of Southern California. Its leading industries include petroleum refining and motion-picture production. From the standpoint of permit valuations, stores and other mercantile buildings constituted the most important type of structure in new nonresidential building during 1939, amounting to $4,915,000 or 39 percent of the total. Private detached garages stood second, with valuations of $2,072,000. Approximately 1 private detached garage was reported for every 2 new family-dwelling units provided by private construction in Los Angeles during the year. Schools accounted for $1,361,000 and public works and utilities for $829,000.

San Francisco ranked second among the 26 cities, with permit valuations for nonresidential structures amounting to $9,247,000. Authorization was granted for 12 schools valued at $3,521,000. This figure represents more than one-half of the total dollar volume for schools in the 26 cities of the division. High valuations were also reported in San Francisco for public buildings to cost $2,739,000. Federal construction, including a $1,871,000 post office, accounted for $2,457,000 of this volume.

Among the other cities covered by this report, valuations amounted to more than $4,500,000 in Alameda, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., and to well over $3,000,000 in Long Beach, Calif., and Portland, Oreg. A volume of more than $1,000,000 was reported in Berkeley, Fresno, Oakland, Pasadena, Sacramento, and San Diego, Calif.

The most important types of structure in the Pacific cities in 1939, on the basis of permit valuations, were public buildings and stores and other mercantile buildings (each accounting for 21 percent of the total), schools (13 percent), buildings under the category "factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops" and private detached garages (9 percent each).

The high dollar volume for public buildings ($11,204,000) was largely the result of such construction in 3 cities—Alameda and San Francisco, Calif., and Seattle, Wash. In Alameda, Federal construction at the Naval Air Station amounted to $4,616,000 and constituted 97 percent of the total for the city. Public buildings, consisting of a $1,318,000 post office and a $17,000 building at the municipal airport, both Federal construction, accounted for 29 percent of the total value of nonresidential construction in Seattle. Public buildings were the most important type of nonresidential construction in several other cities—Fresno, Riverside, Sacramento, and San Diego, Calif.

Nearly three-fifths of the $10,806,000 reported for stores and other mercantile buildings was accounted for by Los Angeles and Seattle. This type of structure ranked first, however, as measured by dollar volume, in Glendale (35 percent of the total), Oakland (27 percent),

San Bernardino (31 percent), San Jose (54 percent), Santa Ana (37 percent), and Santa Monica, Calif., (33 percent), and Spokane and Tacoma, Wash. (33 and 41 percent, respectively). In Bakersfield valuations for schools and for stores and other mercantile buildings were about equal, each representing 28 percent of the city's total. Likewise, stores and institutions each accounted for one-fourth of the total in Stockton.

One of the most important industries in Long Beach is oil production, and this activity affected building construction in the city. Structures classified as "factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops" had valuations of $1,728,000 and accounted for 55 percent of the city's total. Included in this classification were 160 oil derricks valued at $10,000 each. Factories, etc., were also of first importance in Bellingham, Wash., where they constituted 28 percent of the total valuation.

Higher valuations were reported for institutions than for any other type of structure in Pasadena, Calif., and Portland and Salem, Oreg. Private detached garages accounted for more than one-third of the 1939 construction in Alhambra, Calif.

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

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

State and city	Year	Total		Amusement and recreation places		Churches		Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops		Garages (public)		Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]		Gasoline and service stations		Institutions	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total	1939	26,123	$52,359,132	233	$2,816,644	57	$667,120	498	$4,964,766	112	$410,465	19,061	$4,556,415	570	$2,042,200	28	$3,031,326
	1938	23,133	62,100,453	268	4,589,131	64	1,032,492	456	4,284,563	90	519,076	17,364	4,055,611	513	1,450,488	27	2,577,925
California	1939	21,479	42,890,318	220	2,687,344	47	587,570	446	3,897,516	99	361,470	15,835	4,077,393	404	1,386,800	25	1,565,326
	1938	19,622	55,472,090	256	4,299,231	56	840,992	421	3,895,863	77	461,676	14,722	3,652,104	394	1,085,272	24	2,228,225
Alameda	1939	136	4,773,215					3	11,000	1	4,000	97	23,044	6	18,050		
	1938	96	627,527	2	10,575			1	3,000	1	1,500	73	15,905	5	10,400		
Alhambra	1939	570	315,632	1	24,000	1	25,000	5	19,900	2	4,100	486	109,694	6	19,800		
	1938	562	388,758	1	85,000	1	75,885	3	8,000			538	117,268	1	3,500		
Bakersfield	1939	238	846,474	3	52,660			6	16,400	5	12,870	185	53,789	7	25,700	1	24,500
	1938	260	866,065	1	75,000	1	3,500	5	61,900	2	6,475	189	56,620	4	18,700		
Berkeley	1939	225	1,098,123	4	11,892	3	58,800	6	18,840			140	39,446	8	23,525		
	1938	245	1,446,169	3	40,375	1	3,850	8	120,603	1	4,400	162	45,473	6	30,500		
Fresno	1939	572	1,163,123	3	213,000	2	3,100	5	37,500	1	2,600	422	104,473	12	42,300		
	1938	437	450,615	1	2,900	1	1,000	7	13,000	1	14,000	318	71,220	12	32,341	1	8,300
Glendale	1939	842	649,507	3	9,800	1	3,500	7	38,200	7	21,325	637	154,471	16	45,150	3	48,500
	1938	705	803,139	1	1,225	2	7,500	1	2,800	1	1,600	597	143,692	17	48,682	1	18,000
Long Beach	1939	1,930	3,122,558	1	1,000	4	81,470	201	1,727,915	5	11,500	1,498	447,087	16	61,925		
	1938	1,622	3,835,445	6	74,250	6	71,994	239	2,255,200	9	44,100	1,161	382,248	12	37,700		
Los Angeles	1939	10,482	12,564,731	119	579,430	24	244,400	131	736,519	53	211,450	7,913	2,072,389	169	541,205	2	173,700
	1938	9,515	20,731,948	102	586,921	27	269,297	87	692,885	39	245,772	7,052	1,760,759	188	428,942	7	725,198
Oakland	1939	1,112	1,924,678	9	327,000	4	79,500	17	412,975	2	6,400	852	200,057	34	129,535		
	1938	948	2,407,300	7	270,500	2	43,376	19	103,201	2	8,610	681	156,184	35	90,750		
Pasadena	1939	855	1,013,140	25	143,045			5	20,339	4	18,500	449	114,058	14	30,000	1	400,000
	1938	595	682,901	62	142,120			3	10,000	1	3,000	439	108,852	14	36,850	2	47,685
Riverside	1939	128	464,931	2	5,000	2	8,800	1	45,000			85	20,143	2	4,700		
	1938	93	351,017	3	154,100			1	15,000	1	3,000	43	12,130	6	16,800		

Sacramento	1939	1,066	1,718,196	8	119,372	----	----------	6	14,175	5	32,960	961	219,307	8	34,500	1	5,400
	1938	930	3,624,025	8	600,638	4	177,500	3	30,200	1	2,000	833	181,328	6	19,900	1	9,000
San Bernardino	1939	529	464,143	1	41,854	----	----------	3	28,320	4	8,130	418	92,614	4	14,450	----	----------
	1938	485	625,191	3	17,500	1	4,000	5	98,200	2	3,200	394	84,618	2	7,500	----	----------
San Diego	1939	1,044	1,929,643	17	160,149	2	22,500	7	137,225	1	7,700	538	114,420	17	52,500	7	289,965
	1938	1,202	5,665,352	10	187,238	5	66,650	6	12,850	3	11,700	901	180,323	20	80,042	4	147,080
San Francisco	1939	297	9,246,624	14	905,942	3	53,000	25	437,818	2	7,385	47	16,693	62	270,450	8	536,761
	1938	334	10,471,735	36	1,874,375	1	45,000	22	391,224	4	83,000	62	23,208	35	137,590	2	874,145
San Jose	1939	168	271,430	----	----------	----	----------	7	28,065	1	1,000	106	28,605	3	18,500	----	----------
	1938	394	359,571	2	10,700	2	43,000	5	49,600	3	8,900	325	64,703	10	26,350	1	20,000
Santa Ana	1939	285	199,232	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	245	51,526	4	11,000	----	----------
	1938	267	187,591	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	1	3,000	230	53,676	5	10,785	----	----------
Santa Barbara	1939	194	162,015	2	8,000	1	7,500	5	25,825	2	5,950	103	38,253	2	3,550	----	----------
	1938	161	554,100	5	149,714	1	6,440	3	4,000	1	1,169	93	25,394	4	11,490	----	----------
Santa Monica	1939	554	636,137	7	60,200	----	----------	2	108,000	4	5,600	475	143,178	7	20,300	1	6,500
	1938	509	709,666	3	16,100	1	22,000	1	4,800	----	----------	439	129,909	9	29,650	----	----------
Stockton	1939	252	326,786	1	25,000	----	----------	4	33,500	----	----------	178	34,146	7	19,660	1	80,000
	1938	262	683,975	----	----------	----	----------	2	19,400	4	16,250	192	38,585	3	6,800	5	378,817
Oregon	1939	1,506	3,499,720	4	71,600	3	17,300	30	368,050	6	15,095	1,176	196,609	85	374,675	3	1,466,000
	1938	1,322	2,809,953	4	24,600	6	136,500	17	249,400	4	30,550	1,035	176,248	49	152,621	1	277,000
Portland	1939	1,276	3,286,050	2	40,500	3	17,300	29	366,150	5	13,845	978	169,917	79	348,775	2	1,366,000
	1938	1,101	1,838,876	3	24,000	5	106,500	17	249,400	3	27,700	864	155,889	46	141,821	1	277,000
Salem	1939	230	213,670	2	31,100	----	----------	1	1,900	1	1,250	198	26,692	6	25,900	1	100,000
	1938	221	971,077	1	600	1	30,000	----	----------	1	2,850	171	20,359	3	10,800	----	----------
Washington	1939	3,138	5,969,094	9	57,700	7	62,250	22	699,200	7	33,900	2,050	282,413	81	280,725	----	----------
	1938	2,189	3,818,410	8	265,300	2	55,000	18	139,300	9	26,850	1,607	227,259	70	212,595	2	72,700
Bellingham	1939	107	64,402	1	2,000	1	3,000	4	18,000	----	----------	63	9,800	7	14,200	----	----------
	1938	129	416,602	----	----------	----	----------	1	1,000	----	----------	78	14,087	5	13,700	----	----------
Seattle	1939	1,424	4,537,816	7	35,700	4	55,750	5	296,500	1	5,000	1,015	153,995	32	89,900	----	----------
	1938	1,014	2,305,199	5	262,700	1	50,000	11	67,300	2	11,800	728	117,609	25	62,650	1	14,000
Spokane	1939	1,297	803,234	1	20,000	----	----------	6	214,200	5	26,900	750	86,308	33	120,425	----	----------
	1938	821	897,939	2	1,100	1	5,000	4	59,000	4	5,550	636	71,243	30	94,845	1	58,700
Tacoma	1939	310	563,642	----	----------	2	3,500	7	170,500	1	2,000	222	32,310	9	56,200	----	----------
	1938	225	198,670	1	1,500	----	----------	2	12,000	3	9,500	165	24,320	10	41,400	----	----------

[1] Permits issued for dwelling units in many instances included the cost of detached garages. In order to show separate data for dwelling units and such garages, these composite figures were broken down by applying the ratios derived from permits giving separate valuations for dwelling units and detached garages.

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

State and city	Year	Office buildings, including banks		Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal		Public works and utilities		Schools		Sheds, poultry houses, etc.		Stables and barns		Stores and other mercantile buildings		All other nonresidential structures	
		Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation	Number	Valuation
Total	1939	43	$660,029	84	$11,204,147	78	$3,135,975	60	$6,943,448	2,973	$764,072	94	$75,785	1,163	$10,805,977	1,069	$280,763
	1938	41	1,277,521	90	15,196,007	121	7,562,036	120	7,651,696	2,398	717,091	69	58,730	1,090	10,628,683	422	499,403
California	1939	35	515,529	77	9,805,888	69	2,244,338	54	6,277,873	2,403	660,304	90	75,135	958	8,524,701	717	223,131
	1938	37	1,167,856	85	13,852,478	105	7,228,894	116	6,849,696	1,937	651,967	64	57,585	916	8,738,183	412	462,068
Alameda	1939			15	4,615,746	1	87,950			8	1,697	1	500	4	11,228		
	1938					1	400,000	1	119,410	6	17,987	1	150	5	48,600		
Alhambra	1939	1	6,800							49	8,173			13	97,650	6	515
	1938							2	35,780	10	9,975			6	53,350		
Bakersfield	1939			3	21,000	4	166,270	2	236,119	1	2,000			21	235,166		
	1938	1	80,000	2	110,739	2	22,414	4	217,900	21	9,985	1	1,350	27	201,482		
Berkeley	1939	4	99,000	1	290,135	1	13,000	6	464,806	42	6,595			10	72,084		
	1938	3	558,000	2	24,850	3	16,000	3	459,200	36	7,800			16	133,618	1	1,500
Fresno	1939	1	15,700	1	583,890	1	11,000			98	26,218			26	123,242		
	1938			1	69,833	4	143,080			63	21,491			28	73,450		
Glendale	1939	2	18,000					2	42,200	87	24,793	10	11,435	36	229,160	31	2,973
	1938	3	95,000			2	132,000	4	136,000	46	14,700	1	250	29	201,690		
Long Beach	1939	1	20,000	1	10,000	2	215,000			95	32,340	1	50	54	482,475	51	31,796
	1938	2	31,000	2	153,235	2	50,000			87	36,310			50	639,969	46	59,421
Los Angeles	1939	16	201,400	3	152,667	29	828,870	16	1,360,571	1,204	385,310	64	48,560	451	4,915,272	288	112,988
	1938	14	203,500	18	5,757,644	38	1,947,115	46	3,280,752	1,079	316,704	51	51,110	445	4,163,710	322	301,639
Oakland	1939	3	29,000	2	21,468	7	158,343			106	28,862	3	1,500	68	527,840	5	2,198
	1938	1	7,000	2	16,000	11	961,250	6	227,233	125	70,072	1	800	45	389,973	11	62,351
Pasadena	1939	1	14,729	5	88,000	5	57,822	2	17,530	182	25,311	1	60	12	71,840	149	11,906
	1938	2	27,298	2	65,600	1	3,500	3	180,111	53	17,840			11	39,350	2	695
Riverside	1939	1	9,000	1	179,723			1	78,000	15	8,125	3	2,350	14	104,065	1	25
	1938	1	5,100	1	25,000			1	34,513	24	5,065	3	715	9	79,585		
Sacramento	1939			14	408,452	8	326,919	4	306,603	23	4,675			24	243,643	4	2,190
	1938			6	1,708,856	6	444,790	7	303,884	36	14,621			19	131,308		
San Bernardino	1939			2	95,000	1	25,000			68	12,750	1	1,400	18	143,909	9	716
	1938	1	7,000	1	15,000	4	85,000	2	183,697	48	20,340	1	400	20	98,624	1	112
San Diego	1939	2	12,900	22	590,250	3	152,464	3	118,000	216	49,375	2	5,200	51	194,774	156	22,221
	1938	2	12,000	15	2,834,433	2	549,128	12	302,513	141	43,538	2	950	68	1,216,822	11	20,085

San Francisco	1939	1	63,000	6	2,739,457	2	133,900	12	3,520,897	35	9,719	1	3,000	69	545,139	10	4,363
	1938	3	73,000	32	2,811,270	24	2,459,567	18	1,112,288	28	14,330	1	1,750	56	556,363	10	14,625
San Jose	1939					1	26,600	1	16,500	25	4,975			22	146,285	2	900
	1938	1	25,800							25	7,238			20	103,280		
Santa Ana	1939	2	26,000			1	27,000	1	6,500	18	3,176	2	580	12	73,450		
	1938	1	5,000			1	1,000			18	2,480			11	111,650		
Santa Barbara	1939					1	11,000	1	34,545	67	10,092	1	500	7	16,750	2	50
	1938							4	147,135	38	9,029	1	10	5	198,969	6	750
Santa Monica	1939					1	2,500	2	41,497	28	7,843			25	210,479	2	30,040
	1938			1	260,000	2	9,000	3	109,280	21	5,537	1	100	26	122,400	2	890
Stockton	1939			1	10,000	1	1,600	1	34,105	36	8,275			21	80,250	1	250
	1938	2	38,158			2	5,050			32	6,925			20	173,990		
Oregon	1939	3	108,000	3	41,198	2	219,500	1	70,000	92	26,697			57	488,761	41	36,235
	1938	3	94,665	1	101,629	10	56,776	4	802,000	115	19,149	2	195	65	668,620	6	20,000
Portland	1939	3	108,000	2	25,800	2	219,500	1	70,000	79	26,282			52	477,811	39	36,170
	1938	2	79,665			9	53,776	3	89,000	85	14,085	2	195	55	599,845	6	20,000
Salem	1939			1	15,398					13	415			5	10,950	2	65
	1938	1	15,000	1	101,629	1	3,000	1	713,000	30	5,064			10	68,775		
Washington	1939	5	36,500	4	1,357,061	7	672,137	5	595,575	478	77,071	4	650	148	1,792,515	311	21,397
	1938	1	15,000	4	1,241,900	6	276,366			346	45,975	3	950	109	1,221,880	4	17,335
Bellingham	1939									23	5,752	2	300	6	11,350		
	1938			2	372,000	1	1,500			38	5,015	2	300	2	9,000		
Seattle	1939	3	23,000	2	1,335,561	6	614,000	5	595,575	241	41,275	2	350	68	1,279,700	33	11,510
	1938	1	15,000	1	850,000	4	265,010			173	23,345			58	548,450	4	17,335
Spokane	1939	2	13,500	2	21,500					177	23,149			44	267,665	277	9,587
	1938			1	19,900	1	9,856			114	12,415	1	650	26	559,680		
Tacoma	1939					1	58,137			37	6,895			30	233,800	1	300
	1938									21	5,200			23	104,750		

Demolitions

Among the Pacific cities where information was available concerning the demolition of nonresidential structures the largest numbers were authorized in Seattle and Los Angeles. In Seattle 157 nonresidential structures were razed, and in Los Angeles, 106. At the other extreme, only 3 nonresidential structures were demolished in each of the 3 cities of Alameda, Fresno, and Riverside, and 2 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Stores and other mercantile buildings; private detached garages; and sheds, poultry houses, and similar structures made up the bulk of nonresidential demolitions.

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. Demolition permits were not required in Bakersfield and San Jose, Calif., and such data were not available in Salem, Oreg.

TABLE 13.—*Number of nonresidential structures for which demolition permits were issued in 23 Pacific cities, 1939* [1]

State and city	Total	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	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
California:																
Alameda	3					1	1					1				
Alhambra	5		2									1		2		
Berkeley	21				3	3	2				1	6	3	2		1
Fresno	3										1		1		1	
Glendale	13						1					3		3		6
Long Beach	24			16		3				1				4		
Los Angeles	106	5	1	15	7	4	4	1		8	3	5	3	50		
Oakland	51			2		7	3	1			2	8	3	4		21
Pasadena	37			1		18						4	4	4		6
Riverside	3					1								2		
Sacramento	35					2						14	15	4		
San Bernardino	15	1				5	1					3		4	1	
San Diego	12		1									2		9		
San Francisco	41			2		2	1			2		6	5	17		6
Santa Ana	6			1						1			1	3		
Santa Barbara	37	1		10		10	1					4	6			5
Santa Monica	2													2		
Stockton	6			1										5		
Oregon: Portland	47		1	3	1	2	2				1	8	7	22		
Washington:																
Bellingham	10			1		2		1				2		2		2
Seattle	157	1	2	6		45	4				1	29	3	7		59
Spokane	50		1	1		18	4		1			14	3	7		1
Tacoma	15			2					1	1		5	1	5		

[1] Demolition permits were not required in Bakersfield and San Jose, Calif., and such data were not available in Salem, Oreg.

Appendix

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

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

California

ALAMEDA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	136	$4,773,215
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	3	11,000
Stucco	2	7,000
	1	5,000
	1	2,000
Concrete	1	4,000
Garages, public: Brick	1	4,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	97	23,044
Frame	51	11,559
Stucco	34	9,650
Metal	11	1,710
Not reported	1	125
Gasoline and service stations	6	18,050
Stucco	1	2,800
Metal	3	12,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
	1	1,000
Tile	1	1,250
Not reported	1	2,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	15	4,615,746
Concrete	5	1,706,766
	[2] 1	1,384,216
	[2] 1	143,700
	[3] 3	178,850
Metal	[2] 1	13,198
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal—Con.		
Structural steel	4	$902,075
	[3] 2	848,155
	[3] 2	53,920
Structural steel, with cement facing	5	1,993,707
	[2] 1	1,148,486
	[3] 4	845,221
Public works and utilities: Brick	1	87,950
Sheds, poultry houses, etc	8	1,697
Frame	3	472
	1	250
	1	122
	1	100
Stucco	3	1,000
	1	400
	1	300
	1	300
Metal	2	225
	1	150
	1	75
Stables and barns: Frame	1	500
Stores and other mercantile buildings	4	11,228
Frame	1	1,850
Stucco	1	8,000
Concrete	2	1,378
	1	689
	1	689

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

ALHAMBRA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	1	$21,000
Homes for the aged: Stucco	1	21,000
Total nonresidential structures	570	315,632
Amusement and recreation places: Brick and frame	1	24,000
Churches: Brick	1	25,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	5	19,900
Frame	1	1,200
Brick	1	3,700
Stucco	2	12,500
	1	7,500
	1	5,000
Not reported	1	2,500
Garages, public: Stucco	2	4,100
	1	2,500
	1	1,600
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	486	109,694
Frame	207	38,971
Stucco	275	65,323
Brick and frame	2	4,200
Metal	2	1,200
Gasoline and service stations	6	19,800
Stucco	3	8,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,000
Metal	3	11,800
	1	5,800
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
Office buildings, including banks: Stucco	1	$6,800
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	49	8,173
Frame	38	5,228
Brick	6	875
Stucco	2	1,300
Brick and frame	1	170
Metal	1	150
Glass	1	450
Stores and other mercantile buildings	13	97,650
Frame	3	4,400
	2	3,200
	1	1,200
Brick	4	67,250
	1	22,000
	1	20,000
	1	13,250
	1	12,000
Stucco	3	10,000
	1	5,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
Brick and frame	2	9,000
Concrete	1	7,000
All other nonresidential structures: Fences, frame	6	515
	1	165
	1	75
	1	75
	1	75
	1	75
	1	50

BAKERSFIELD

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	4	$69,000
Hotels	4	69,000
Frame	1	35,000
Concrete	3	34,000
	1	17,000
	1	9,000
	1	8,000
Total nonresidential structures	238	$846,474
Amusement and recreation places	3	52,660
Stucco	1	23,160
Concrete	1	27,000
Metal	1	2,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	6	16,400
Brick	1	4,500

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

BAKERSFIELD—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Metal	4	$8,600
	1	3,500
	1	2,900
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
Not reported	1	3,300
Garages, public	5	12,870
Frame	1	2,000
Brick	1	4,570
Metal	3	6,300
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	185	53,789
Frame	40	10,210
Stucco	108	32,509
Frame and stucco	2	600
Concrete	1	300
Metal	4	1,775
Not reported	30	8,395
Gasoline and service stations: Metal	7	25,700
	1	5,800
	1	4,800
	1	4,200
	1	3,200
	1	2,700
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
Institutions: Stucco	1	24,500
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Adobe	3	21,000
	1	9,000
	1	7,000
	1	5,000
Public works and utilities	4	166,270
Stucco	1	1,750
Concrete	1	146,255
Public works and utilities—Con. Not reported	2	$18,265
	1	9,765
	1	8,500
Schools	2	236,119
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	214,244
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	21,875
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.: Concrete	1	2,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings	21	235,166
Frame	1	4,670
Brick	3	24,700
	1	8,800
	1	8,000
	1	7,900
Stucco	6	27,450
	1	9,900
	1	5,600
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	2,950
	1	2,500
Frame and stucco	2	8,600
	1	7,000
	1	1,600
Brick and stucco	1	10,000
Metal	4	23,328
	1	19,500
	1	1,728
	1	1,300
	1	800
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	3	134,418
	1	103,418
	1	16,000
	1	15,000
Not reported	1	2,000

BERKELEY

Total nonresidential structures	225	$1,098,123
Amusement and recreation places	4	11,892
Frame	1	4,000
Stucco	3	7,892
	1	5,392
	1	2,000
	1	500
Churches	3	$58,800
Stucco	2	33,800
	1	28,000
	1	5,800
Not reported	1	25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

BERKELEY—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	6	$18,840
Frame	1	1,500
Brick	1	2,800
Stucco	1	4,900
Concrete	1	6,000
Metal	2	3,640
	1	1,990
	1	1,650
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	140	39,446
Frame	76	15,650
Brick	4	1,300
Stucco	36	13,565
Frame and stucco	3	340
Brick and stucco		250
Concrete	8	5,800
Metal	2	66
Tile	2	450
Not reported	8	2,025
Gasoline and service stations: Metal	8	23,525
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	2,750
	1	2,500
	1	1,675
	1	1,600
	1	500
Office buildings, including banks	4	99,000
Brick veneer	1	13,000
Stucco	2	34,000
	1	20,000
	1	14,000
Office buildings, including banks—Continued. Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	$52,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Structural steel, cement facing	1	290,135
Public works and utilities: Concrete	1	13,000
Schools	6	464,806
Stucco	1	9,287
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	355,519
Not reported	4	100,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	42	6,595
Frame	31	4,940
Stucco	4	920
Metal	2	225
Glass	1	30
Not reported	4	480
Stores and other mercantile buildings	10	72,084
Frame	1	500
Brick	1	3,000
Stucco	4	32,584
	1	13,934
	1	8,000
	1	6,650
	1	4,000
Concrete	1	14,000
Metal	1	2,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	10,000
Not reported	1	10,000

FRESNO

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	1	$600
Lodging houses: Frame	1	600
Total nonresidential structures	572	1,163,123
Amusement and recreation places	3	213,000
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing	1	100,000
Facing not reported	1	65,000
Tile	1	48,000
Churches	2	3,100
Frame	1	1,500
Stucco	1	1,600
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	5	$37,500
Brick	2	26,000
	1	18,000
	1	8,000
Stucco	1	4,500
Metal	2	7,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
Garages, public: Brick	1	2,600
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	422	104,473
Frame	125	26,008
Brick	3	1,450

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

FRESNO—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling—Continued.		
Frame and stucco	9	$2,421
Brick and frame	1	250
Stucco	273	72,671
Concrete	1	93
Metal	7	1,130
Tile	2	850
Not reported	1	600
Gasoline and service stations	12	42,300
Stucco	3	11,100
	1	5,000
	1	3,100
	1	3,000
Metal	9	31,200
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	2,900
	1	2,500
	1	1,300
	1	1,000
Office buildings, including banks: Brick	1	15,700
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	[1] 1	583,990
Public works and utilities: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	1	11,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	98	26,218
Frame	77	19,179
Brick	2	1,660
Stucco	6	3,189
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.—Con.		
Concrete	1	$420
Metal	8	1,580
Not reported	4	190
Stores and other mercantile buildings	26	123,242
Frame	5	7,942
	1	4,000
	1	2,000
	1	792
	1	650
	1	500
Brick	14	97,100
	1	15,000
	1	12,000
	1	10,500
	1	10,000
	1	6,750
	1	5,950
	1	5,600
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,800
	1	3,500
Stucco	4	13,800
	1	5,000
	1	3,900
	1	3,500
	1	1,400
Brick and stucco	1	1,700
Metal	2	2,700
	1	2,000
	1	700

GLENDALE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	6	$49,500
Association buildings: Stucco	1	38,000
Dormitories: Stucco	3	10,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
Lodging houses: Frame	1	900
Summer camps and cottages: Frame	1	600
Total nonresidential structures	842	649,507
Amusement and recreation places	3	$9,800
Frame	1	2,500
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	6,000
Not reported	1	1,300
Churches: Stucco	1	3,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	7	38,200
Brick	3	27,700
	1	12,900
	1	8,300
	1	6,500

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

GLENDALE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Stucco	4	$10,500
	1	3,800
	1	3,000
	1	2,500
	1	1,200
Garages, public	7	21,325
Frame	1	2,000
Brick	4	14,925
	1	10,000
	1	2,400
	1	1,500
	1	1,025
Stucco	2	4,400
	1	3,000
	1	1,400
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	637	154,471
Frame	57	12,683
Brick	5	1,240
Stucco	567	138,438
Brick and stucco	7	1,910
Metal	1	200
Gasoline and service stations	16	45,150
Frame	1	1,800
Brick	1	1,500
Stucco	2	5,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
Concrete	1	2,200
Metal	10	31,450
	1	5,800
	1	5,000
	1	4,200
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	2,800
	1	2,250
	1	2,200
	1	1,500
	1	700
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	3,200
Institutions	3	48,500
Brick	1	30,000
Stucco	2	18,500
	1	11,500
	1	7,000

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Office buildings, including banks	2	$18,000
Brick	1	11,500
Stucco	1	6,500
Schools	2	42,200
Stucco	1	7,500
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	34,700
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	87	24,793
Frame	22	6,962
Brick	12	2,917
Stone	3	457
Stucco	10	7,240
Concrete	22	5,037
Metal	2	450
Glass	1	75
Tile	2	135
Not reported	13	1,520
Stables and barns	10	11,435
Frame	7	5,785
	1	3,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	500
	1	200
	1	50
	1	35
Stucco	1	150
Concrete	1	4,000
Metal	1	1,500
Stores and other mercantile buildings	36	229,160
Frame	3	2,400
	1	1,000
	1	900
	1	500
Brick	10	104,410
	1	50,000
	1	13,000
	1	12,500
	1	12,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	2,250
	1	2,150
	1	2,000
	1	510
Stucco	15	82,300
	1	20,000
	1	14,000
	1	9,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

GLENDALE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Stucco	1	$8,000
	1	7,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	1,500
	1	1,400
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	500
Brick and frame	1	3,000
Metal	6	12,050
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	1,150
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	900
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing	1	25,000
All other nonresidential structures: Fences	31	2,973
Frame	8	500
	1	100
	1	100
	1	75
All other nonresidential structures: Fences—Continued.		
Frame	1	$60
	1	60
	1	50
	1	30
	1	25
Brick	1	75
Concrete	1	300
Metal	13	1,623
	1	450
	1	360
	1	193
	1	100
	1	81
	1	75
	1	75
	1	75
	1	52
	1	50
	1	40
	1	40
	1	32
Not reported	8	475
	1	100
	1	75
	1	75
	1	50
	1	50
	1	50
	1	50
	1	25

LONG BEACH

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	19	$11,800
Lodging houses: Stucco	1	1,000
Summer camps and cottages: Stucco	18	10,800
	[4] 9	5,500
	[4] 9	5,300
Total nonresidential structures	1,930	3,122,558
Amusement and recreation places: Stucco	1	1,000
Churches: Stucco	4	81,470
	1	28,900
	1	27,970
	1	16,600
	1	8,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	201	1,727,915
Frame	13	53,300
	1	5,300
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Frame	1	$5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
Stucco	4	7,600
	1	2,700
	1	2,000
	1	1,650
	1	1,250
Concrete	11	24,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

LONG BEACH—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Metal	6	$14,515
	1	2,805
	1	2,805
	1	2,805
	1	2,100
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	165	1,625,500
	[5] 160	1,600,000
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	3,500
Not reported	2	3,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
Garages, public: Metal	5	11,500
	1	7,500
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	1,498	447,087
Frame	530	140,239
Brick	2	1,300
Stucco	932	294,043
Frame and stucco	2	800
Concrete	3	600
Metal	10	4,630
Not reported	19	5,475
Gasoline and service stations	16	61,925
Brick	1	25,000
Metal	15	36,925
	1	4,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,300
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,600
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,400
	1	1,950
	1	1,800
	1	1,000
	1	875
	1	500
Office buildings, including banks: Stucco	1	20,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Frame	1	10,000
Public works and utilities: Frame	2	$215,000
	1	200,000
	1	15,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	95	32,340
Frame	56	15,400
Brick	1	300
Stucco	10	4,815
Concrete	2	1,000
Metal	22	9,025
Glass	1	50
Not reported	3	1,750
Stables and barns: Frame	1	50
Stores and other mercantile buildings	54	482,475
Frame	12	25,900
	1	6,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	700
	1	700
	1	500
	1	500
Brick	2	25,500
	1	13,500
	1	12,000
Stucco	29	154,050
	1	30,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	8,000
	1	7,900
	1	7,500
	1	7,000
	1	6,800
	1	6,000
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,600
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,250
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	900

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

LONG BEACH—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame and stucco	1	$8,500
Concrete	2	6,750
	1	6,000
	1	750
Metal	3	6,400
	1	5,000
	1	800
	1	600
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	240,000
Tile	1	600
Not reported	3	14,775
	1	5,500
	1	5,275
	1	4,000
All other nonresidential structures	51	31,796
Fences	23	2,155
Frame	15	1,125
	1	200
	1	140
	1	100
	1	100
	1	100
	1	80
	1	75
	1	70
	1	50
	1	50
	1	50
	1	40
	1	30
	1	20
	1	20
Brick	1	200
Concrete	2	350
	1	200
	1	150
All other nonresidential structures—Continued.		
Fences—Continued.		
Metal	3	$410
	1	170
	1	165
	1	75
Not reported	2	70
	1	50
	1	20
Fire walls: Concrete	23	20,616
	1	4,900
	1	2,000
	1	1,700
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	990
	1	930
	1	895
	1	671
	1	650
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	500
	1	495
	1	490
	1	400
	1	400
	1	400
	1	330
	1	325
	1	140
Retaining walls: Concrete	5	9,025
	1	6,000
	1	2,000
	1	700
	1	300
	1	25

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	71	$355,688
Association buildings: Stucco	3	71,000
	1	28,000
	1	25,000
	1	18,000
Bunkhouses, guest houses, servants quarters, etc	25	48,938
Frame	12	13,085
	1	2,300
	1	2,000
	1	1,600
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	950
	1	900
	1	875
	1	850
	1	560
	1	550
	1	500
Stucco	12	34,953
	1	12,000
	1	6,000
	1	3,800
	1	3,500
	1	3,100
	1	1,650
	1	1,003
	1	1,000
	1	900
	1	900
	1	600
	1	500
Frame and stucco	1	900
Dormitories	3	72,500
Brick	1	12,500
Stucco	2	60,000
	1	30,000
	1	30,000
Hotels	11	143,350
Stucco	10	107,350
	1	30,000
	1	20,750
	1	14,500
	1	13,400
	1	8,000
	1	5,800
	1	4,650
	1	4,650
	1	3,000
	1	2,600
Frame and stucco	1	36,000
Summer camps and cottages	29	19,900
Frame	7	4,100
	1	800
	[4] 5	3,000
	1	300
Summer camps and cottages—Con.		
Stucco	22	$15,800
	1	1,500
	[4] 2	1,900
	[4] 2	1,600
	[4] 5	3,800
	[4] 6	3,500
	[4] 6	3,500
Total nonresidential structures	10,482	12,564,731
Amusement and recreation places	119	579,430
Frame	31	57,870
	1	10,000
	1	8,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	[4] 2	5,000
	1	2,100
	1	2,000
	1	1,600
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,100
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	900
	1	800
	1	720
	1	650
	1	600
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
Brick	10	207,400
	1	35,000
	1	34,000
	1	30,000
	1	29,500
	1	25,000
	1	21,000
	1	14,500
	1	11,500
	1	6,400
	1	500
Stucco	26	121,350
	1	40,000
	1	25,000
	1	25,000
	1	6,000
	[4] 2	4,250
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,700
	1	1,600

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Amusement and recreation places—Continued.		
Stucco	1	$1,500
	1	1,400
	1	1,400
	1	1,100
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	950
	1	800
	1	750
	1	700
	1	600
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
Concrete	48	124,710
	1	40,000
	1	8,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,600
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,400
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,600
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,400
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,100
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	800
	1	660
	1	650
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	500
Metal	2	2,600
	1	1,850
	1	750

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Amusement and recreation places—Continued.		
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	$65,000
Not reported	1	500
Churches	24	244,400
Frame	8	54,800
	1	33,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,300
	1	1,000
Brick	1	35,000
Stucco	14	106,100
	1	35,000
	1	15,000
	1	7,500
	1	7,500
	1	7,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,300
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,500
	1	1,200
	1	1,100
Concrete	1	48,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	131	736,519
Frame	22	113,950
	1	26,000
	1	25,000
	1	20,000
	1	6,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,400
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,350
	1	1,250
	1	1,250
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Brick	20	225,900
	1	40,000
	1	30,000
	1	24,000

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Brick	1	$20,000
	1	13,500
	1	12,500
	1	12,000
	1	12,000
	1	10,400
	1	8,500
	1	8,500
	1	7,500
	1	5,400
	1	5,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,300
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
Stucco	34	134,474
	1	21,500
	1	10,000
	1	7,200
	1	7,000
	1	6,500
	1	6,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,500
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,600
	1	3,200
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,700
	1	2,500
	1	2,400
	1	2,388
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,936
	1	1,800
	1	1,700
	1	1,600
	1	1,600
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,350
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Brick and frame	1	5,100
Concrete	4	34,300
	1	22,500
	1	7,500
	1	2,500
	1	1,800
Metal	45	171,155
	1	16,000
	1	10,500
	1	9,800
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Metal	1	$8,400
	1	6,400
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,400
	1	4,000
	1	3,725
	1	3,650
	1	3,600
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,300
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,900
	1	2,800
	1	2,750
	1	2,700
	1	2,300
	1	2,200
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,950
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,400
	1	1,280
	1	1,100
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	2	45,640
	1	25,640
	1	20,000
Not reported	3	6,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
Garages, public	53	211,450
Brick	32	127,800
	1	23,000
	1	16,000
	1	14,000
	1	9,000
	1	7,500
	1	4,300
	1	4,000
	1	3,900
	1	3,600
	1	3,500

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, public—Continued.		
Brick	1	$2,700
	1	2,500
	1	2,400
	1	2,300
	1	2,300
	1	2,250
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,900
	1	1,850
	1	1,800
	1	1,700
	1	1,700
	1	1,500
	1	1,300
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Stucco	2	3,250
	1	2,000
	1	1,250
Concrete	12	59,000
	1	29,000
	1	5,500
	1	4,400
	1	4,200
	1	4,000
	1	2,200
	1	1,900
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,200
Metal	3	3,900
	1	1,900
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing	1	12,000
Not reported	3	5,500
	1	3,000
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	7,913	2,072,389
Frame	1,931	399,503
Brick	12	11,370
Stone	1	50
Stucco	5,684	1,568,165
Frame and stucco	153	42,046
Concrete	55	28,315
Metal	46	15,955
Tile	2	660
Not reported	29	6,325
Gasoline and service stations	169	$541,205
Brick	2	4,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
Stucco	5	4,200
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	800
	1	750
	1	650
Frame and stucco	1	675
Concrete	6	113,775
	1	50,000
	1	50,000
	1	6,000
	1	4,500
	1	2,700
	1	575
Metal	147	405,273
	1	9,500
	1	8,300
	1	6,600
	1	6,500
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	5,400
	1	5,193
	1	5,000
	1	4,950
	1	4,800
	1	4,800
	1	4,500
	1	4,500
	1	4,500
	1	4,500
	1	4,300
	1	4,200
	1	4,150
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,900
	1	3,800
	1	3,800
	1	3,700
	1	3,696
	1	3,600
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,400
	1	3,360
	1	3,250
	1	3,200

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Metal	1	$3,200
	1	3,200
	1	3,200
	1	3,200
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,934
	1	2,900
	1	2,900
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,850
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,700
	1	2,700
	1	2,700
	1	2,698
	1	2,698
	1	2,670
	1	2,600
	1	2,592
	1	2,550
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,490
	1	2,450
	1	2,322
	1	2,300
	1	2,300
	1	2,300
	1	2,280
	1	2,280
	1	2,250
	1	2,200
	1	2,200
	1	2,200
	1	2,200
	1	2,200
	1	2,200
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,760
	1	1,700
	1	1,700
	1	1,600
Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Metal	1	$1,600
	1	1,600
	1	1,600
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,400
	1	1,400
	1	1,400
	1	1,365
	1	1,300
	1	1,250
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
	1	950
	1	930
	1	900
	1	900
	1	900
	1	900
	1	840
	1	800
	1	800
	1	800
	1	750
	1	700
	1	700
	1	650
	1	635
	1	630
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	500
	1	500
Not reported	8	12,782
	1	3,900
	1	3,456
	1	1,700
	1	900
	1	800
	1	750
	1	700
	1	576
Institutions	2	173,700
Brick	1	7,000
Reinforced concrete: Cement facing	[2] 1	166,700
Office buildings, including banks	16	201,400
Frame	1	13,500
Brick	9	91,400
	1	14,500
	1	12,000
	1	12,000
	1	10,500
	1	10,500
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	6,400
	1	5,500

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Office buildings, including banks—Continued.		
Stucco	5	$68,500
	1	28,000
	1	14,000
	1	13,000
	1	7,000
	1	6,500
Frame and stucco	1	28,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	3	152,667
Brick	1	6,500
Concrete	1	77,317
Reinforced concrete: Cement facing	[2] 1	68,850
Public works and utilities	29	828,870
Frame	4	12,800
	1	7,500
	1	3,000
	1	1,300
	1	1,000
Brick	1	6,500
Stucco	4	20,300
	1	15,000
	1	2,300
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
Concrete	9	147,750
	1	42,000
	1	28,600
	1	20,000
	1	19,000
	1	17,000
	1	11,400
	1	4,750
	1	3,000
	1	2,000
Metal	3	15,520
	1	6,520
	1	6,500
	1	2,500
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing	1	45,000
Facing not reported	2	390,000
	1	286,000
	1	104,000
Structural steel	1	4,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	125,000
Not reported	3	62,000
	1	54,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
Schools	16	$1,360,571
Frame	3	16,700
	1	6,700
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
Brick veneer	1	6,000
Stucco	3	31,000
	1	14,000
	1	12,000
	1	5,000
Concrete	1	40,000
Reinforced concrete: Cement facing	2	320,871
	1	298,333
	1	22,538
Facing not reported	1	75,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	5	871,000
	1	400,000
	1	188,000
	1	100,000
	1	93,000
	1	90,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	1,204	385,310
Frame	836	207,625
Brick	60	31,479
Stone	1	300
Stucco	111	74,206
Frame and stucco	9	9,825
Concrete	28	11,743
Metal	133	42,157
Canvas	2	100
Glass	10	3,640
Not reported	14	4,235
Stables and barns	64	48,560
Frame	58	45,170
	1	10,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,000
	1	3,800
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,360
	1	1,200
	1	1,100
	1	1,000
	1	950
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	400
	1	400
	1	400

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stables and barns—Continued.		
Frame	1	$400
	1	400
	1	400
	1	375
	1	375
	1	300
	1	300
	1	300
	1	300
	1	300
	1	250
	1	250
	1	200
	1	200
	1	200
	1	200
	1	200
	1	200
	1	200
	1	150
	1	150
	1	150
	1	130
	1	130
	1	125
	1	100
	1	100
	1	100
	1	80
	1	75
	1	75
	1	75
	1	60
	1	50
	1	50
	1	50
	1	35
	1	25
Stucco	3	1,190
	1	900
	1	150
	1	140
Metal	3	2,200
	1	1,800
	1	200
	1	200
Stores and other mercantile buildings	451	4,915,272
Frame	96	333,983
	1	25,000
	1	18,900
	1	14,400
	1	13,100
	1	12,000
	1	11,700
	1	11,000
	1	10,000
	1	9,000
	1	8,500
	1	8,000
	1	6,500
	1	6,475
	1	6,400
	1	6,200
Stores and other mercantile building—Continued.		
Frame	1	$6,000
	1	5,700
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,270
	1	3,200
	1	3,180
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,920
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,400
	1	2,150
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,967
	1	1,900
	1	1,750
	1	1,600
	1	1,600
	1	1,600
	1	1,536
	1	1,536
	1	1,500
	1	1,450
	1	1,400
	1	1,300
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	997
	1	975
	1	950
	1	900
	1	900
	1	900
	1	800
	1	800
	1	800
	1	800
	1	777
	1	750

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame	1	$750
	1	650
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
Brick	98	1,115,510
	1	75,000
	1	50,000
	1	38,000
	1	30,000
	1	30,000
	1	30,000
	1	30,000
	1	28,000
	1	27,000
	1	25,000
	1	25,000
	1	25,000
	1	20,100
	1	20,000
	1	20,000
	1	20,000
	1	20,000
	1	20,000
	1	19,200
	1	19,000
	1	18,500
	1	16,000
	1	16,000
	1	16,000
	1	15,500
	1	15,000
	1	14,500
	1	14,000
	1	14,000
	1	13,500
	1	13,500
	1	12,500
	1	12,000
	1	11,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	9,000
	1	8,800
	1	8,500
	1	8,500
	1	8,000
	1	7,700
	1	7,300
	1	7,000
	1	7,000
	1	7,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Brick	1	$6,680
	1	6,500
	1	6,380
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,200
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,800
	1	4,800
	1	4,500
	1	4,500
	1	4,400
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,750
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,700
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,600
	1	1,500
	1	975
	1	900
	1	875
	1	800
	1	750
	1	500
	1	500
Stucco	184	812,694
	1	50,000
	1	23,500
	1	20,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	14,000
	1	12,500
	1	12,000
	1	12,000
	1	10,200
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	9,750
	1	9,690
	1	9,500
	1	9,250
	1	9,000
	1	8,950
	1	8,500
	1	8,500

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Stucco	1	$8,500
	1	8,500
	1	8,000
	1	7,800
	1	7,500
	1	7,500
	1	7,500
	1	7,500
	1	7,300
	1	7,250
	1	7,000
	1	7,000
	1	6,500
	1	6,500
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,800
	1	5,600
	1	5,600
	1	5,200
	1	5,200
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,990
	1	4,925
	1	4,650
	1	4,500
	1	4,500
	1	4,500
	1	4,480
	1	4,350
	1	4,260
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,900
	1	3,800
	1	3,800
	1	3,700
	1	3,695
	1	3,600
	1	3,600
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,450
	1	3,300
	1	3,250
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Stucco	1	$3,000
	1	2,900
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,700
	1	2,700
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,400
	1	2,400
	1	2,400
	1	2,300
	1	2,200
	1	2,150
	1	2,133
	1	2,100
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,985
	1	1,900
	1	1,900
	1	1,900
	1	1,875
	1	1,875
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,800
	1	1,728
	1	1,700
	1	1,650
	1	1,600
	1	1,600
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,450
	1	1,448
	1	1,448
	1	1,400
	1	1,250
	1	1,250
	1	1,250
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	975
	1	960

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

California—Continued

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Stucco	1	$950
	1	916
	1	900
	1	900
	1	800
	1	800
	1	800
	1	750
	1	711
	1	700
	1	700
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	600
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
Frame and stucco	8	25,325
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	3,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,300
	1	875
	1	650
Brick and stucco	1	9,000
Stone and frame	1	5,000
Concrete	20	203,110
	1	55,000
	1	25,000
	1	18,000
	1	17,000
	1	13,000
	1	12,000
	1	12,000
	1	8,500
	1	8,000
	1	6,500
	1	5,000
	1	4,400
	1	4,300
	1	4,000
	1	3,800
	1	2,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,250
	1	860
	1	500
Metal	35	138,450
	1	40,000
	1	10,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Metal	1	$8,000
	1	7,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,700
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,400
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,950
	1	1,900
	1	1,700
	1	1,700
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,400
	1	1,400
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	800
	1	800
	1	700
	1	700
	1	600
	1	500
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	1,235,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	2	1,016,000
	1	1,000,000
	1	16,000
Glass	3	15,700
	1	8,500
	1	6,000
	1	1,200
Not reported	2	5,500
	1	3,500
	1	2,000
All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls [1]	288	112,988
Frame	3	500
Brick	20	26,746
Stone	1	100
Stucco	4	1,350
Stone and stucco	1	200
Concrete	258	82,792
Metal	1	1,300

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

OAKLAND

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	2	$275,000
Association buildings: Stucco	1	25,000
Dormitories: Concrete	1	250,000
Total nonresidential structures	1,112	1,924,678
Amusement and recreation places	9	327,000
Frame	3	8,500
	1	7,000
	1	1,000
	1	500
Brick	2	60,000
	1	50,000
	1	10,000
Stucco	1	2,000
Brick and stucco	1	6,000
Concrete	1	250,000
Not reported	1	500
Churches	4	79,500
Frame	1	2,500
Brick	1	55,800
Stucco	2	21,200
	1	17,200
	1	4,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	17	412,975
Frame	1	2,000
Brick	5	79,000
	1	23,000
	1	20,000
	1	18,000
	1	10,000
	1	8,000
Stucco	2	17,775
	1	12,275
	1	5,500
Concrete	1	14,000
Metal	6	31,500
	1	9,000
	1	9,000
	1	8,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	267,000
Tile	1	1,700
Garages, public	2	6,400
Concrete	1	3,400
Metal	1	3,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	852	$200,057
Frame	687	144,925
Brick	3	3,175
Stucco	61	19,178
Frame and stucco	1	300
Concrete	27	12,787
Metal	2	500
Tile	8	3,700
Not reported	63	15,492
Gasoline and service stations	34	129,535
Metal	32	122,035
	1	10,000
	1	9,500
	1	7,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,900
	1	4,500
	1	4,350
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,150
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,800
	1	2,700
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,835
	1	1,700
	1	1,500
	1	600
Not reported	2	7,500
	1	5,000
	1	2,500
Office buildings, including banks: Stucco	3	29,000
	1	15,000
	1	8,000
	1	6,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	2	21,468
Concrete	1	14,000
Metal	1	7,468
Public works and utilities	7	158,343
Frame	4	97,543
	1	75,840
	1	10,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

OAKLAND—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public works and utilities—Con.		
Frame	1	$9,500
	1	2,203
Stucco	1	12,500
Concrete	1	46,000
Not reported	1	2,300
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	106	28,862
Frame	80	15,820
Brick	3	1,122
Stucco	3	4,765
Concrete	1	3,000
Metal	4	1,300
Glass	2	185
Tile	2	800
Not reported	11	1,870
Stables and barns: Frame	3	1,500
	1	750
	1	600
	1	150
Stores and other mercantile buildings	68	527,840
Frame	17	34,800
	1	7,000
	1	4,800
	1	4,000
	1	3,450
	1	3,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
	1	1,300
	1	850
	1	800
	1	750
	1	700
	1	650
	1	500
	1	500
	1	500
Brick	13	124,250
	1	55,000
	1	12,500
	1	12,000
	1	8,000
	1	7,900
	1	6,900
	1	6,200
	1	6,000
	1	3,200
	1	3,200
	1	2,250
	1	600
	1	500
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Stucco	20	$148,916
	1	14,000
	1	13,496
	1	13,000
	1	11,500
	1	11,000
	1	10,670
	1	10,000
	1	9,000
	1	8,000
	1	7,500
	1	6,500
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	2,750
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
Frame and stucco	1	11,000
Concrete	3	110,000
	1	86,150
	1	12,000
	1	11,850
Metal	7	39,550
	1	16,500
	1	10,000
	1	6,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	750
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	25,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	25,000
Tile	2	1,294
	1	794
	1	500
Not reported	3	8,030
	1	3,900
	1	2,230
	1	1,900
All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls	5	2,198
Stone	2	348
	1	174
	1	174
Concrete	1	1,200
Metal	1	200
Not reported	1	450

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

PASADENA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	855	$1,013,140
Amusement and recreation places	25	143,045
Frame	15	60,045
	1	38,000
	1	6,000
	1	3,400
	1	2,238
	1	1,800
	1	1,530
	1	1,000
	1	950
	1	800
	1	800
	1	800
	1	800
	1	750
	1	677
	1	500
Brick	1	15,000
Concrete	1	11,500
Metal	5	12,500
	1	5,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,600
	1	1,200
	1	700
Structural steel: Facing not reported	3	44,000
	1	17,000
	1	14,000
	1	13,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	5	20,339
Frame	3	16,239
	1	12,000
	1	3,239
	1	1,000
Brick	1	2,100
Concrete	1	2,000
Garages, public	4	18,500
Brick	1	14,000
Stucco	1	2,000
Concrete	1	1,500
Metal	1	1,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	449	114,058
Frame	270	67,741
Stucco	140	33,588
Frame and stucco	6	1,536
Concrete	11	2,352
Metal	3	1,300
Not reported	19	7,541
Gasoline and service stations	14	30,000
Brick	1	1,000
Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Metal	13	$29,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	2,800
	1	2,800
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,600
	1	1,100
	1	1,000
	1	600
	1	600
Institutions: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	1	400,000
Office buildings, including banks: Brick	1	14,729
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	5	88,000
Frame	1	14,000
Stucco	1	25,000
Metal	2	39,000
	1	25,000
	1	14,000
Not reported	1	10,000
Public works and utilities	5	57,822
Frame	2	30,357
	1	29,357
	1	1,000
Stucco	2	7,800
	1	5,800
	1	2,000
Not reported	1	19,665
Schools [6]	2	17,530
	1	9,530
	1	8,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	182	25,311
Frame	18	12,269
Brick	30	4,643
Stone	3	65
Stucco	4	160
Concrete	14	2,388
Metal	6	1,725
Tile	6	721
Canvas	26	1,300
Glass	1	400
Not reported	11	1,640
Stables and barns [6]	1	60

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

PASADENA—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings	12	$71,840
Frame	2	7,840
	1	7,250
	1	590
Brick	5	32,900
	1	12,000
	1	9,500
	1	7,500
	1	3,300
	1	600
Stucco	2	2,400
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Concrete	2	$27,500
	1	15,000
	1	12,500
Metal	1	1,200
All other nonresidential structures: Fences [1]	149	11,906
Frame	72	3,769
Brick	5	497
Stone	2	130
Concrete	7	830
Metal	54	5,130
Tile	3	900
Not reported	6	650

RIVERSIDE

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	1	$15,500
Convents: Stucco	1	15,500
Total nonresidential structures	128	464,931
Amusement and recreation places	2	5,000
Frame	1	3,000
Stucco	1	2,000
Churches	2	8,800
Brick	1	1,800
Stucco	1	7,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops: Stucco	1	45,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	85	20,143
Frame	51	10,387
Stucco	25	7,081
Concrete	1	150
Metal	2	300
Not reported	6	2,225
Gasoline and service stations	2	4,700
Stucco	1	2,000
Metal	1	2,700
Office buildings, including banks: Brick veneer	1	9,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Concrete	[2] 1	179,723
Schools: Concrete	1	78,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc	15	$8,125
Frame	7	1,650
	1	1,000
	1	300
	1	150
	1	50
	1	50
	1	50
	1	50
Brick	2	2,750
	1	2,500
	1	250
Stucco	3	2,425
	1	2,000
	1	250
	1	175
Not reported	3	1,300
	1	1,100
	1	150
	1	50
Stables and barns	3	2,350
Frame	2	1,250
	1	1,000
	1	250
Concrete	1	1,100
Stores and other mercantile buildings	14	104,065
Frame	1	3,500

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

RIVERSIDE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Brick	3	$37,100
	1	21,000
	1	8,100
	1	8,000
Stucco	6	25,365
	1	13,000
	1	8,500
	1	1,100
	1	1,100
	1	865
	1	800
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Concrete	2	$31,000
	1	25,000
	1	6,000
Metal	1	4,000
Not reported	1	3,100
All other nonresidential structures: Fences, frame	1	25

SACRAMENTO

Total nonresidential structures	1,066	$1,718,196
Amusement and recreation places	8	119,372
Frame	3	20,482
	1	15,188
	1	3,294
	1	2,000
Adobe	1	2,890
Concrete	2	1,500
	1	1,000
	1	500
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	57,500
Not reported	1	37,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	6	14,175
Frame	1	3,000
Brick	1	1,900
Brick and stucco	1	2,400
Metal	2	4,875
	1	3,000
	1	1,875
Not reported	1	2,000
Garages, public	5	32,960
Brick	2	20,475
	1	12,975
	1	7,500
Stucco	1	9,985
Metal	2	2,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling[1]	961	$219,307
Frame	210	38,450
Brick	19	6,336
Stucco	660	155,153
Frame and stucco	48	12,121
Brick and frame	4	1,697
Brick and stucco	5	1,535
Metal	15	4,015
Gasoline and service stations	8	34,500
Frame	2	10,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
Metal	2	9,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
Not reported	4	15,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	500
Institutions: Stucco	1	5,400
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	14	408,452
Frame	[4] 12	387,786
Not reported	2	20,666
	1	13,166
	1	7,500
Public works and utilities	8	326,919
Metal	2	43,982
	1	23,982
	1	20,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SACRAMENTO—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Public works and utilities—Con.		
Reinforced concrete:		
Brick facing	1	$26,000
Facing not reported	1	74,648
Not reported	4	182,289
	1	169,168
	1	8,010
	1	3,906
	1	1,205
Schools: Concrete	4	306,603
	1	159,700
	1	63,965
	1	42,964
	1	39,974
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	23	4,675
Frame	9	1,225
Brick	2	1,600
Stucco	2	225
Metal	2	500
Not reported	8	1,125
Stores and other mercantile buildings	24	243,643
Frame	1	600
Brick	8	76,538
	1	14,800
	1	12,750
	1	12,188
	1	11,000
	1	10,600
	1	8,300
	1	6,400
	1	500
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Brick veneer	1	$11,000
Stucco	3	10,400
	1	6,000
	1	2,500
	1	1,900
Frame and stucco	1	4,373
Brick and stucco	1	14,682
Concrete	1	35,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	3	80,000
	1	27,500
	1	27,500
	1	25,000
Not reported	5	11,050
	1	4,500
	1	4,250
	1	1,300
	1	500
	1	500
All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls	4	2,190
Brick	2	890
	1	700
	1	190
Not reported	2	1,300
	1	800
	1	500

SAN BERNARDINO

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	2	$1,600
Summer camps and cottages: Stucco	[4] 2	1,600
Total nonresidential structures	529	464,143
Amusement and recreation places: Brick	1	41,854
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	3	28,320
Frame	1	4,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	2	24,320
	1	18,000
	1	6,320
Garages, public: Metal	4	8,130
	1	4,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,130
	1	1,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling[1]	418	$92,614
Frame	95	20,212
Brick	2	2,100
Stucco	305	65,152
Brick and stucco	1	250
Adobe	1	1,200
Concrete	10	2,140
Metal	4	1,560
Gasoline and service stations: Metal	4	14,450
	1	7,650
	1	3,500
	1	1,850
	1	1,450
Public buildings—city, county, State and Federal: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	2	95,000
	1	80,000
	1	15,000
Public works and utilities: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	1	25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SAN BERNARDINO—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	68	$12,750
Frame	33	4,182
Brick	5	410
Stone	1	40
Stucco	10	4,380
Concrete	4	517
Metal	15	3,221
Stables and barns: Stucco	1	1,400
Stores and other mercantile buildings	18	143,909
Frame	2	1,000
	1	500
	1	500
Brick	2	10,800
	1	8,500
	1	2,300
Stucco	7	21,714
	1	8,494
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	1,100
	[4] 2	2,120
	1	1,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Concrete	6	$109,645
	1	70,645
	1	17,000
	1	7,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
Metal	1	750
All other nonresidental structures: Fences	9	716
Frame	4	330
	1	100
	1	80
	1	75
	1	75
Adobe	1	50
Concrete	1	40
Metal	1	150
Not reported	2	146
	1	86
	1	60

SAN DIEGO

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	4	$60,680
Association buildings: Stucco	1	28,000
Convents: Stucco	1	11,280
Domitories: Frame	1	1,400
Hotels: Stucco	1	20,000
Total nonresidential structures	1,044	1,929,643
Amusement and recreation places	17	160,149
Frame	1	1,200
Brick	1	19,000
Stucco	1	1,900
Concrete	5	34,049
	1	21,549
	1	7,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
Metal	[4] 6	6,000
Tile	1	15,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	80,000
Not reported	1	3,000
Churches: Stucco	2	$22,500
	1	20,000
	1	2,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	7	137,225
Frame	2	4,750
	1	2,900
	1	1,850
Brick	1	1,600
Metal	1	3,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	2	97,875
	1	65,000
	1	32,875
Not reported	1	30,000
Garages, public: Brick	1	7,700
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	538	114,420
Frame	187	27,043
Brick	1	250
Stucco	233	61,243
Frame and stucco	1	600

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SAN DIEGO—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling—Continued.		
Concrete	3	$2,150
Metal	3	775
Not reported	110	22,359
Gasoline and service stations	17	52,500
Brick	1	4,000
Concrete	1	3,000
Metal	14	43,500
	1	7,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,200
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,800
	1	3,800
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	600
	1	600
	1	500
Not reported	1	2,000
Institutions	7	289,965
Stucco	6	191,500
	[3] 4	174,300
	1	9,000
	1	8,200
Reinforced concrete: Cement facing	1	98,465
Office buildings, including banks: Stucco	2	12,900
	1	7,500
	1	5,400
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	22	590,250
Frame	[3] 10	421,750
Stucco	1	6,000
Concrete	1	10,000
Metal	[3] 10	152,500
Public works and utilities	3	152,464
Frame	1	5,464
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	2	147,000
	1	140,000
	1	7,000
Schools	3	118,000
Frame	2	30,000
	1	20,000
	1	10,000
Concrete	1	88,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	216	$49,375
Frame	111	13,505
Brick	21	8,106
Stone	6	1,390
Stucco	16	11,120
Concrete	7	967
Metal	21	8,352
Glass	1	400
Tile	4	505
Not reported	29	5,030
Stables and barns	2	5,200
Frame	1	5,000
Not reported	1	200
Stores and other mercantile buildings	51	194,774
Frame	7	8,750
	1	2,000
	1	1,850
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	850
	1	550
Brick	6	56,799
	1	20,549
	1	13,000
	1	7,150
	1	7,000
	1	5,600
	1	3,500
Stucco	19	73,025
	1	9,000
	1	6,700
	1	6,500
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	4,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,900
	1	2,700
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,425
Brick and frame	2	4,800
	1	3,000
	1	1,800
Brick and stucco	1	5,500

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SAN DIEGO—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Concrete	4	$16,600
	1	9,000
	1	5,000
	1	1,600
	1	1,000
Metal	8	18,200
	1	5,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,500
	1	1,400
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Glass	1	500
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	9,000
Not reported	2	1,600
	1	1,000
	1	600
All other nonresidential structures	156	$22,221
Fences[1]	113	11,347
Frame	83	8,545
Brick	1	100
Stone	3	525
Stucco	1	200
Concrete	1	200
Metal	12	932
Not reported	12	845
Retaining walls[1]	43	10,874
Frame	1	35
Brick	2	160
Stone	1	150
Stucco	1	59
Brick and stucco	1	200
Concrete	22	4,880
Not reported	15	5,390

SAN FRANCISCO

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	4	$263,000
Convents: Stucco	1	40,000
Dormitories	2	48,000
Frame	1	3,000
Stucco	1	45,000
Nurses' homes: Stucco	1	175,000
Total nonresidential structures	297	9,246,624
Amusement and recreation places	14	905,942
Frame	4	91,853
	1	45,000
	1	25,300
	1	15,553
	1	6,000
Stucco	4	47,396
	1	15,760
	1	13,120
	1	13,020
	1	5,496
Frame and stucco	1	18,000
Brick and stucco	1	70,000
Concrete	1	44,700
Reinforced concrete: Cement facing	3	633,993
	1	353,710
	1	155,757
	1	124,526
Churches	3	$53,000
Stucco	2	38,000
	1	30,000
	1	8,000
Brick and stucco	1	15,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	25	437,818
Frame	5	48,400
	1	40,000
	1	4,000
	1	1,900
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
Brick	1	13,000
Stucco	4	140,000
	1	80,000
	1	28,000
	1	18,000
	1	14,000
Frame and stucco	3	27,000
	1	12,500
	1	12,000
	1	2,500
Concrete	6	60,718
	1	22,950
	1	16,000
	1	7,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Concrete	1	$6,000
	1	5,000
	1	3,768
Metal	4	25,530
	1	14,000
	1	6,030
	1	3,000
	1	2,500
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	122,170
Not reported	1	1,000
Garages, public	2	7,385
Stucco	1	5,885
Concrete	1	1,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	47	16,693
Frame	35	9,848
Stucco	8	5,570
Frame and stucco	4	1,275
Gasoline and service stations: Metal	62	270,450
	1	30,000
	1	10,000
	1	9,000
	1	8,000
	1	7,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Metal	1	$3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,800
	1	2,750
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,900
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
Institutions	8	536,761
Brick	3	259,085
	1	224,278
	1	26,821
	1	7,986
Reinforced concrete: Cement facing	3	62,676
	1	27,667
	1	25,371
	1	9,638
Not reported	2	215,000
	1	125,000
	1	90,000
Office buildings, including banks: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	1	63,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	6	2,739,457
Concrete	[2] 1	116,800
Reinforced concrete: Cement facing	3	2,340,177
	[2] 1	1,870,677
	[2] 1	283,500
	[2] 1	186,000
Not reported	2	282,480
	1	225,000
	1	57,480
Public works and utilities	2	133,000
Stucco	1	9,000
Concrete	1	124,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Schools	12	$3,520,897
Stucco	1	80,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	11	3,440,897
	1	1,210,981
	1	648,407
	1	632,628
	1	246,545
	1	183,698
	1	180,408
	1	115,000
	1	89,377
	1	68,516
	1	45,589
	1	19,748
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	35	9,719
Frame	11	5,097
Stucco	4	1,800
Frame and stucco	1	50
Not reported	19	2,772
Stables and barns: Frame	1	3,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings	69	545,139
Frame	5	14,300
	1	7,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,000
Stucco	15	136,599
	1	17,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	14,799
	1	11,500
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	9,000
	1	8,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,500
Frame and stucco	18	104,590
	1	15,000
	1	12,000
	1	10,000
	1	9,990
	1	8,000
	1	7,000
	1	7,000
	1	6,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,900
	1	2,400
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame and stucco	1	$2,000
	1	1,800
Brick and stucco	3	34,965
	1	22,965
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
Concrete	5	54,900
	1	23,000
	1	15,000
	1	8,000
	1	5,000
	1	3,900
Metal	8	72,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	7,000
	1	6,500
	1	5,500
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
Glass	1	1,000
Tile	2	19,000
	1	15,000
	1	4,000
Not reported	12	107,785
	1	51,000
	1	12,500
	1	12,000
	1	12,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,750
	1	4,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	935
	1	600
	1	500
All other nonresidential structures	10	4,363
Retaining walls[6]	5	4,140
	1	2,700
	1	440
	1	400
	1	350
	1	250
Fences	5	223
Frame	1	100
Not reported	4	123
	1	48
	1	30
	1	25
	1	20

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SAN JOSE

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	168	$271,430
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	7	28,065
Frame	1	2,300
Concrete	2	15,390
	1	10,400
	1	4,990
Metal	4	10,375
	1	4,000
	1	3,400
	1	1,600
	1	1,375
Garages, public: Metal	1	1,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	106	28,605
Frame	82	22,825
Stucco	2	970
Metal	1	250
Not reported	21	4,560
Gasoline and service stations: Metal	3	18,500
	1	10,500
	1	5,000
	1	3,000
Public works and utilities: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	1	26,600
Schools: Stucco	1	16,500
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	25	4,975
Frame	19	2,960
Brick	1	190
Stucco	1	800
Metal	2	950
Not reported	2	75
Stores and other mercantile buildings	22	$146,285
Frame	6	23,250
	1	12,000
	1	5,400
	1	3,900
	1	750
	1	600
	1	600
Brick	2	12,255
	1	8,255
	1	4,000
Brick veneer	1	12,000
Stucco	1	2,500
Frame and stucco	4	22,990
	1	8,990
	1	8,000
	1	4,500
	1	1,500
Concrete	3	33,015
	1	15,000
	1	13,600
	1	4,415
Metal	3	3,575
	[4] 2	3,000
	1	575
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	35,000
Not reported	1	1,700
All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls	2	900
Frame	1	250
Concrete	1	650

SANTA ANA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	285	$199,232
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	245	51,526
Frame	150	26,813
Stucco	93	24,213
Frame and stucco	1	200
Brick and stucco	1	300
Gasoline and service stations: Metal	4	11,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
Office buildings, including banks	2	$26,000
Frame	1	12,000
Stucco	1	14,000
Public works and utilities: Stucco	1	27,000
Schools: Stucco	1	6,500
Sheds, poultry, houses, etc.[1]	18	3,176
Frame	11	2,225
Stucco	1	116
Metal	1	100
Not reported	5	735
Stables and barns: Frame	2	580
	1	500
	1	80

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SANTA ANA—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings	12	$73,450
Frame	2	1,100
	1	600
	1	500
Brick	3	38,000
	1	15,000
	1	12,000
	1	11,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Stucco	3	$4,300
	1	3,200
	1	600
	1	500
Brick and frame	1	6,550
Concrete	2	20,500
	1	12,500
	1	8,000
Metal	1	3,000

SANTA BARBARA

Total nonresidential structures	194	$162,015
Amusement and recreation places: Stucco	2	8,000
	1	7,000
	1	1,000
Churches [6]	1	7,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	5	25,825
Frame	3	3,325
	1	1,175
	1	1,100
	1	1,050
Concrete	1	12,500
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	10,000
Garages, public	2	5,950
Frame and stucco	1	2,000
Not reported	1	3,950
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	103	38,253
Frame	35	9,263
Brick	1	1,000
Stone	1	750
Stucco	38	12,669
Frame and stucco	10	2,946
Adobe	1	1,500
Concrete	1	1,000
Metal	3	1,000
Not reported	13	8,125
Gasoline and service stations: Metal	2	3,550
	1	1,800
	1	1,750
Public works and utilities: Stucco	1	$11,000
Schools: Stucco	1	34,545
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. [1]	67	10,092
Frame	27	4,055
Brick	3	1,145
Stone	11	1,272
Frame and stucco	1	100
Concrete	6	780
Metal	2	500
Glass	3	1,325
Not reported	14	915
Stables and barns: Frame	1	500
Stores and other mercantile buildings	7	16,750
Brick	1	900
Frame and stucco	3	13,500
	1	11,000
	1	2,000
	1	500
Metal	2	1,600
	1	1,100
	1	500
Not reported	1	750
All other nonresidential structures: Fences	2	50
Frame	1	25
Brick	1	25

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

SANTA MONICA

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	2	$11,500
Bunk houses, guest houses, servants' quarters, etc.: Stucco	1	2,500
Hotels: Stucco	1	9,000
Total nonresidential structures	554	636,137
Amusement and recreation places	7	60,200
Frame	2	3,200
	1	1,700
	1	1,500
Brick	1	21,000
Stucco	2	6,000
	1	4,000
	1	2,000
Brick and frame	1	25,000
Concrete	1	5,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	2	108,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	105,000
Not reported	1	3,000
Garages, public	4	5,600
Brick	2	3,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
Stucco	1	1,100
Not reported	1	1,500
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	475	143,178
Frame	56	13,938
Brick	2	1,400
Stucco	382	114,835
Frame and stucco	22	10,025
Concrete	1	150
Metal	1	80
Not reported	11	2,750
Gasoline and service stations	7	20,300
Metal	6	19,800
	1	4,800
	1	3,850
	1	3,500
	1	3,350
	1	2,600
	1	1,700
Not reported	1	500
Institutions: Brick	1	$6,500
Public works and utilities: Metal	1	2,500
Schools	2	41,497
Concrete	1	13,747
Not reported	1	27,750
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	28	7,843
Frame	12	1,414
Stucco	7	4,200
Concrete	2	400
Metal	3	1,599
Not reported	4	230
Stores and other mercantile buildings	25	210,479
Frame	2	1,750
	1	1,000
	1	750
Brick	10	152,500
	1	50,000
	1	40,000
	1	20,000
	1	10,000
	1	9,000
	1	7,500
	1	6,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	2,500
Stucco	9	30,829
	1	13,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	2,129
	1	1,600
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
	1	600
	1	500
Frame and stucco	1	20,600
Glass	1	600
Tile	1	700
Not reported	1	3,500
All other nonresidential structures	2	30,040
Fences: Frame	1	40
Mausoleums: Concrete	1	30,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

California—Continued

STOCKTON

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	252	$326,786
Amusement and recreation places:		
Brick veneer	1	25,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	4	33,500
Brick	3	28,500
	1	18,500
	1	5,500
	1	4,500
Metal	1	5,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling[1]	178	34,146
Frame	128	22,480
Brick	10	2,800
Stucco	40	8,866
Gasoline and service stations	7	19,660
Frame	4	6,660
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,500
	1	1,360
Brick	1	6,000
Metal	2	7,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000
Institutions: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	1	80,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick	1	10,000
Public works and utilities: Frame	1	1,600
Schools: Brick	1	34,105
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	36	$8,275
Frame	33	6,825
Brick	2	950
Stucco	1	500
Stores and other mercantile buildings	21	80,250
Frame	10	22,350
	1	9,000
	1	4,500
	1	2,200
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	900
	1	800
	1	800
	1	650
Brick	4	28,000
	1	10,000
	1	8,000
	1	7,000
	1	3,000
Brick veneer	1	5,000
Stucco	3	11,300
	1	4,100
	1	3,600
	1	3,600
Frame and stucco	1	2,600
Metal	2	11,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
All other nonresidential structures: Fences, frame	1	250

Oregon

PORTLAND

Total nonresidential structures	1,276	$3,286,050
Amusement and recreation places	2	40,500
Frame	1	10,500
Brick and stucco	1	30,000
Churches	3	17,300
Frame	2	12,300
	1	9,800
	1	2,500
Stucco	1	5,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	29	$366,150
Frame	10	139,650
	1	71,250
	1	50,000
	1	5,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,100
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Oregon—Continued

PORTLAND—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops—Continued.		
Brick	1	$50,500
Brick veneer	1	3,300
Stucco	1	9,000
Concrete	4	71,000
	1	38,000
	1	25,000
	1	5,000
	1	3,000
Metal	9	50,200
	1	12,000
	1	10,000
	1	8,000
	1	7,500
	1	4,500
	1	3,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
	1	1,200
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	3	42,500
	1	20,000
	1	20,000
	1	2,500
Garages, public	5	13,845
Frame	1	1,600
Stucco	1	3,000
Metal	1	2,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	6,000
Tile	1	1,245
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	978	169,917
Frame	951	161,077
Brick veneer	2	1,050
Stucco	6	2,675
Concrete	5	2,065
Tile	2	700
Not reported	12	2,350
Gasoline and service stations	79	348,775
Frame	20	62,550
	1	6,500
	1	6,000
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	1,500
	1	1,400
	1	950
	1	600
	1	600
Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Frame	1	$500
	1	500
	1	500
Brick	2	7,500
	1	6,500
	1	1,000
Brick veneer	1	40,700
Stucco	12	47,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,900
	1	4,700
	1	4,500
	1	4,400
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	2,200
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
Frame and stucco	7	16,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,300
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	1,000
	1	600
	1	600
Concrete	1	800
Metal	35	163,725
	1	10,000
	1	9,700
	1	7,000
	1	7,000
	1	6,600
	1	6,500
	1	6,350
	1	6,100
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,950
	1	5,600
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	5,500
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,500
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,600
	1	3,500
	1	2,500

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Oregon—Continued

PORTLAND—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Gasoline and service stations—Continued.		
Metal	1	$2,000
	1	1,000
	1	925
	1	700
	1	700
	1	500
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	10,000
Institutions: Reinforced concrete, Brick facing	2	1,366,000
	1	1,012,000
	1	354,000
Office buildings, including banks	3	108,000
Frame	1	15,000
Stucco	1	12,000
Reinforced concrete: Brick facing	1	81,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	2	25,800
Brick veneer	1	8,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	17,800
Public works and utilities	2	219,500
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	35,000
Not reported	1	184,500
Schools: Reinforced concrete, Brick facing	1	70,000
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	79	26,282
Frame	69	22,507
Brick	2	350
Stucco	1	1,000
Metal	5	2,350
Glass	1	50
Not reported	1	25
Stores and other mercantile buildings	52	477,811
Frame	26	82,180
	1	20,000
	1	14,000
	1	10,000
	1	7,000
	1	2,600
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,100
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame	1	$1,000
	1	930
	1	850
	1	850
	1	800
	1	750
	1	600
	1	500
	1	500
Brick	2	24,400
	1	20,000
	1	4,400
Brick veneer	2	13,500
	1	8,500
	1	5,000
Stucco	6	94,331
	1	39,900
	1	32,431
	1	8,000
	1	6,500
	1	4,500
	1	3,000
Frame and stucco	1	5,000
Concrete	1	25,000
Metal	2	23,500
	1	15,000
	1	8,500
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	11	208,900
	1	70,000
	1	17,500
	1	16,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	15,000
	1	14,000
	1	13,000
	1	13,000
	1	5,400
Not reported	1	1,000
All other nonresidential structures	39	36,170
Fences[1]	21	1,165
Frame	19	1,120
Metal	1	35
Wire	1	10
Mausoleums: Reinforced concrete, facing not reported	1	30,000
Retaining walls[1]	17	5,005
Stone	3	700
Concrete	14	4,305

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Oregon—Continued

SALEM

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonresidential structures	230	$213,670
Amusement and recreation places	2	31,100
Frame	1	21,000
Concrete	1	10,100
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops:		
Brick	1	1,900
Garages, public: Concrete	1	1,250
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	198	26,692
Frame	195	26,217
Stucco	1	250
Metal	2	225
Gasoline and service stations	6	25,900
Stucco	1	1,400
Metal	5	24,500
	1	6,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	2,500
Institutions [6]	1	100,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal: Brick	1	15,398
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	13	$415
Frame	11	355
	1	50
	1	50
	1	50
	1	45
	1	40
	1	25
	1	25
	1	25
	1	20
	1	15
	1	10
Brick	1	20
Glass	1	40
Stores and other mercantile buildings	5	10,950
Stucco	2	5,300
	1	4,500
	1	800
Concrete	2	4,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
Tile	1	1,650
All other nonresidential structures: Fences, frame	2	65
	1	40
	1	25

Washington

BELLINGHAM

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	20	$6,600
Summer camps and cottages: Frame	20	6,600
	[4] 4	1,600
	[4] 16	5,000
Total nonresidential structures	107	64,402
Amusement and recreation places: Frame	1	2,000
Churches: Frame	1	3,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	4	18,000
Frame	2	15,000
	1	14,000
	1	1,000
Metal	[4] 2	3,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	63	$9,800
Frame	60	9,450
Stucco	2	250
Not reported	1	100
Gasoline and service stations	7	14,200
Brick	1	3,600
Stucco	1	2,000
Frame and stucco	1	2,700
Metal	3	4,400
	1	1,800
	1	1,600
	1	1,000
Not reported	1	1,500
Sheds, poultry houses, etc. [1]	23	5,752
Frame	21	4,412
Concrete	1	350
Metal	1	990

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Washington—Continued

BELLINGHAM—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stables and barns: Frame	2	$300
	1	150
	1	150
Stores and other mercantile buildings	6	11,350
Frame	4	4,350
	1	1,850
	1	1,000
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame	1	$800
	1	700
Concrete	2	7,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,000

SEATTLE

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	2	$8,500
Summer camps and cottages: Frame	2	8,500
	1	6,000
	1	2,500
Total nonresidential structures	1,424	4,537,816
Amusement and recreation places	7	35,700
Frame	2	2,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Not reported	5	33,700
	1	12,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	1,000
	1	700
Churches	4	55,750
Frame	1	1,750
Brick veneer	1	38,000
Not reported	2	16,000
	1	13,000
	1	3,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	5	296,500
Frame	1	2,500
Concrete	1	25,000
Reinforced concrete; facing not reported	2	257,000
	1	200,000
	1	57,000
Not reported	1	12,000
Garages, public: Not reported	1	5,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	1,015	153,995
Frame	651	97,802
Brick	23	6,505
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling—Continued.		
Stucco	1	$215
Brick and frame	11	3,910
Concrete	31	7,813
Not reported	298	37,750
Gasoline and service stations	32	89,900
Frame	9	21,600
	1	6,000
	1	4,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	600
Brick	3	6,900
	1	4,000
	1	2,000
	1	900
Brick veneer	1	5,000
Stucco	3	9,500
	1	6,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
Metal	13	43,500
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	3,000
	1	1,000
	1	500
Not reported	3	3,400
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
	1	900

See *footnotes* at end of table.

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

Washington—Continued

SEATTLE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Office buildings, including banks	3	$23,000
Frame	1	5,000
Not reported	2	18,000
	1	12,000
	1	6,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	2	1,335,561
Frame	[2] 1	17,160
Reinforced concrete: Terra cotta facing	[2] 1	1,318,401
Public works and utilities	6	614,000
Frame	1	4,000
Metal	2	228,700
	1	225,000
	1	3,700
Not reported	3	381,300
	[4] 2	380,000
	1	1,300
Schools	5	595,575
Brick	1	57,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	115,000
Not reported	3	423,575
	1	305,000
	1	64,328
	1	54,247
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	241	41,275
Frame	104	22,800
Brick	2	350
Brick and frame	2	1,600
Metal	7	1,375
Canvas	7	140
Glass	1	300
Not reported	118	14,710
Stables and barns: Not reported	2	350
	1	300
	1	50
Stores and other mercantile buildings	68	1,279,700
Frame	12	44,200
	1	8,500
	1	8,000
	1	7,000
	1	6,000
	1	4,500
	1	3,000
	1	2,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,200
	1	800
	1	700
	1	500
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Brick	3	$44,300
	1	35,000
	1	6,000
	1	3,300
Brick veneer	6	56,500
	1	15,000
	1	14,000
	1	12,000
	1	10,000
	1	3,500
	1	2,000
Stucco	4	43,400
	1	15,400
	1	15,000
	1	8,500
	1	4,500
Frame and stucco	1	5,500
Brick and frame	2	3,700
	1	2,000
	1	1,700
Brick and stucco	1	2,000
Concrete	8	80,900
	1	20,000
	1	14,500
	1	14,000
	1	10,000
	1	10,000
	1	6,100
	1	4,800
	1	1,500
Metal	8	27,500
	1	7,000
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
	[4] 2	4,800
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	900
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	2	145,000
	1	90,000
	1	55,000
Not reported	21	826,700
	1	400,000
	1	200,000
	1	75,000
	1	70,000
	1	15,500
	1	12,000
	1	9,000
	1	8,000
	1	6,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Washington—Continued

SEATTLE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Not reported	1	$6,000
	1	5,000
	1	3,500
	1	3,500
	1	2,700
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,800
	1	1,500
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
	1	700
All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls [1]	33	$11,510
Frame	4	495
Brick	1	140
Stone	1	150
Concrete	15	6,935
Not reported	12	3,790

SPOKANE

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	24	$11,700
Summer camps and cottages	24	11,700
Frame	[4] 18	9,700
Brick	[4] 6	2,000
Total nonresidential structures	1,297	803,234
Amusement and recreation places: Brick	1	20,000
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	6	214,200
Frame	1	2,000
Frame and stucco	2	2,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
Concrete	2	2,000
	1	1,000
	1	1,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	208,000
Garages, public	5	26,900
Brick	2	10,900
	1	7,400
	1	3,500
Stucco	1	6,000
Concrete	2	10,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	750	86,308
Frame	729	80,078
Brick	4	1,950
Stone veneer	5	2,600
Stucco	1	100
Frame and stucco	7	1,300
Metal	2	180
Not reported	2	100
Gasoline and service stations	33	$120,425
Frame	13	35,250
	1	6,500
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	3,100
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,250
	1	1,100
	1	700
	1	600
	1	500
Brick	2	13,400
	1	8,400
	1	5,000
Stucco	2	14,800
	1	11,000
	1	3,800
Brick and frame	3	15,375
	1	6,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,375
Concrete	4	11,100
	1	7,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
	1	600
Metal	9	30,500
	1	7,000
	1	5,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Washington—Continued

SPOKANE—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Office buildings, including banks	2	$13,500
Frame	1	8,500
Brick veneer	1	5,000
Public buildings—city, county, State, and Federal	2	21,500
Frame	1	10,000
Brick veneer	1	11,500
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	177	23,149
Frame	134	11,925
Brick	5	730
Stone	2	30
Frame and stucco	4	610
Concrete	8	6,350
Metal	15	2,875
Not reported	9	629
Stores and other mercantile buildings	44	267,665
Frame	13	21,615
	1	5,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,850
	1	1,800
	1	1,500
	1	1,250
	1	1,200
	1	1,200
	1	1,000
	1	800
	1	515
	1	500
Brick	5	47,600
	1	14,600
	1	13,500
	1	10,000
	1	5,000
	1	4,500
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Brick veneer	1	$1,500
Stucco	1	500
Frame and stucco	3	6,700
	1	3,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,200
Concrete	15	152,500
	1	13,000
	[4] 12	130,000
	1	5,500
	1	4,000
Metal	5	2,250
	[4] 2	750
	[4] 3	1,500
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	35,000
All other nonresidential structures	277	9,587
Fences[1]	276	9,487
Frame	125	4,280
Stone	3	65
Metal	3	1,100
Wire	101	2,732
Not reported	44	1,310
Retaining walls: Stone	1	100

TACOMA

Total nonhousekeeping residential structures	5	$11,100
Dormitories: Brick	1	10,100
Summer camps and cottages: Frame	4	1,100
	[3]	1,000
	1	100
Total nonresidential structures	310	563,642
Churches: Frame	2	3,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops	7	$170,500
Frame	5	68,500
	1	50,000
	1	13,000
	1	2,500
	1	2,000
	1	1,000
Metal	1	2,000
Reinforced concrete: Facing not reported	1	100,000
Garages, public: Frame	1	2,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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

WASHINGTON—Continued

TACOMA—Continued

Type of structure and material	Number of structures	Permit valuation
Garages, private, when separate from dwelling [1]	222	$32,310
Frame	218	31,560
Brick	1	200
Metal	3	550
Gasoline and service stations	9	56,200
Frame	4	14,500
	1	5,000
	1	4,000
	1	4,000
	1	1,500
Brick	2	25,000
	1	20,000
	1	5,000
Stucco	2	13,000
	1	10,000
	1	3,000
Frame and stucco	1	3,700
Public works and utilities: Brick	1	58,137
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.[1]	37	6,895
Frame	35	6,670
Brick	1	150
Not reported	1	75
Stores and other mercantile buildings	30	233,800
Frame	19	58,600
	[4] 2	19,000
	1	6,500
	1	3,500
Stores and other mercantile buildings—Continued.		
Frame	1	$3,500
	[4] 4	13,000
	1	3,000
	1	2,000
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,500
	1	1,200
	1	800
	1	600
	1	500
	1	500
Brick	2	18,000
	1	14,000
	1	4,000
Brick veneer	2	15,000
	1	10,000
	1	5,000
Concrete	1	1,200
Metal	4	46,000
	1	25,000
	1	14,500
	1	6,000
	1	500
Tile	1	5,000
Structural steel: Facing not reported	1	90,000
All other nonresidential structures: Retaining walls, concrete	1	300

[1] Due to the large number of structures of this type for which permits were issued, data are not shown for individual structures.
[2] Federal construction.
[3] Federal construction—individual valuations not available.
[4] Individual valuations not available.
[5] 160 oil derricks at $10,000 each.
[6] Type of material not reported.