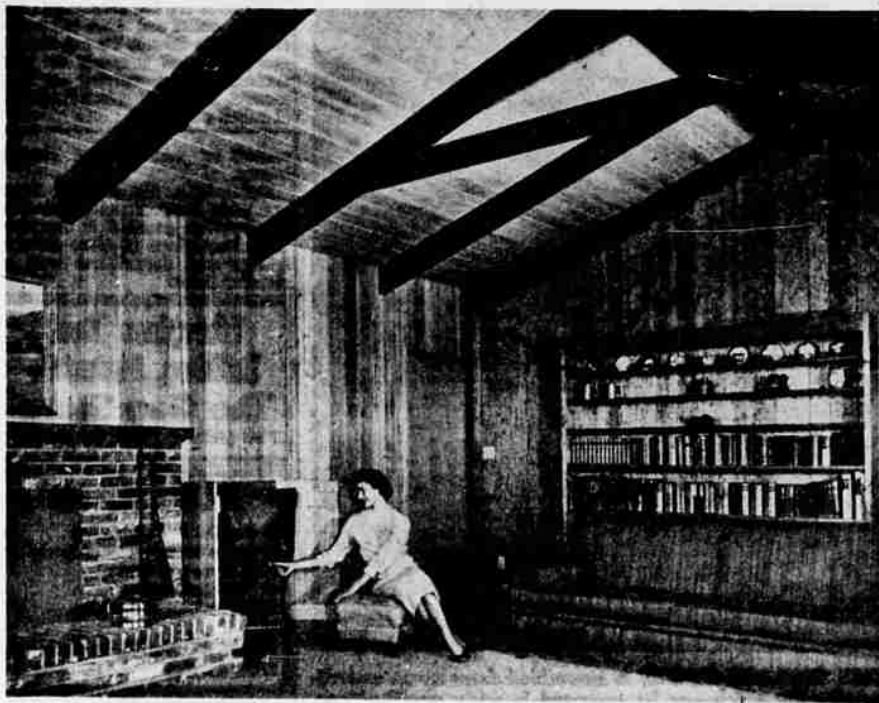




CONTRAST HOUSE — How many possible variations are there in the open-area, contemporary home? Many homemakers ask how they can design theirs to be different from their neighbor's. Here originality is a striking case of contrasts. The dark-stained beams of sturdy Douglas fir contrast pleasingly and effectively with the light-toned, naturally-finished walls and ceilings of blond West Coast hemlock. A few coats of clear varnish bring out the golden tones of this wood as well as its incomparable grain and texture.

Beamed Ceiling Lends Beauty

Just as a picture frame sets off a choice painting, so do stained beams serve to frame beautiful ceiling installations of wood.

In the open-area home, architects today are finding their greatest challenge in devising new and interesting ways to use natural woods effectively and dramatically.

There is a great deal of wood being left exposed in the typical contemporary home. Ceilings find new beauty in wood and so do walls. The challenge is to use as much wood as possible and yet get variety.

The architect is taking a leaf from his Japanese contemporary and using the incomparable texture and coloring of wood as a decorative motif. However, some solid walls of wood, or full expanses of ceiling running the length of a house in the open area theme, need a dramatic contrast and a refreshing change of pace.

The architect is using the framing members, the beams and posts, to carry the accent. And he is getting this impact of variety

by a very simple device: Merely by using dark stain on the heavier beams and posts.

Sturdy Douglas fir beams, which frame a large share of the nation's homes, when stained, form a striking relief against the beautiful blond coloring of naturally finished West Coast hemlock ceilings. Here is brightness which comes from large areas of light colored exposed wood, and here is drama set forth in the stoutness of the lines of the dark stained framing members.

When the walls are made of the same neutral toned hemlock or even Douglas fir, which is nearly as blond but has a slightly reddish tint, the effect of the heavy stained overhead framework in its interesting pattern is like completing an ensemble with a striking chapeau.

Another device for getting contrast when using the same wood, whether hemlock, fir or cedar is to install the wall paneling so that it meets the ceiling decking at a right angle.

Still another method is to vary the pattern. For example, the ceiling can be conventional V-joint tongue and groove hemlock in six or eight-inch widths, or even random widths, while the walls can be built of hemlock flooring. This will make a flush, smooth wall of narrow, four-inch widths to contrast with the small V-pattern in the ceiling.

In other words, you get contrast with different colors, such as stained beams and natural blond wood; you get it with diagonal lines; you can achieve it with various patterns in your wood; and you can also get the result by using contrasting woods, like cedar walls and hemlock ceilings.

Although wood is the oldest known building material, man is constantly discovering new things that wood will do.

Pine Paneling Widely Varied

One big advantage in choosing pine paneling for a room is the opportunity offered to express individuality.

Take the paneling of the western pine region, which is widely available in knotty or clear grades at lumber yards. There are 10 species, offering a great choice of effects through variations of grain, tone widths, patterns, and treatment.

The usual widths for western pine paneling are six, eight, 10 and 12 inches. But sometimes it comes in narrower or wider pieces.

Width of the paneling has an effect on the atmosphere of the room. Usually the wider the pieces the more sophisticated the look. Narrower paneling tends to create a busier feeling.

Another variable factor is the pattern of the paneling at the joint. Among the most popular western pine patterns are the V-joint, bull-nose, butterfly, and double butterfly. The latter two are somewhat more formal than the other two.

In planning a paneling project, a trip to the lumber yard and a talk with the dealer will help to work out interesting and different effects with the materials currently available.

LONGEST TERM

Attorney general of the United States with the longest term was William Wirt, who served under Presidents James Monroe and John Quincy Adams from 1817 to 1829.

OSC Planning Short Course

Latest findings in production and management of nursery and greenhouse ornamentals and new trends in landscaping will be reviewed in a special short course February 4 and 5 at Oregon State College.

The course is designed for nurserymen, landscapers, and other professional growers and handlers of ornamental crops, according to A. N. Roberts, Oregon State College horticulturist and course chairman. Registration fee is \$3 per person. The course was started last year and was attended by 250 persons.

Morning general assemblies and special group sessions in the afternoon will feature discussions by state and national leaders in ornamental horticulture. First-day assembly speakers will include L. C. Chadwick, head of ornamental work at Ohio State university, who will discuss fertilizing of shade trees and other ornamental plants.

Walter and Florence Gerke, Portland landscape architects, will give an American view of Japan with emphasis on Japanese gardens at the opening assembly. Latest research findings to control mites on ornamental crops will be reviewed by F. F. Smith, USDA agricultural research service, Beltsville, Maryland.

General assembly speakers the second day include Willard M. Craig, OSC professor of business administration, who will discuss accounting as an aid to management; H. E. Morrison, OSC entomologist, control of symphyliids, and a panel discussion of OSC staff members on climate and climate control.

Afternoon sectional meetings are scheduled for nurserymen, landscape gardeners, holly growers, florists, and bulb growers. Visiting lecturers include John Neill, head of landscape architecture, University of British Columbia; C. F. Doucette, USDA entomologist.

DECORATION ETIQUET

Medals and decorations generally are worn on the left breast. The custom is traced to the practice of the Crusaders in wearing the badge of their order near the heart.

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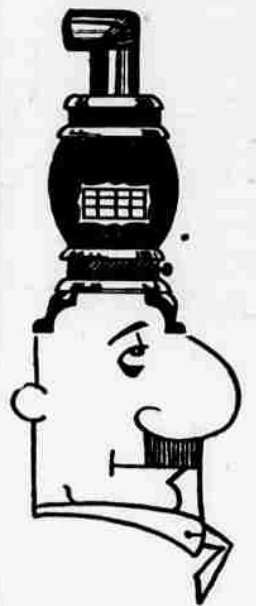
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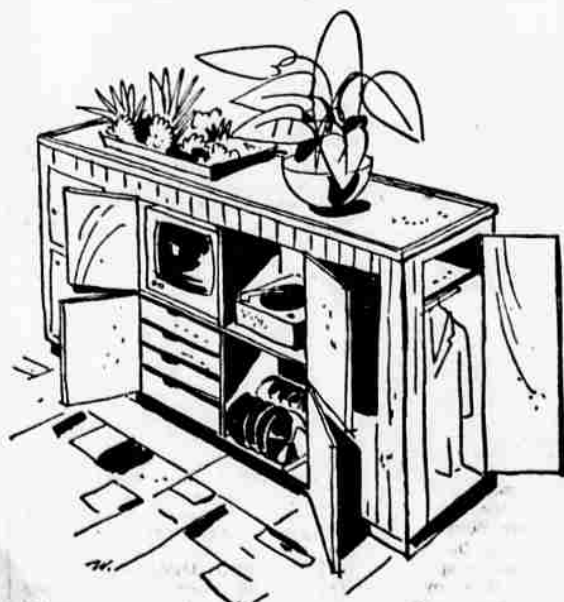
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Music Divider Wall



A LOW DIVIDER SECTION is occasionally needed to separate living and dining areas. The sample illustrated above defines the two areas, and supplies storage space for radio, hi-fi and television.