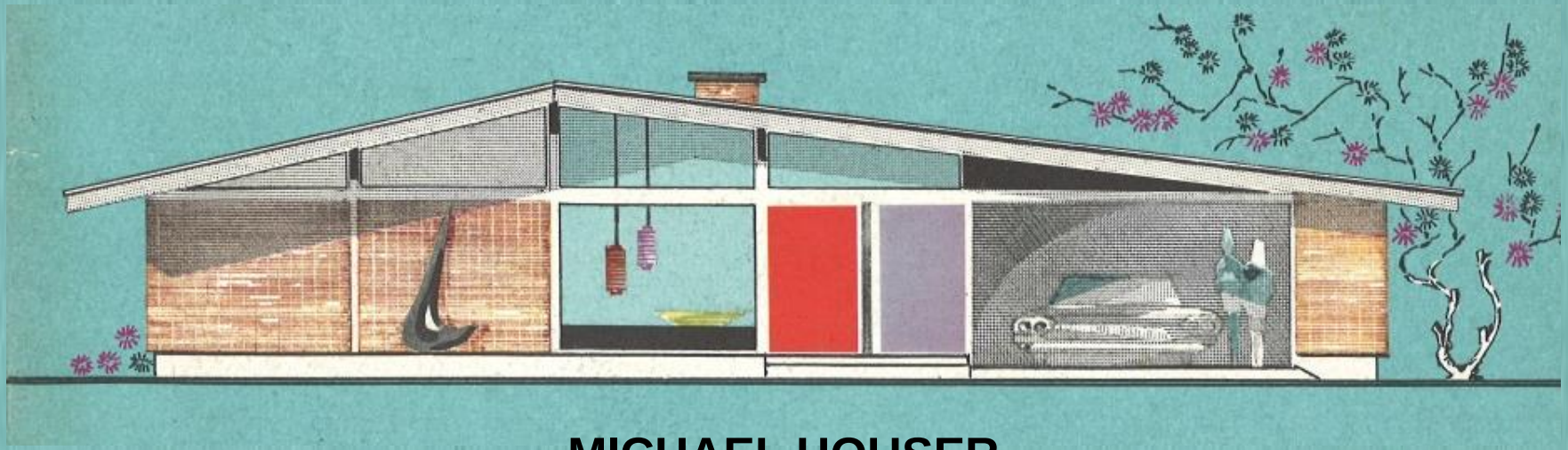
MID-CENTURY MODERN ARCHITECTURE

IN WASHINGTON STATE



MICHAEL HOUSER
State Architectural Historian
DAHP - Olympia, WA

June 2014

MID CENTURY TEST

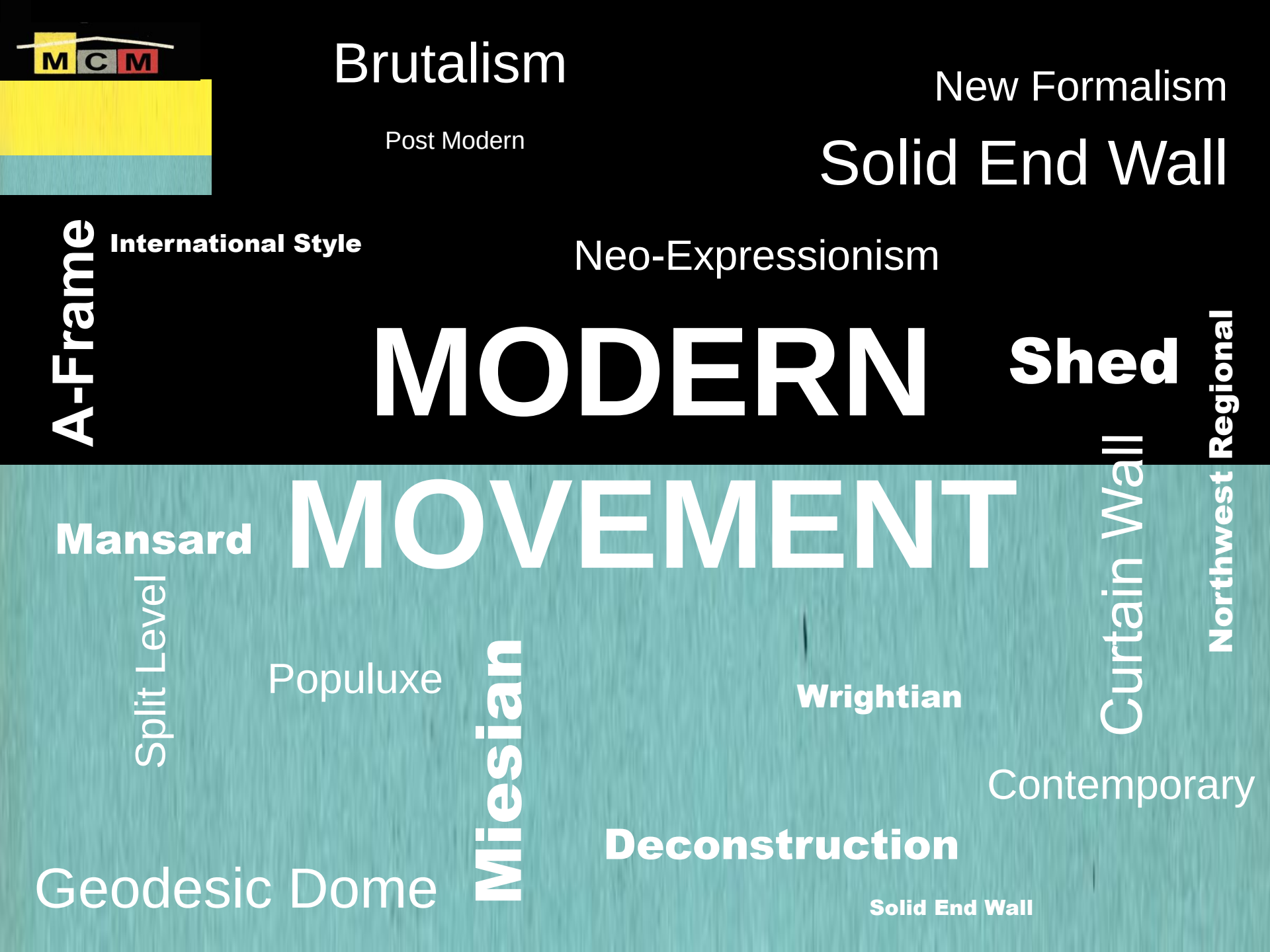
What year was T-1-11 introduced to the American consumer market?

What year was the first commercial Geodesic Dome built in Pierce Co.?

STYLE VS. TYPE

STYLE: is decoration or ornamentation that has been put on a building in a systematic pattern or arrangement. But it also includes proportion, scale, massing, symmetry or asymmetry, and the relationship among parts such as solids and voids or height, depth and width.

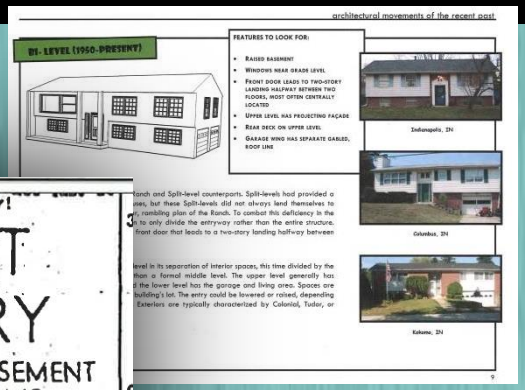
TYPE: is defined by a seemingly simple architectural formula: Plan + Height


MCM
Brutalism
New Formalism
Post Modern
Solid End Wall
A-Frame
International Style
Neo-Expressionism
MODERN
Shed
Northwest Regional
MOVEMENT
Mansard
Curtain Wall
Split Level
Populuxe
Miesian
Wrightian
Contemporary
Deconstruction
Geodesic Dome
Solid End Wall

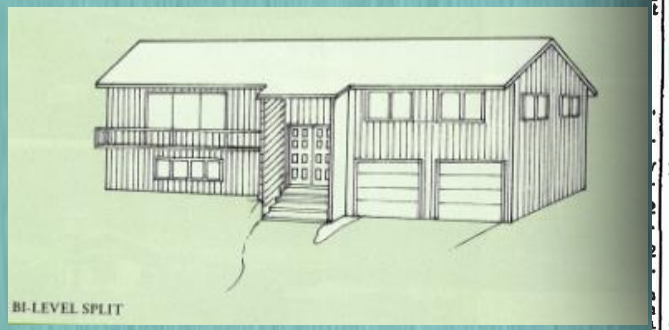
TERMINOLOGY

Virginia SHPO – Split Foyer

City of Pueblo, CO – Bi-Level/Raised Ranch



Higgins, Indiana – Bi-Level



McAlester Guide – Bi-Level Split

Washington State – Split Entry

Period Cat.– High Ranch

INTERNATIONAL

1935-1965

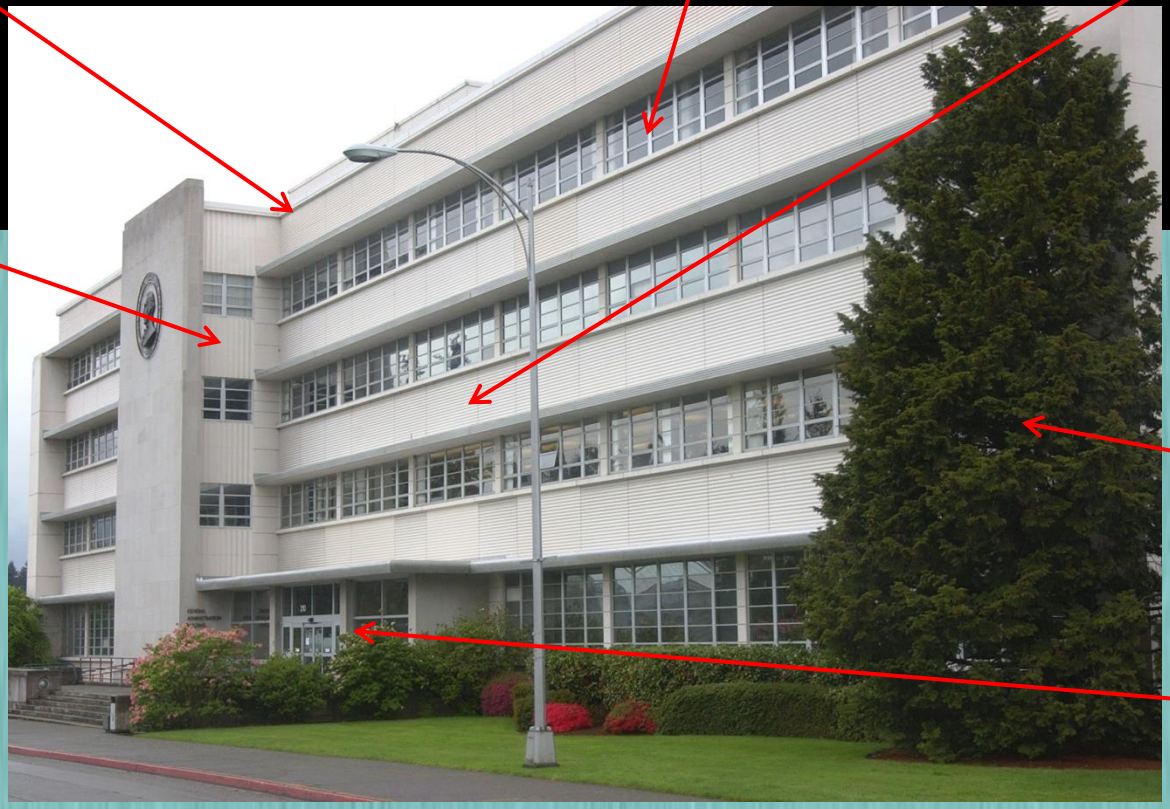
Flat roofs with little to no coping

Horizontal bands of windows in metal frames often wrapping around side elevation

Asymmetrical elevations

Smooth exterior surfaces of poured concrete, tile, stucco or plywood

Emphasis on volume, rather than mass



Windows with horizontal muntin bars

Usually painted a single color, representin g purity and clean aesthetics

Window and door openings are typically flush with wall surface

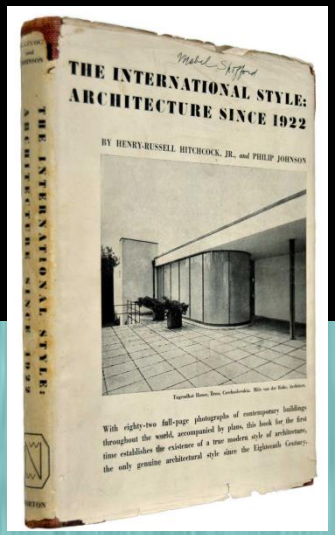
Little to no ornamentation

GA Building Olympia, 1956

INTERNATIONAL

History

Bauhaus Walter Gropius, Dessau, Germany, 1919-25



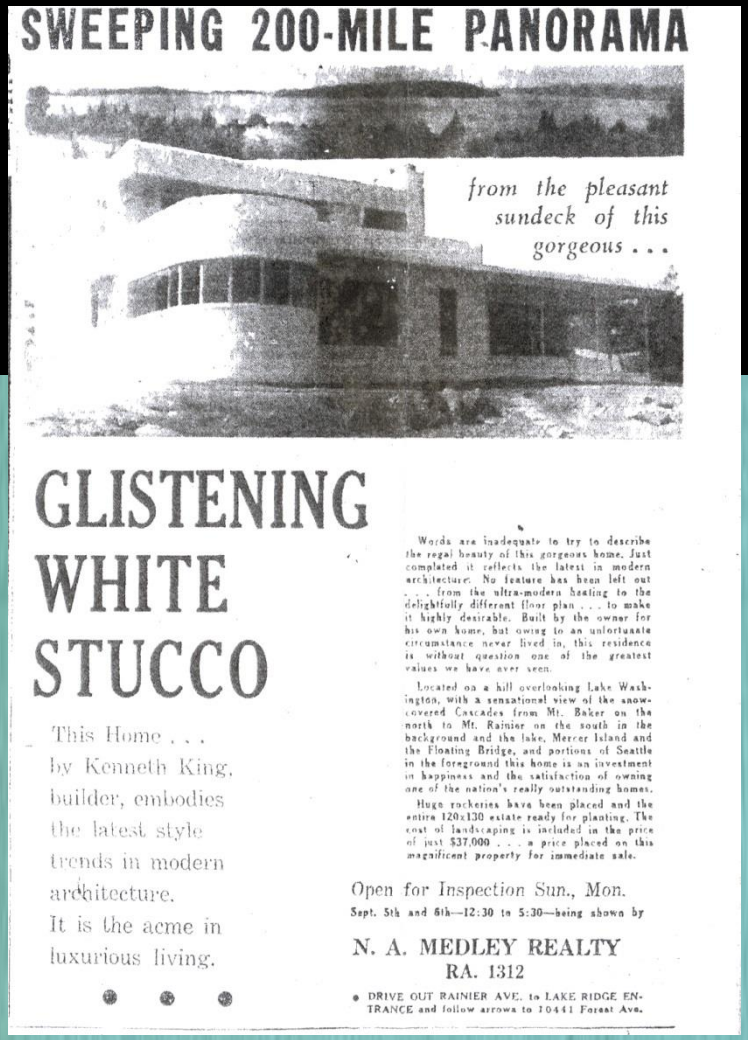
House at Weissenhof Le Corbusier, Stuttgart, Germany, 1927

Lovell Health House Richard Neutra, Los Angeles, CA, 1927-29

Villa Savoye Le Corbusier Poissy, France, 1928-30

INTERNATIONAL

Model Homes



SWEEPING 200-MILE PANORAMA

from the pleasant sundeck of this gorgeous . . .

GLISTENING WHITE STUCCO

This Home . . . by Kenneth King, builder, embodies the latest style trends in modern architecture. It is the acme in luxurious living.

Words are inadequate to try to describe the regal beauty of this gorgeous home. Just completed it reflects the latest in modern architecture. No feature has been left out . . . from the ultra-modern heating to the delightfully different floor plan . . . to make it highly desirable. Built by the owner for his own home, but owing to an unfortunate circumstance never lived in, this residence is without question one of the greatest values we have ever seen.

Located on a hill overlooking Lake Washington, with a sensational view of the snow-covered Cascades from Mt. Baker on the north to Mt. Rainier on the south in the background and the lake, Mercer Island and the Floating Bridge, and portions of Seattle in the foreground this home is an investment in happiness and the satisfaction of owning one of the nation's really outstanding homes.

Huge rockeries have been placed and the entire 120x130 estate ready for planting. The cost of landscaping is included in the price of just $37,000 . . . a price placed on this magnificent property for immediate sale.

Open for Inspection Sun., Mon.

Sept. 5th and 6th—12:30 to 5:30—being shown by

N. A. MEDLEY REALTY

RA. 1312

• DRIVE OUT RAINIER AVE. to LAKE RIDGE ENTRANCE and follow arrows to 10441 Forest Ave.

Kenneth King House Seattle 1948

Better Housing Committee Model Home
Spokane
1940

Plywood Forms Exterior of New Lester Kamlin Home

This new home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Kamlin, situated at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Monroe, has an exterior finish of harborside plywood. It is a four-room residence with a dining alcove off the living room.

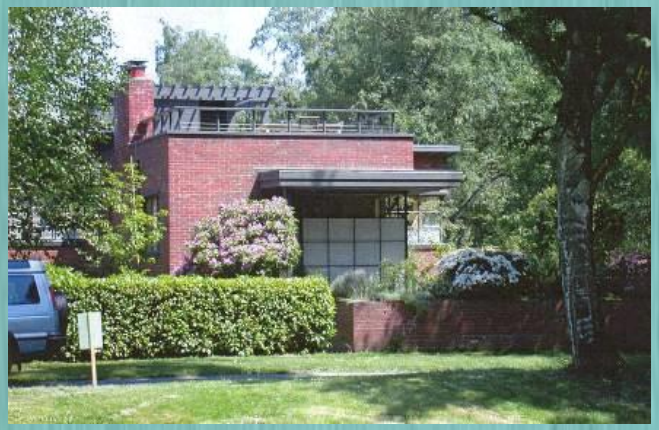
Lester Kamlin House Spokane 1940

INTERNATIONAL

Residential Examples

Hiser & Laura Hansen House
Aberdeen, 1939

House Seattle, c.1941



Dr. Louis Caplan House Seattle, 1941

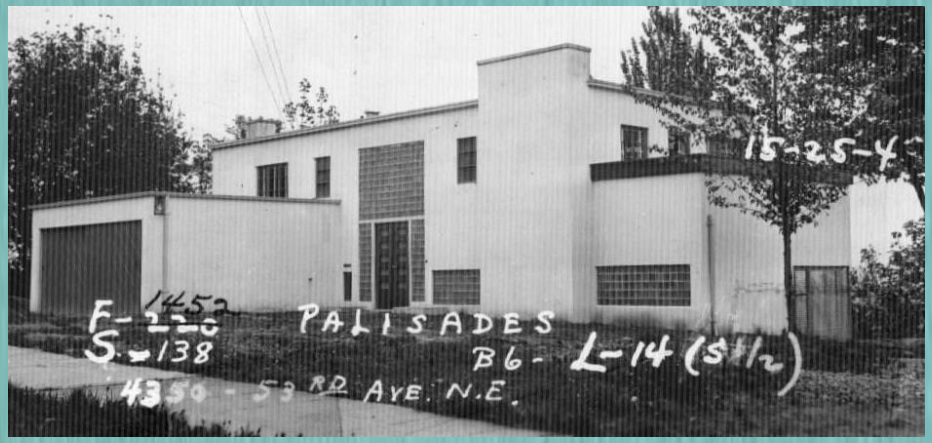
James & Vena Bryan House Bremerton, 1941

INTERNATIONAL

Residential Examples

Apartment Spokane, c.1939

House Spokane, c1939



Barrett House Seattle, 1937

House Pullman, c.1941

INTERNATIONAL

Small Scale Commercial Examples

Pacific Electric Co. Bldg Vancouver, c.1947

Gateway Building Vancouver, 1950

Bldg Bremerton, c.1955

Bldg Bellingham, c.1956

Police Station Port Angeles, 1957

INTERNATIONAL

Small Scale Commercial Examples

Jones Building Walla Walla, 1955

Talcott Jewelry Store Olympia, 1950

Oversby Block Longview, 1947

Rex Land Co. Bldg Seattle, 1946

J.C. Penny Store Shelton, 1959

INTERNATIONAL

Other Examples

McAllister Hall – WSU Pullman, 1956

Clarkston-Lewiston Bridge Clarkston, 1939

First Baptist Church
Longview, 1953

Ross Dam Powerhouse Diablo, 1952

INTERNATIONAL

Large Scale Examples

High School Auburn, 1950

Capitol Center Apartments Olympia, 1951

General Administration Building Olympia, 1956

Harborview Hospital Addition Seattle, 1954

WWII ERA COTTAGE

1935-1950

Many have octagonal window near front door

Medium sloped hip roof

Overall shape is square or rectangular with shallow room projections

Minimal to zero overhanging eaves with boxed soffits and wide frieze boards

Windows with horizontal muntin bars

Clad in brick, clapboard, asbestos, combed shingles or stucco

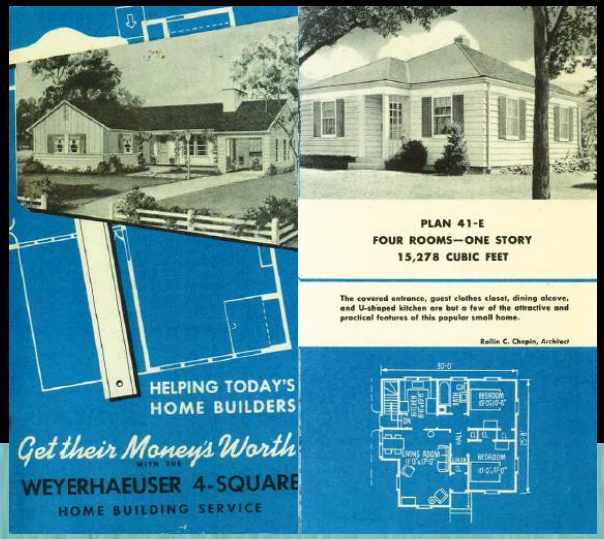
Windows placed at the corner and warp around two elevations

House Seattle, 1941

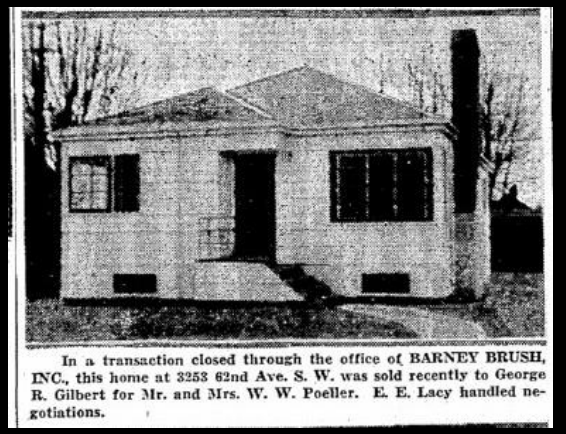
WWII ERA COTTAGE

History

Universal Book of Small Homes, 1941

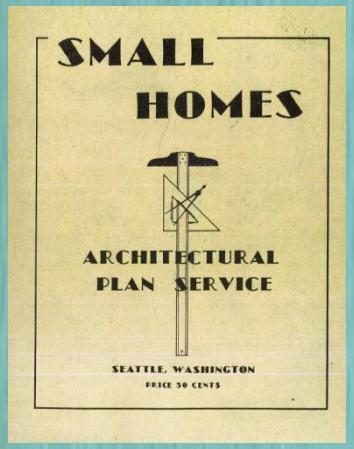


Weyerhaeuser 4-Square, 1947

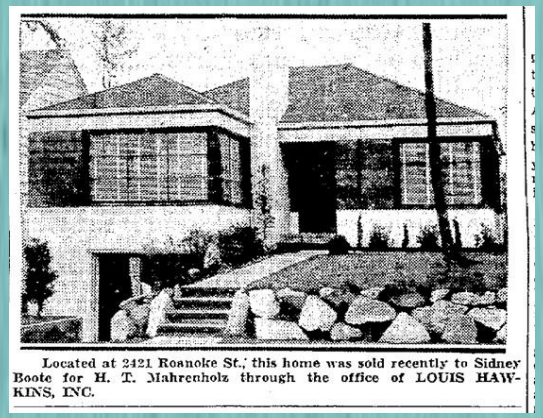


In a transaction closed through the office of BARNEY BRUSH, INC., this home at 3253 62nd Ave. S. W. was sold recently to George R. Gilbert for Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Poeller. E. E. Lacy handled negotiations.

Seattle Times, October 1, 1940



Small Homes Architectural Plan Service, 1937



Located at 2421 Roanoke St., this home was sold recently to Sidney Boote for H. T. Mahrenholz through the office of LOUIS HAWKINS, INC.

Seattle Times, 1938

Spokane Daily Chronicle, March 23, 1937

WWII ERA COTTAGE

Residential Examples

Mary Mason House Aberdeen, 1945

House Spokane, c.1946

House Bremerton, c.1943

House Auburn, c.1947

WWII ERA COTTAGE

Residential Examples

House Bellingham, c.1946

House Longview, c.1945

House Mount Vernon, c.1949

House Spokane, c.1949

WWII ERA COTTAGE

Residential Examples

House Vancouver , 1946

House Seattle , c. 1944

House Monroe , c.1947

House Seattle, c. 1946

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

1935-1955

Many have octagonal window near front door

Low to medium roof pitch

Minimal eave and rake overhang, cut close to the façade with simple cornice returns

Clad in asbestos shingles, clapboard, combed shingles, and/or brick

Commonly have contrasting siding in gable ends.

Typical detached garage

Windows with horizontal muntin bars

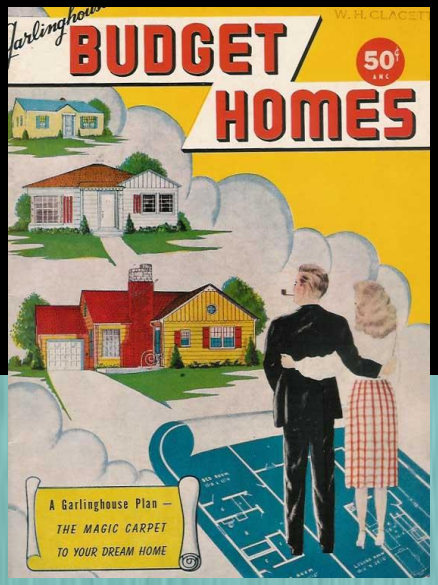
Small covered entry stoop

Rectanglar or L-Shaped floor plan

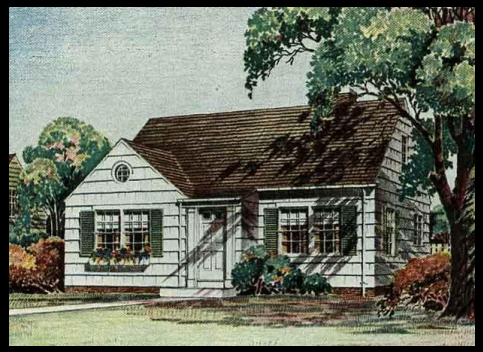
House Seattle, 1941

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

History

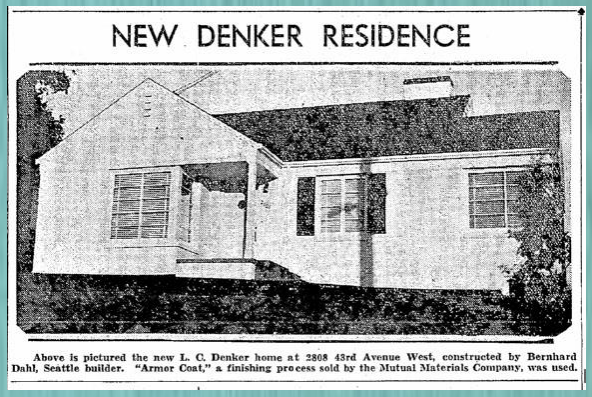


Longview, 1941



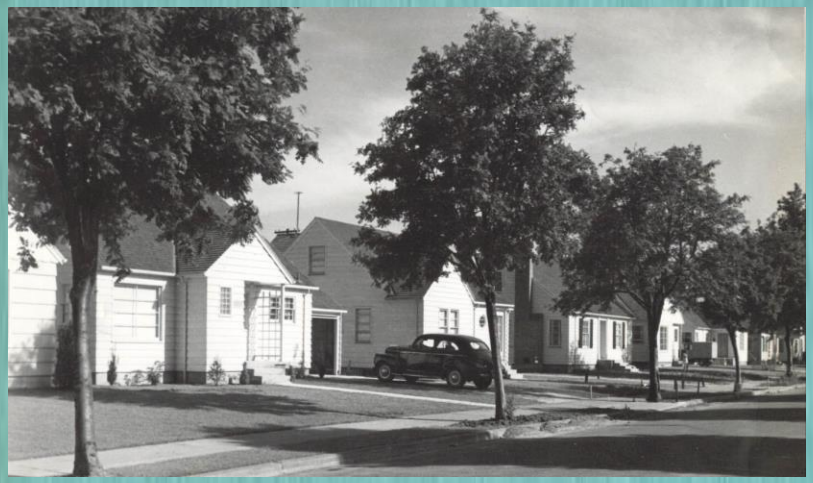
House Olympia, 1949

Vancouver, 1945


NEW DENKER RESIDENCE

Above is pictured the new L. C. Denker home at 2808 43rd Avenue West, constructed by Bernhard Dahl, Seattle builder. "Armor Coat," a finishing process sold by the Mutual Materials Company, was used.

Seattle Times, January 1, 1937



MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

Residential Examples

House Seattle, c1949

House Seattle, c1947

House Renton, c1940

House Olympia, 1949

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

Residential Examples

House Vancouver, c1949

House Ellensburg, c1955

House Spokane, c1954

House Enumclaw, c.1946

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

Residential Examples

House Vancouver, 1954

House Tacoma, c1939

House Mount Vernon, c1940

House Seattle, c.1953

QUONSET HUT

1941-1960

Roof often on more than one level

Oversized mansard roof hiding one floor

Some examples have flared eave lines reflecting a French Provincial mode

Deep set windows in mansard

Elongated windows and doors break through eave line

Rectangular form

Brick, T-1-11 and shingle siding found

Recessed Entry

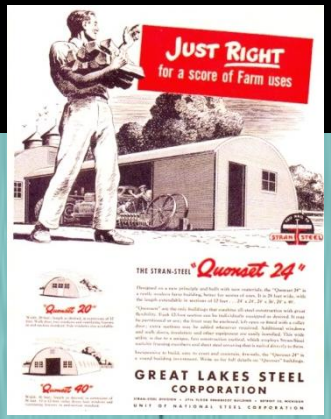
House Kent, c.1970

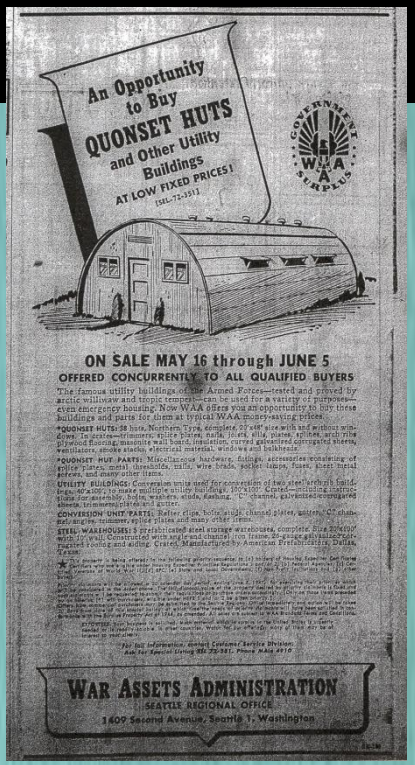
QUONSET HUT

History

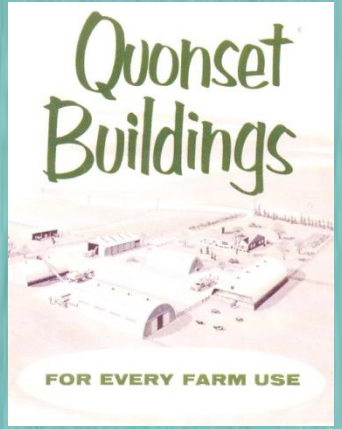
Quonset Village: Whidbey Island Naval Station1952

Spokesman Review
1948



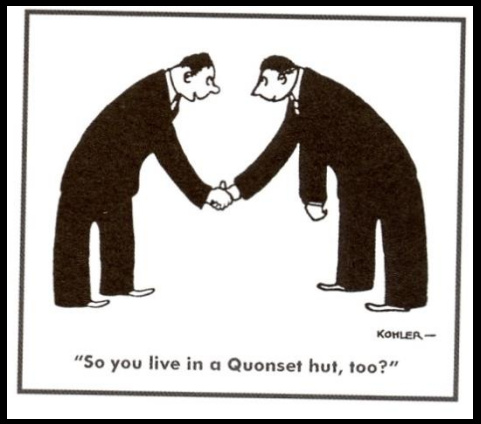


Daily Olympian1947

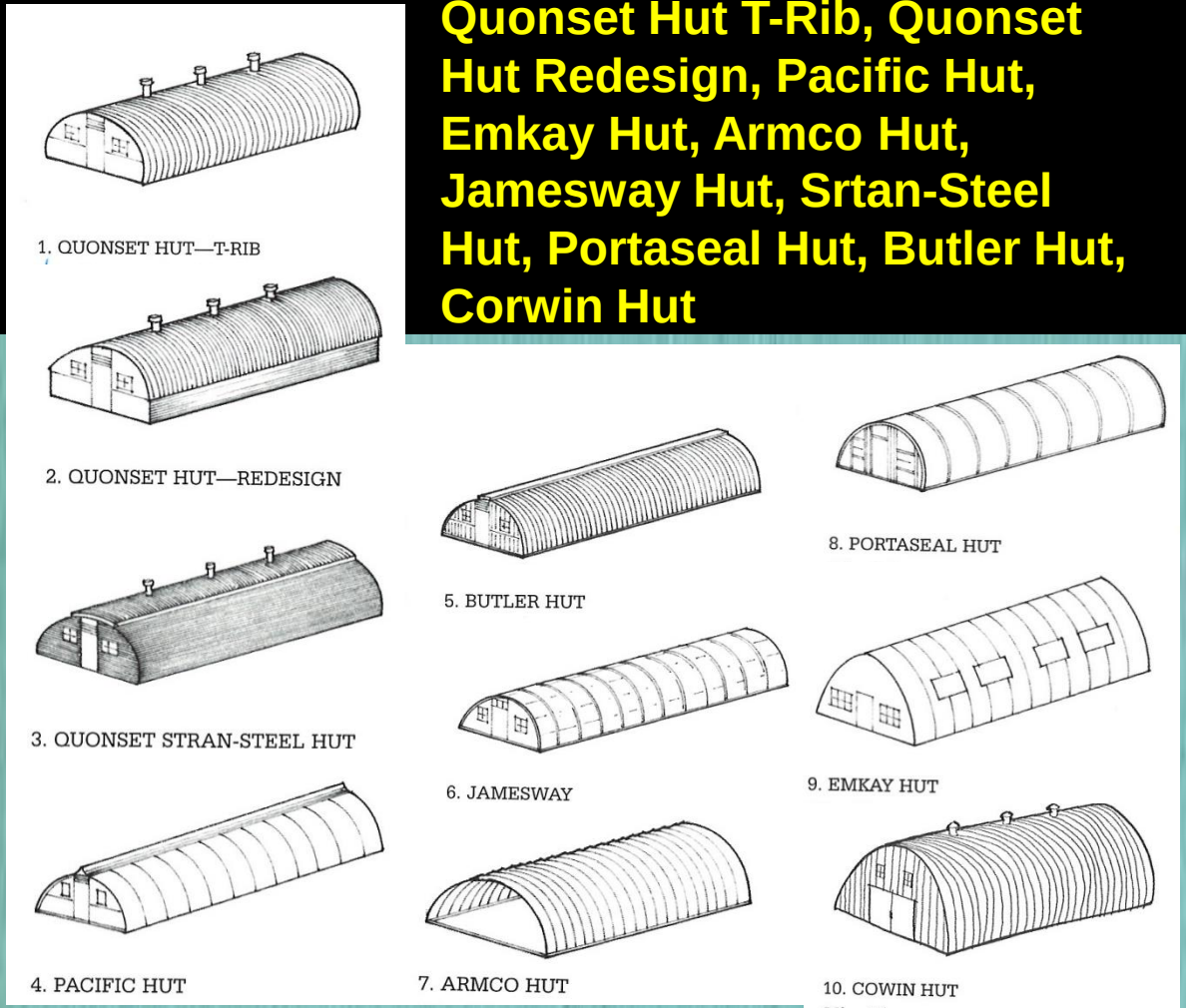


QUONSET HUT

Models



Quonset Hut T-Rib, Quonset Hut Redesign, Pacific Hut, Emkay Hut, Armco Hut, Jamesway Hut, Srtan-Steel Hut, Portaseal Hut, Butler Hut, Corwin Hut



Stran Steel Hut Olympia

Pacific Hut Seattle

QUONSET HUT

History

Poier Motors Chevrolet Dealership

Snohomish, 1948

QUONSET HUT

Examples

Building Mount Vernon, c.1955

Mess Hall: VA Hospital Lakewood, c.1945

Building Seattle, c.1965

VFW Hall McCleary, c.1955

QUONSET HUT

Examples

Building Port Townsend, c.1955

Building Ferndale, c.1950

Building Prosser, c.1948

Building Wenatchee, c.1960

Building Mount Vernon c.1956

Building Garfield, c.1950

QUONSET HUT

Agricultural Examples

Barn Whitman Co., c.1960

"Farm in a Day" Moses Lake 1952

Schorzman Farm Quincy, c.1957

Aldrich Farm Walla Walla, c.1955

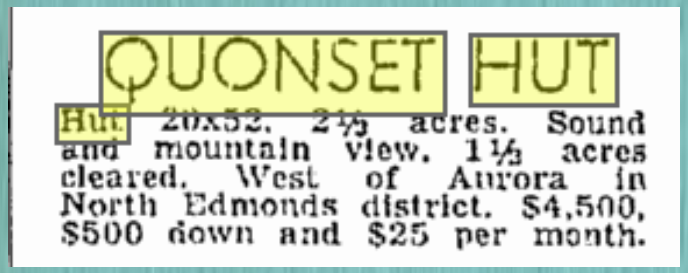
QUONSET HUT

Residential Examples

Driverless Auto Plunges 25 Feet Off Bank Into Quonset-Hut Home

WHERE AUTOMOBILE LANDED: This gaping hole in the side of the quonset hut home of Capt. and Mrs. William A. McClure, 15401 Maple Wild S. W., made an impromptu "picture frame" for the McClures this forenoon. The hole was made by a driverless automobile which plunged off the embankment onto the home at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

Seattle Times July 6, 1949



QUONSET HUT

Hut. 20x32. 2½ acres. Sound and mountain view. 1½ acres cleared. West of Aurora in North Edmonds district. $4,500, $500 down and $25 per month.

Seattle Times March 6, 1949

House Tacoma, c.1958

House Lacey, c.1952

POPULUXE / GOOGIE

1950-1964

Expressive roof forms (flat gable, upswept, butterfly, parabolic, boomerang, or folded

Elaborate large pole or pylon signs with bold lettering on commercial properties

Area for central chimney or skylight, and can hide mechanical equipment

Large plate glass windows

Heavy use of inverted triangle

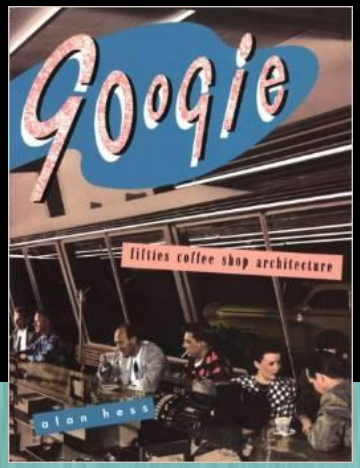
Overall freeform shape and plan with acute angles and asymmetrical facade

Wide variety of cladding materials

Wagon Wheel Inn Steptoe, c.1955

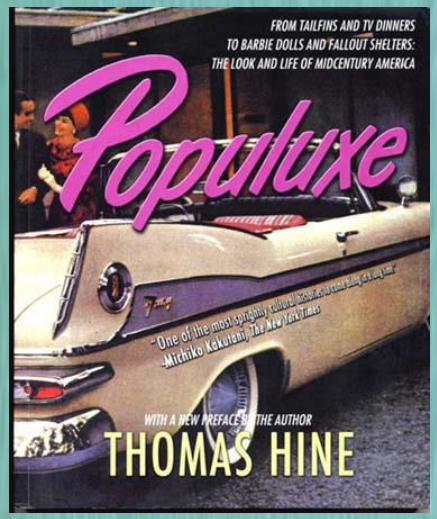
POPULUXE / GOOGIE

History



1985

Gem Motel Moses Lake, c.1965



1986

Googie Coffee Shop Los Angeles, 1949

POPULUXE / GOOGIE

Commercial Examples

Phillips 66 Station Parkland, c. 1960

Carpenters Bldg Renton, c.1961

Wolf's Supply Co.
Vancouver, 1951

PUD Prosser, 1956

Building Renton, c.1960

Joint Council of Teamster's Seattle, 1951

POPULUXE

Commercial Examples

Sambo's Restaurant Seattle, 1964

Broadway Medical Clinic Vancouver, c. 1960

Sunset Memorial Garden
Spokane, 1957

Central Appliances
Chehalis, c. 1958

Olsen Furniture Store Shelton, 1955

POPULUXE / GOOGIE

Residential Examples

Shemwell House Colfax, 1953

House Port Angeles, c.1955

House Olympia, c.1958

House Fircrest, c.1959

House Seattle, c.1958

POPULUXE / GOOGIE

Residential Examples

House Aberdeen, c. 1962

House Tacoma, c.1960

House Centralia, c.1955

House Lakewood, c.1960

House Spokane, c.1958

POPULUXE / GOOGIE

Multi-Family Examples

Hallquist Apartments Othello, 1959

Finisterre Apartments Tacoma, 1959

Vista Palms Apartments
Tacoma, 1959

PAVILION

1958-1980

***"Irimoya"* style roof form with crown-like appearance**

Upper roof can utilize steep hip, gable or mansard form

Area for central chimney or skylight, and can hide mechanical equipment

Wide overhanging eaves with exposed raft tails or boxed soffits

Floor to ceiling windows

Clad in brick, T-1-11, clapboard, stone or stucco

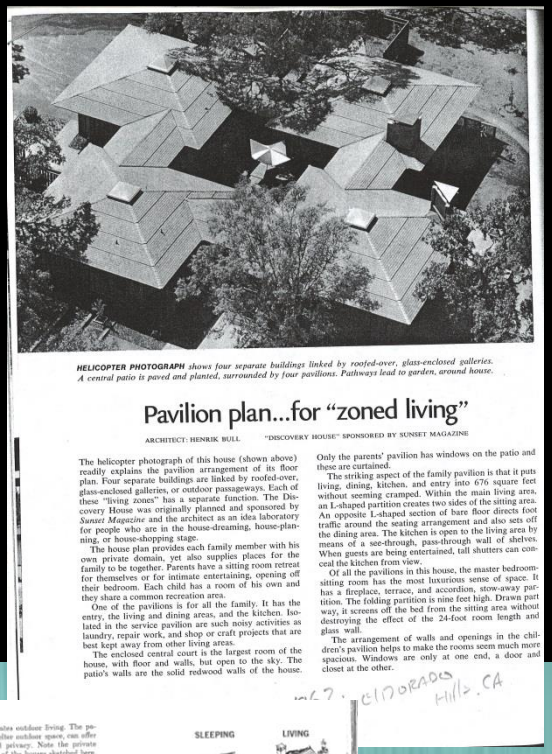
Lindal Cedar Homes Model Fife, c.1980

Often siting on raised platform foundation

PAVILION

History

Sunset: Ideas for Planning Your New Home, 1967



HELICOPTER PHOTOGRAPH *shows four separate buildings linked by roofed-over, glass-enclosed galleries. A central patio is paved and planted, surrounded by four pavilions. Pathways lead to garden, around house.*

Pavilion plan...for "zoned living"

ARCHITECT: HENRIK BULL "DISCOVERY HOUSE" SPONSORED BY SUNSET MAGAZINE

The helicopter photograph of this house (shown above) readily explains the pavilion arrangement of its floor plan. Four separate buildings are linked by roofed-over, glass-enclosed galleries, or outdoor passageways. Each of these "living zones" has a separate function. The Discovery House was originally planned and sponsored by *Sunset Magazine* and the architect as an idea laboratory for people who are in the house-dreaming, house-planning, or house-shopping stage.

The house plan provides each family member with his own private domain, yet also supplies places for the family to be together. Parents have a sitting room retreat for themselves or for intimate entertaining, opening off their bedroom. Each child has a room of his own and they share a common recreation area.

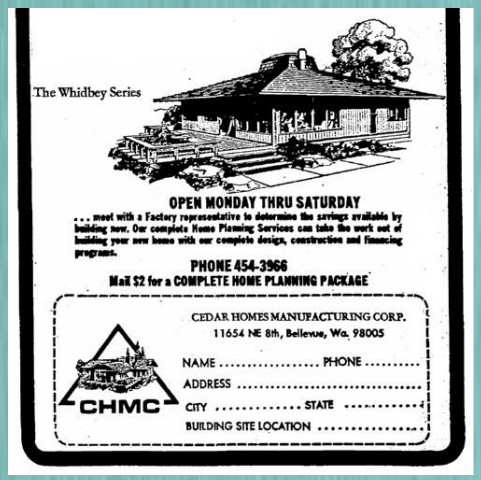
One of the pavilions is for all the family. It has the entry, the living and dining areas, and the kitchen. Isolated in the service pavilion are such noisy activities as laundry, repair work, and shop or craft projects that are best kept away from other living areas.

The enclosed central court is the largest room of the house, with floor and walls, but open to the sky. The patio's walls are the solid redwood walls of the house. Only the parents' pavilion has windows on the patio and these are curtained.

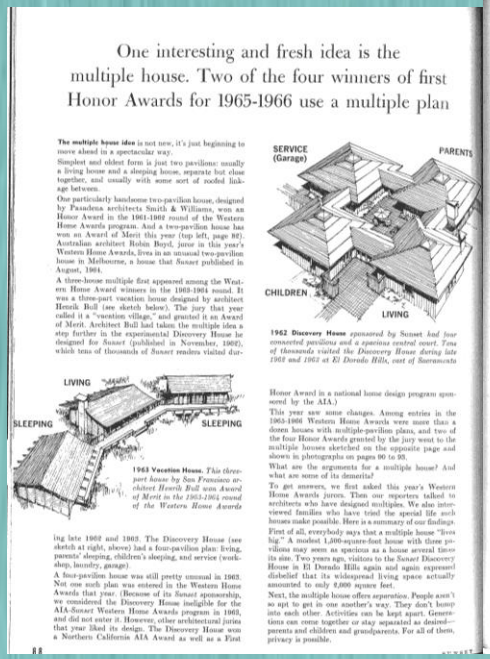
The striking aspect of the family pavilion is that it puts living, dining, kitchen, and entry into 676 square feet without seeming cramped. Within the main living area, an L-shaped partition creates two sides of the sitting area. An opposite L-shaped section of bare floor directs foot traffic around the seating arrangement and also sets off the dining area. The kitchen is open to the living area by means of a see-through, pass-through wall of shelves. When guests are being entertained, tall shutters can conceal the kitchen from view.

Of all the pavilions in this house, the master bedroom-sitting room has the most luxurious sense of space. It has a fireplace, terrace, and accordion, stow-away partition. The folding partition is nine feet high. Drawn part way, it screens off the bed from the sitting area without destroying the effect of the 24-foot room length and glass wall.

The arrangement of walls and openings in the children's pavilion helps to make the rooms seem much more spacious. Windows are only at one end, a door and closet at the other.



Seattle Times November 10, 1974



One interesting and fresh idea is the multiple house. Two of the four winners of first Honor Awards for 1965-1966 use a multiple plan

The multiple house idea is not new, it's just beginning to move ahead in a spectacular way.

Simplest and oldest form is just two pavilions: usually a living house and a sleeping house, separate but close together, and usually with some sort of roofed linkage between.

One particularly handsome two-pavilion house, designed by Pasadena architects Smith & Williams, won an Honor Award in the 1961-1962 round of the Western Home Awards program. And a two-pavilion house has won an Award of Merit this year (top left, page 88). Australian architect Robin Boyd, juror in this year's Western Home Awards, lives in an unusual two-pavilion house in Melbourne, a house that *Sunset* published in August, 1964.

A three-house multiple first appeared among the Western Home Award winners in the 1963-1964 round. It was a three-part vacation house designed by architect Henrik Bull (see sketch below). The jury that year called it a "vacation village," and granted it an Award of Merit. Architect Bull had taken the multiple idea a step further in the experimental Discovery House he designed for *Sunset* (published in November, 1962), which tens of thousands of *Sunset* readers visited during late 1962 and 1963. The Discovery House (see sketch at right, above) had a four-pavilion plan: living, parents' sleeping, children's sleeping, and service (workshop, laundry, garage).

A four-pavilion house was still pretty unusual in 1963. Not one such plan was entered in the Western Home Awards that year. (Because of its *Sunset* sponsorship, we considered the Discovery House ineligible for the AIA-*Sunset* Western Home Awards program in 1963, and did not enter it. However, other architectural juries that year liked its design. The Discovery House won a Northern California AIA Award as well as a First Honor Award in a national house design program sponsored by the AIA.)

This year saw some changes. Among entries in the 1965-1966 Western Home Awards were more than a dozen houses with multiple-pavilion plans, and two of the four Honor Awards granted by the jury went to the multiple houses sketched on the opposite page and shown in photographs on pages 90 to 93.

What are the arguments for a multiple house? And what are some of its demerits?

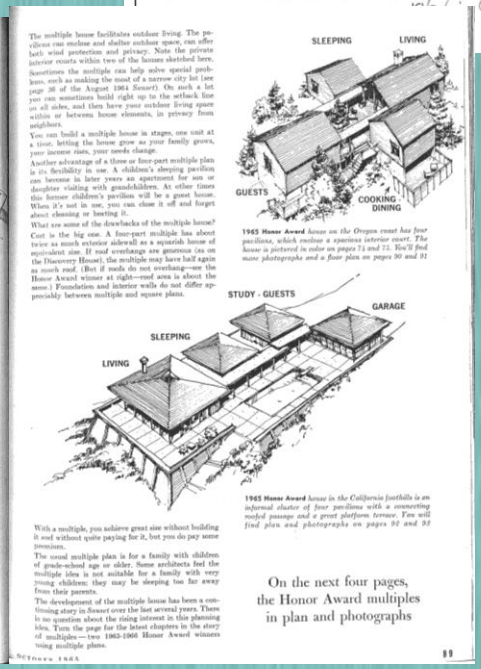
To get answers, we first asked this year's Western Home Awards jurors. Then our reporters talked to architects who have designed multiples. We also interviewed families who have tried the special life such houses make possible. Here is a summary of our findings.

First of all, everybody says that a multiple house "lives big." A modest 1,500-square-foot house with three pavilions may seem as spacious as a house several times its size. Two years ago, visitors to the *Sunset* Discovery House in El Dorado Hills again and again expressed disbelief that its widespread living space actually amounted to only 1,000 square feet.

Next, the multiple house offers *separation*. People aren't so apt to get in one another's way. They don't bump into each other. Activities can be kept apart. Generations can come together or stay separated as desired—parents and children and grandparents. For all of them, privacy is possible.

1962 Discovery House *sponsored by Sunset had four connected pavilions and a spacious central court. Tens of thousands visited the Discovery House during late 1962 and 1963 at El Dorado Hills, east of Sacramento.*

1963 Vacation House. *This three-part house by San Francisco architect Hewrik Bull won Award of Merit in the 1963-1964 round of the Western Home Awards*



1965 Honor Award *house on the Oregon coast has four pavilions, which enclose a spacious interior court. The house is pictured in color on pages 74 and 75. You'll find more photographs and a floor plan on pages 90 and 91*

1965 Honor Award *house in the California foothills is an informal cluster of four pavilions with a connecting roofed passage and a great platform terrace. You will find plan and photographs on pages 92 and 93*

On the next four pages, the Honor Award multiples in plan and photographs

Sunset October 1965

PAVILION

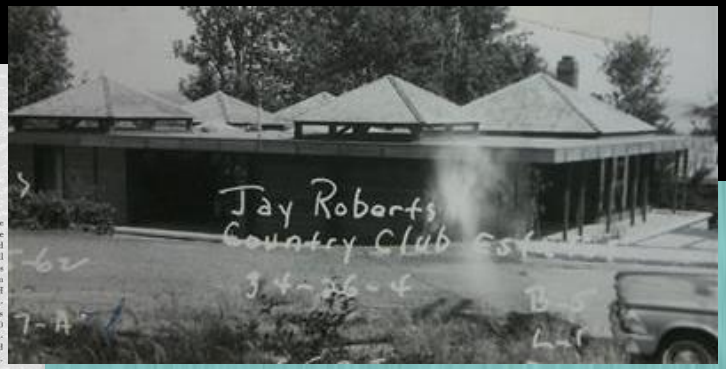
History

Century 21 Idea House /
Georgia Pacific Idea House

A small house with great ideas proves

YOU CAN HAVE QUALITY FOR UNDER $35,000

If you have ever looked hopefully for the small house that "has everything," we invite you to join us on a tour of the Century 21 Idea House on these pages. While no house spells perfection for all families, we believe this one—designed and built in Seattle as a co-operative effort by H&G, the Georgia-Pacific Corporation and architects Bassetti and Morse—goes far to prove that great ideas can be incorporated at moderate price in quite limited space. The Century 21 Idea House was designed to gratify the fondest wishes of a young couple with one or two children. Built to sell for under $35,000, its compact and disciplined plan includes seven large, well-proportioned rooms, two bathrooms, a powder room, three porches, a two-car garage and a good-size paved terrace. The best part of this architectural bargain, however, is something money alone cannot buy: imaginative design and superb craftsmanship. Note first the unique silhouette achieved by a series of peaked and shingled roofs. Interesting for their visual effect, they fulfill an even greater purpose by clearly defining the major zones of family activity inside the house, which radiate out from a central T-shaped floor area paved in quarry tile. Set off by this central space, each zone becomes, in effect, a separate little "house," and the central paved area contributes a dramatic impact seldom found in a home of this size (1,950 square feet). Besides serving as the main artery of circulation, this strategic center includes redwood-walled dining and garden rooms which enjoy blessings of an 8-foot square skylight.



8503 Inverness Dr., Seattle, 1961

PAVILION

Residential Examples

House Olympia, c.1969

House Bellevue, 1966

House Bellevue, 1966

Charles & Carol Hansen House Spokane, 1973

PAVILION

Residential Examples

House Puyallup, c.1973

House Tacoma, c.1975

Duplex Seattle, c.1969

House Normandy Park, c.1975

PAVILION

Other Examples

Sterling Bank Ellensburg, c1976

Unity Church of Truth Spokane, 1973

Radio Shack Lynwood, c1973

Rainier Memorial Center Yakima, c1970

PAVILION

Other Examples

Building Moses Lake, c1976

Hoquiam High School Hoquiam, c1977

Shoreline Community College Shoreline, c1965

NEO EXPRESSIONISM

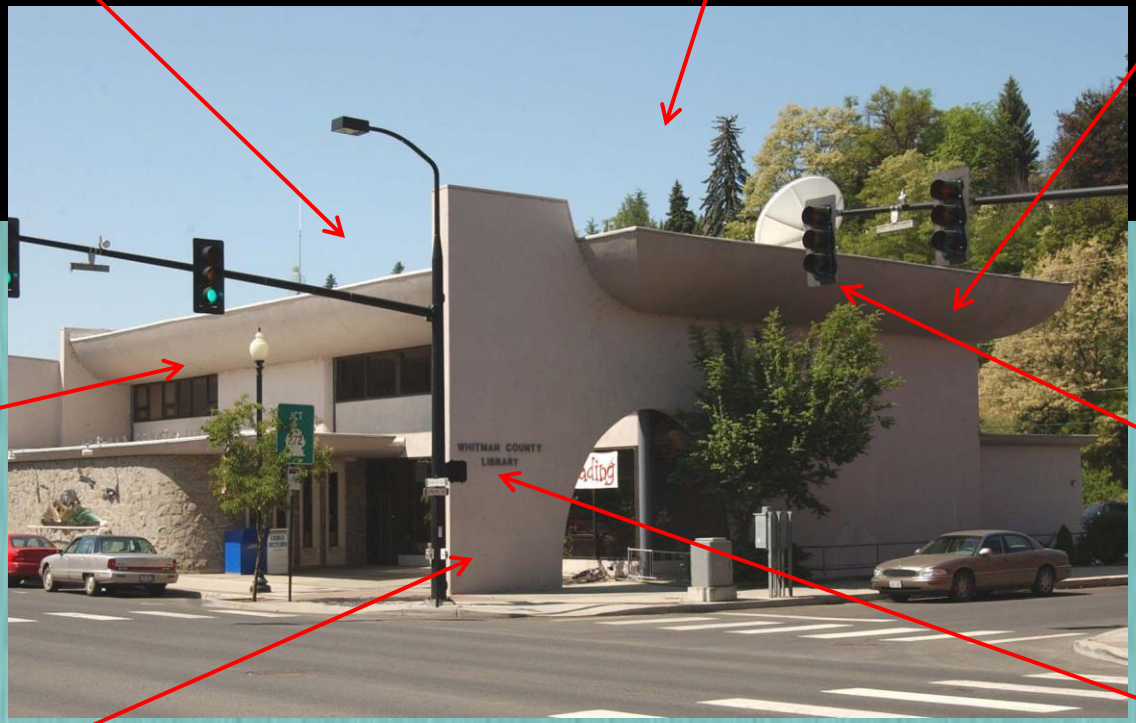
1955-Present

Lack of symmetry

Massive overall sculptural form

Use of many types and shapes of windows

Curved or angled walls



Distortion of form for an emotional effect

Wide variety of roof type and forms

Dramatic irregular shapes, tendency to avoid the rectangle and the right angle

Building materials take use of modern innovations in laminates, plastics, stuccos, and concrete

Whitman County Library Colfax, 1960

NEO EXPRESSIONISM

History

Sydney Opera House
Jorn Utzan, Sydney, Australia, 1957-73

Notre Dame du Haut Le Corbusier, Ronchamp, France, 1955

Einstein Tower Erich Mendelsohn, near Potsdam, Germany, 1919

TWA Terminal Eero Saarinen, New York, NY, 1956-62

NEO EXPRESSIONISM

Ecclesiastical Examples

Calvary Lutheran Church
Federal Way, 1963

Richland Lutheran Church Richland, 1967

St. Charles Borromeo Church
Spokane, 1961

Temple de Hirsch
Seattle, 1960

NEO EXPRESSIONISM

Large Scale Examples

St. Joseph Hospital Tacoma, 1974

Jackson Visitors Center Mount Rainier, 1967

Spokane International Airport Spokane, 1965

Dressler & Pearce Hall - EWU
Cheney, 1966

NEO EXPRESSIONISM

Small Scale Examples

Restaurant Yakima Co., c.1965

Capitol Savings & Loan Olympia, 1963

Auto Dealership Everett, c.1965

Grupe Lecture Hall – CWU Ellensburg, 1960

NEO EXPRESSIONISM

Residential Examples

Ekle Bell Jr. House Kennewick, 1969

Murray House Spokane, 1966

Ward House Seattle, 1976

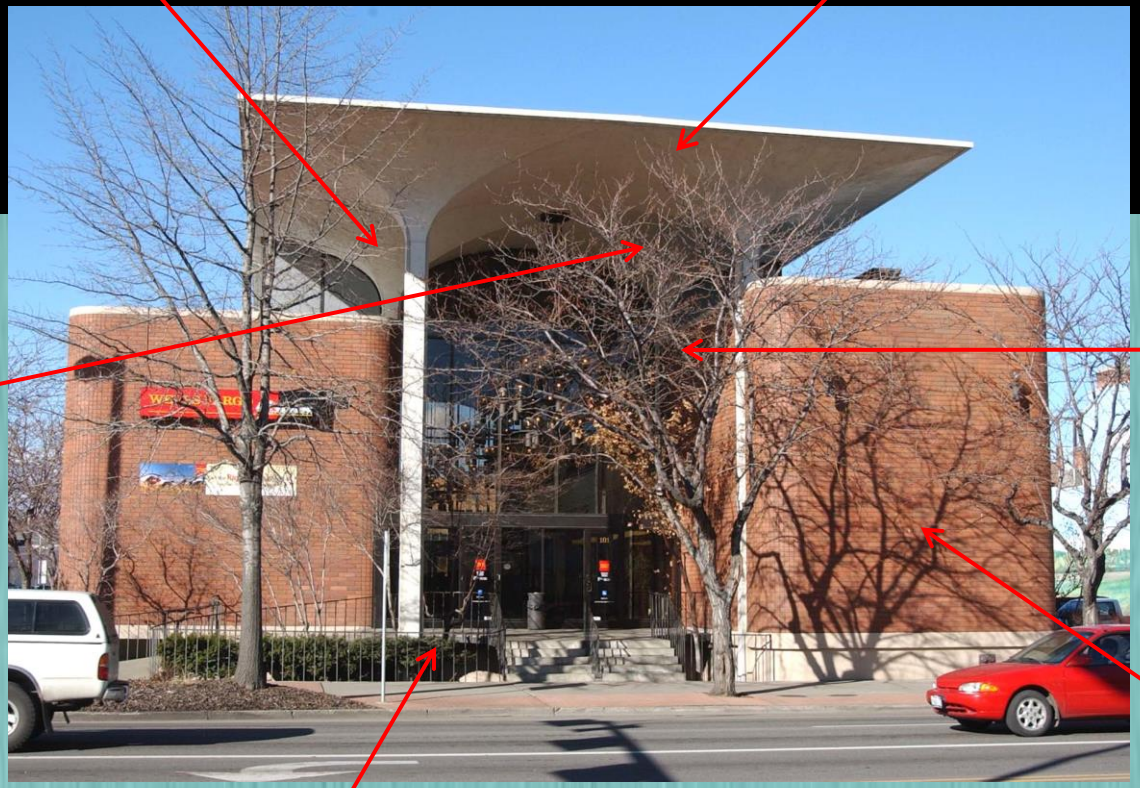
Reed House Hilltop, 1955

NEW FORMALISM
1960-1975

Repetition of arch motif is common

Often defined at top by heavy, flat projecting slab

Monumental presence by emphasizing symmetry



National Bank of Washington
Yakima, 1969

Utilization of umbrella shells, waffle slabs and folded plates

Carefully organized hierarchy of space with emphasis placed on the structural grid of the building

Patterned screen or grills may appear as decorative features

Smooth exterior surfaces of brick, poured concrete, or cast stone

Often set on a raised platform

NEW FORMALISM

History

Helen L. DeRoy Auditorium, Wayne State University Minoru Yamasaki, Detroit, MI, 1955-59

Kennedy Center Edward D. Stone, Washington DC, 1971

Fullerton City Hall Smith, Powell & Morgridge, Fullerton, CA, 1963

Amon Carter Museum Philip Johnson, Fort Worth TX, 1961

NEW FORMALISM

Financial Examples

Bank Everett, c1965

Bank Wenatchee, c1965

Bank Sea Tac, c1968

National Bank of Commerce Seattle, 1968

NEW FORMALISM

Educational Examples

Bouillon Hall – CWU Ellensburg, 1961

Big Bend Community College Moses Lake, 1968

Carver Gymnasium - WWU Bellingham, 1961

Spokane Falls Community College
Spokane, 1967

NEW FORMALISM

Small Scale Examples

Cascade Natural Gas Walla Walla, c1965

St. Thomas Seminary Kenmore, 1958

Library Aberdeen, 1965

Building Vancouver, c1966

NEW FORMALISM

Large Examples

Valley General Hospital Kent, 1967

Federal Building Wenatchee, c1965

City Hall Vancouver, 1966

Bon Marche Tacoma, c1968

NEW FORMALISM

Residential Examples

House Lake Forest Park, 1969

House Shoreline, c1966

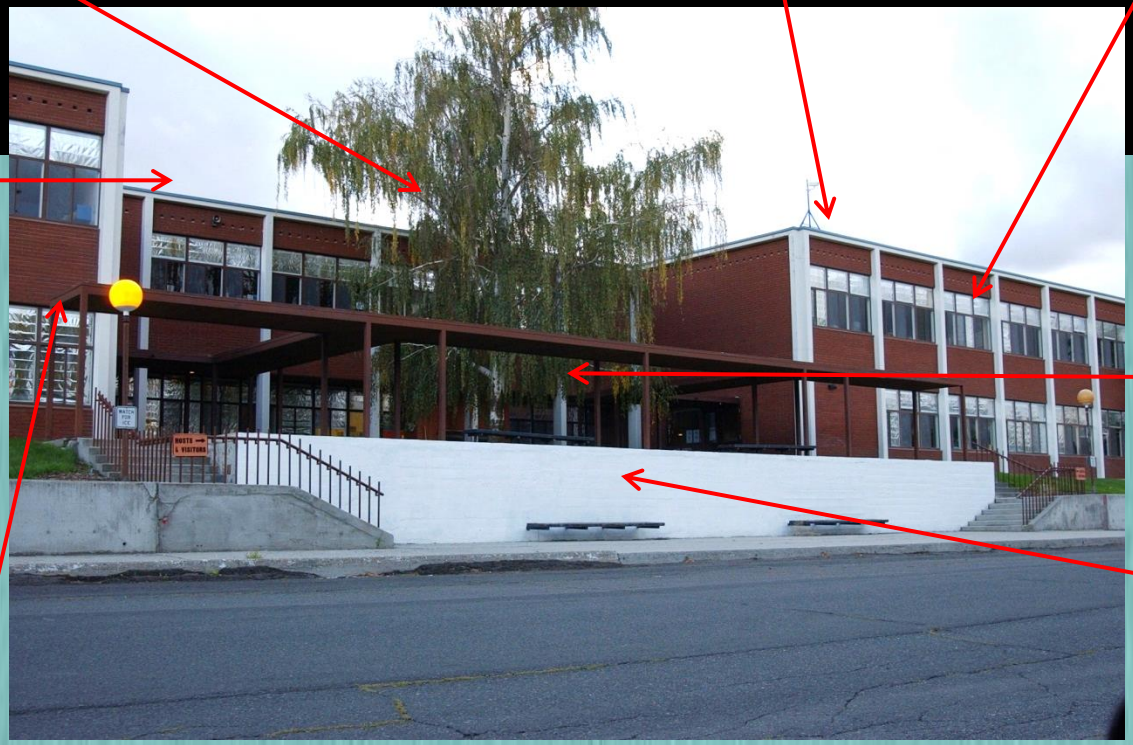
MEISIAN
1950-1964

Rectangular forms that stress regularity

Modular pattern exposed through structural frame

Extensive use of glass walls

Roof can be hidden by a shallow parapet and/or utilize a slab hung from external beams



Interior spaces are universally adaptable

Sheathed in a variety of materials including exposed concrete, brick, stone, T-1-11 and clapboard

Symmetrical design

Distinct lack of exterior ornamentation

High School Wilbur, 1959

MEISIAN

History

Johnson House
Phillip Johnson, New Canaan, 1949

Crown Hall ITT Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Chicago, IL 1950-56

Seagram Building
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, New York, 1954-58

Farnsworth House Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Plano, IL, 1946-50

MEISIAN

Small Scale Examples

Graham Pharmacy, Bellingham, 1957

Garden Crypts Mausoleum Spokane, 1958

Holmes Architectural Office, Seattle, 1954

Bank, Walla Walla, c.1968

MEISIAN

Small Scale Examples

Volkswagen Dealership Aberdeen, 1965

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson Architectural Office Seattle, 1959

Bank Hoquiam, c.1960

Taskett Agency Office Seattle, 1954

MEISIAN

Other Examples

Bank Shelton, c1965

First Church of Christ Spokane, 1967

One Bedroom Prefab Richland, 1943

Park Plaza Building Longview, 1965

MEISIAN

Residential Examples

Cornelius House Spokane 1951

Weeks House Seattle, 1961

Pool House Highlands, 1965

Schneller House Richland, c.1964

MEISIAN

Residential Examples

Smith House Hilltop, 1952

Patashnik House Kirkland, 1959

Russell Day House Everett, c.1960

House Shoreline, 1960

CURTAIN WALL

1950-1980

Flat roof with parapet to hide mechanical equipment

Repetitive grid of vertical extruded aluminum mullions and horizontal rails

Rectangular blocky form due to use of pre-engineered exterior sheathing system

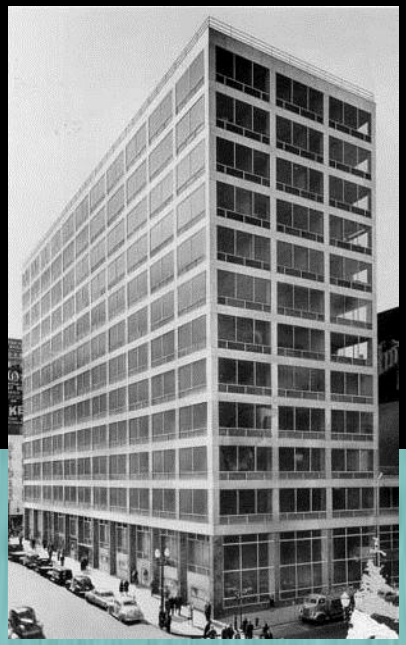
Panels of a wide variety of materials and colors including opaque glass, masonite, asbestos, plywood, tile and/ or marblecrete

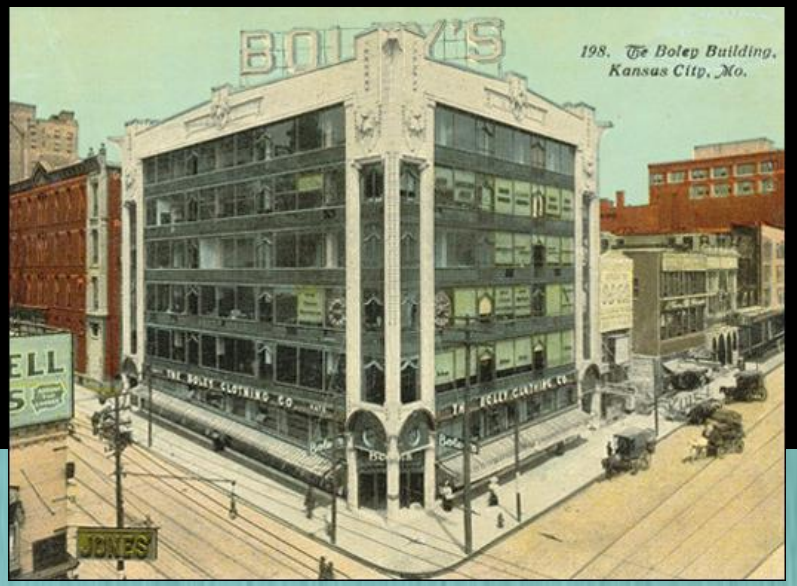
Blue Cross Building Seattle, 1959

CURTAIN WALL

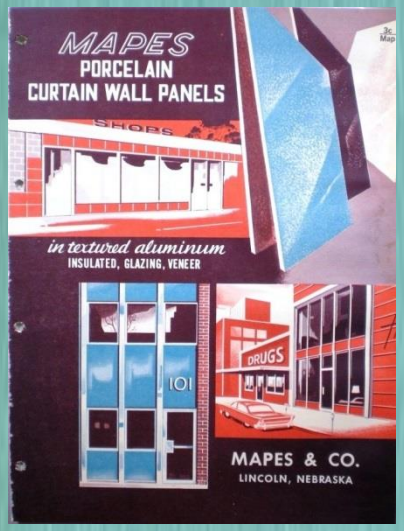
History

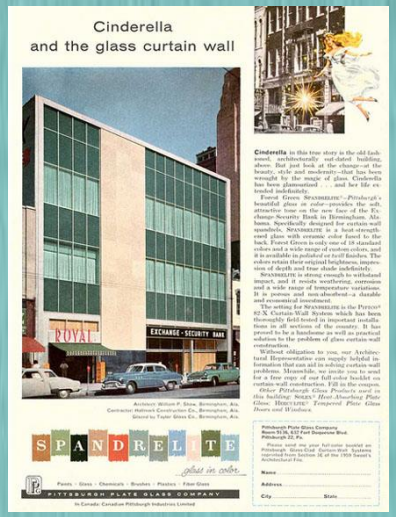
Equitable Building Portland, 1948

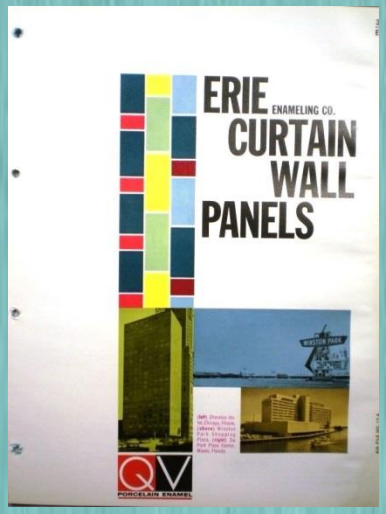




Boley Building Kansas City, 1909







CURTAIN WALL

Small Scale Examples

Sunset Life Insurance Co. Bellevue, 1959

Bardahl Office Building Seattle, 1957

Federal Offices Olympia, 1957

IBM Building Tacoma, 1963

CURTAIN WALL

Small Scale Examples

Building Seattle, c1965

Building Seattle, c1967

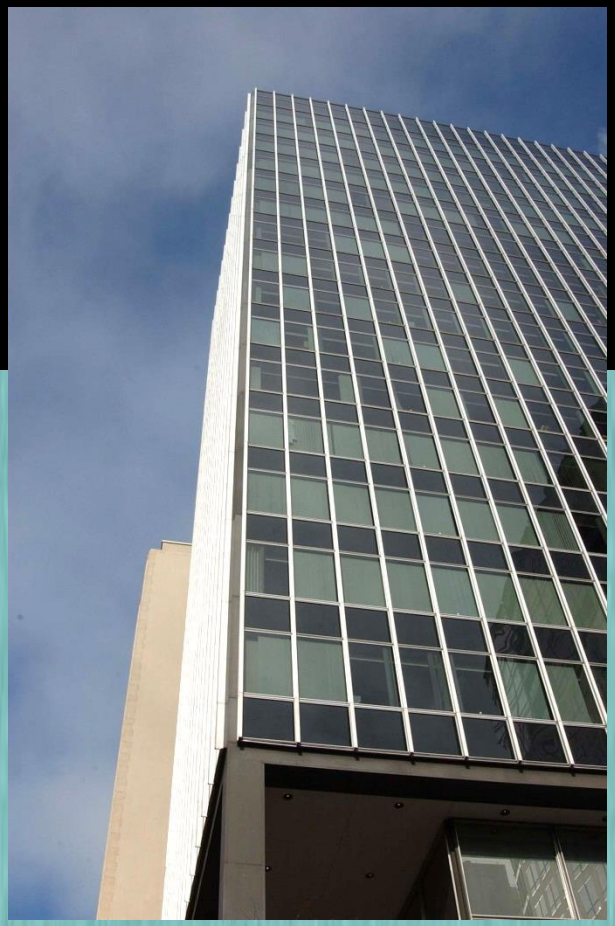
City Hall Richland, 1959

Union Pacific Insurance Co. Tacoma, 1963

CURTAIN WALL

Large Scale Examples

Washington Water Power Co.
Spokane, 1959



Norton Building Seattle, 1959

Logan Building Seattle, 1959

Capitol Center Building Olympia, 1965

WRIGHTIAN

1950-1990

Flat or shallow pitched roof with dentillated our outward projecting fascia boards

Oversized mansard roof hiding one floor

Sheathing can range from horizontal wood siding to brick, stone and/or concrete block

Corner, butt jointed windows

Emphasis on horizontality

Broad deep overhanging eaves

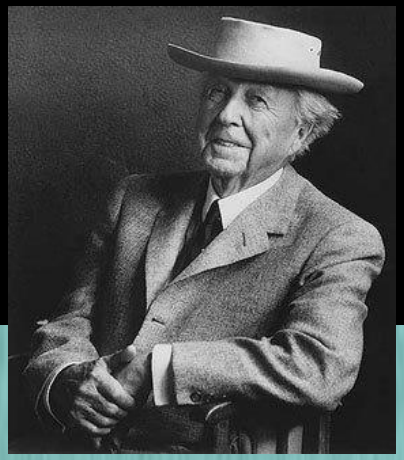
Plan developed using strong geometric shapes arranged in distinct zones

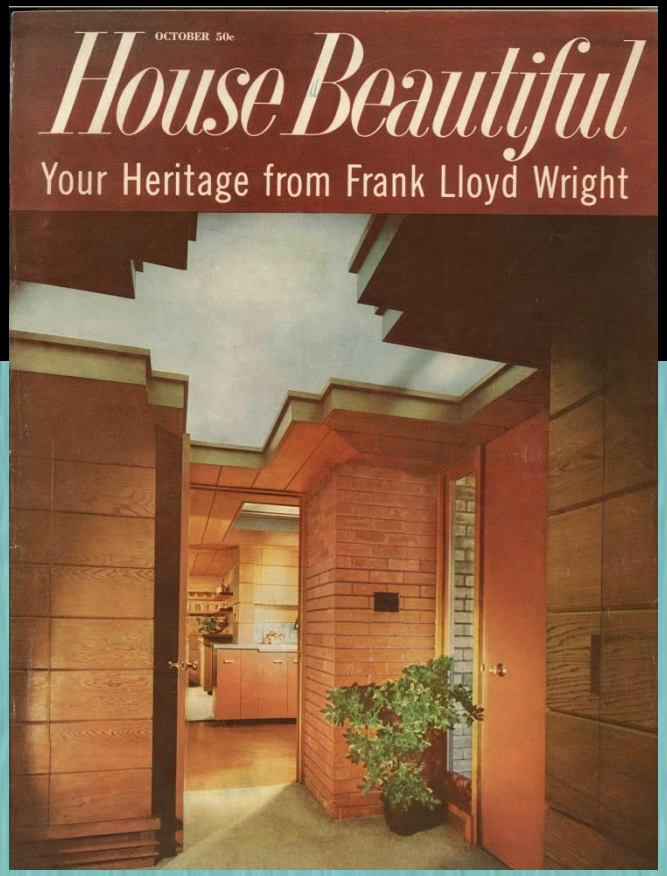
De-emphasised entry

Stricker House I Seattle, 1968

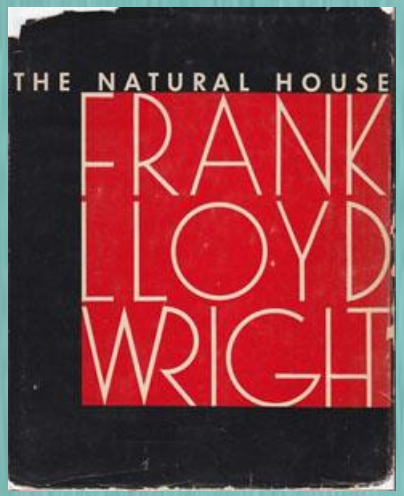
WRIGHTIAN

History



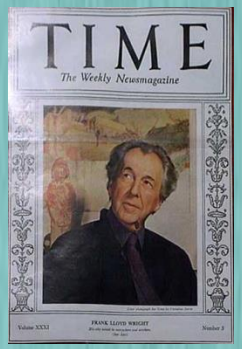


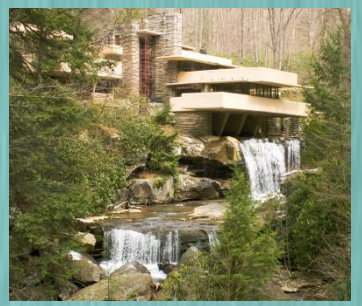
House Beautiful
October 1959



The Natural House 1954

Taliesen Fellowship 1941

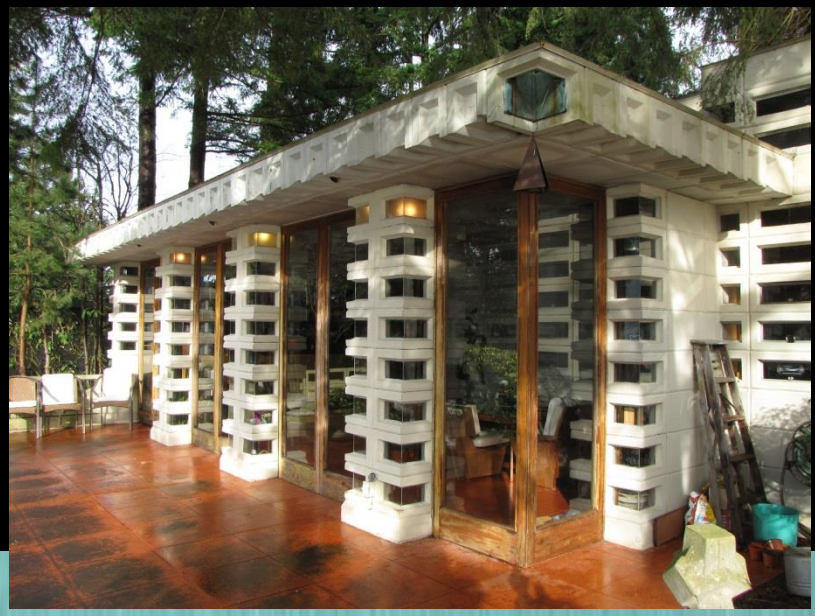




WRIGHTIAN

Residential Examples

Brandes House Issaquah, 1952



Tracey House Normandy Park, 1955

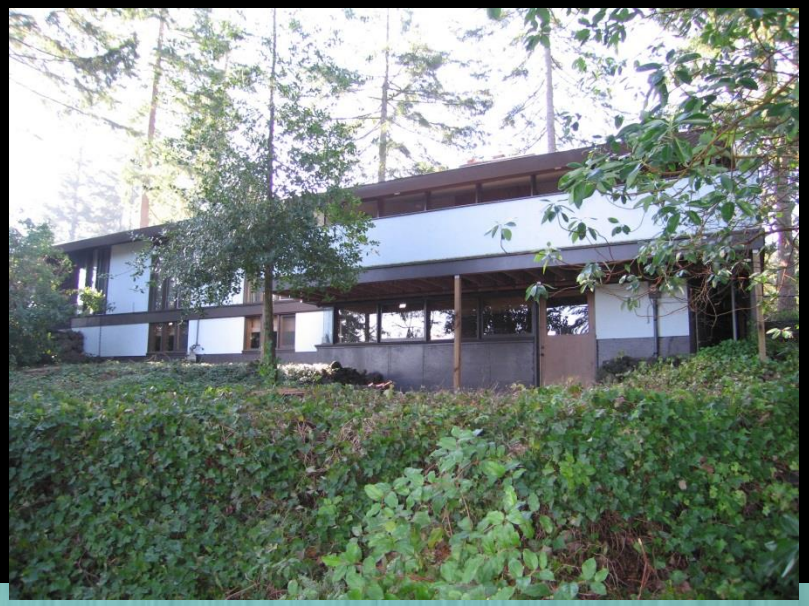
Redern House Seattle, 1962

Riley House Seattle, 1965

WRIGHTIAN

Residential Examples

Four Unit Townhouse Seattle, 1978



House University Place, c.1968

Drumlin Apartments Tacoma, 1965

WRIGHTIAN

Ecclesiastical Examples

LDS Institute of Religion Seattle, 1961

Faith Lutheran Church Sequim, 1974

LDS Church
Tacoma, 1968

LDS First Ward Bellevue, 1962

WRIGHTIAN

Commercial Examples

Theater Federal Way, c.1970

Building Kennewick, c.1975

Bank of Vancouver Vancouver, c.1969

National Bank of Commerce
Aberdeen, 1969

A-FRAME

1960-1990

Often has deep, inset eaves

Large expanses of glass on front and rear gables

Structure is composed of wood frame which can be prefabricated

Steeply sloping roof that extends to the ground on two sides

Triangular shape

Typical shingle covered roof

Few vertical wall surfaces

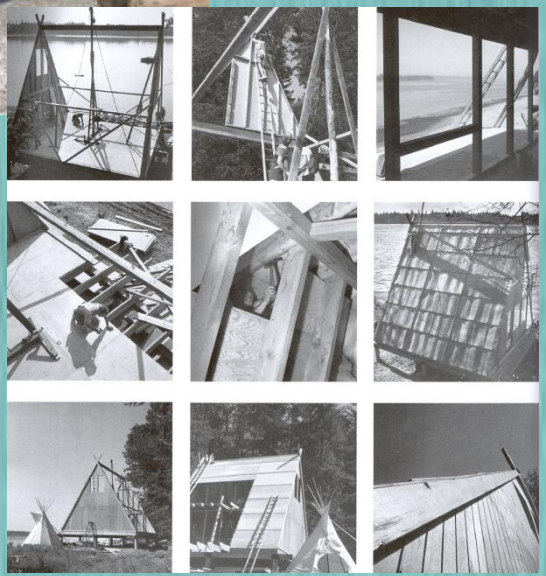
Rectangular plan of 1 ½ to 2 stories tall

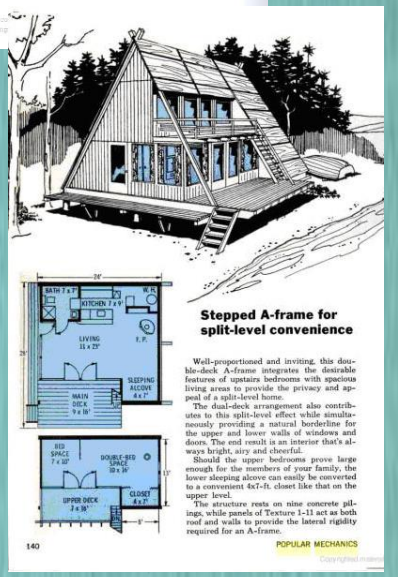
Simple foundation

Cabin Hood Canal, c.1965

A-FRAME

Dr. Hellyer's Cabin, Olympia - 1958

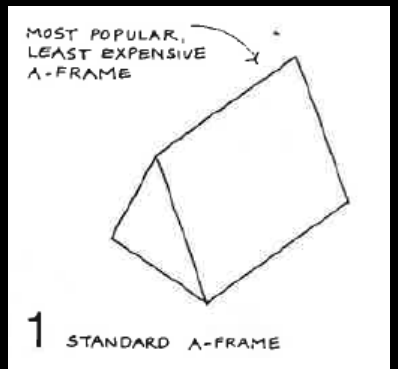




Popular Mechanics 1968

A-FRAME

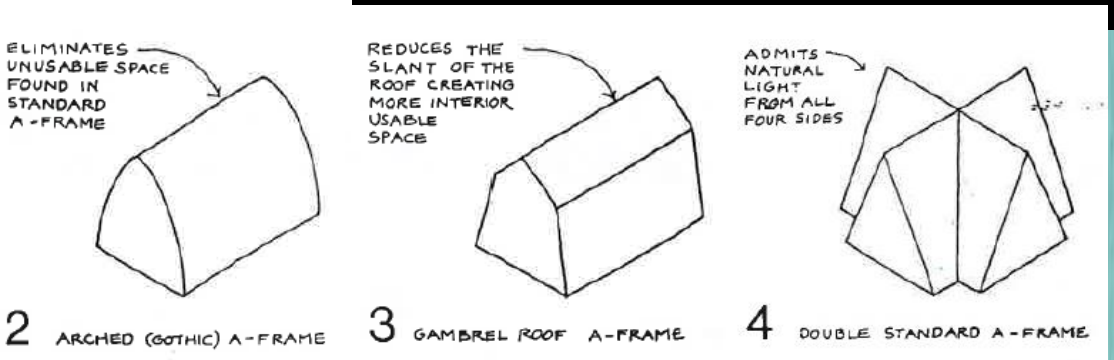
Configurations

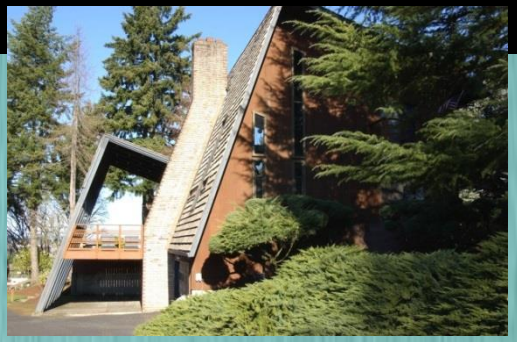


Standard, Arched, Gambrel, Double Standard, Flat Top, A-Frame w/Wings, Double Gambrel,

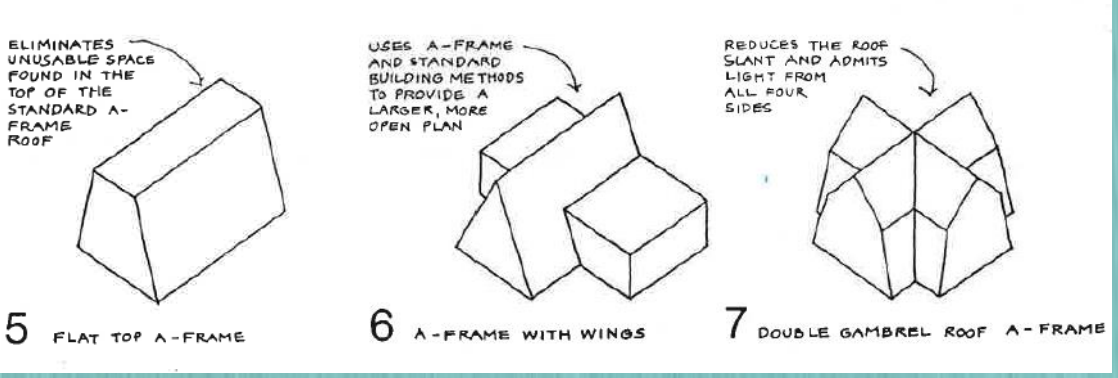
Cabin E Rimrock Village, Naches 1955

Seattle Times,
Feb 19, 1967





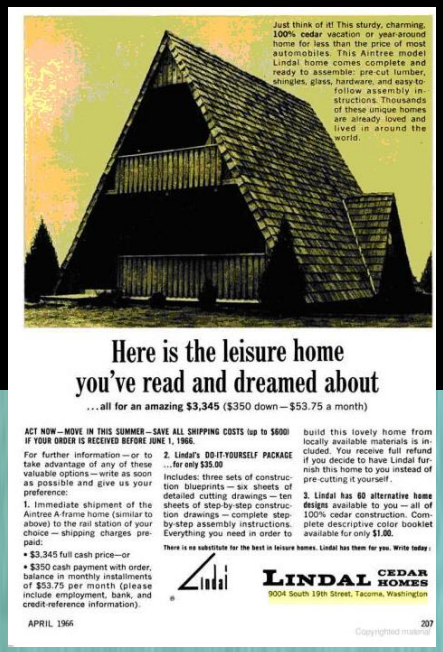
Reba House Vancouver, 1973



First United Methodist Church Auburn, 1964

A-FRAME

History



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APRIL 1966 207

Popular Mechanics, April 1966

Hunting Lodge, Sweden, 1871

Swedish Woodshed and Horse Stable, 19th Century

Fisher-Price "Play Family A-Frame, 1974-1976

Potlach Forest Industries Homes, 1962

A-FRAME

Residential Examples

House Vancouver, c.1975

House Olympia, c1968

House Vancouver, c1978

House Olympia, c1965

House Kennewick, c1964

A-FRAME

Cabin Examples

Rec. Cabin Mount Rainier, c.1960

Rec. Cabin Gifford Pinchot NF, c.1965

Rec. Cabin Benton County, c.1970

Lake Easton Resort Easton, c.1965

Rec. Cabin Lucerne, c.1968

A-FRAME

Commercial Examples

Tiki Lodge Spokane, c.1975

Arlberg Ski Shop Wenatchee, c.1970

Office Sequim, c1974

Office Walla Walla, c1968

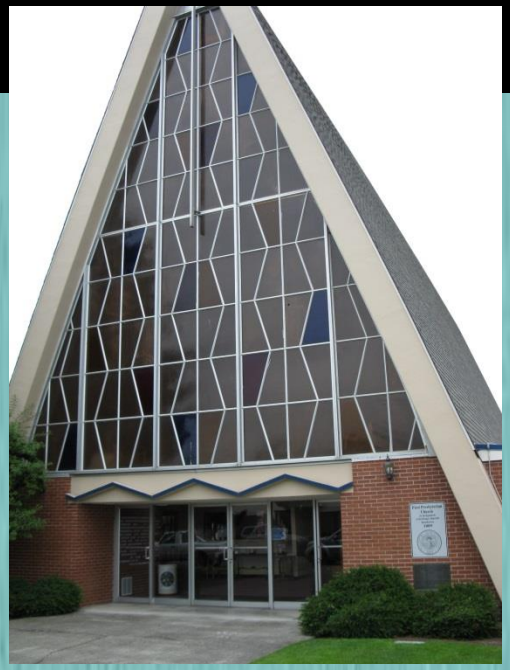
Dick Lewis Pontiac Cadillac Dealership Olympia, 1964

A-FRAME

Ecclesiastical Examples

Simpson United Methodist Church
Pullman, 1957

Grace Lutheran Church Vancouver, 1956



First United Presbyterian Church Puyallup, 1960

St. Joseph Church
Lynden, c1965

Lakewood Community Church Seattle c. 1965

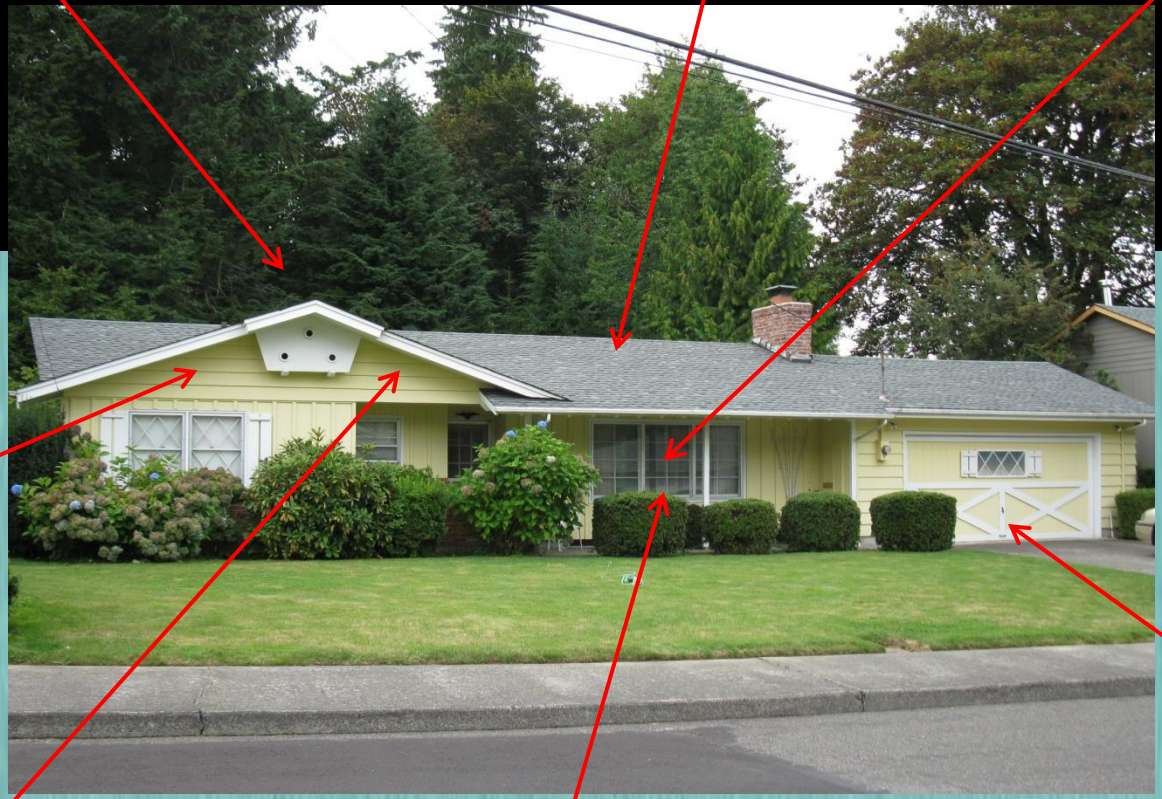
RANCH

1950-1985

Linear, asymmetrical, one-story facade

Low-pitched roof, typically side-gabled, cross gabled, or hipped

Small front entry porch



Emphasis on horizontal

Sheathed in clapboard, T-1-11, brick, board-n-batten, or any combination thereof

Often designed to connect with the outside at the rear of the building

Attached/built-in garage

Moderate to wide overhanging eaves

Banded and/or picture windows

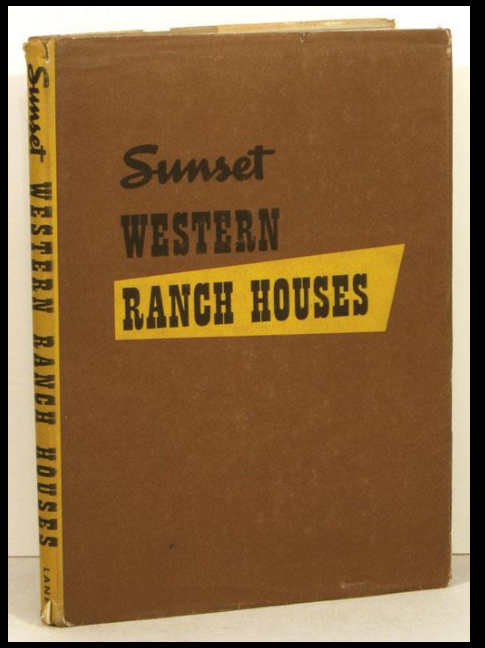
House Olympia, c.1960

RANCH

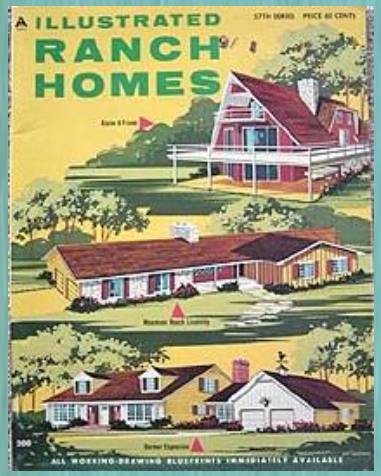
History

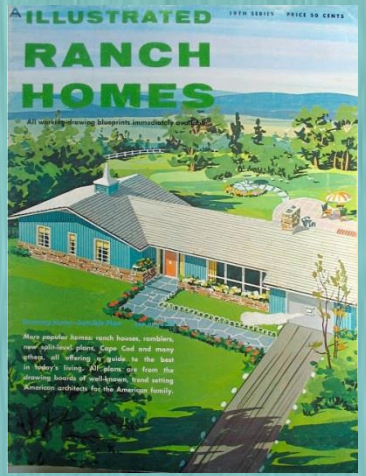
Seattle Times
October 19, 1947

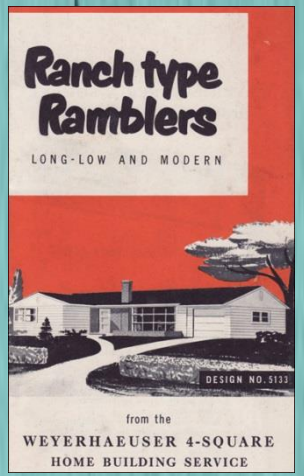
Sunset Western Ranch Houses - 1946



Plan Books 1960's







RANCH

Configurations / Types

City of Fresno, CA - Model

Types:

- Tract Ranch
- Modern Ranch
- Custom Ranch
- Chalet Style
- Colonial Contemporary
- Spanish Hacienda
- Western Ranch

City of Boulder, CO - Model

Types:

- Transitional Ranch
- Simple Ranch
- Semi-Custom Ranch

Virginia - Model

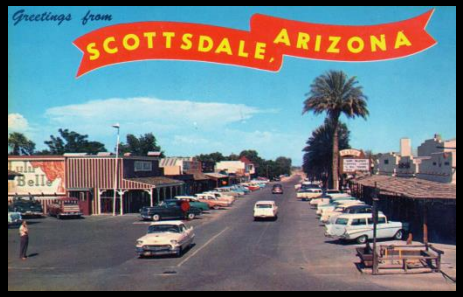
Types:

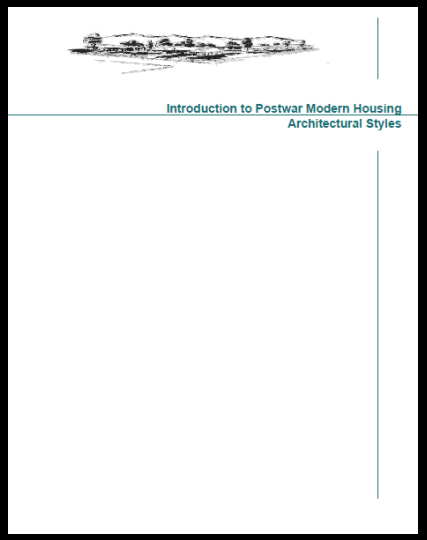
- Ranch

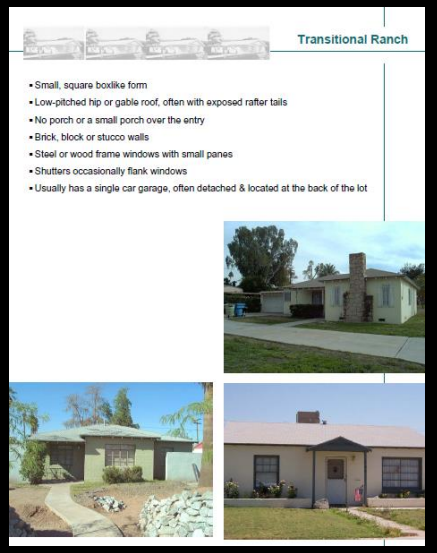
RANCH

Configurations / Types

Scottsdale, AZ - Model







Ranch Styles:

- Transitional
- Early
- Simple
- California
- Prairie
- American Colonial
- French Provincial
- Spanish Colonial
- Los Ranchos

Progressive Styles:

- Contemporary
- International

Character Ranch Styles:

- Cowboy
- Swiss Chalet
- Polynesian
- English Tudor
- Dutch Colonial

Cottage Styles:

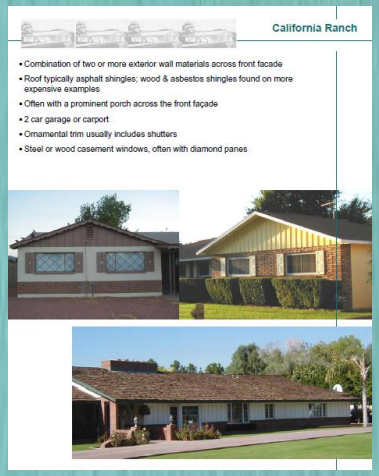
- Cape Cod
- Ranch

Tri-Level Styles:

- California
- Character

Post Ranch Styles:

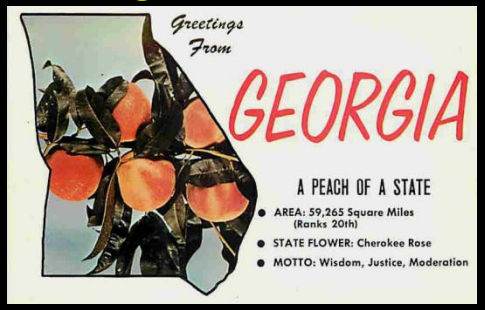
- Casita
- Cottage
- 70s Modern



RANCH

Configurations / Types

Georgia - Model

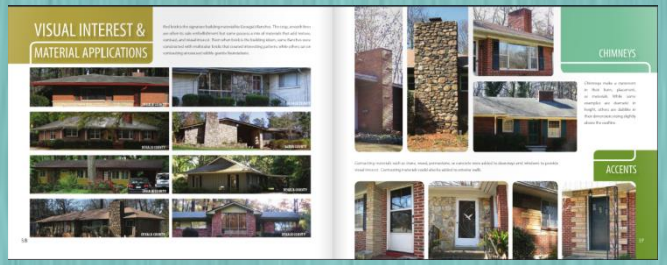


Types:

- Compact Ranch
- Linear Ranch
- Linear w/Clusters Ranch
- Courtyard Ranch
- Half Court Ranch
- Bungalow Ranch
- Rambling Ranch
- Alphabet Ranch

Style:

- Contemporary
- Wright-Influenced
- Eichleresque
- Colonial
- Plain
- Rustic/Western
- Spanish Colonial



RANCH

Residential Examples

Storybook Ranch

House Olympia, c.1968

House Tacoma, c.1960

House Lakewood, c.1969

House Spokane, c.1963

RANCH

Cowboy Ranch

Residential Examples

House Lakewood, c.1968

House Olympia, c.1967

House Vancouver, c.1970

House Everett, c.1963

RANCH

Residential Examples

Asian Inspired Ranch

House Spokane, c.1968

House Connell, c.1967

House Bellevue, c.1970

House Tacoma, c.1969

RANCH

Residential Examples

Hacienda Ranch

House Lacey, c.1972

House Kent, c.1967

House Kent, c.1970

House Lake Forest Park, c.1969

RANCH

Residential Examples

Colonial / Early American Ranch

House Lakewood, c.1972

House Kent, c.1967

House Lakewood, c.1970

House Lakewood, c.1965

RANCH

Residential Examples

Modern Ranch

House Aberdeen, c.1965

House Seattle, c.1958

House Edmonds, c.1970

House Aberdeen, c.1963

RANCH

Residential Examples

Contemporary Ranch

House Edmonds, c.1960

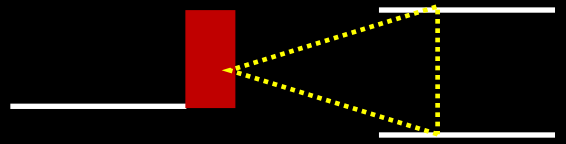
House Richland, c.1963

House Lacey, c.1967

House Lakewood, c.1966

SPLIT LEVEL

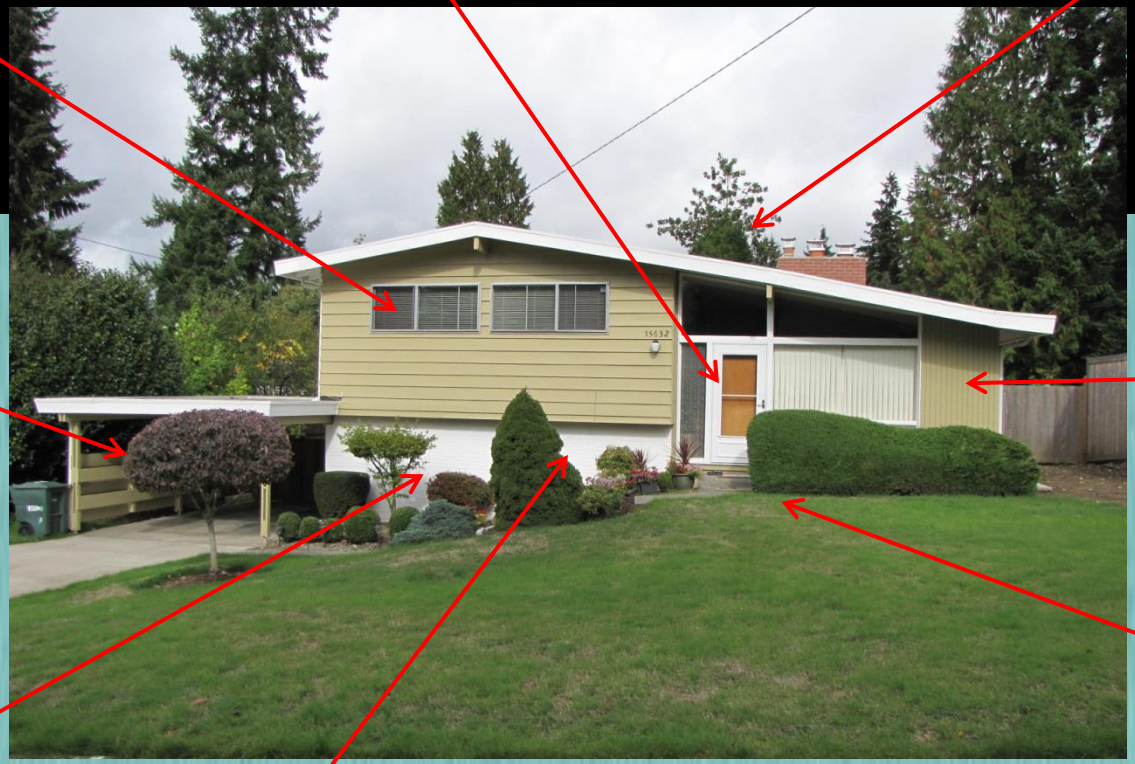
1935-1990



Front door leads to living area

Various types of roof forms found including front and side-facing gables, hip or combination thereof

Aluminum sliding glass windows are common



Attached carport or integrated garage into main floor plan

Three separate levels that are staggered by a partial flight of stairs

Raised basement with windows near grade level

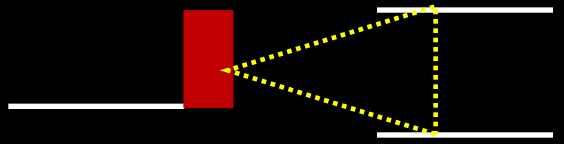
Applied ornamentation varies greatly

Concrete Foundation

House Bellevue, c.1960

SPLIT LEVEL

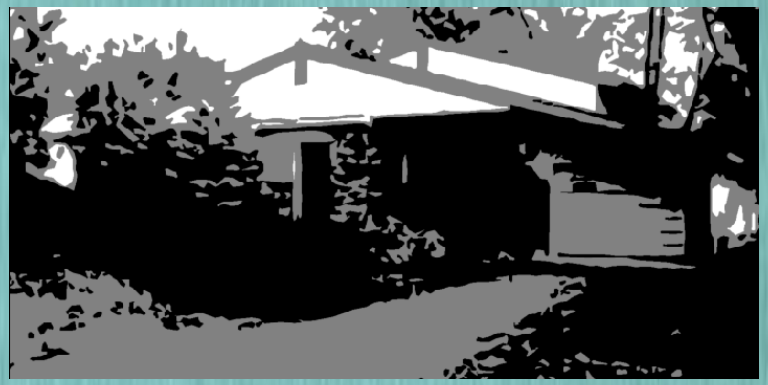
Configurations / Types



The Classic

Side-by-Side

Flying Wing



Raised Rear

SPLIT LEVEL

History

New Split-Level

4 BEDROOMS
2 BATHS
2 FIREPLACES

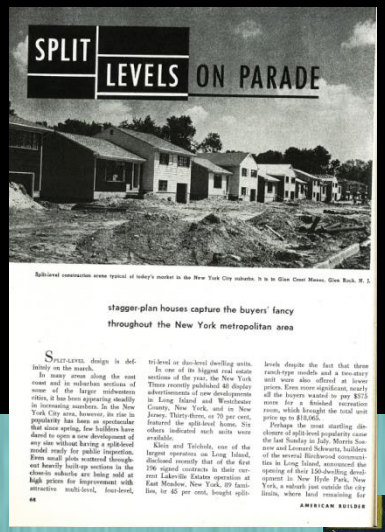
OPEN HOUSE

SAT. & SUN. 10 TO 4
4636 FONTANELLE

Don't miss seeing this! It is the newest trend in a family home. All wardrobe closets, each over 6'. mahogany cabinets & trim. Rec. rm. in bsmt. Selling for only $14,900.

BY BUILDERS LA. 1288 or LA. 9415

Seattle Times
November 29, 1953

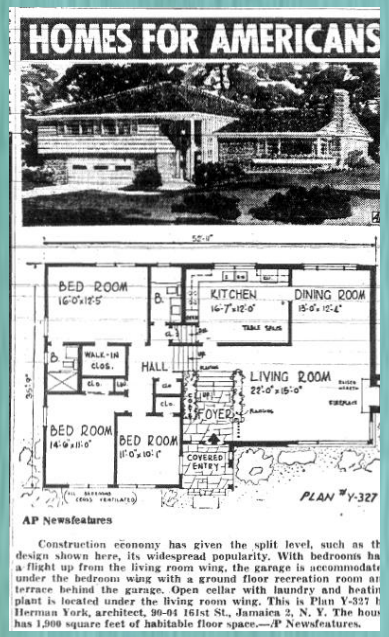


SPLIT LEVELS ON PARADE

stagger-plan houses capture the buyers' fancy throughout the New York metropolitan area

American Builder
October 1953

House Seattle ,1941



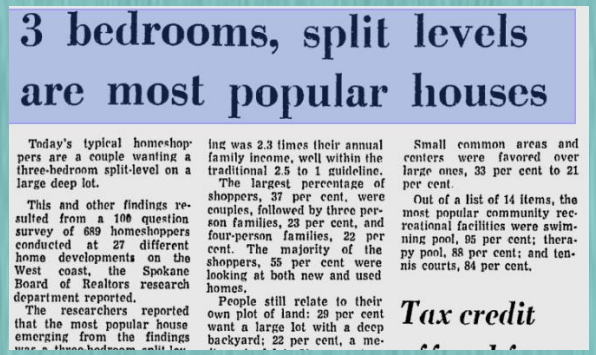
HOMES FOR AMERICANS

BED ROOM 16'0"x12'5" | KITCHEN 16'7"x12'0" | DINING ROOM 13'0"x12'4" | WALK-IN CLOS. | HALL | LIVING ROOM 22'0"x15'0" | FOYER | BED ROOM 14'6"x11'0" | BED ROOM 11'0"x10'1" | COVERED ENTRY | PLAN Y-327

AP Newsfeatures

Construction economy has given the split level, such as the design shown here, its widespread popularity. With bedrooms ha a flight up from the living room wing, the garage is accommodate under the bedroom wing with a ground floor recreation room at terrace behind the garage. Open cellar with laundry and heatin plant is located under the living room wing. This is Plan Y-327 b Herman York, architect, 99-04 161st St., Jamaica 2, N. Y. The hous has 1,900 square feet of habitable floor space.—/P Newsfeatures.

Tacoma News Tribune
January 16, 1955



3 bedrooms, split levels are most popular houses

Today's typical homeshoppers are a couple wanting a three-bedroom split-level on a large deep lot.

This and other findings resulted from a 100 question survey of 689 homeshoppers conducted at 27 different home developments on the West coast, the Spokane Board of Realtors research department reported.

The researchers reported that the most popular house emerging from the findings was a 2.3 times their annual family income, well within the traditional 2.5 to 1 guideline.

The largest percentage of shoppers, 37 per cent, were couples, followed by three person families, 23 per cent, and four-person families, 22 per cent. The majority of the shoppers, 55 per cent were looking at both new and used homes.

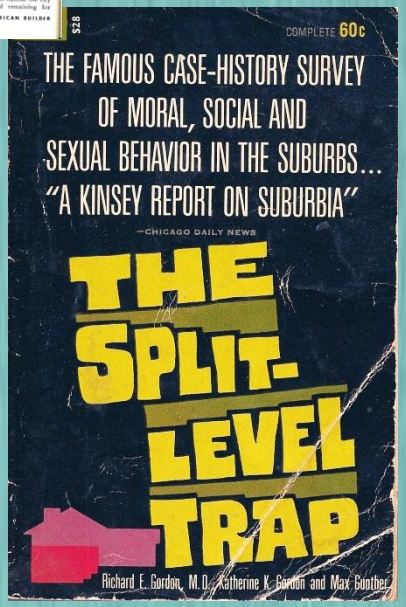
People still relate to their own plot of land: 29 per cent want a large lot with a deep backyard; 22 per cent, a me-

Small common areas and centers were favored over large ones, 33 per cent to 21 per cent.

Out of a list of 14 items, the most popular community recreational facilities were swimming pool, 95 per cent; therapy pool, 88 per cent; and tennis courts, 84 per cent.

Tax credit

Spokesman Review July 13, 1975



COMPLETE 60c

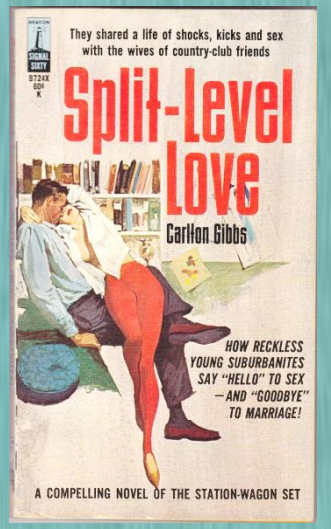
THE FAMOUS CASE-HISTORY SURVEY OF MORAL, SOCIAL AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE SUBURBS... "A KINSEY REPORT ON SUBURBIA"

—CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

THE SPLIT-LEVEL TRAP

Richard E. Gordon, M.D., Katherine K. Gordon and Max Gunther

1960



They shared a life of shocks, kicks and sex with the wives of country-club friends

Split-Level Love

Carlton Gibbs

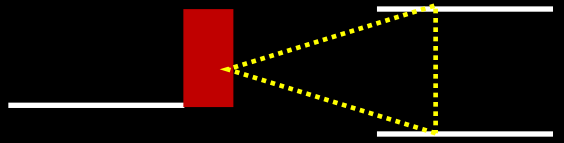
HOW RECKLESS YOUNG SUBURBANITES SAY "HELLO" TO SEX —AND "GOODBYE" TO MARRIAGE!

A COMPELLING NOVEL OF THE STATION-WAGON SET

1964

SPLIT LEVEL

Residential Examples



House Kennewick, c.1970

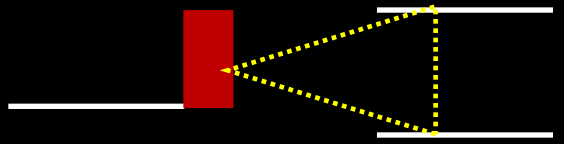
House Bellevue, c.1962

House Cheney, c.1965

House Tacoma, c.1968

SPLIT LEVEL

Residential Examples



House Lynwood, c.1970

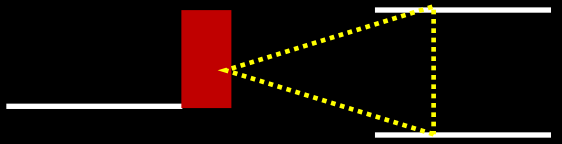
House Vancouver, c.1962

House Spokane, c.1964

House Spokane, c.1968

SPLIT LEVEL

Residential Examples



House Lynwood, c.1975

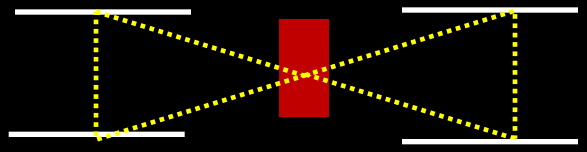
House Eatonville, c.1962

House Richland, c.1965

House Lynwood, c.1964

SPLIT ENTRY

1950-1990



Front door leads to two-story landing halfway between two floors, most often centrally located

Various types of roof forms found including front and side-facing gables or combination thereof

Upper level contains working and sleeping spaces, lower level has garage and living area

Often, upper level has projecting facade

Aluminum sliding glass windows are common

Raised basement with windows near grade level

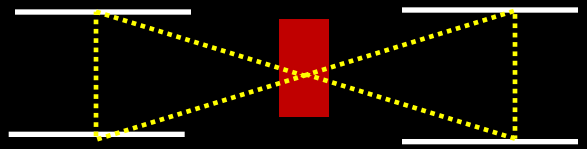
Concrete Foundation

Applied ornamentation varies with high use of Colonial elements

House Lynwood, c.1970

SPLIT ENTRY

History



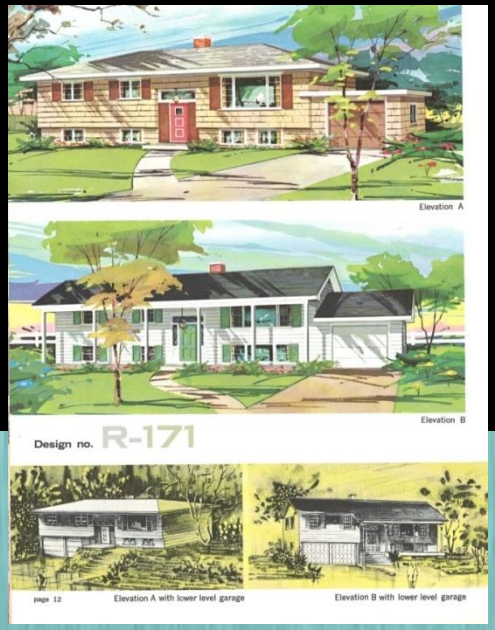
Fabulous

Split Entry

$15,950

Big 6 on 1 with a full daylite basement. Recreation room with extra fireplace. Double garage. A quality home ideal for a 2-car family on a quiet street in district of new homes. Close to schools and shopping. Call LA 4-3900 on Ad No. 23. Benton's, 6100 Roosevelt Way. After 9 p. m. call EA 2-5583.

Seattle Times June 13, 1958



Elevation A

Elevation B

Design no. R-171

page 12 Elevation A with lower level garage Elevation B with lower level garage

Plan Book 1962

Spokane 'Home of the Month'

This split-level house at E2615 Thirty-eighth with its four colonial style pillars was constructed by builder Ronald Gamelin and selected by the Home Builders Association of Spokane as its "Home of the Month." It has two bedrooms downstairs and two on the second level and two bathrooms. Listed by Sullivan Realty Co. in the $27,000 class, it was sold to the Stewart Patty family.

Spokesman Review June 30, 1968

BELL and VALDEZ announce the exciting new "RIVIERA" in Lake Hills

Open Today — 1725 sq. ft. — Minimum Down G. I.!

General Electric Kitchen . . . The Accent's on Color!

FURNISHED MODEL HOMES OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. DAILY

EH eastside homes, inc.

Seattle Times March 31, 1957

HOUSE PLANS

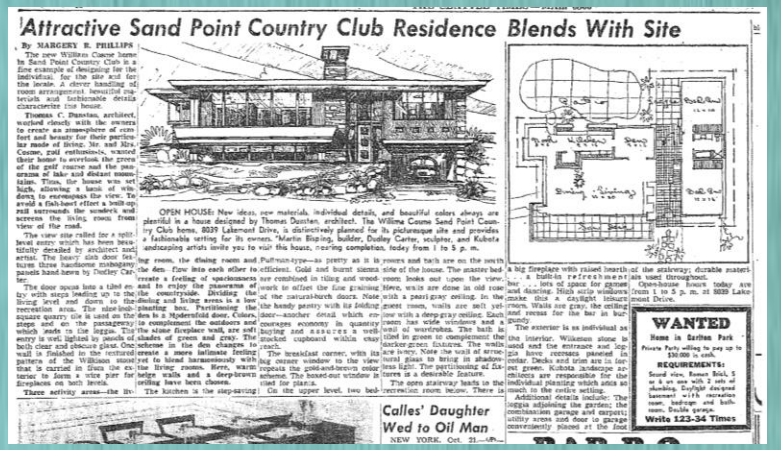
SPLIT LEVEL

SPLIT ENTRY

HILLSIDE

Please return to Simcox Lumber Co.

Plan Book 1968



Attractive Sand Point Country Club Residence Blends With Site

By MARGERY B. PHILLIPS

WANTED

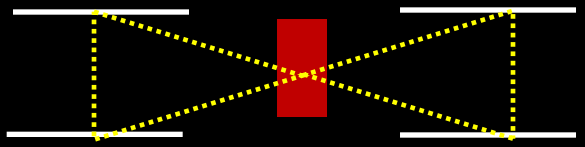
Calles' Daughter Wed to Oil Man

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—AP—

Seattle Times October 22, 1950

SPLIT ENTRY

Residential Examples



House Bellevue, c.1968

House Lynwood, c.1972

House Olympia, c.1970

"Riviera" Model Home Bellevue, c.1958

SPLIT ENTRY

Residential Examples

House Seattle, c.1968

House Richland, c.1975

House Spokane, c.1975

House Kennewick, c.1965

SPLIT ENTRY

Residential Examples

House SeaTac, c.1968

House Ellensburg, c.1969

House Bellevue, c.1968

House Spokane, c.1965

MANSARD

1960-1980

Roof often on more than one level

Oversized mansard roof hiding one floor

Some examples have flared eave lines reflecting a French Provincial mode

Deep set windows in mansard

Elongated windows and doors break through eave line

Rectangular form

Brick, T-1-11 and shingle siding found

Recessed Entry

House Kent, c.1970

MCM

MANSARD

History

Record Houses
1968

Seattle Times
July 16, 1967

Olympia Home Builder's Association

1969 Model Home

Seattle Times
December 20, 1964

Seattle Times
August 11, 1968

MANSARD

Residential Examples

House Tacoma, c.1980

House Anacortes, c.1978

House Puyallup, c.1975

House Olympia, c.1970

MANSARD

Residential Examples

House Bellevue, 1966

House Olympia, c.1975

Dr. Sonneland House Spokane, c.1972

House Vancouver, c.1978

MANSARD

Multi-Family Examples

Apartment Kennewick, c.1978

Apartment Seattle, c.1970

Apartment Bellevue, c.1972

Apartments Vancouver, c.1978

MANSARD

Commercial Examples

Law Office Tumwater, c.1978

Building Othello, c.1972

Building Walla Walla, c.1978

Timberline Building Vancouver, c.1978

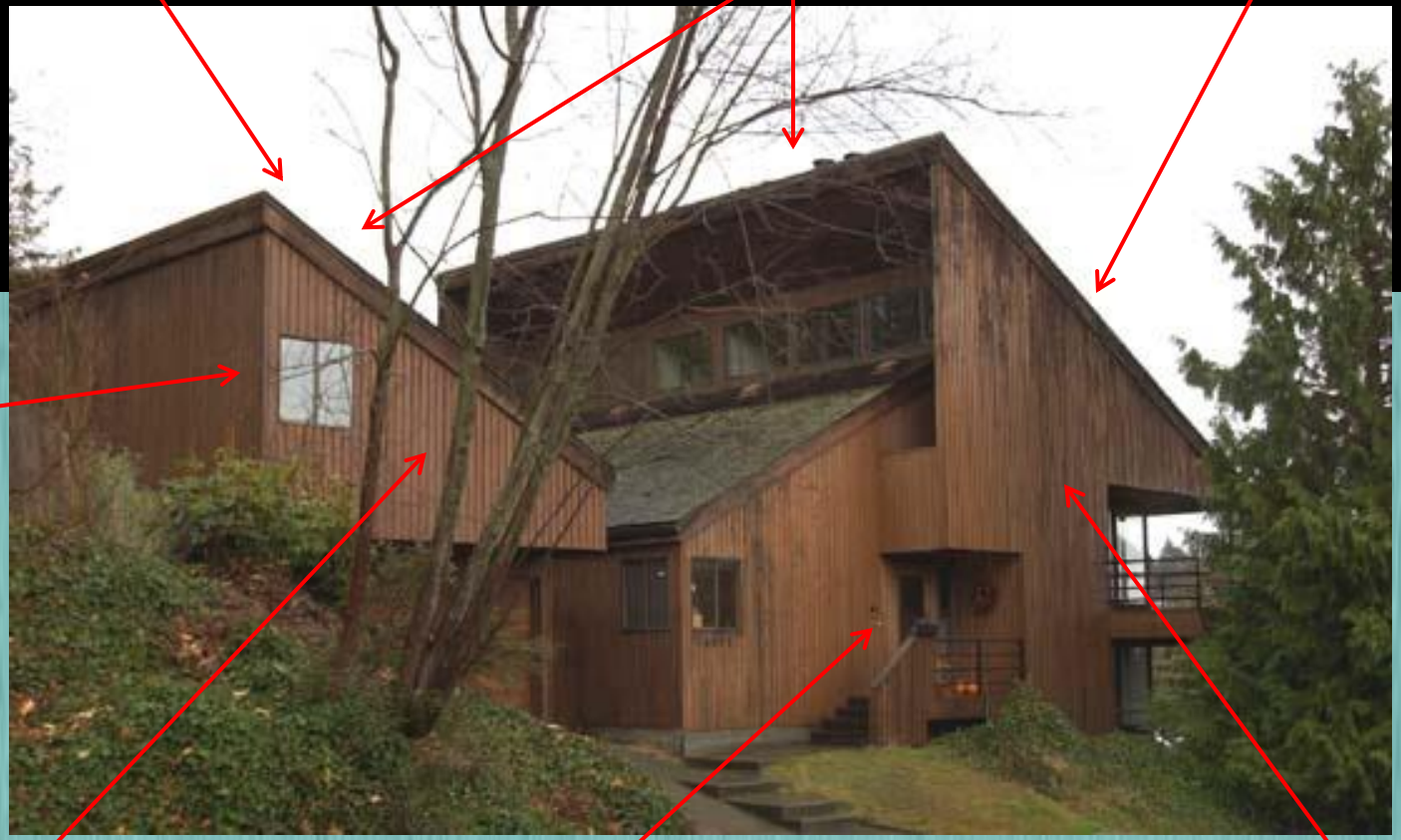
SHED

1960-1985

Box-Like Asymmetrical Form

Multiple Single-Slope Roofs in different and same directions

Simple, no-overhang eave and rake trim



Varied window sizes and shapes

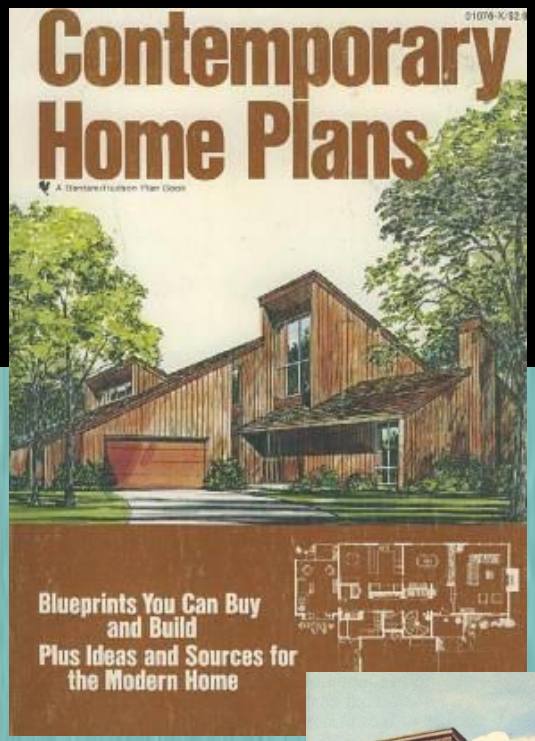
Vertical, diagonal, shingle and T-1-11 Siding

Recessed or downplayed entry

Typically 1 to 1 ½ stories tall

SHED
History

Sea Ranch Condominiums
CA, 1965



House & Garden Plans - 1978

House & Garden Plans: 124 Best-Selling House Designs - 1978

SHED

Residential Examples

House Gig Harbor, c.1978

House Mercer Island, c.1978

House Olympia, c.1975

House Pullman, c.1976

SHED
Residential Examples

House Kennewick, c.1978

House Tacoma, c.1978

House Seattle, c.1975

House Spokane, c.1976

SHED

Commercial Examples

Building Spokane, c.1981

Walt Widmeyer Architetctural Office Fircrest, 1983

J Street Medical Office Tacoma, 1976

Building Lacey, c.1981

SHED

Ecclesiastical Examples

Beautiful Savior Lutheran Church Tacoma, 1963

Lake Hills Community Church
Bellevue, 1961

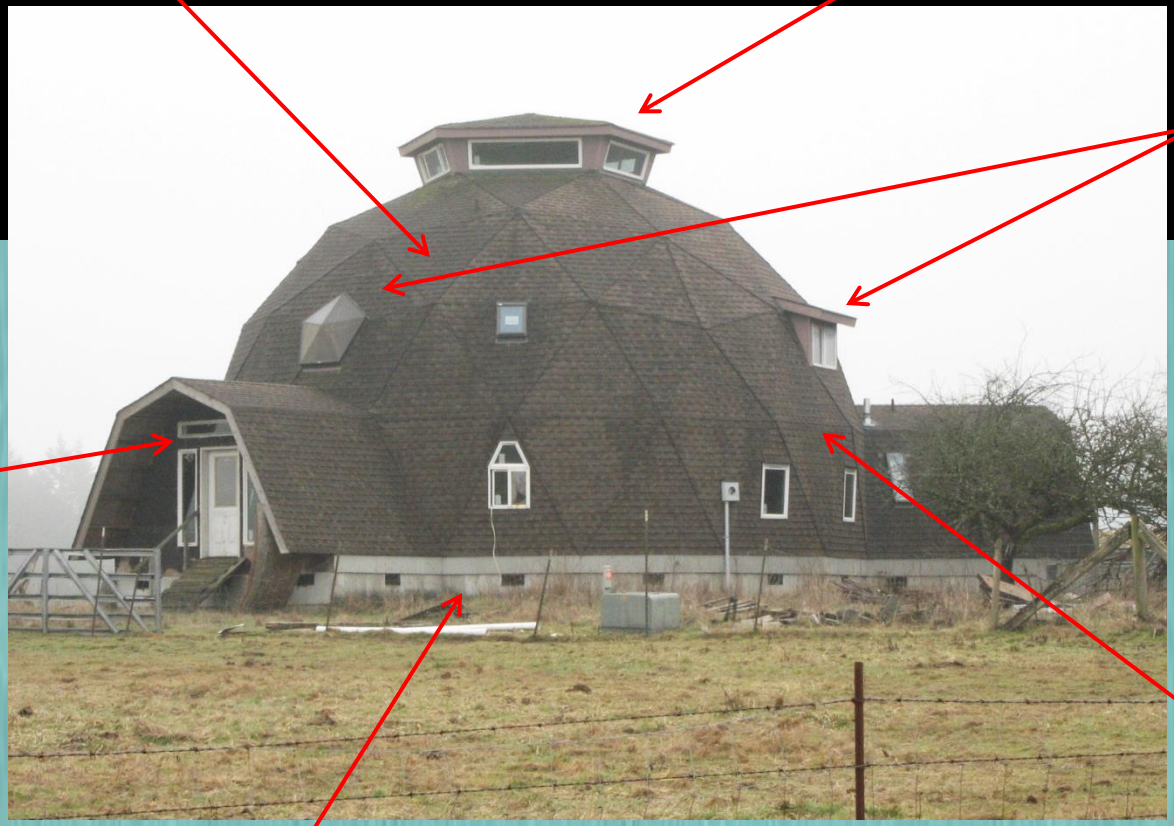
GEODESIC DOME

1960-Present

Space frame roof comprised of triangular-shaped panels

Copulas often found at peak of roof

Structure is composed of wood or metal frame



Skylights and dormer windows typical

Gambrel and flat roof wings often added as entry

Asphalt or cedar shingles, metal, plastic, and fiberglass cover plywood panels

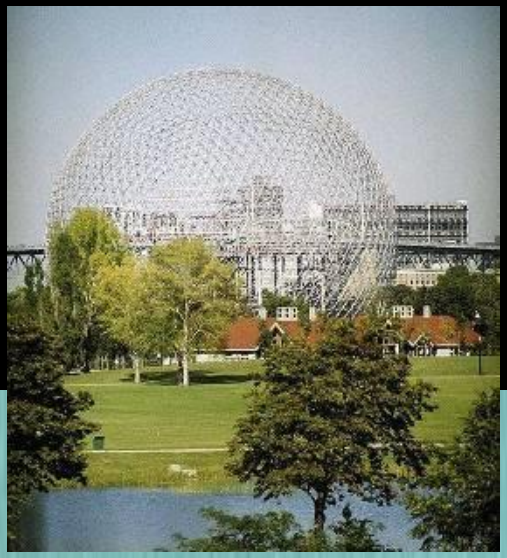
Sliding glass entry doors are common

Concrete Foundation

House Thurston County, c.1975

GEODESIC DOME

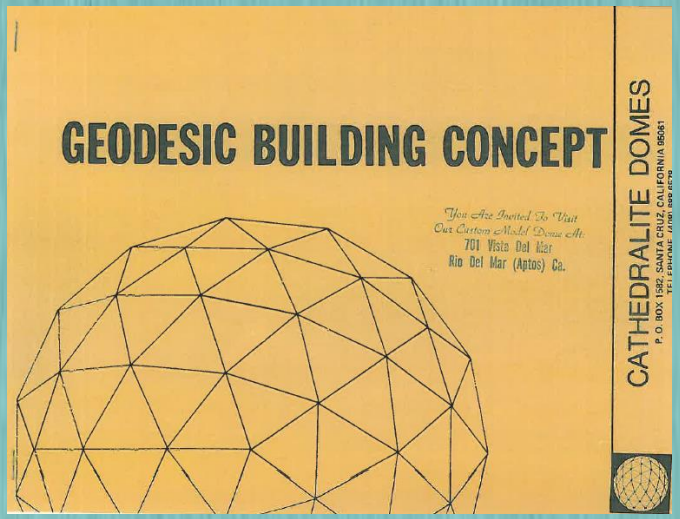
History



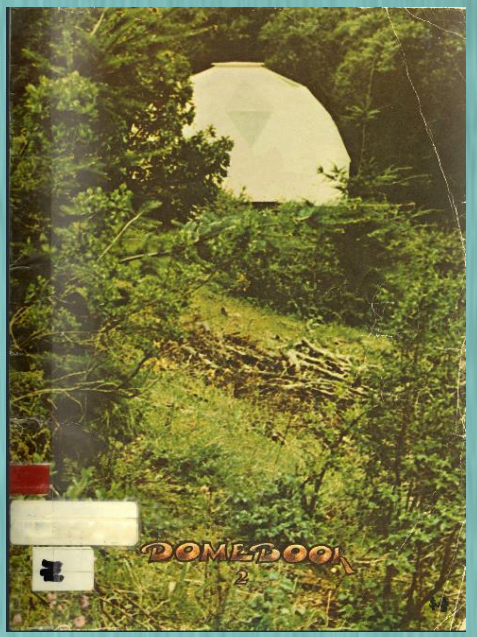
US Pavilion at Expo '67 Buckminster Fuller, Montreal, Canada, 1967

Epcot Center Buckminster Fuller, Orlando, Florida, 1967

Ford Rotunda Dome Buckminster Fuller, Detroit , Michigan, 1953



CatherDome Book 2, 1971



Dome Book 2, 1971

Buckminster Fuller to Speak At Environmental Conference

R. Buckminster Fuller, noted philosopher, engineer and inventor of the geodesic dome, will speak Saturday to conclude a three-day program on the environment at Inglemoor High School, 15400 Simonds Road N. E., Bothell.

Fuller, 74, whose unconventional ideas on the environment have won him fame, will speak on "Our Future Environment" at 7 p. m. Saturday. His speech will be open to the public.

Fuller designed the dome housing the United States Pavilion that won acclaim at Expo '67 in Montreal. He has envisioned domed cities in the future, floating on water or in the air. The author of the prefabrication concept, he is a member of the faculty of Southern Illinois University.

The program will open at 7 p. m. Thursday with an introductory address by David Brower, former executive director of the Sierra Club.

R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER

Brock Evans, a lawyer who represents conservation groups, will speak on the "Environmental Crisis in the Pacific Northwest" at 8:15 p.m. His presentation will be followed by a film.

Friday's program will begin at 1 p. m. with a speech on "Environmental Concerns in King County" by County Executive John Spellman. A panel discussion on the "Crisis in the Cities" will begin at 2:15 p. m.

Prof. John Hessel will discuss "Population versus Ecology: Facts of Life in a Closed System" at 7 p. m. State Senator Joel Pritchard and County Councilman Edward Heavey will speak on "Effecting Legislative Action on Environmental Problems" at 8:15 p.m. A student film will follow.

Saturday's program will open at 1 p. m. with a presentation titled "Avoiding Terracide" by Dr. William Houff. A panel discussion on "Industry and Pollution Control" is scheduled at 1:30 p. m.

At 2:30 p. m., Dr. Arthur Kruckeberg will speak on "Do We Have the Right to Pollute?" A panel discussion, "Several Views on Pollution," will follow at 3. A debate on a dam proposed for the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River is scheduled for 4 p. m.

A display of 100 prints by Tim Times' Josef Seaylea also will be featured during the three days.

Tacoma Dome Tacoma, 1981-83

GEODESIC DOME

Residential Examples

House Port Townsend, c.1967

House Moses Lake, c.1982

House Clarkston, c.1970

House Lacey, c.1982

House Eatonville, c.1980

GEODESIC DOME

1st of its kind approved by King County Building Department

Steve & Janet Bondelid House

8656 ne 170th St, Bothell, 1974

A brown golf ball? A wooden egg?

Dome home rouses curiosity

By PAUL ANDREWS
Suburban Writer

BOTHELL — "It looks like a huge brown golf ball," said a duffer at the Wayne Golf Course here. "It looks like a big wooden egg," said a waitress at a Bothell short-order restaurant.

Few who see it can resist commenting on the geodesic dome being built by Steve and Janet Bondelid near the banks of the Sammamish River.

"We still get asked a lot, 'What's it gonna be, what's it gonna be?' " said Bondelid, who feels that by now it should be obvious that the structure will be the couple's new home.

AIDED BY relatives and friends, the Bondelids have been working on the dome since last April. They have managed to nearly complete the exterior despite frequent interruptions from curiosity-seekers and assorted dome freaks.

The Bondelids might have guessed that the dome would draw some notice when they discovered that it was the first of its type ever approved by the King County Building Department. The geodesic dome isn't the first to be built in the county, Mrs. Bondelid said, but it is the first with plans detailed and workable enough to be approved by the Building Department.

The couple decided to build the structure after seeing photographs of geodesic domes in a magazine last year. "We'd looked at a lot of floor plans, but nothing struck us as very interesting until we saw these domes," Mrs. Bondelid said.

FROM THERE, they purchased a copy of "Dome Book 2," a paperback compilation of various dome designs edited by Lloyd Kahn, and developed plans for their home based on the "shake dome" on page 53.

"It's a good structure to build, because it's very strong, and you get a lot of cubic space for the size of the enclosure," Mrs. Bondelid said. To test just how strong the dome was, the couple soldered together a 14-gauge copper-wire model of the structure, a foot in diameter.

"Steve found he could sit on it," Mrs. Bondelid said.

The geodesic dome, developed by Buckminster Fuller, consists of a series of triangles and sub-triangles, usually in the overall form of an icosahedron. It derives its great strength from distributing weight on any part of its surface throughout the surface structure.

The Bondelid dome — a hemisphere with a 30-degree truss — is 40 feet in diameter, with a floor area of 1,250 feet. It has two basic levels — a garage and basement below and kitchen, bathroom, bedrooms and sunken living room above.

A LOT OF window space is provided for, including a pentagonal skylight at the top of the dome and a picture window overlooking the river. There also will be star-shaped skylights sloping down from the top of the dome.

When it is finished, the dome also will have a loft, a sun deck, a hanging fireplace and a circular stairway leading up from the lower-level entrance. The dome will be insulated with polyurethane foam, which the couple plans to paint for the interior.

About 7,300 cedar shakes are being used to cover the exterior. The round basement windows actually are old picture-tube covers which Bondelid, a television repairman, saved. "He thought maybe they would come in handy some day," Mrs. Bondelid said.

Neither she nor her husband had done much construction work before building the dome. Their combined background included building a horse stall and putting together a dog house.

"My dad and family have sort of always done things by ourselves, so I wasn't really afraid to tackle something like this," Mrs. Bondelid said. Their construction techniques so far have included quite a bit of improvisation — "your imagination is taxed heavily building a dome," Bondelid said.

ALL TOLD, the Bondelids figure they will have spent about $12,000 on the dome by the time they are fully moved in next spring. They also are doing their own plumbing and as much of their own wiring as the county code permits.

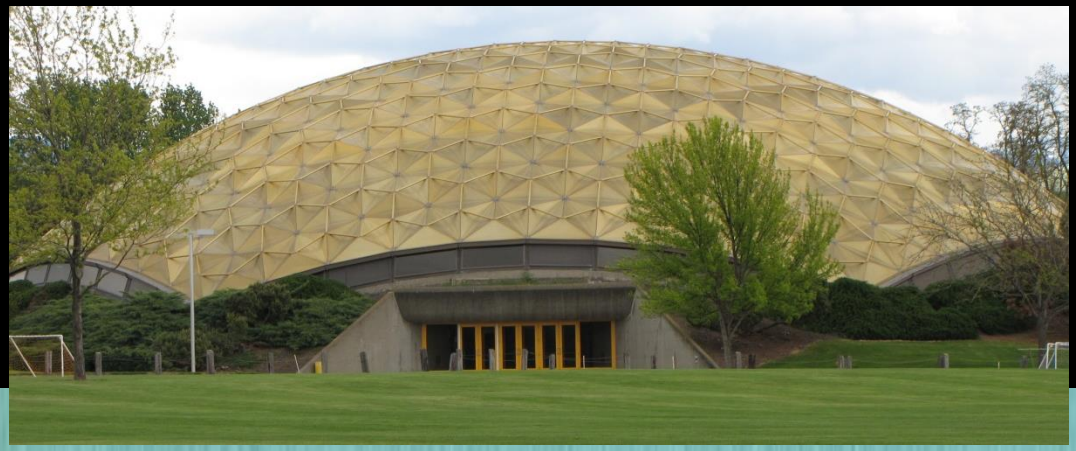
The Bondelids, who live in a rented home across the river from the dome, hope the curiosity-seekers will taper off as the structure nears completion. "We're going to put together a scrapbook on the building, and then if people really want to see it, we'll just hand them the book," Mrs. Bondelid said.

For now, they explain the structure to passers-by with a sign posted near the garage entrance. "Be It Ever So Hexagonal, There's No Place Like Dome."

Steve Bondelid checked for loose shingles

GEODESIC DOME

Commercial Examples



Deitrich Activity Center Walla Walla, 1977

Building Milton, c.1975

Cathedralite Office Tacoma, 1978

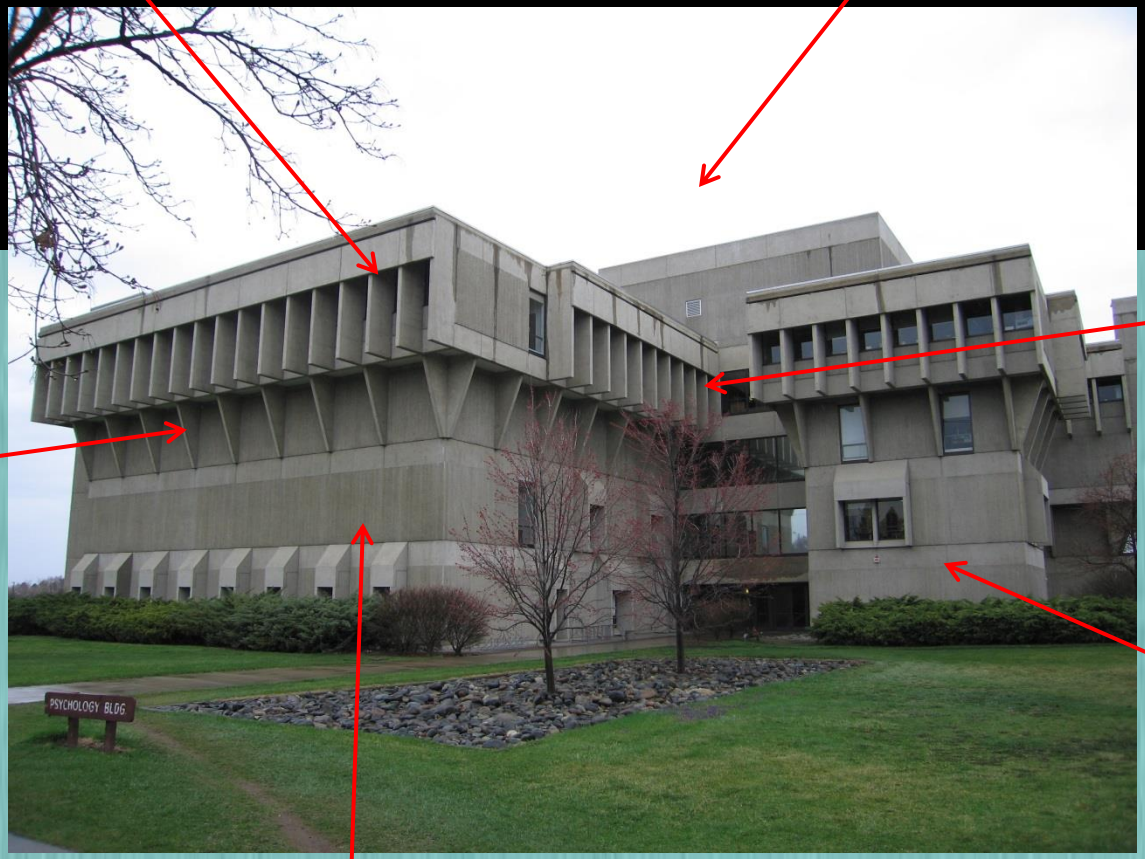
Tacoma Dome
Tacoma, 1981-83

BRUTALISM
1955-1980

Vertical slots contrasting with broad oblong openings

Overall heaviness to the building

Waffle slabs for floor and roof systems



Deeply recessed window and door openings

"Russian Wedge" shapes common

Combination of voids and solids giving walls an "egg-crate appearance

Bulky / Monumental massing

Rough exposed concrete walls

Psychology Building - CWU
Ellensburg, 1972

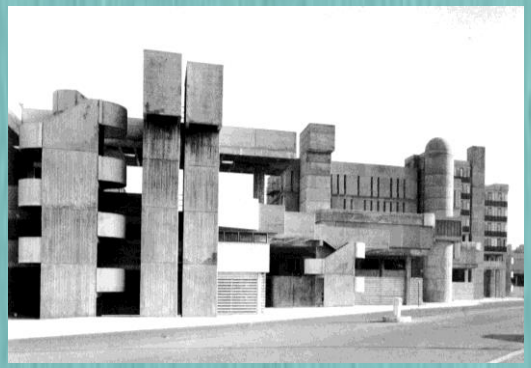
BRUTALISM

History

U.S. Mint Philadelphia, c.1968

Art & Architecture School – Yale Paul Rudolph New Haven, 1963

Unite d' Habitation Le Corbusier, Marseilles, France, 1946-52



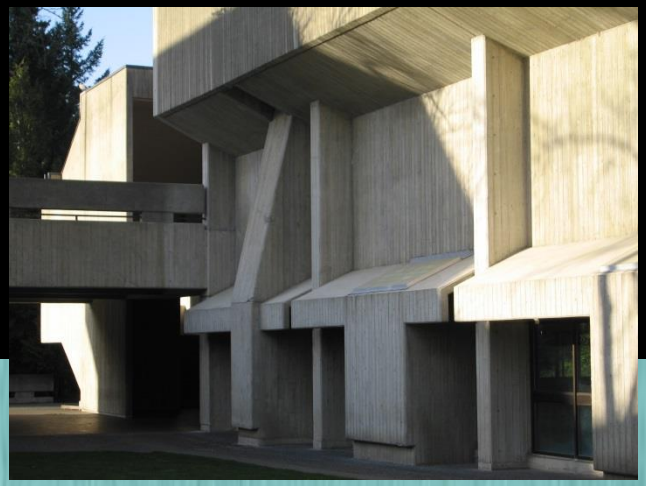
Tricorn Wholesale Market Owen Luder Portsmouth, England, 1965

Boston City Hall Kallmann, McKinnell and Knowles, Boston, 1963-68

BRUTALISM

Large Scale Examples

Christ Episcopal Church, Tacoma, 1970



Student Activity Center – Evergreen State, Olympia, 1972

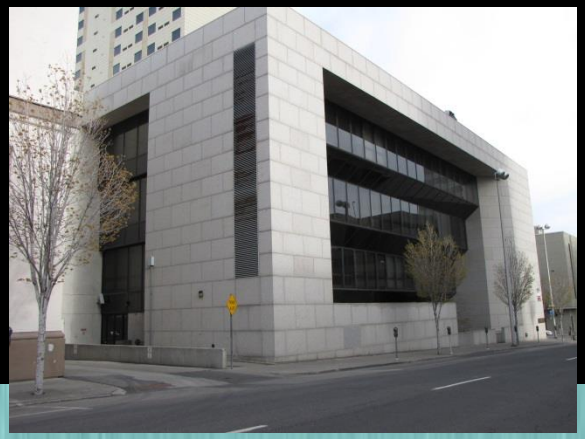
State Parking Garage, Olympia, 1958

Physical Sciences Building – WSU, Pullman, 1973

BRUTALISM

Small Scale Examples

Prosser Public Library, Prosser 1972



Farm Credit Bank Spokane, 1970

Bank of California Annex
Tacoma, 1964

IBM Building Business Space Design, Olympia, 1975

Dist. 81 Administration Offices
Spokane, c.1978

First National Bank Enumclaw, c.1971

MORE STYLES???

Contemporary, NW Regional, Raised Ranch, Post & Beam, Early American, Rambler, Articulated Frame……..