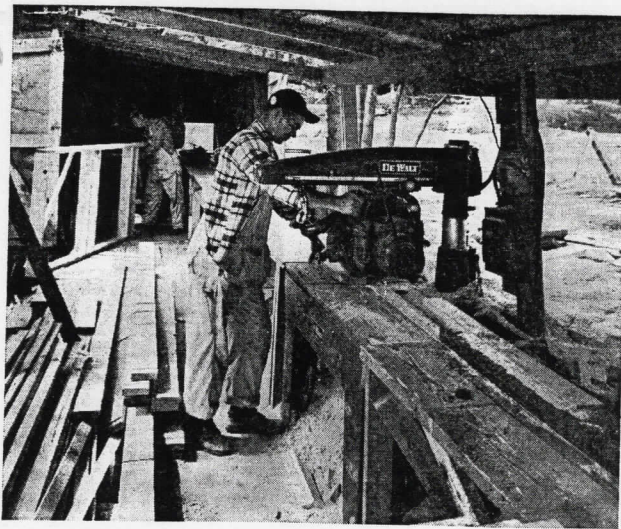
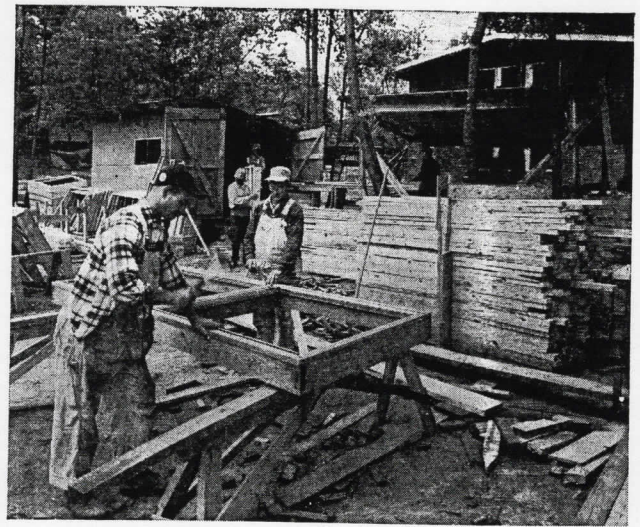


From  
Kim  
PETERSEN



**CUT-OFF SAW** is workhorse of Gaddy pre-cutting operation. Long saw table extends clear through shed in background, where 2 x 6 window frames are routed out after initial cuts have been made on saw. Frames are then assembled in shed



**FINAL ASSEMBLY** of windows consists of fitting aluminum sash in frames, then nailing on redwood surrounds. Large 16-foot frames at front of house are built in same manner—a job that many builders turn over to a millwork shop

*August 1955 - American Builder*

## How these Washington builders their idea of a



**THE GADDYS**—Anthony, left, and his uncle, Joseph. Their two-story houses in Fairfax County, Va. can be classed among the best “true contemporaries”

The word around Washington is that neighboring Virginia has a “hot” new development called Holmes Run Acres. It really ought to be called Sherwood Forest because its street names are taken straight out of Robin Hood. Anyway, the word is that in the contemporary, \$18,000-\$21,000 class you can't beat these two-story houses. Trouble is, they are all sold out.

The builders, Joseph and Anthony

- They set up in-line pre-cutting operations
- They chose a design that was easy to sell—advanced but not too radical
- They sited each house to fit the terrain

Gaddy, saw Holmes Run Acres as a chance to develop their idea of a foolproof house. Here's a 10-point break-down on how they did it:

1. They hired top-level architect and engineering service.
2. They split their tract into 30 generous-sized lots—many with 100-foot frontages.
3. They permitted each lot to retain as much undisturbed earth and trees as possible.
4. They didn't cut corners. Lots, steps, walks, retaining walls, courts—all were included in original price.
5. They got complete, individual siting for each house—based on topographical survey of the area.
6. They made a few materials—red-

wood, brick and glass—go a long ways—without gimmicks.

7. They showed how a ground floor could be made to work as hard as the top floor—“bi-level living.”

8. They stuck to one basic plan but got plenty of variety just by reversing it and combining it with two different carports.

9. They built their own trussed rafters, window frames and other items with on-site power tools.

10. They provided large 15 x 16½ foot recreation rooms.

11. With an open plan and high, sloping ceilings they made their living rooms look bigger.

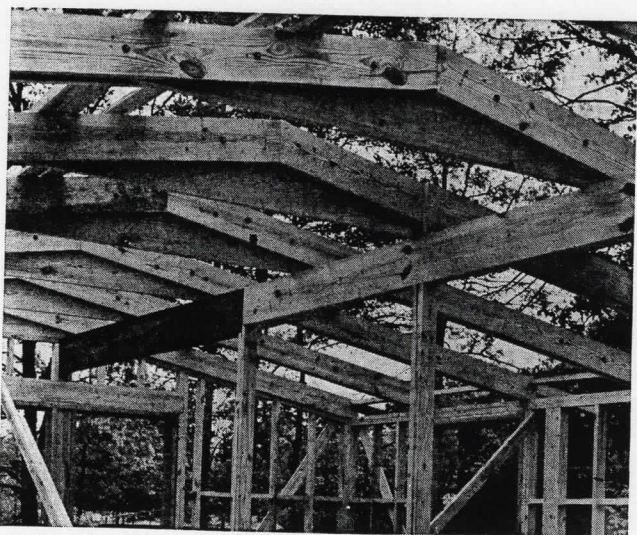
12. They used plank and beam construction, with pre-finished planks





**JIG TABLE** for assembling trussed rafter enables two men to turn out a rafter every half hour. Pitch of 2/12 determines how blocks at ends and peak are placed. Outrigger is 2 x 4 extending 2½ feet past double rafters to form roof overhang

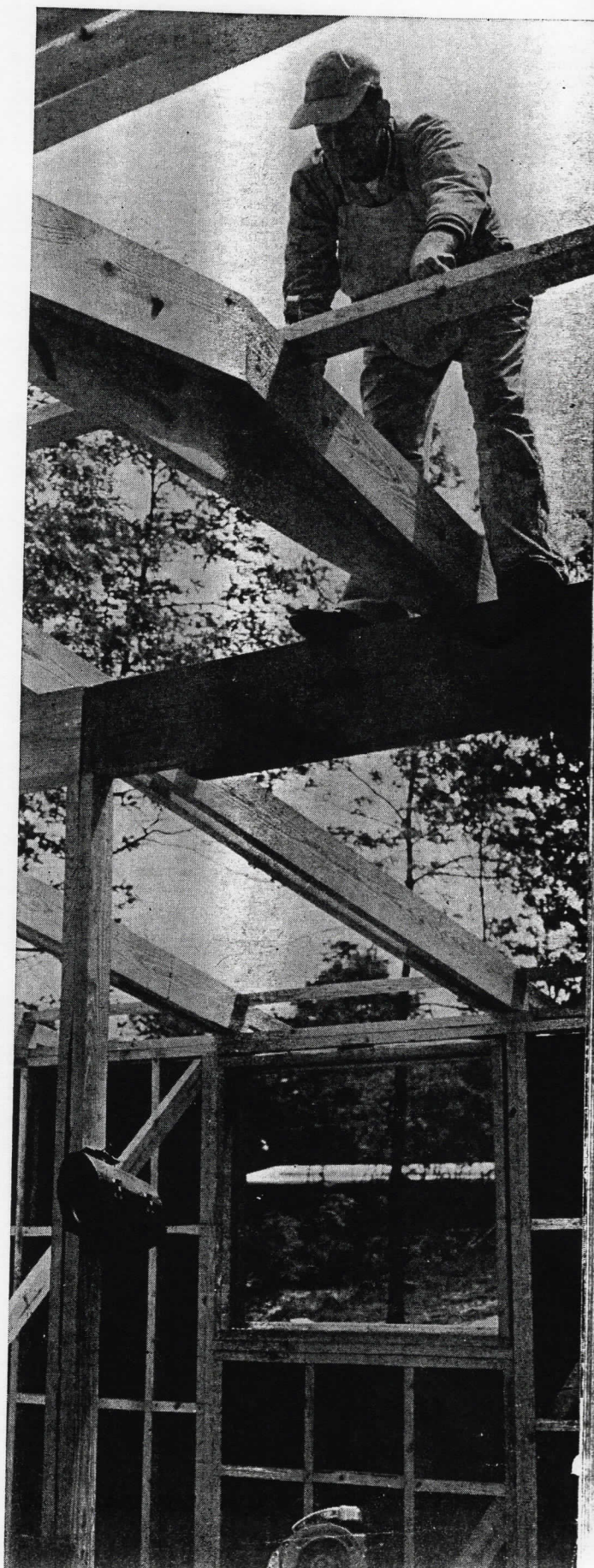
## worked out foolproof house



**SPACED 4 FEET** on center, with 13 of them to a house, trussed rafters are 24 feet in length. Nailed to these are 25-inch V-jointed, tongue and groove planks. Insulation is 2-inch fiber-glass topped with hot-mopped, coral rock surface

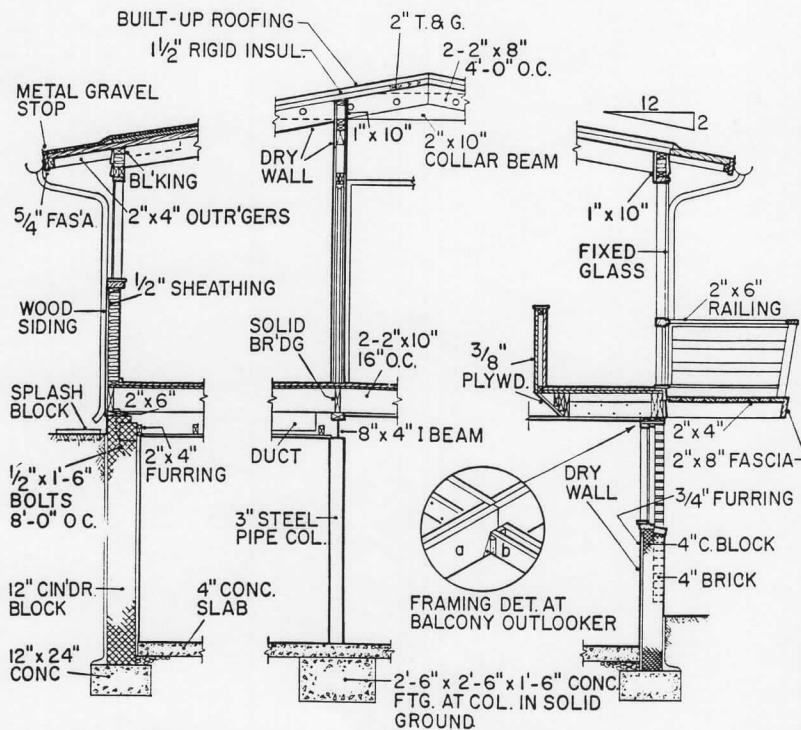
**RAFTER CLOSEUP** shows how short collar beam acts as lower chord of truss. Main beam is placed off-center and is carried by posts. Local codes are strict about framing, require walls to have let-in bracing (lower right)

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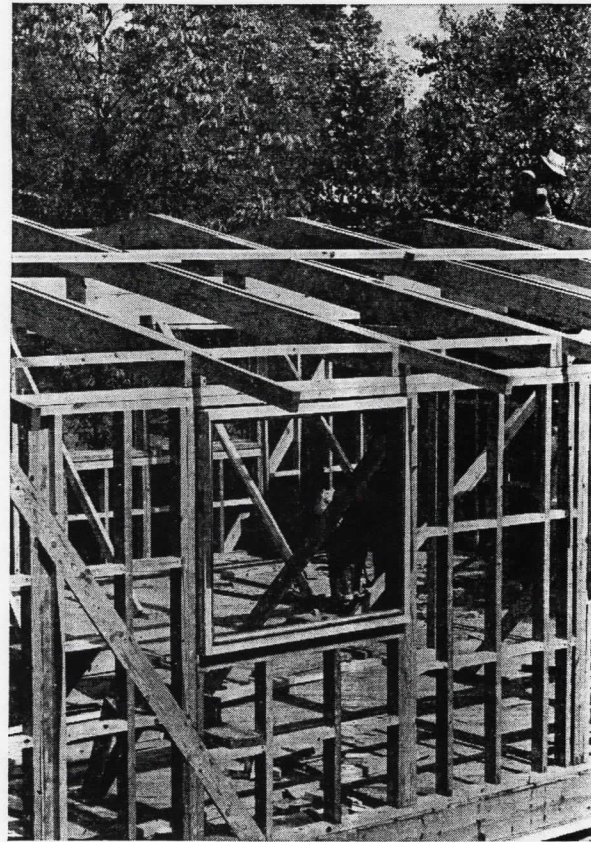




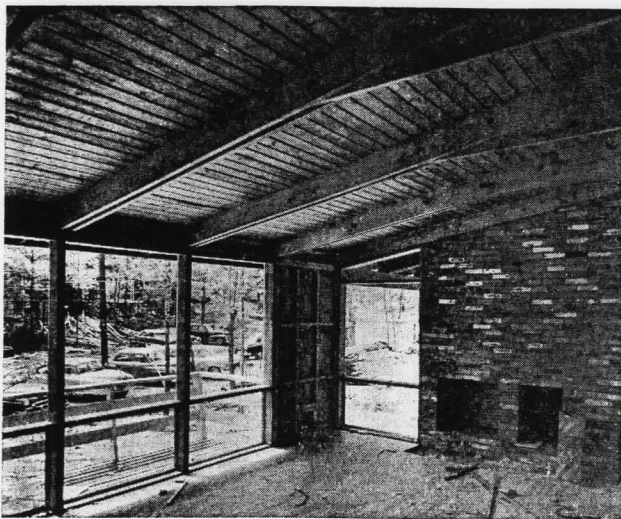
# Gaddy frames go up fast: average time



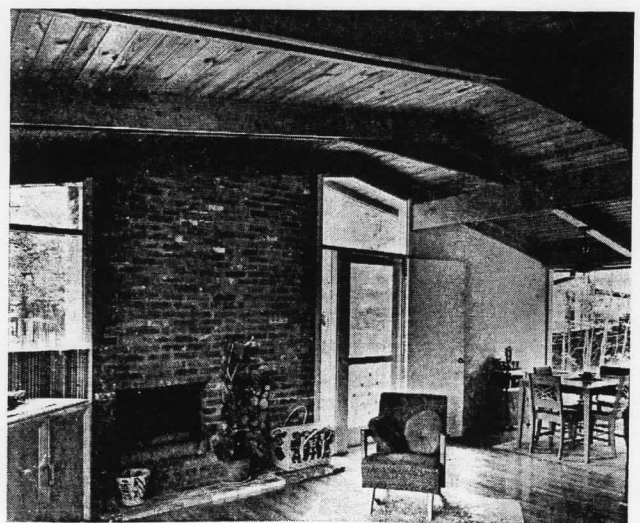
**THE TWO-STORY** construction of Gaddy houses is shown in three section drawings above. Both walls and ceilings of ground floor are finished with gypsum board. Balcony detail (inset) shows how headers are notched for outriggers. Note use of TECO framing anchors connecting headers *a* with *b*



## Wood and gypsum board cut interior



**UNDERSIDE OF ROOF** planks is pre-stained before installation and left exposed. Windows look out on balcony, with lower sections equipped with aluminum sliding sash. Lone wall in picture has 4-inch type insulation over sheathing



**FIREPLACE** has sizeable niche for logs, quarry tile hearth. Side entrance is shown to right of fireplace, with dining area beyond. The Gaddys figured out that it took them about three to four weeks for sub-contractors to finish interiors



# nineteen hours



## finishing costs

THESE FIRMS AND PRODUCTS HELPED  
MAKE THIS HOUSE A SUCCESS:

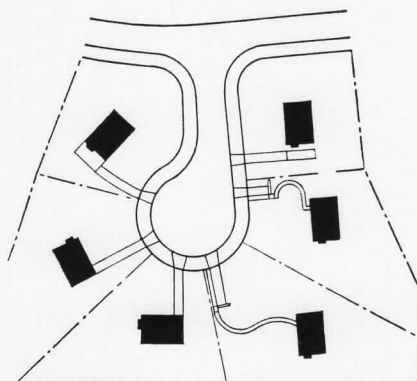
G & G Construction Co., builders  
Keyes, Smith, Satterlee & Lethbridge,  
architects  
James Payne, engineer  
Alwintite Aluminum windows  
American Standard plumbing  
Benjamin Moore paints  
Cabot stains  
Hotpoint 10½ cu. ft. refrigerator  
Johns Manville 4" rockwool insulation  
National garbage disposer  
Sunbeam gas hot air furnace  
U. S. Gypsum wallboard  
Welbilt gas range

AUGUST 1955

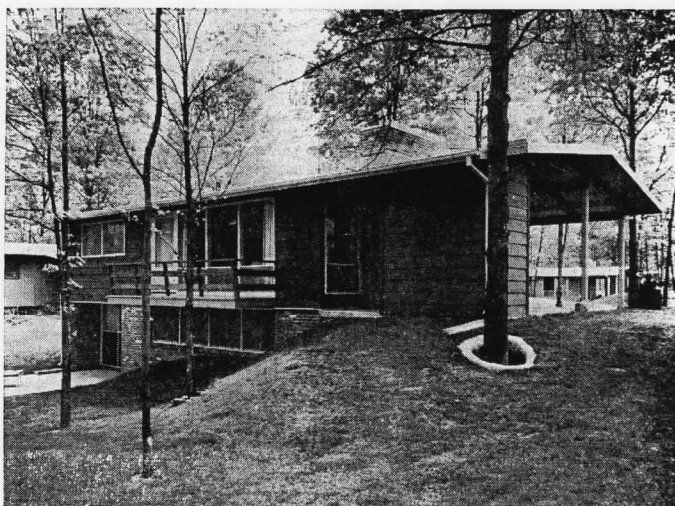
## INDIVIDUAL SITING, COURTS ARE GADDY TRADEMARKS . . .



**FRIAR TUCK COURT**, one of three cul-de-sacs in Holmes Run Acres. Other two also have Robin Hood names—Marian Court and Little John Court. Extensive preliminary surveying was insisted upon by builders before plan of whole area could be drawn up



**TYPICAL SITE** plan of a cul-de-sac. Houses and lots, sidewalks, streets all closely follow contour of land. Serpentine walks leading to ground floor entrances indicate sharp rise in elevation

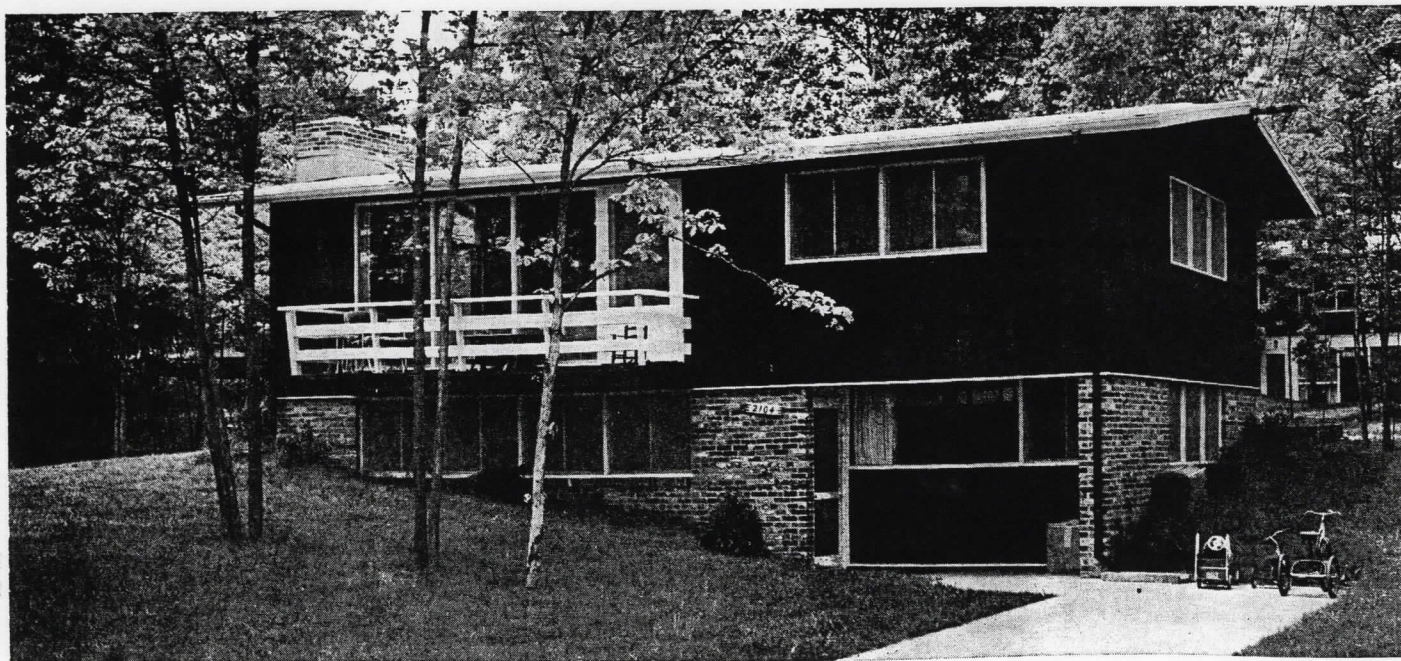
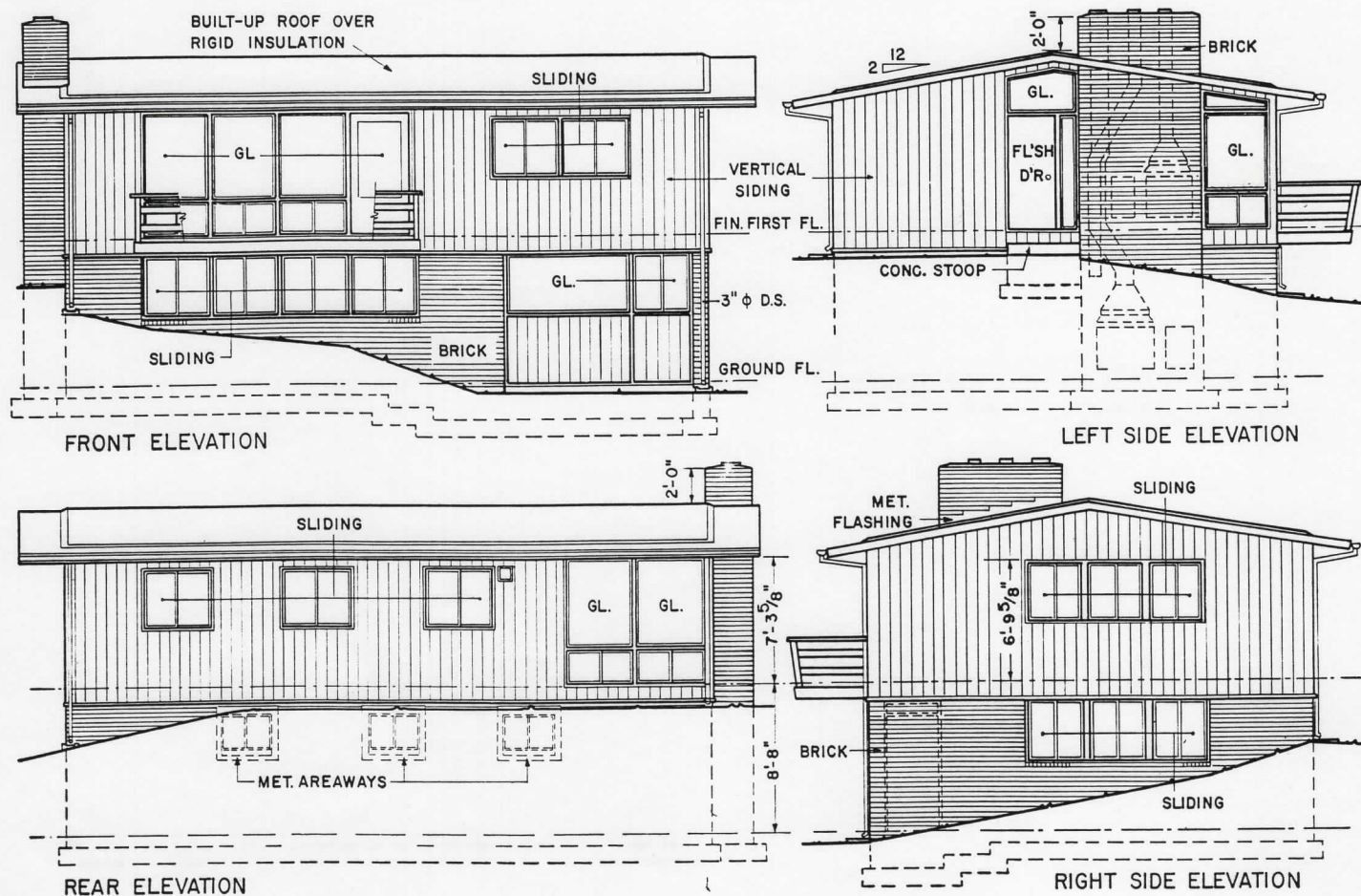


**WHILE SLOPING LOTS** suggested split levels, Gaddys felt that a cleaner design could be achieved with two-stories. With drops of 40 feet for some lots, and front-to-back slopes ranging up to 9 foot, the builders had to keep ground floor windows high

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ►



# Gaddys get more out of two-story plan with



**ON FRONT-SLOPING LOTS, ENTRANCE IS THROUGH GROUND FLOOR**

**BASIC HOUSE** has balcony side toward street and is set well back on lot. Front entrance is tucked in ground level. Architects didn't hesitate to combine old brick with red-wood vertical siding, giving a flexible, clean-cut design



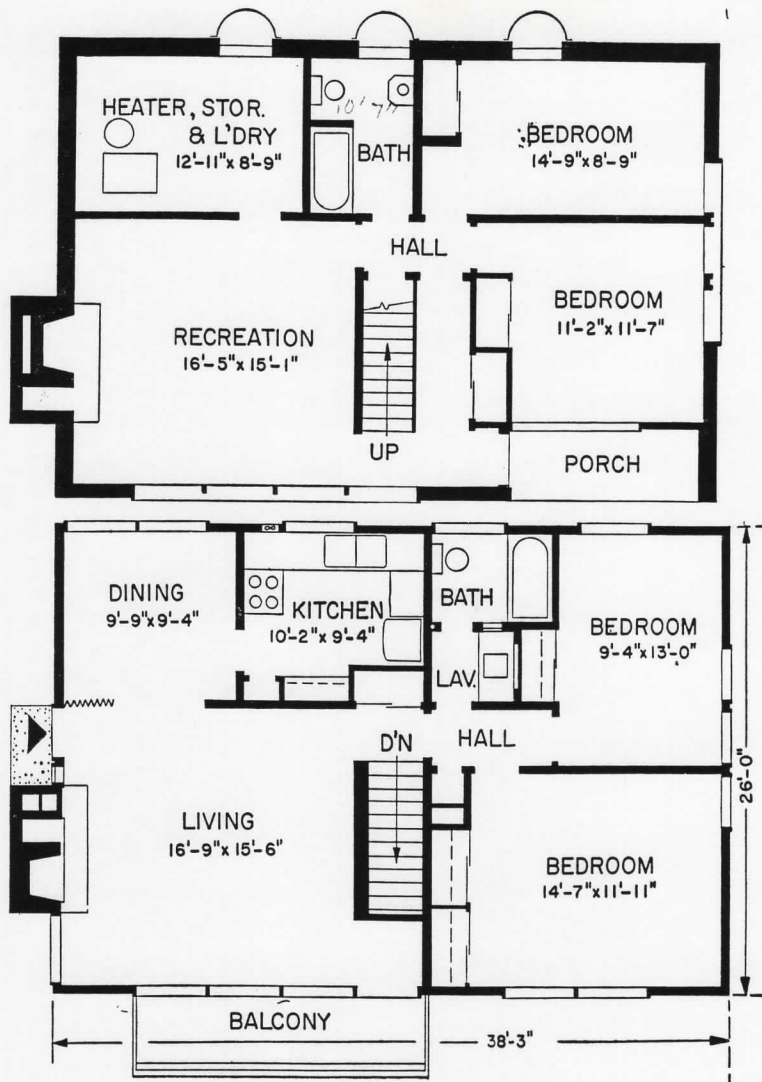
# "bi-level living"

**ALL-IMPORTANT** ground floor in Gaddy house has multiple functions, is especially built for children. It houses heater and utilities in one corner, has bath, bedrooms and recreation room in others. Gaddys believe ground floors should provide useful, attractive living space

**FLEXIBILITY** of design is evident from comparison of these elevations with photo at lower right, where drop siding is used for variation. Another alternate: full glass panel for lower bedroom. Note how flues of furnace and water heater on ground floor are housed in chimney

**TOP LEVEL** or first floor plan has main entry at center stairway, another entry at fireplace. Wood screens separating living and dining areas are optional. Note bath-and-a-half arrangement at sacrifice of little closet space in bedroom. Bookshelves line top of stair well

**TYPICAL TREATMENT** of windows is shown here. Sliding sash is used for bedrooms and kitchen, combination fixed and sliding for dining and living rooms. A comparison of rear elevation shown here with house below right indicates they are the same—but carport is added



**ON BACK-SLOPING LOTS, ENTRANCE IS THROUGH CARPORT**

**LONG, LOW LOOK** of one-story house is achieved by turning or reversing plan. This isn't hard to do when both front and rear elevations have large window areas. Carport was also added. There are at least six versions of same plan