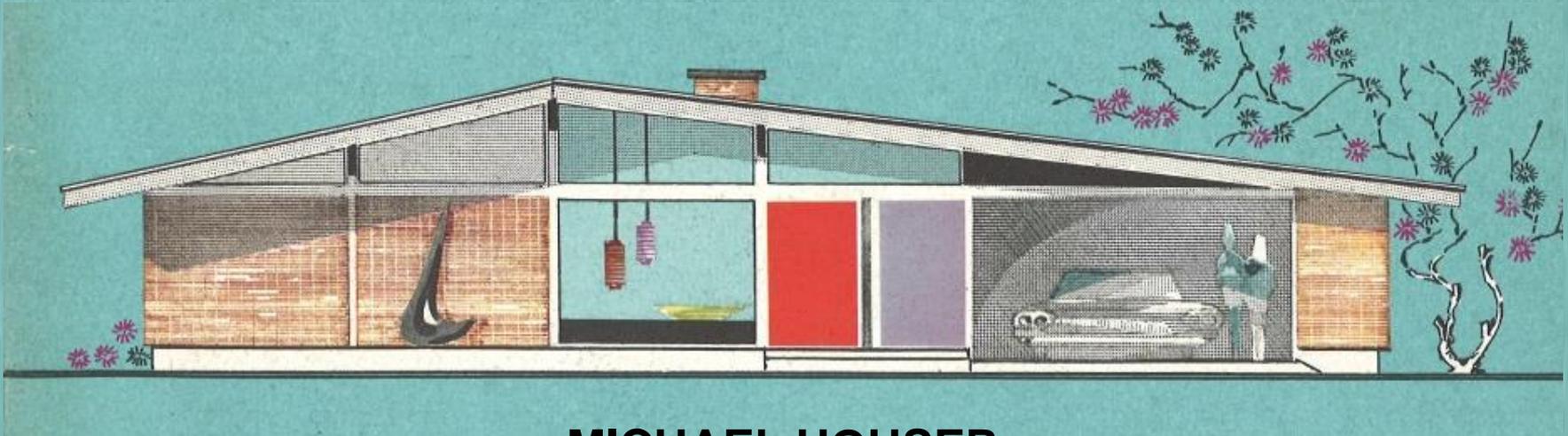




MID-CENTURY MODERN ARCHITECTURE

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



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

Wrightian

Miesian

Contemporary

Geodesic Dome

Deconstruction

Solid End Wall

TERMINOLOGY

SPLIT FOYER (1958-1978)



Chesterfield County, VA
(photo by Lena McDonald, 2013)



Chesterfield County, VA
(photo by Lena McDonald, 2013)

Defining Characteristics:

- Entryway leads to a landing between stories rather than directly onto a story
- Two stories
- Stairs leading up to entryway
- Often an overhang between stories
- Different siding materials are often used for each floor; horizontal siding is common
- Incorporated garage
- First floor combines service and living functions
- Asymmetrical front elevation
- Minimal ornament

Virginia SHPO – Split Foyer



BI-LEVEL SPLIT

McAlester Guide – Bi-Level Split

Bi-Level/Raised Ranch (1960s-1980s)

This two-story variation of the Ranch home featured a raised or garden level basement with larger, above-grade windows. The lower level usually contained a family room, a bedroom, bathroom, and utility room with the living room, kitchen, bathroom, and additional bedrooms located on the upper level. The entry was at-grade, either centered on the facade or next to an attached garage. The lower portion of the exterior was often faced in brick with the upper level generally sided in wood, vinyl, or aluminum siding.



photo credit: Mary Deane history

HISTORICTECTURE, LLC

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

architectural movements of the recent past

BI-LEVEL (1950-PRESENT)

FEATURES TO LOOK FOR:

- RAISED BASEMENT
- WINDOWS NEAR GRADE LEVEL
- FRONT DOOR LEADS TO TWO-STORY LANDING HALLWAY BETWEEN TWO FLOORS, MOST OFTEN CENTRALLY LOCATED
- UPPER LEVEL HAS PROTECTIVE FACADE
- REAR DECK ON UPPER LEVEL
- GARAGE WHO HAS SEPARATE GARAGE, ROOF LINE

call us immediately!

SPLIT ENTRY

DAYLIGHT BASEMENT
3 BEDROOMS.
WOODED LOT

\$1,700 DN.

BRAND NEW. Sumptuous entry landing with open stairway to lower and upper levels. Beautiful territorial view from large living room. Circular floor plan. Dining room. Big kitchen with eating space and built-in appliances. A charming private and individual setting on a black-topped quiet street. F. H. A. built at \$17,500. CALL NOW.

NORTHLAKE PROPERTIES
HU 6-2735

Higgins, Indiana – Bi-Level

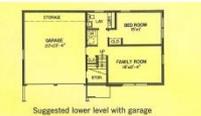
Washington State – Split Entry



new high ranch design . . .
one basic floor plan . . .
six different and exciting exteriors



Living Area:
Main level (All plans) 1102 sq. ft.
Lower level
Without garage (Average) 1141 sq. ft.
With garage (Average) 604 sq. ft.



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

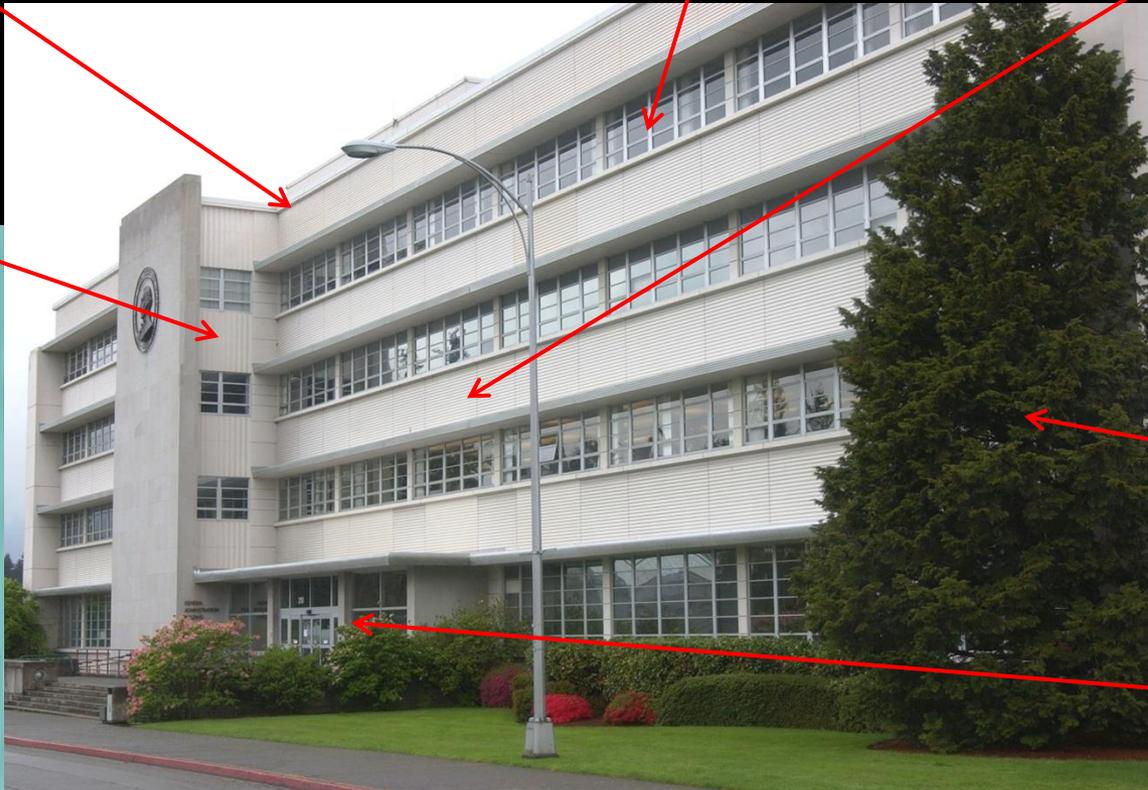
Emphasis on volume, rather than mass

Usually painted a single color, representing purity and clean aesthetics

Windows with horizontal muntin bars

Window and door openings are typically flush with wall surface

Little to no ornamentation



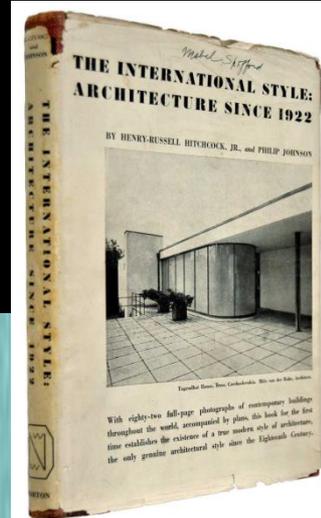
GA Building Olympia, 1956

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



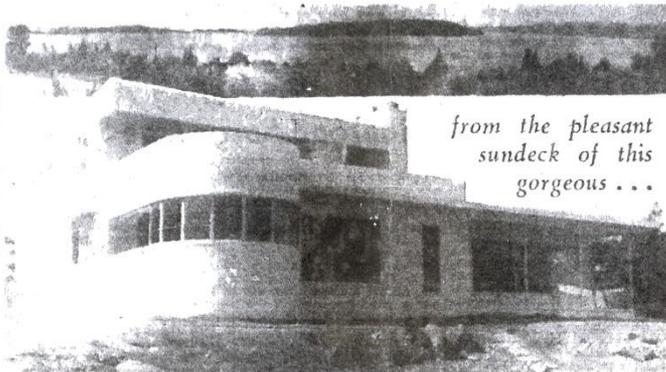
Villa Savoye Le Corbusier Poissy, France, 1928-30



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

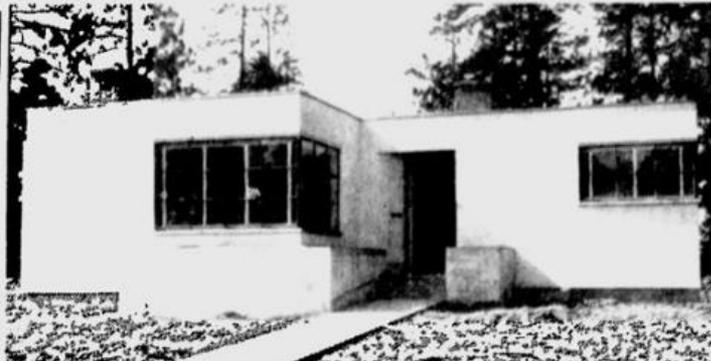
• DRIVE OUT RAINIER AVE. to LAKE RIDGE ENTRANCE and follow arrows to 10441 Forest Ave.

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 harbor-side 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

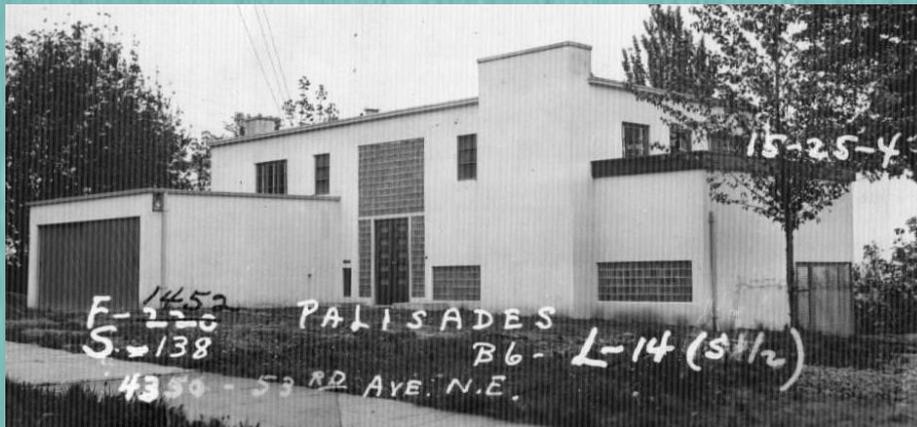
Residential Examples



Apartment Spokane, c.1939



House Spokane, c.1939



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



Oversby Block Longview, 1947



Rex Land Co. Bldg Seattle, 1946



Jones Building Walla Walla, 1955



Talcott Jewelry Store Olympia, 1950



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

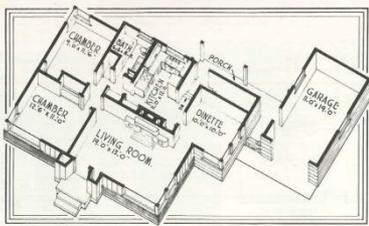
Clad in brick, clapboard, asbestos, combed shingles or stucco

Windows placed at the corner and wrap around two elevations

House Seattle, 1941

WWII ERA COTTAGE

History



PLAN No. 4356-II Size 39'-0" x 28'-0" — Area 1014 sq. ft.
Designed in the latest modern manner with a breakfast table in the kitchen, this home has a basement party room with a fireplace.

HELPING TODAY'S HOME BUILDERS

Get their Money's Worth
WITH THE
WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE
HOME BUILDING SERVICE

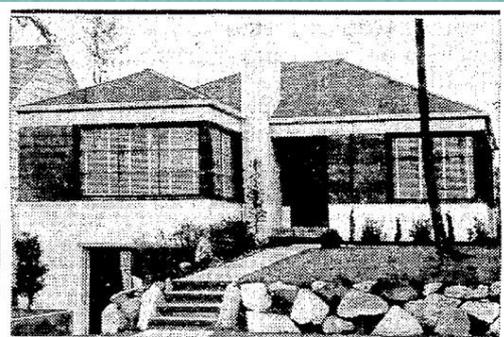
PLAN 41-E
FOUR ROOMS—ONE STORY
15,278 CUBIC FEET

The covered entrance, guest clothes closet, dining alcove, and U-shaped kitchen are but a few of the attractive and practical features of this popular small home.

Bullis C. Chapin, Architect

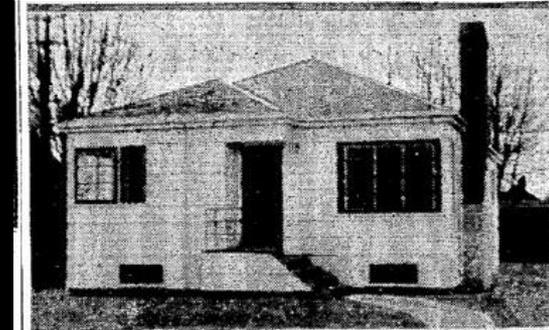
Weyerhaeuser 4-Square, 1947

Universal Book of Small Homes, 1941



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

Seattle Times, 1938



In a transaction closed through the office of BARNEY BRUSH, INC., this home at 3253 63rd 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

Modern Features Seen in Westberg Home Plan



Preliminary work is under way for construction of this attractive conservative-modern style home for J. Orville Westberg of the Exchange Lumber company on Twenty-ninth, east of Bernard. The design is by Edwin J. Peterson, Spokane architect. The \$4000 class home is being built by William Bengel, contractor. It contains four rooms and a dining bay. A hot-air heating plant is planned for the half-basement. The exterior will be white, with stained roof. Both wide siding and vertical boarding will be used.

Spokane Daily Chronicle, March 23, 1937

SMALL HOMES



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
PRICE 50 CENTS

Small Homes Architectural Plan Service, 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 Mount Vernon, c.1949



House Longview, c.1945



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

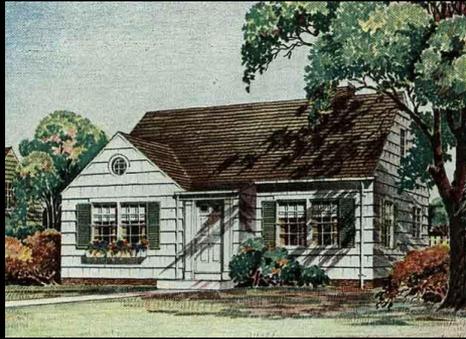
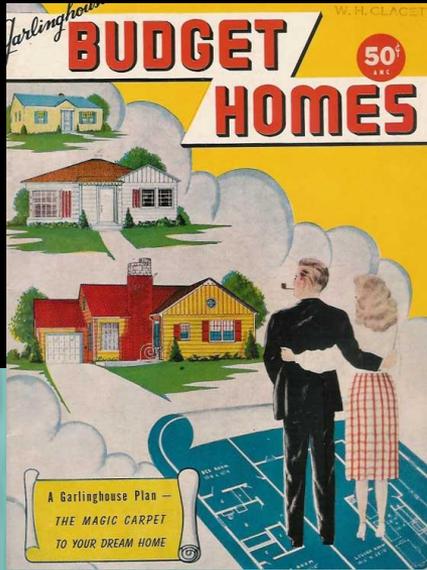


Rectangular or L-Shaped floor plan

House Seattle, 1941

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

History



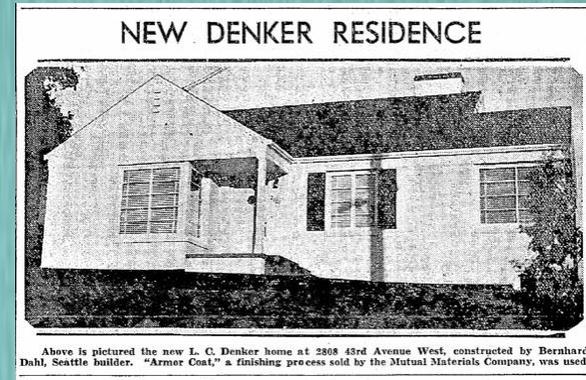
Longview, 1941



House Olympia, 1949



Vancouver, 1945



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

Rectangular form

Elongated windows and doors break through eave line

Brick, T-1-11 and shingle siding found

Recessed Entry



House Kent, c.1970



QUONSET HUT

History



Quonset Village: Whidbey Island Naval Station 1952

Quonsets FOR FARM AND INDUSTRY

ALL-STEEL BUILDINGS AT LOW COST

Adaptable to hundreds of farm and industrial uses, Quonset buildings are filling a steadily increasing need for low-cost, all-purpose structures.

Available in a variety of sizes, Quonsets are framed with Stran-Steel *available* framing members for strength and rigidity and the simple attachment of exterior and interior collateral members.

Features include clear-span construction (except in the Multiple), for 100% usable floor space... all-steel materials, for fire-safety, permanence, and freedom from weather and rodent deterioration. The Stran-Steel framing system permits the easy addition of sections or the dismantling of the entire building for re-erection elsewhere.

Stop in today for details and prices.

Quonset buildings are products of Great Lakes Steel Corporation, a unit of National Steel Corporation.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

STRAN-STEEL FRAMING

We are now serving this territory and have on hand these buildings for immediate delivery.

Eugene Steel Building Co.
523 Lawrence Street Phone 6284J Eugene, Ore.

I am interested in a Quonset 40... 20... 24...
Quonset Multiple... for use as a...
Building length is to be... feet.
I would like to have literature sent to me.
I would like to have a representative call.

Name _____
Address _____
Phone _____

Quonsets are Products of Great Lakes Steel Corporation

They drove a nail into a steel beam
—AND STARTED A NEW SYSTEM OF BUILDING

STRAN-STEEL

THE STRAN-STEEL CORPORATION
GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

JUST RIGHT
for a score of Farm uses

THE STRAN-STEEL "Quonset 24"

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

An Opportunity to Buy **QUONSET HUTS** and Other Utility Buildings AT LOW FIXED PRICES!

ON SALE MAY 16 through JUNE 5 OFFERED CONCURRENTLY TO ALL QUALIFIED BUYERS

The famous utility buildings of the Armed Forces—tested and proved by arctic willow and tropic tempest—can be used for a variety of purposes. Also an opportunity having NOW-WAA offers you an opportunity to buy these buildings and parts for them at typical WAA money-saving prices.

QUONSET HUTS: 24 ft. Northern Type, complete 27' 6" wide with and without windows. The government inventory lists a variety of sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft. to 24 ft. x 24 ft. with 20' wood framing, massive wall framing, insulation, corrugated galvanized steel, weatherstripping, double doors, electrical outlets, windows and locksets.

QUONSET HUT PARTS: Miscellaneous hardware, fittings, accessories, replacement parts, etc., available in quantities of 100 or more.

UTILITY BUILDINGS: Government limited used for conversion of low cost utility buildings, or assembly of new buildings, including: 10' x 10' electrical control buildings, 10' x 10' electrical control buildings, 10' x 10' electrical control buildings, etc.

CONVERSION UNIT PARTS: Bolter, Clin, 30' and 40' standard plate, 10' x 10' standard plate, 10' x 10' standard plate, etc.

STEEL WAREHOUSE: Prefabricated steel storage warehouses, complete 24' x 20' or 24' x 24' with 20' wood framing, massive wall framing, insulation, corrugated galvanized steel, weatherstripping, double doors, electrical outlets, windows and locksets.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION
SEATTLE REGIONAL OFFICE
1409 Second Avenue, Seattle 1, Washington

Quonset Buildings

FOR EVERY FARM USE

Space
AT AN ECONOMICAL PRICE

THE Quonset 40

AN ALL-STEEL BUILDING OF MANY USES - FIRE RESISTANT - ECONOMICAL - FEASIBLE IN USE AN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT OF STRAN-STEEL

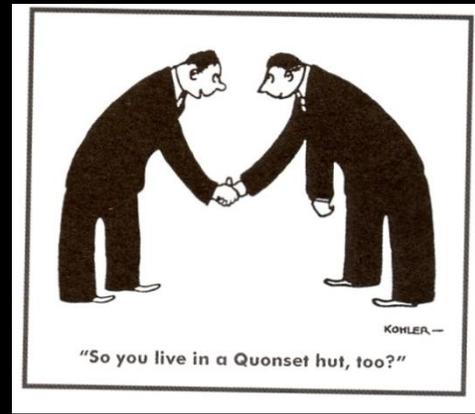
Spokesman Review
1948

Daily Olympian 1947

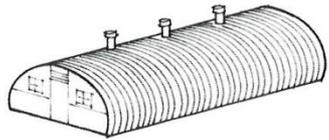


QUONSET HUT

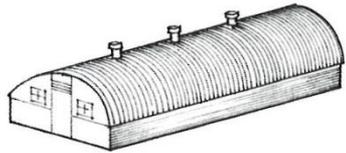
Models



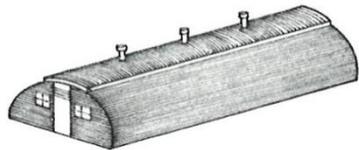
Quonset Hut T-Rib, Quonset Hut Redesign, Pacific Hut, Emkay Hut, Armco Hut, Jamesway Hut, Stran-Steel Hut, Portaseal Hut, Butler Hut, Corwin Hut



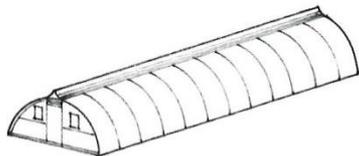
1. QUONSET HUT—T-RIB



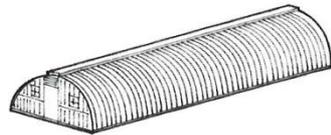
2. QUONSET HUT—REDESIGN



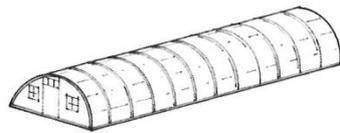
3. QUONSET STRAN-STEEL HUT



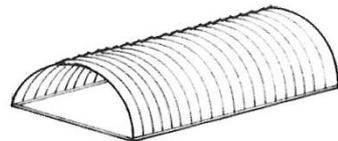
4. PACIFIC HUT



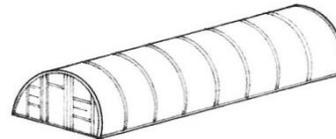
5. BUTLER HUT



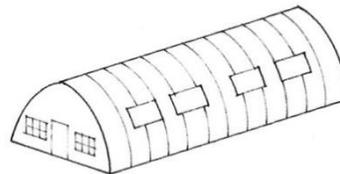
6. JAMESWAY



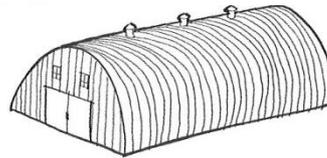
7. ARMCO HUT



8. PORTASEAL HUT



9. EMKAY HUT



10. COWIN HUT



Stran Steel Hut Olympia



Pacific Hut Seattle



QUONSET HUT

History

Poier Motors Chevrolet Dealership

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST September 18, 1948

"New Model" in car dealerships wins public approval

Poier Motors Chevrolet and Oldsmobile Sales and Service Snohomish, Washington

Spacious, Clean-lined QUONSET MULTIPLE Sets the Trend

All Quonsets[®] are framed with Stran-Steel available framing

All Quonsets . . . the 20, 24, 32, 36, 40 and Multiple . . . have a sturdy framework of precision Stran-Steel members. This high-quality framing material features a patented nailing groove, so that building materials can be nailed directly to the Stran-Steel members. Flexibility of construction with Stran-Steel framing permits unlimited variations and adaptations of the basic Quonset buildings.

You'll see them more and more . . . the smart, inviting Quonsets that provide sales and service facilities for progressive car dealers. These streamlined buildings strike the right note in architectural design . . . just as the sleek new cars on saleroom floors strike the right note in automotive design. Both cars and Quonsets are functional in line. Both derive structural strength from a precision framework of steel. Both are engineered to take full advantage of mass production economies. All of which points to the fact that Quonsets are the modern answer to building needs. Their attractiveness and lasting good looks stem from modern ideas, modern materials, modern methods. It's a pleasant change to step into a Quonset . . . the new building on the American scene.

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION
Stran-Steel Division • Dept. A • Peninsula Building • Detroit 26, Mich.
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A UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

and hundreds of other adaptations

Quonset Theatre Quonset School Quonset Resort



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 Wenatchee, c.1960



Building Mount Vernon c.1956



Building Ferndale, c.1950



Building Prosser, c.1948



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

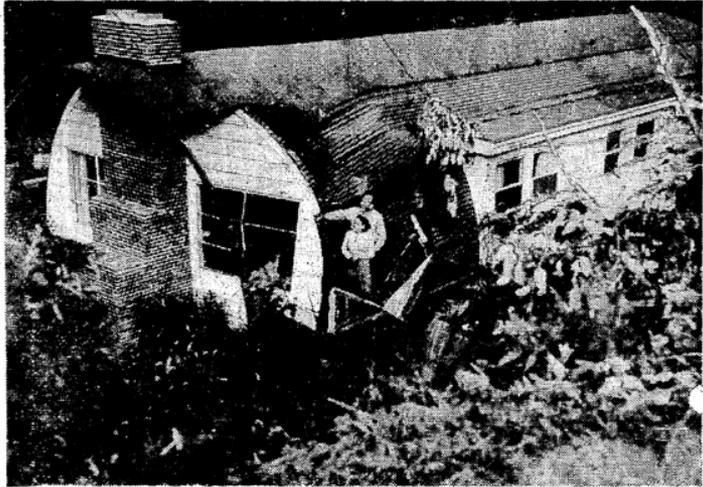


Aldrich Farm Walla Walla, c.1955

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 20x52. 2 1/3 acres. Sound and mountain view. 1 1/3 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

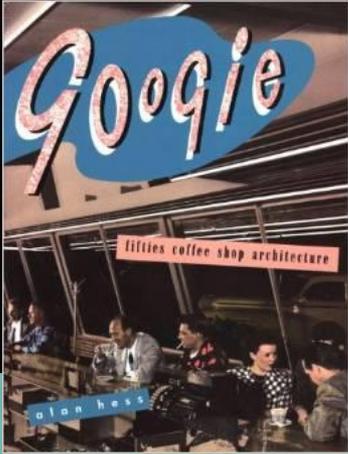
Wide variety of cladding materials



Wagon Wheel Inn Steptoe, c.1955

POPULUXE / GOOGIE

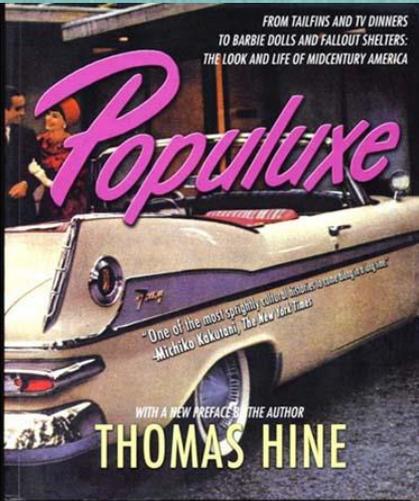
History



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



Broadway Medical Clinic Vancouver, c. 1960



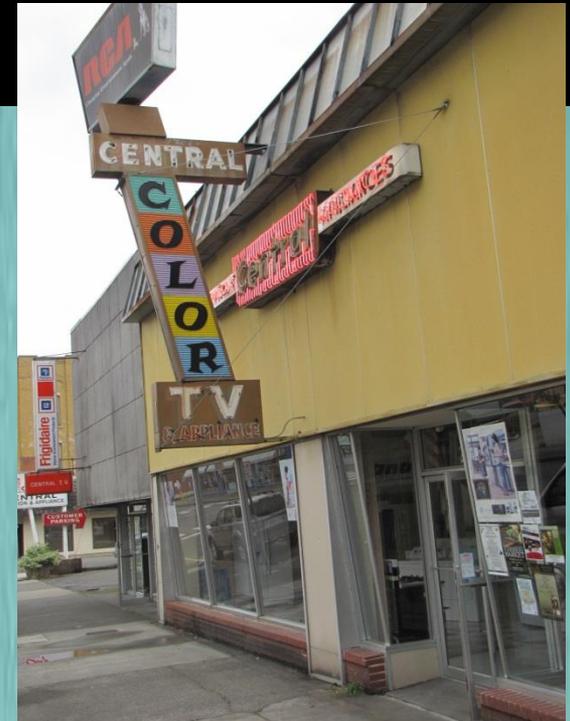
Sambo's Restaurant Seattle, 1964



Olsen Furniture Store Shelton, 1955



Sunset Memorial Garden
Spokane, 1957



Central Appliances
Chehalis, c. 1958

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



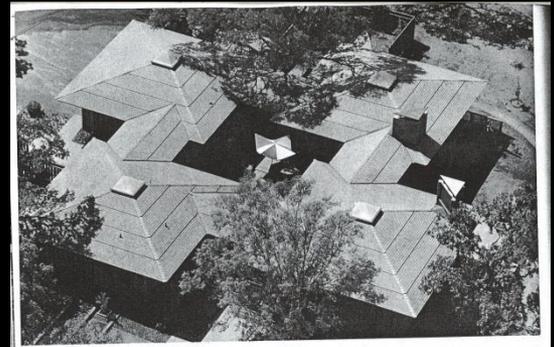
Often siting on raised platform foundation

Lindal Cedar Homes Model Fife, c.1980

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 largest 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.

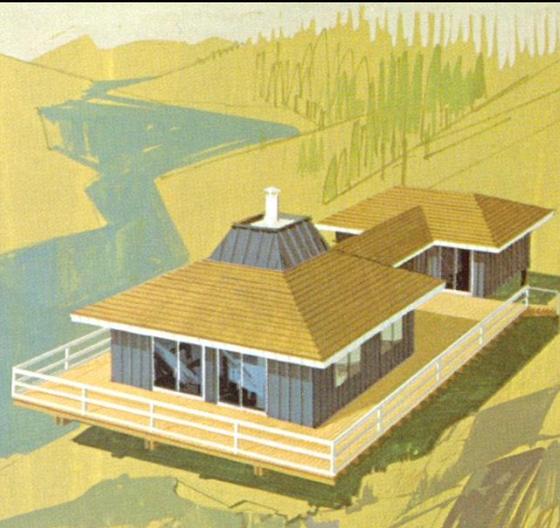
The enclosed central court is the largest room of the house, with floor and walls, but open to the sky. The patio's walls are the solid redwood walls of the house.

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 opposite L-shaped partition creates two sides of the sitting area as an L-shaped partition section of bare floor direct 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, slow-away partition. The folding partition is nine feet high. Drawn part 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.



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

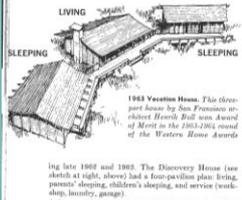
The multiple house idea is not new, it's just beginning to move ahead in a spectacular way. Simplest and oldest form is just two pavilions usually a living house and a sleeping house, separate but close together, and usually with some sort of roofed linkage between.

Our particularly handsome two-pavilion house, designed by Pasadena architects Smith & Williams, won an Honor Award in the 1964-1966 round of the Western Home Awards program. And a two-pavilion house has won an Award of Merit this year (top left, page 80). 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 West. A three-house multiple first designed among the West. It was a three-part vacation house appointed 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.



1962 Discovery House sponsored by Sunset had four connected pavilions and a spacious outdoor 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-pavilion house by San Francisco architect Henrik Bull won Award of Merit in the 1965-1966 round of the Western Home Awards.

ing 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 (kitchen, 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 1965, and did not enter it. However, other architectural jurors that year liked its design. The Discovery House won a Northern California AIA Award as well as a First

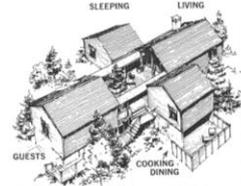
The multiple house facilitates outdoor living. The pavilion can enclose and shelter outdoor space, can offer both wind protection and privacy. Note, the parents' lounge courts within two of the houses detailed here. Sometimes the multiple can help solve special problems, such as making the most of a narrow city lot (see page 38 of the August 1964 Sunset). Or, such a lot just one apartment build right up to the setback line on all sides, and then have your outdoor living space within or between house elements, in privacy from neighbors.

You can build a multiple house in stages, one unit at a time, leaving the house grow as your family grows, your income rises, your needs change.

Another advantage of a three or four-part multiple plan is its flexibility in use. A children's sleeping pavilion can become a play room or a study. An older child's bedroom can become a study or a play room. At other times doublets visiting with grandchildren. At other times doublets visiting with grandchildren. At other times doublets visiting with grandchildren.

When it's not in use, you can close it off and forget about cleaning or heating it.

What are some of the drawbacks of the multiple house? Cost is the big one. A four-part multiple has about twice as much exterior wall as a square house of equivalent size. If roof overhangs are generous (as on the Discovery House), the multiple may have half again as much roof. But if roofs do not overhang—see the Honor Award winner at right—roof area is about the same. Foundations and interior walls do not differ appreciably between multiple and square plans.



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 71 and 73. See full size 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 front terrace. See full size plan and photographs on pages 91 and 93.

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

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BUILDING SITE LOCATION

Sunset
October
1965



PAVILION

History

Century 21 Idea House / Georgia Pacific Idea House

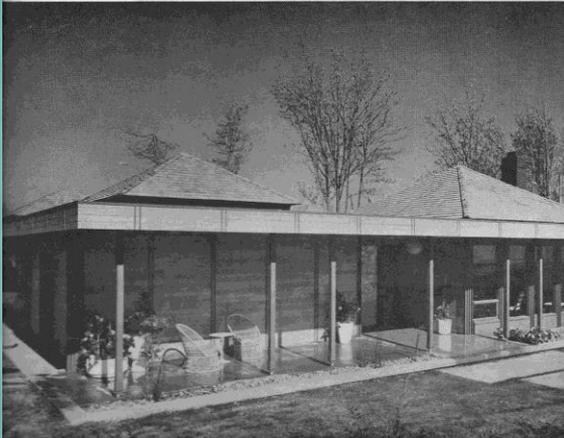


A small house with great ideas proves
**YOU CAN HAVE QUALITY
FOR UNDER \$35,000**

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 cooperative 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 (11,500 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.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LENA STUCKE



8503 Inverness Dr., Seattle, 1961





PAVILION

Residential Examples



House Bellevue, 1966



House Bellevue, 1966



House Olympia, c.1969



Charles & Carol Hansen House Spokane, 1973



PAVILION

Residential Examples



House Puyallup, c.1973



Duplex Seattle, c.1969



House Tacoma, c.1975



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

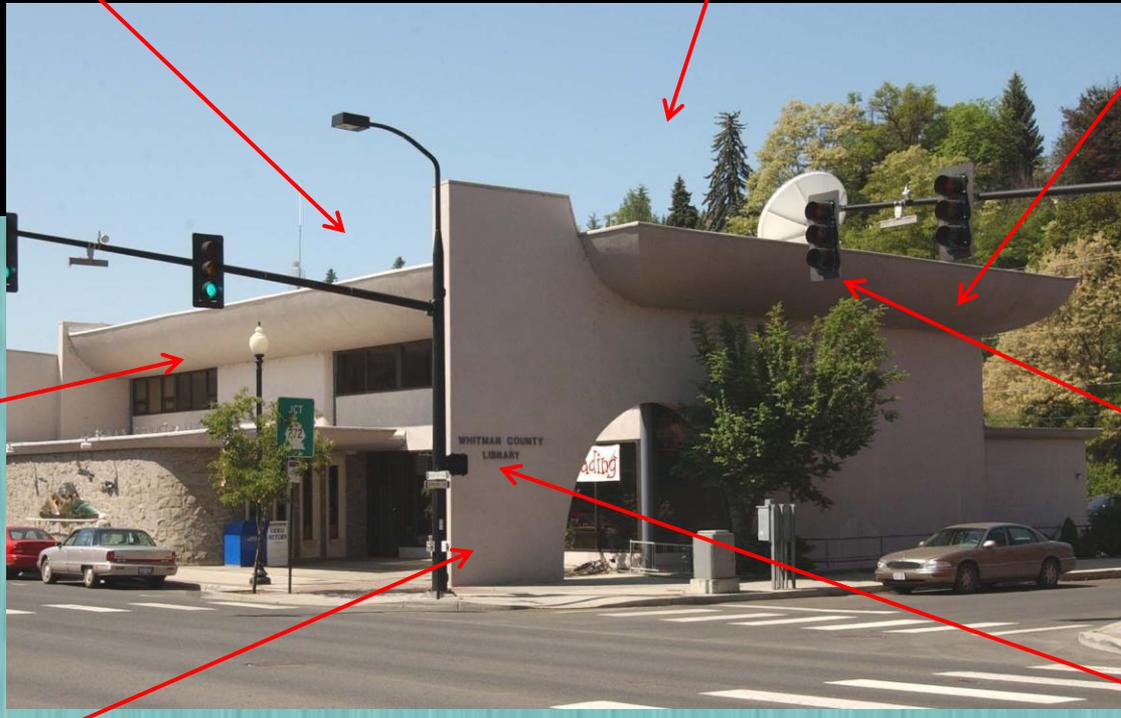
Curved or angled walls

Distortion of form for an emotional effect

Wide variety of roof type and forms

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

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



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



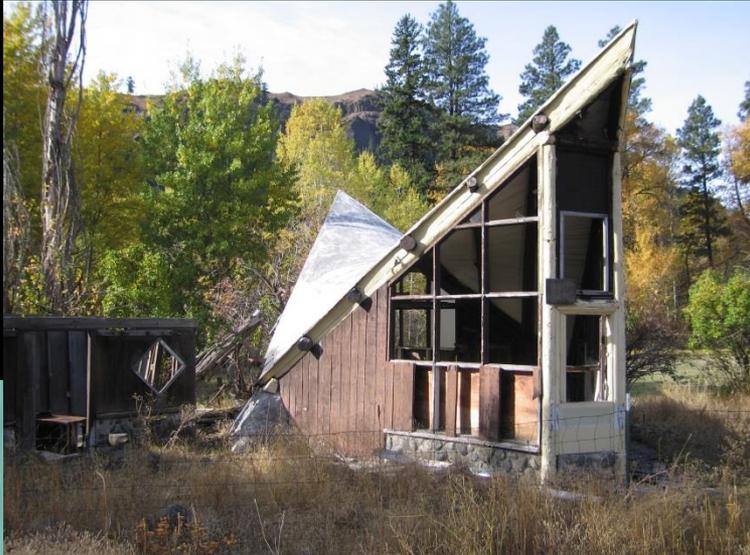
Spokane International Airport Spokane, 1965



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

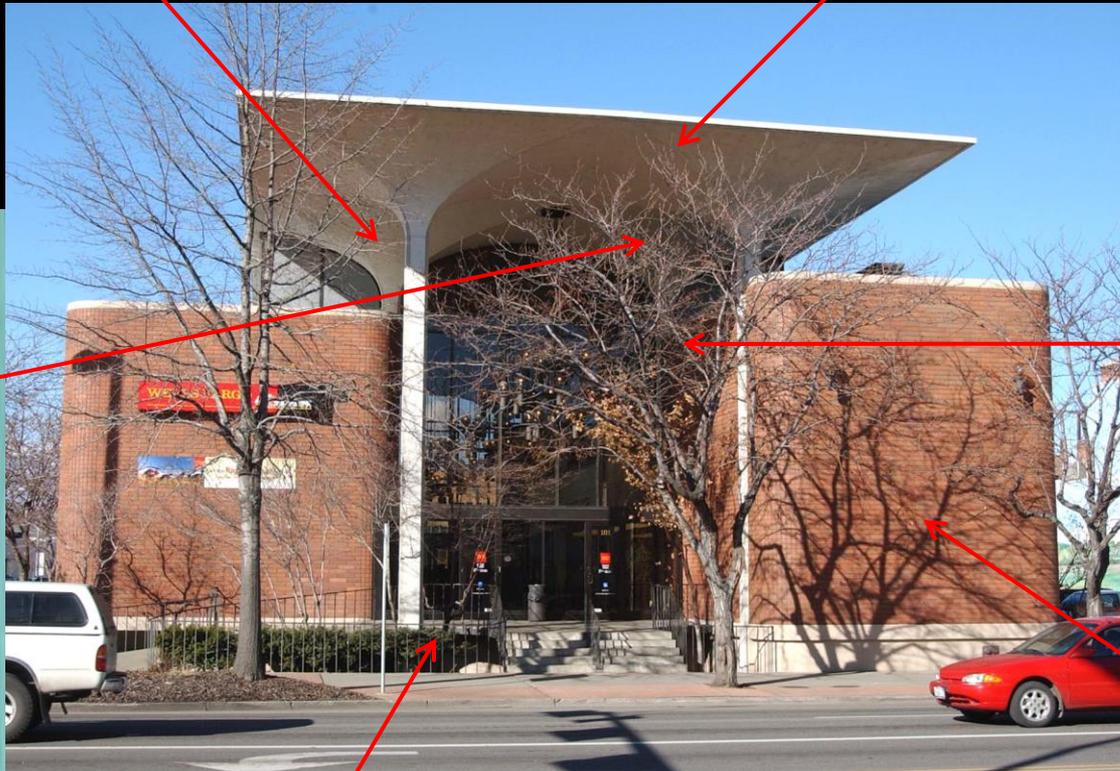
Monumental presence by emphasizing symmetry

Utilization of umbrella shells, waffle slabs and folded plates

Patterned screen or grills may appear as decorative features

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

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



National Bank of Washington
Yakima, 1969

Often set on a raised platform

NEW FORMALISM

History



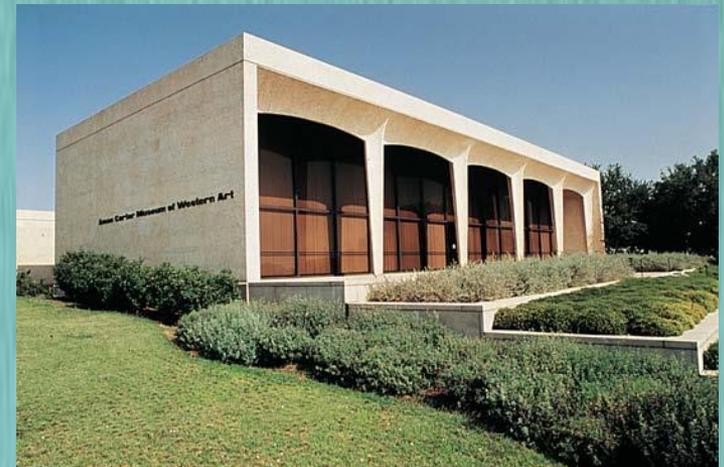
Helen L. DeRoy Auditorium, Wayne State University
Minoru Yamasaki, Detroit, MI, 1955-59



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

Big Bend Community
College Moses Lake, 1968



Bouillon Hall – CWU Ellensburg, 1961

Spokane Falls
Community College
Spokane, 1967



Carver Gymnasium - WWU Bellingham, 1961

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

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

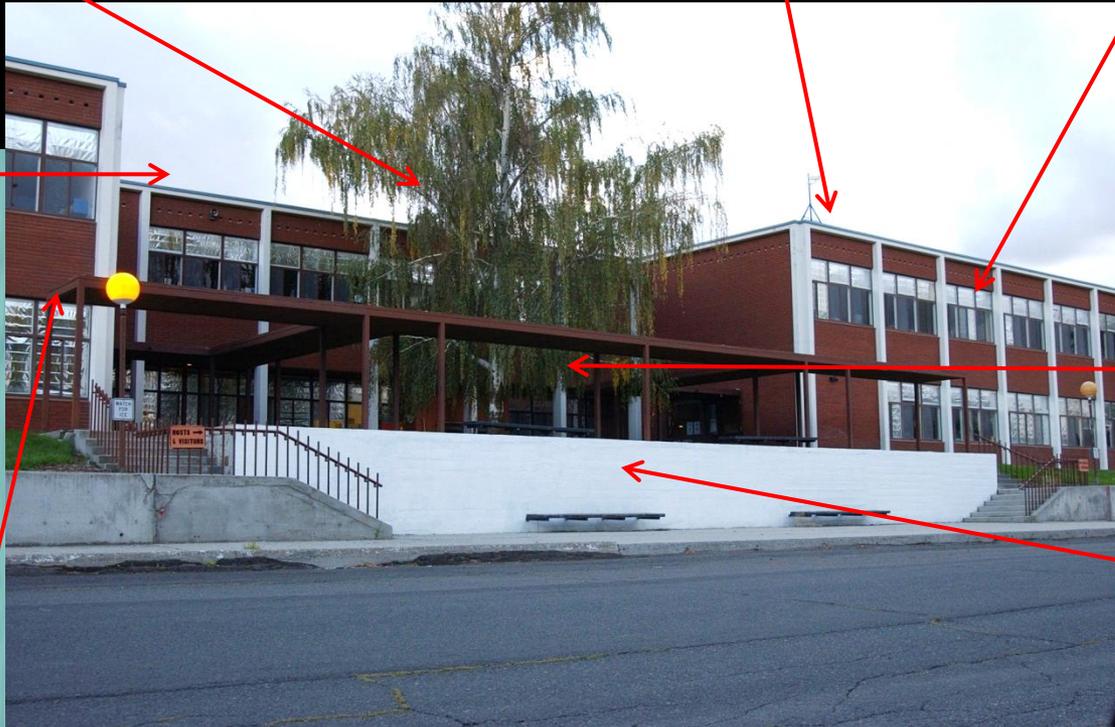
Sheathed in a variety of materials including exposed concrete, brick, stone, T-1-11 and clapboard

Modular pattern exposed through structural frame

Extensive use of glass walls

Interior spaces are universally adaptable

Symmetrical design



Distinct lack of exterior ornamentation

High School Wilbur, 1959

MEISIAN

History



Johnson House
Phillip Johnson, New Canaan,
1949

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



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



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



MEISIAN

Small Scale Examples



Graham Pharmacy, Bellingham, 1957



Holmes Architectural Office, Seattle, 1954



Garden Crypts Mausoleum Spokane, 1958



Bank, Walla Walla, c.1968

MEISIAN

Small Scale Examples



Volkswagen Dealership Aberdeen, 1965



Bank Hoquiam, c.1960



Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson Architectural Office Seattle, 1959



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

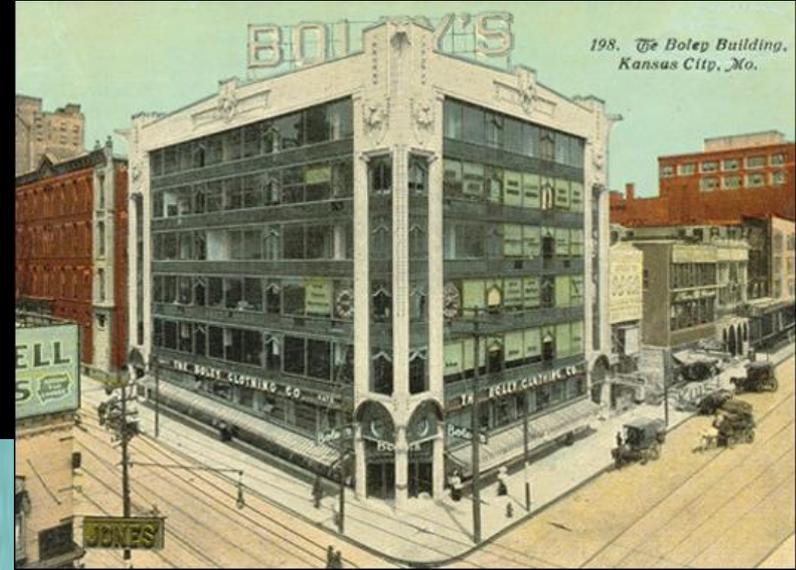
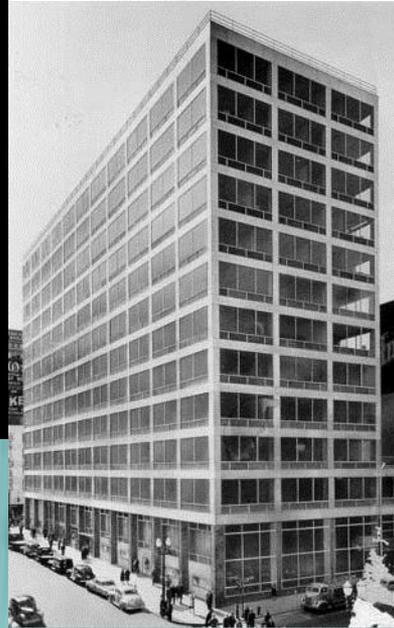
Blue Cross Building Seattle, 1959

CURTAIN WALL

History



**Equitable Building
Portland,
1948**



Boley Building Kansas City, 1909

MAPES PORCELAIN CURTAIN WALL PANELS

in textured aluminum
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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

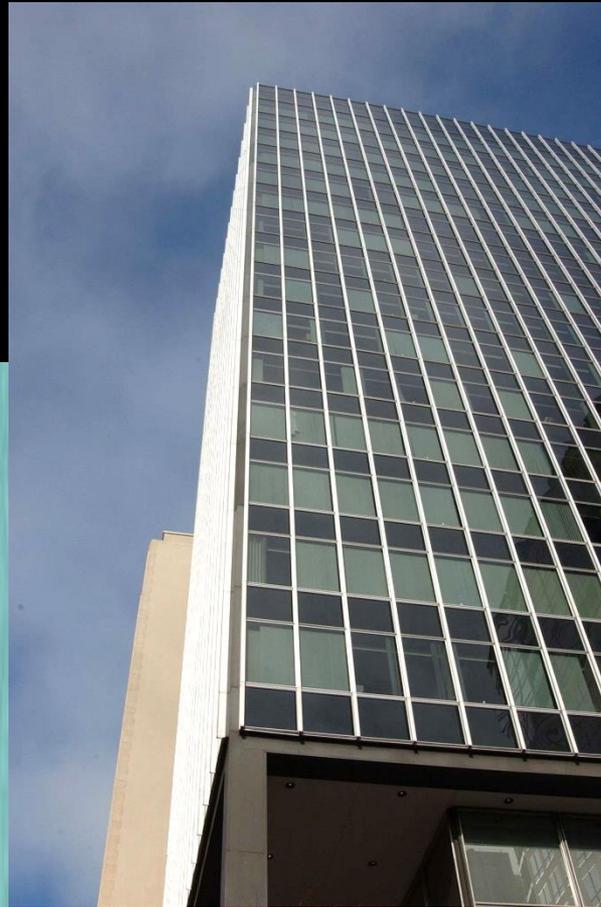


CURTAIN WALL

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

Plan
developed
using strong
geometric
shapes
arranged in
distinct
zones



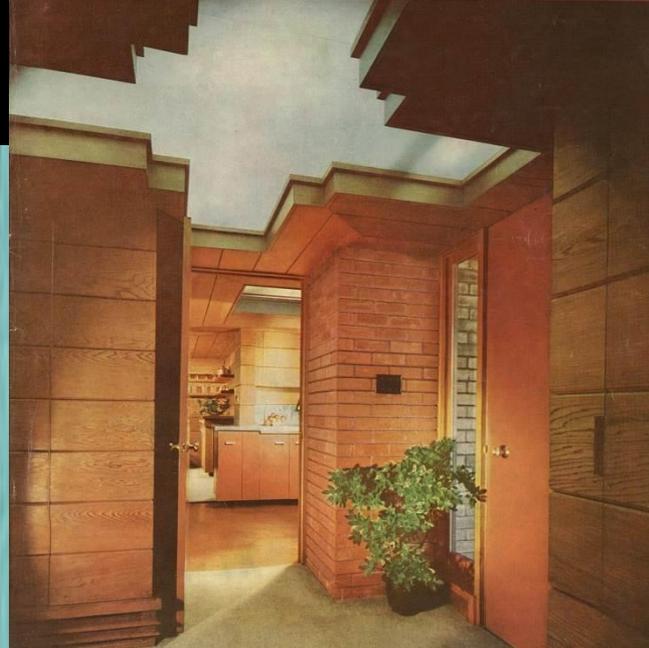
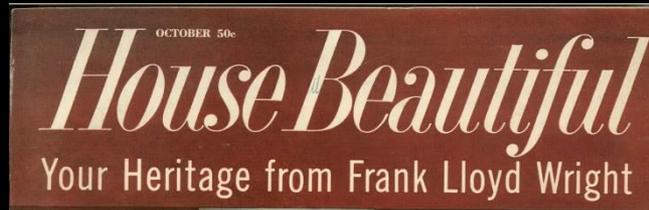
Broad deep
overhanging
eaves

De-emphasised
entry

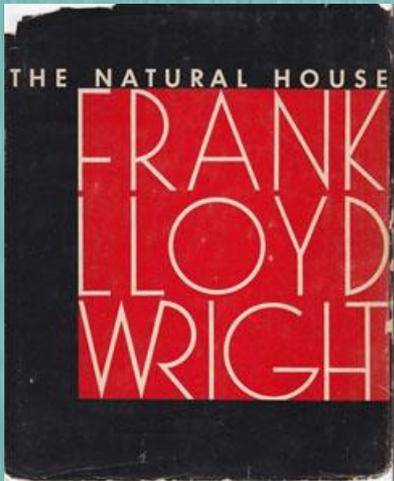
Stricker House | Seattle, 1968

WRIGHTIAN

History



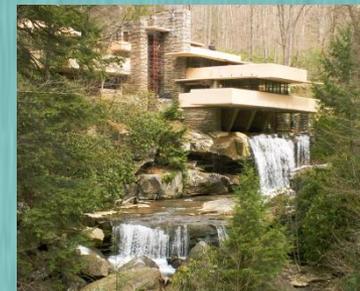
House Beautiful
October 1959



The Natural House 1954



Taliesin 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



Faith Lutheran Church Sequim, 1974



LDS Church
Tacoma, 1968



LDS Institute of Religion Seattle, 1961



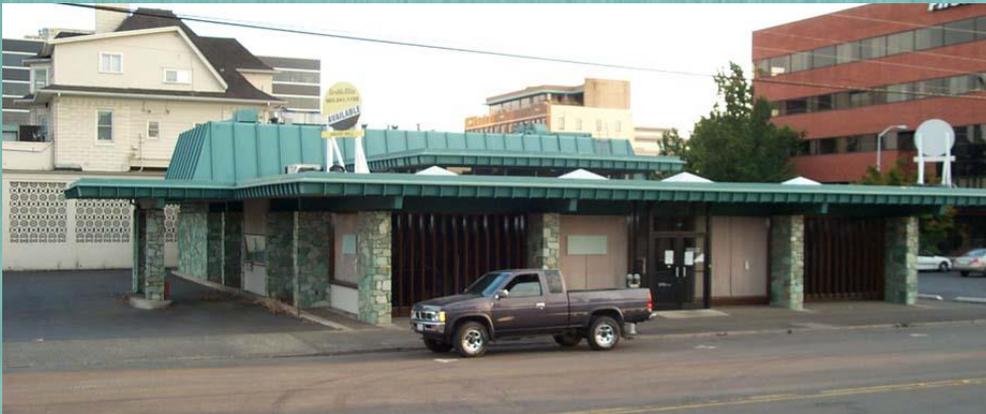
LDS First Ward Bellevue, 1962

WRIGHTIAN

Commercial Examples



Building Kennewick, c.1975



Bank of Vancouver Vancouver, c.1969



Theater Federal Way, c.1970



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

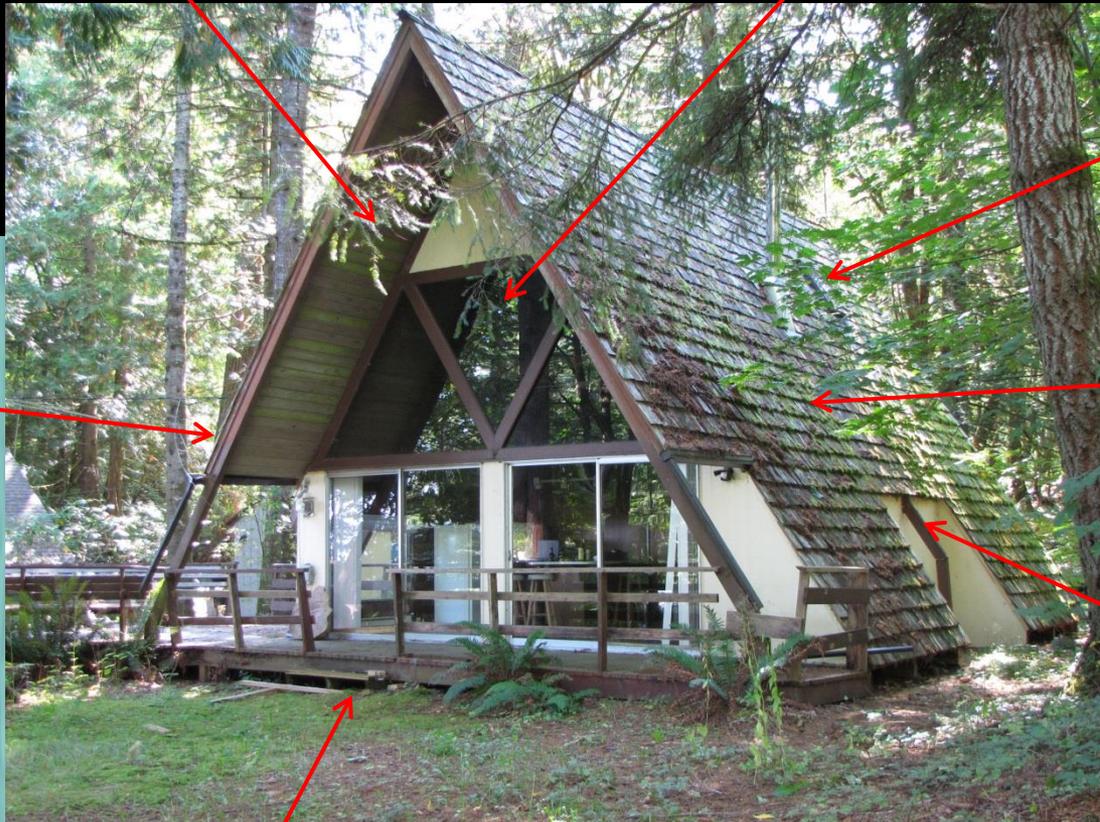
Triangular shape

Typical shingle covered roof

Rectangular plan of 1 1/2 to 2 stories tall

Few vertical wall surfaces

Simple foundation



Cabin Hood Canal, c.1965

A-FRAME

Dr. Hellyer's Cabin, Olympia - 1958



PLANS FOR AN A-FRAME

Leisure-time

CABINS
#4 A-FRAME BEACH CABIN

These plans are for historical interest and review only. They do not represent the current design of the building. They necessarily omit certain code requirements. Consult a design professional for local requirements.

Stepped A-frame for split-level convenience

Well-proportioned and inviting, this double-deck A-frame integrates the desirable features of upstairs bedrooms with spacious living areas to provide the privacy and appeal of a split-level home.

The dual-deck arrangement also contributes to this split-level effect while simultaneously providing a natural borderline for the upper and lower walls of windows and doors. The end result is an interior that's always bright, airy and cheerful.

Should the upper bedrooms prove large enough for the members of your family, the lower sleeping alcove can easily be converted to a convenient 6x7-ft closet like that on the upper level.

The structure rests on nine concrete gillings, while panels of Truform T-11 act as both roof and walls to provide the lateral rigidity required for an A-frame.

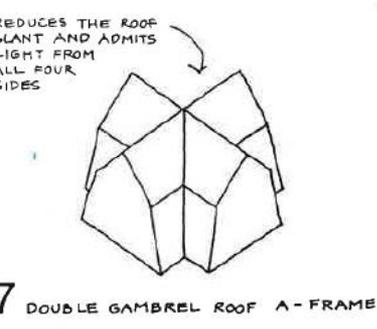
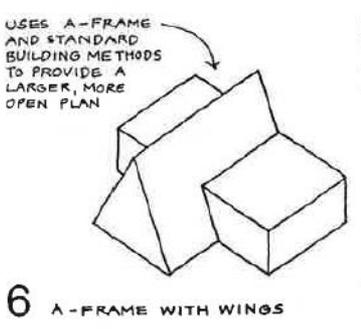
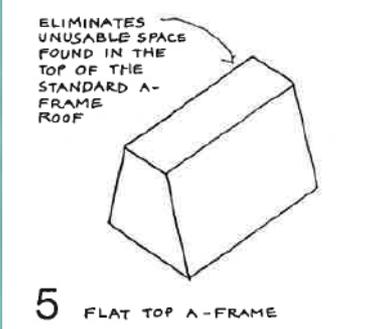
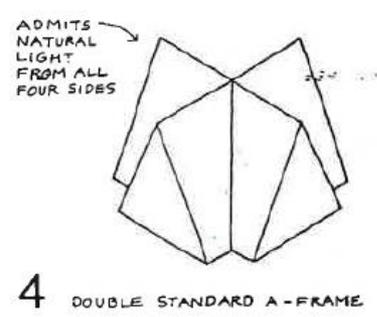
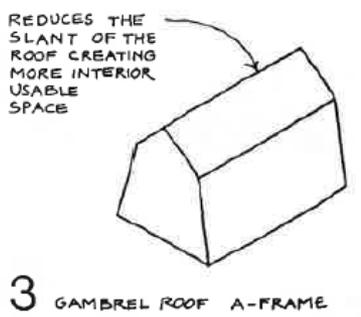
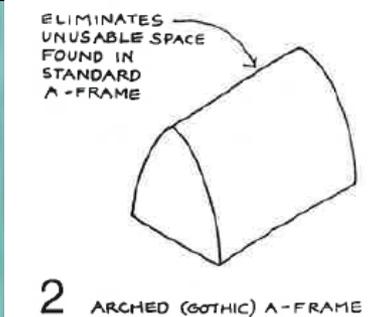
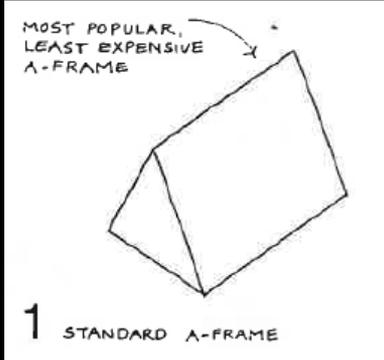
140

POPULAR MECHANICS
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A-FRAME

Configurations

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



engineer.

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Cabin E Rimrock Village, Naches 1955

Seattle Times,
Feb 19, 1967



Reba House Vancouver, 1973



First United Methodist Church Auburn, 1964

A-FRAME

Residential Examples



House Olympia, c1968



House Vancouver, c1978



House Olympia, c1965



House Vancouver, c.1975



House Kennewick, c1964

A-FRAME

Cabin Examples



Rec. Cabin Gifford Pinchot NF, c.1965



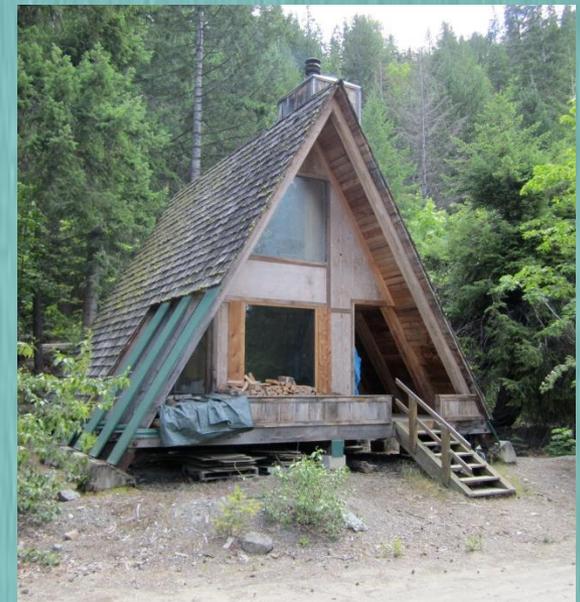
Lake Easton Resort Easton, c.1965



Rec. Cabin Mount Rainier, c.1960



Rec. Cabin Benton County, c.1970



Rec. Cabin Lucerne, c.1968

A-FRAME

Commercial Examples



Arlberg Ski Shop Wenatchee, c.1970



Office Walla Walla, c.1968



Office Sequim, c.1974



Tiki Lodge Spokane, c.1975



Dick Lewis Pontiac Cadillac Dealership Olympia, 1964



A-FRAME

Ecclesiastical Examples



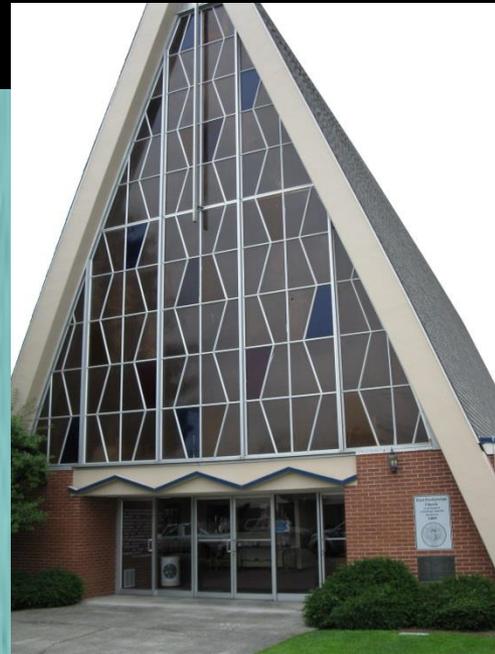
Simpson United Methodist Church
Pullman, 1957



Grace Lutheran Church Vancouver, 1956



St. Joseph Church
Lynden, c1965



First United Presbyterian Church
Puyallup, 1960



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

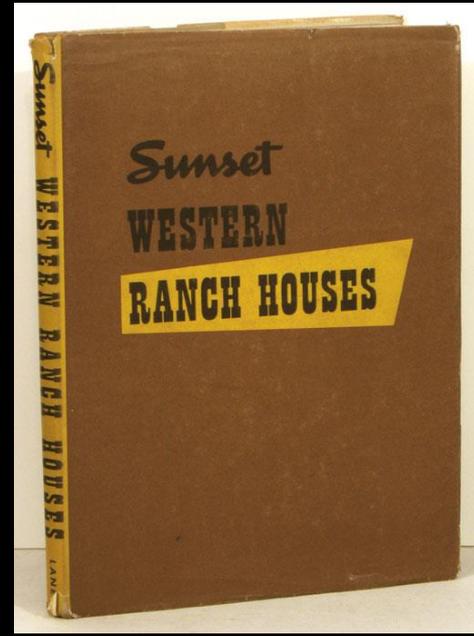




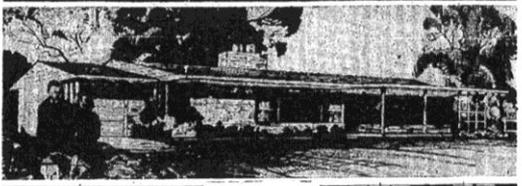
RANCH

History

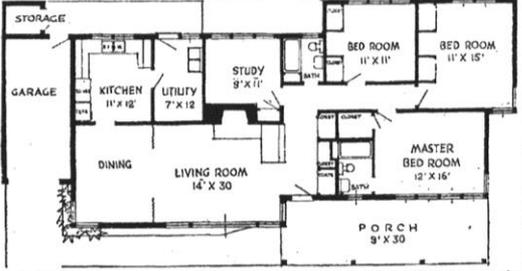
Sunset Western
Ranch Houses -
1946



HOMES FOR AMERICANS



Seattle Times
October 19,
1947



This typical, modern ranch-style house, designed by W. H. Schumacher, Oklahoma City architect, as his Plan No. A-505, provides for three bedrooms, two baths, a 14 by 30-foot combination living room-dining room, a study, and a large kitchen with adjoining utility area. The over-all dimensions of the house are 75 1/2 by 38 feet. The architect estimates the building cost between \$12,000 and \$16,000, exclusive of land, and depending on the quality of plumbing fixtures and interior equipment, as well as local building conditions.



Plan Books 1960's

ILLUSTRATED RANCH HOMES

57th SERIES PRICE 40 CENTS



... for town or country living!

E. S. ADKINS & COMPANY
NEW YORK

Everything Needed for Building

Easton 760
Pocomoke 135
Harlock 3011

Berlin 2
Chesertown 678
Ocean City 879

NEW Modern Ranch HOMES



... for town or country living!

E. S. ADKINS & COMPANY
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Everything Needed for Building

Easton 760
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ILLUSTRATED RANCH HOMES

57th SERIES PRICE 40 CENTS



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E. S. ADKINS & COMPANY
NEW YORK

Everything Needed for Building

Easton 760
Pocomoke 135
Harlock 3011

Berlin 2
Chesertown 678
Ocean City 879

Ranch type Ramblers

LONG-LOW AND MODERN



from the
WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE
HOME BUILDING SERVICE

DESIGN NO. 5133

CLIFF MAY homes



The Brentwood

3 Bedrooms - 3 Baths
1000 sq. ft. - 1957 sq. ft.

"DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR the finest houses in California"
Built where you choose

MAJESTIC 2 AND 3 BEDROOM HOMES \$7,300 - \$16,000

These famous Cliff May Homes combine indoor-outdoor living in the real California manner and at a price to fit the most modest budget. You'll love their low rambling profile and the comfortable, up to the minute atmosphere they create.

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:

- Ranch
- Transitional
- Simple Ranch
- Semi-Custom
- Ranch



Virginia - Model

Types:

- Ranch

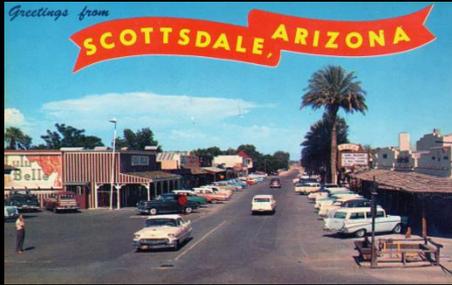




RANCH

Configurations / Types

Scottsdale, AZ - Model




Introduction to Postwar Modern Housing
Architectural Styles



Transitional Ranch

- Small, square boxlike form
- Low-pitched hip or gable roof, often with exposed rafter tails
- No porch or a small porch over the entry
- Brick, block or stucco walls
- Steel or wood frame windows with small panes
- Shutters occasionally flank windows
- Usually has a single car garage, often detached & located at the back of the lot





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



California Ranch

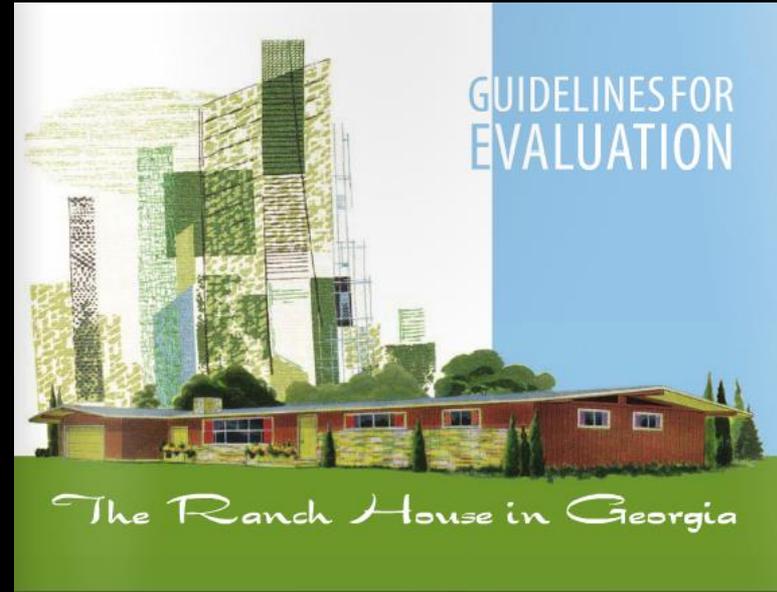
- Combination of two or more exterior wall materials across front facade
- Roof typically asphalt shingles; wood & asbestos shingles found on more expensive examples
- Often with a prominent porch across the front facade
- 2 car garage or carport
- Ornamental trim usually includes shutters
- Steel or wood casement windows, often with diamond panes




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

VISUAL INTEREST & MATERIAL APPLICATIONS

CHIMNEYS

ACCENTS

LINEAR

This is a single rowed ranch style for the compact but longer with a length to width ratio of 1.5. The ranch has a low roof and a prominent horizontal element that the overall effect is a long, narrow house. Note: There are linear ranches of varying lengths but they all share the same linear effect a cottage but a village element.

LINEAR RANCH SUBTYPE

COMPACT

This type is small and simple. It is proportionally a rectangle but almost square in form with a length to width ratio of less than 1.5. The house can be equated with a carpet.

COMPACT RANCH SUBTYPE

**Remember - a building type is the overall form of a building not its interior plan.*



RANCH

Storybook Ranch

Residential Examples



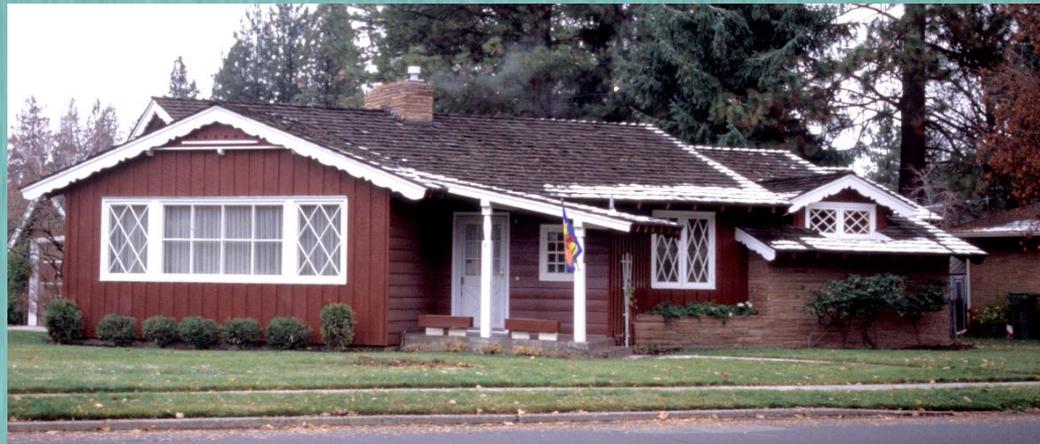
House Olympia, c.1968



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

Asian Inspired Ranch

Residential Examples



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

Modern Ranch

Residential Examples



House Aberdeen, c.1965



House Seattle, c.1958



House Edmonds, c.1970



House Aberdeen, c.1963



RANCH

Contemporary Ranch
Residential Examples



House Edmonds, c.1960



House Richland, c.1963



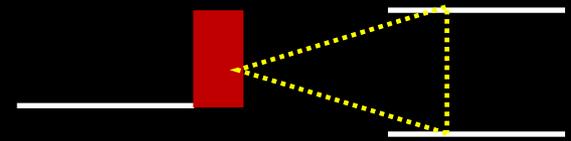
House Lacey, c.1967



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

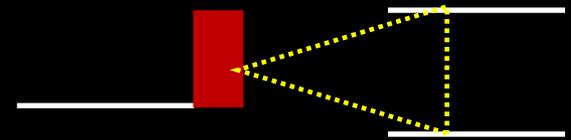
Concrete Foundation

House Bellevue, c.1960



SPLIT LEVEL

Configurations / Types



The Classic



Side-by-Side



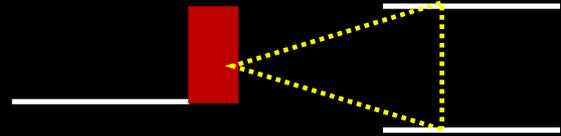
Flying Wing



Raised Rear

SPLIT LEVEL

History



1100 34th AVE. TEL. 7000. TEL. 7800

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

SPILTLEVEL design is definitely on the march. In one of the biggest real estate stories of the year, the New York Times recently published an display advertisement of one development in the Westchester County, New York, and in New York City area, however, its popularity has been a speculation that one spring, few builders here dared to open a new development of one unit without having a split-level model ready for public inspection. Many small units scattered throughout the area indicate that the split-level concept is being sold at high prices for improvement with concrete, sidewalk, finished

trifold in detached dwelling units. In one of the biggest real estate stories of the year, the New York Times recently published an display advertisement of one development in the Westchester County, New York, and in New York City area, however, its popularity has been a speculation that one spring, few builders here dared to open a new development of one unit without having a split-level model ready for public inspection. Many small units scattered throughout the area indicate that the split-level concept is being sold at high prices for improvement with concrete, sidewalk, finished

levels despite the fact that these ranch-type models and a two-story split were also offered at lower prices. Even more significant, nearly all the buyers wanted to pay \$125 more for a finished recreation room, which brought the total unit price up to \$11,000.

Chicago, the most startling alteration of split-level popularity came in the Los Angeles area, where one of the western Real Estate Builders has in Long Beach constructed an opening of three 120-building development in New York Park, New East Meadow, New York, 17 families, at \$1 per cent, length split-



House Seattle, 1941

HOMES FOR AMERICANS

AP Newsfeatures

Construction economy has given the split level, such as the design shown here, its widespread popularity. With bedrooms a flight up from the living room wing, the garage is accommodated under the bedroom wing with a ground floor recreation room at terrace behind the garage. Open cellar with laundry and heating plant is located under the living room wing. This is Plan Y-327 by Herman York, architect, 99-91 161st St., Jamaica 2, N. Y. The house has 1,500 square feet of habitable floor space.—P Newsfeatures.

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 108 question survey of 880 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 three-bedroom split-leveling was 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. The majority of the shoppers, 85 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-

Spokesman Review July 13, 1975

Tacoma News Tribune
January 16, 1955

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 Brothier

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!

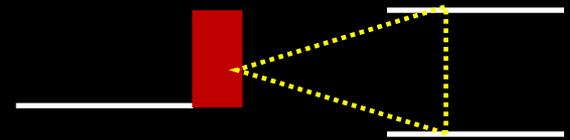
A COMPELLING NOVEL OF THE STATION-WAGON SET

1964



SPLIT LEVEL

Residential Examples



House Kennewick, c.1970



House Bellevue, c.1962



House Cheney, c.1965

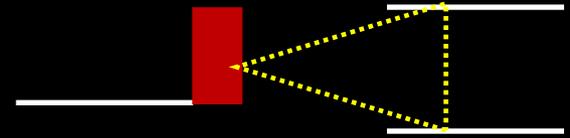


House Tacoma, c.1968



SPLIT LEVEL

Residential Examples



House Lynwood, c.1970



House Vancouver, c.1962



House Spokane, c.1964

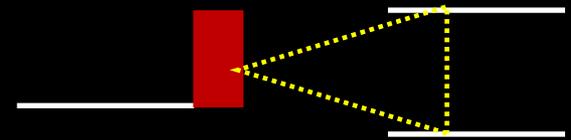


House Spokane, c.1968



SPLIT LEVEL

Residential Examples



House Lynwood, c.1975



House Eatonville, c.1962



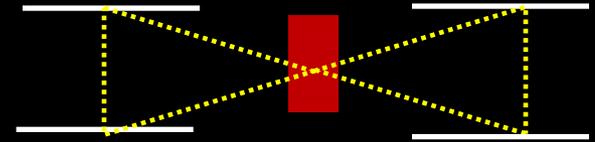
House Richland, c.1965



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

Raised basement with windows near grade level

Aluminum sliding glass windows are common

Applied ornamentation varies with high use of Colonial elements



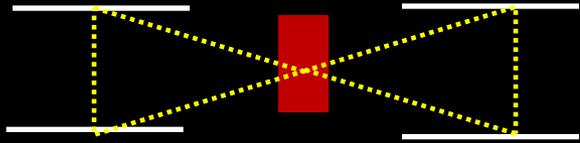
Concrete Foundation

House Lynwood, c.1970



SPLIT ENTRY

History



End and Station 4110 S 25th St

Fabulous Split Entry

\$15,950

Big 6 on 1 with a full daylight 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

Plan Book 1962



Elevation A



Elevation B

Design no. R-171



Elevation A with lower level garage



Elevation B with lower level garage



Spokane 'Home of the Month'

This split-level house at E2615 Thirtiyeighth with its four colonial style pillars was constructed by architect 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 . . . Meet the "Riviera" -- a genuine new low level home that is thoughtfully built with the features you want in your own home. 3 bedrooms, second level full master bedroom, two full bathrooms, recreation room, double garage, entry open to the kitchen, separate dining area, base ceiling, side food entry, deep auto open for dish lock.

LOWEY G. I. AND P. H. A. TERMS: Plan from ELMER Building by the "Riviera" is available at ABSOLUTE WITHHOLD in L. and S. Co. A. Level City lot a "lake" and a bedroom room full 1 1/2, built now available for as low as \$20,000 G. I.

FURNISHED MODEL HOMES OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. DAILY

eastside homes, Inc. Home Office 8222 S. 24th St.

Seattle Times March 31, 1957

HOUSE PLANS

SPLIT LEVEL

SPLIT ENTRY

HILLSIDE

Please return to Simon Laska Co.

Plan Book 1968

Attractive Sand Point Country Club Residence Blends With Site

By MARGERY E. PHILLIPS

The new William Connor home in Sand Point Country Club is a fine example of designing for the individual. For the site and for the design, it offers the best of both worlds. The architect, Thomas Dauten, architect, wanted to create an atmosphere of comfort and beauty for their permanent mode of living. Mr. and Mrs. Connor, gold entrepreneurs, wanted their home to overlook the course of the golf course and the panorama of Lake Washington.

The view site called for a split-level house with a two-story main level and a lower level. The design and look were a result of the architect's and the client's desire for a home that would be a pleasure to live in and a pleasure to look at.

The house is a two-story split-level house with a two-story main level and a lower level. The design and look were a result of the architect's and the client's desire for a home that would be a pleasure to live in and a pleasure to look at.

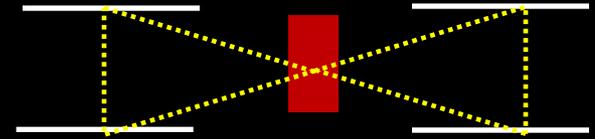
Calles' Daughter Wed to Oil Man

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

Rectangular form

Brick, T-1-11 and shingle siding found

Deep set windows in mansard

Elongated windows and doors break through eave line

Recessed Entry



House Kent, c.1970



MANSARD

Residential Examples



House Anacortes, c.1978



House Puyallup, c.1975



House Tacoma, c.1980



House Olympia, c.1970



MANSARD

Residential Examples



House Olympia, c.1975



House Bellevue, 1966



Dr. Sonneland House Spokane, c.1972



House Vancouver, c.1978



MANSARD

Multi-Family Examples



Apartment Kennewick, c.1978



Apartment Bellevue, c.1972



Apartment Seattle, c.1970



Apartments Vancouver, c.1978

MANSARD

Commercial Examples



Law Office Tumwater, c.1978



Building Walla Walla, c.1978



Building Othello, c.1972



Timberline Building Vancouver, c.1978

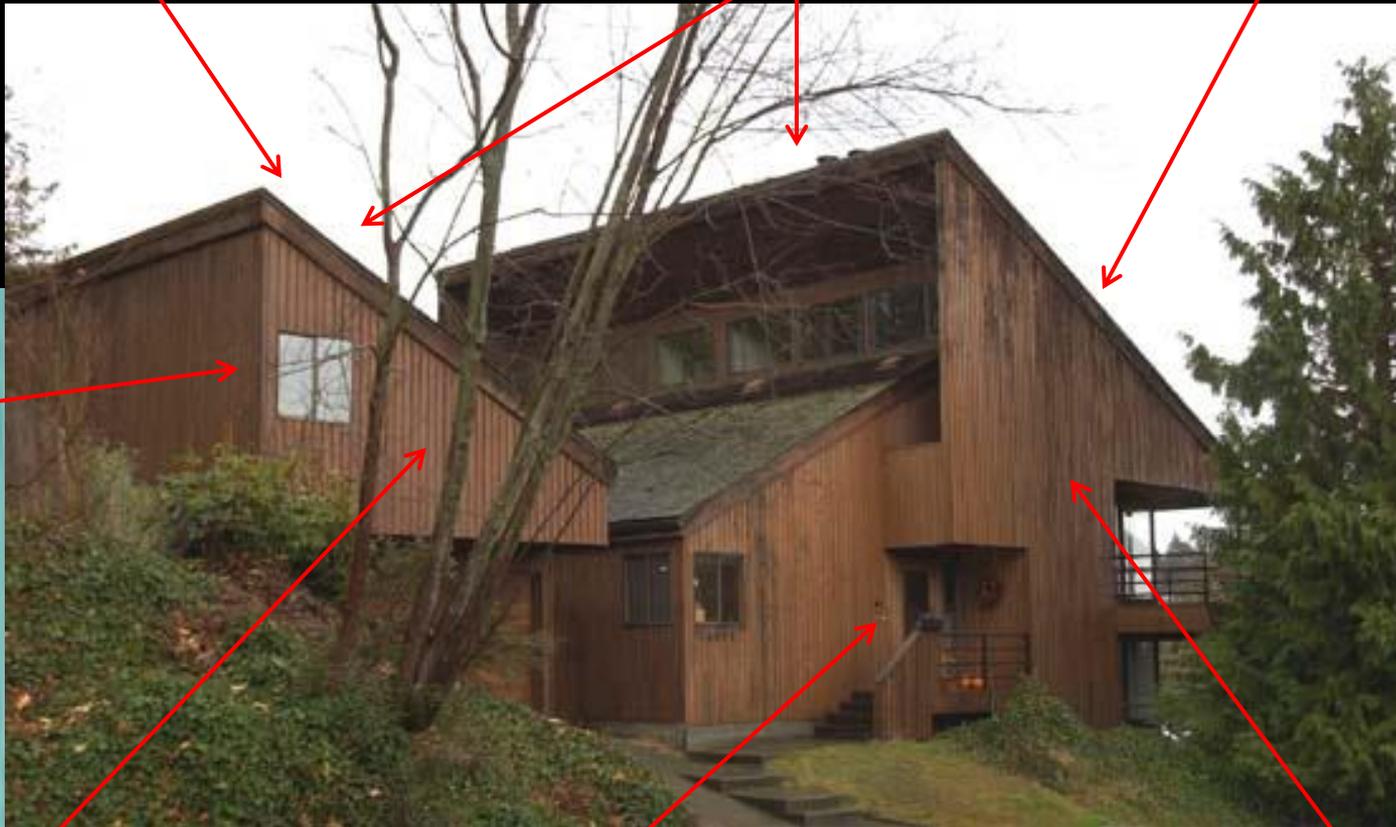
SHED

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

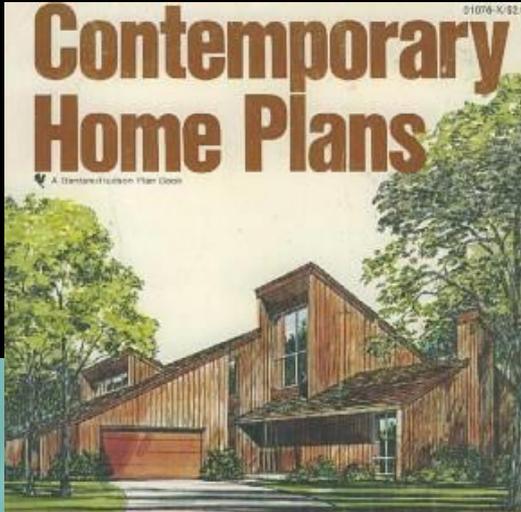
Typically 1 to 1 ½
stories tall



Sea Ranch
Condominiums
CA, 1965

SHED

History



Contemporary plan wraps around outdoor pool area
House No. 65

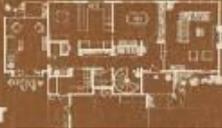
Angled roofline, a second-story balcony and vertical cedar or redwood siding on the striking exterior, elements of the house's traditional-modern-contemporary facade. The design gives its residents the full house wrap-around and focuses on a sheltered outdoor living area and pool. One master-bedroom wing is designed to provide living, a country kitchen, a shower, a dressing room, a mud room and a full bath. Just across space for each pair. In the second wing a living room and dining room share a long 20' stretch of space and open to the pool area. A family room and kitchen are located in the third, connecting wing. Besides three bedrooms and a full bath are clustered around a foyer/hallway which opens to a secondary deck. This deck shelters the pool terrace.



400-888 square feet first floor excluding porches, patios, pool, driveway and deck.
800 square feet second floor excluding balconies and deck.
Includes additional 388" x 12"

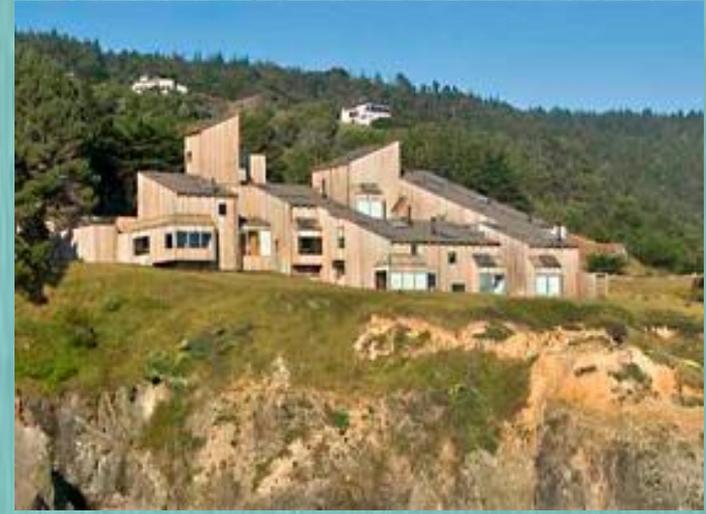


Blueprints You Can Buy and Build
Plus Ideas and Sources for the Modern Home



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 Architectural 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

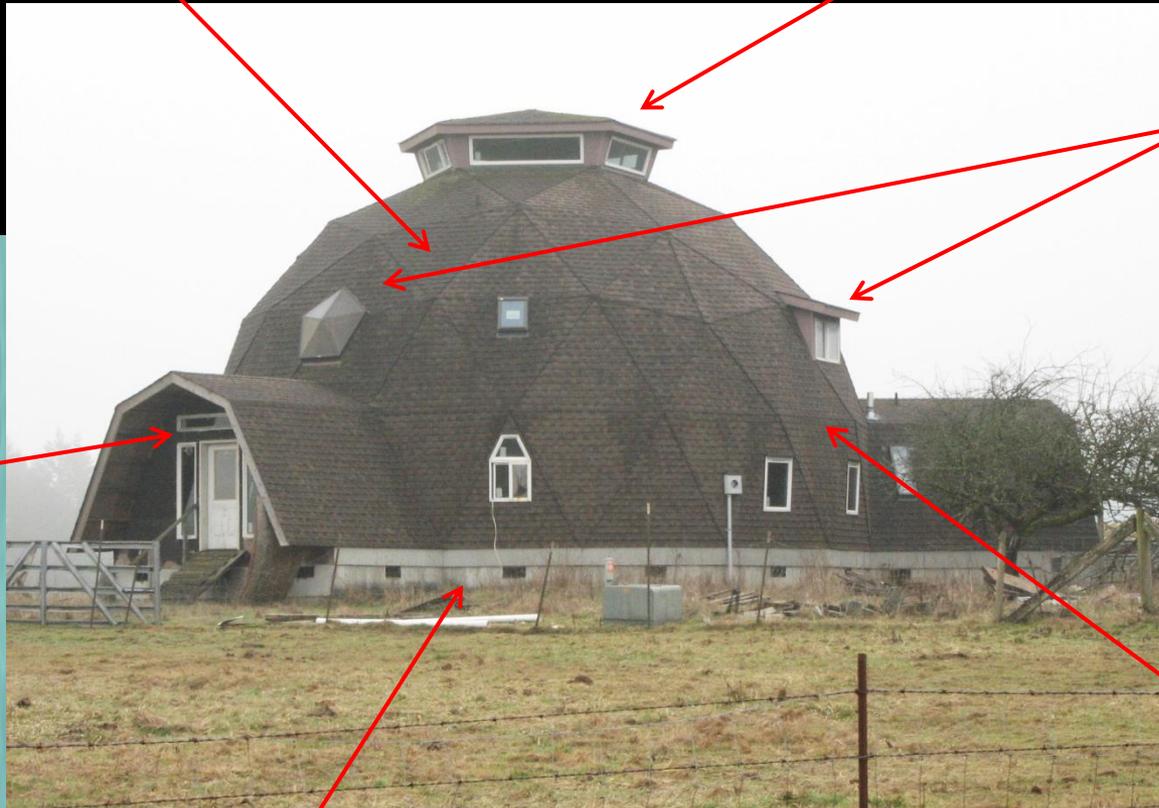
Structure is composed of wood or metal frame

Skylights and dormer windows typical

Gambrel and flat roof wings often added as entry

Sliding glass entry doors are common

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

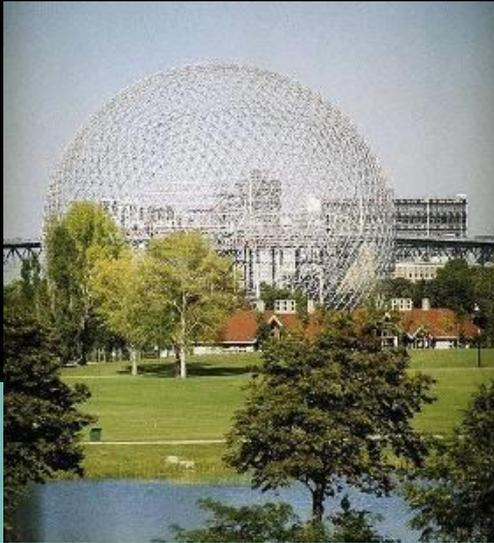


Concrete Foundation

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

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 Englewood High School, 1640 Simonds Road N. E., Bellingham.

Fuller, 74, whose unconventional ideas on the environment have won him fame, will speak on "Our Future Endorsement" 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. One of the prefabrication concepts, 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.

Brook 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.

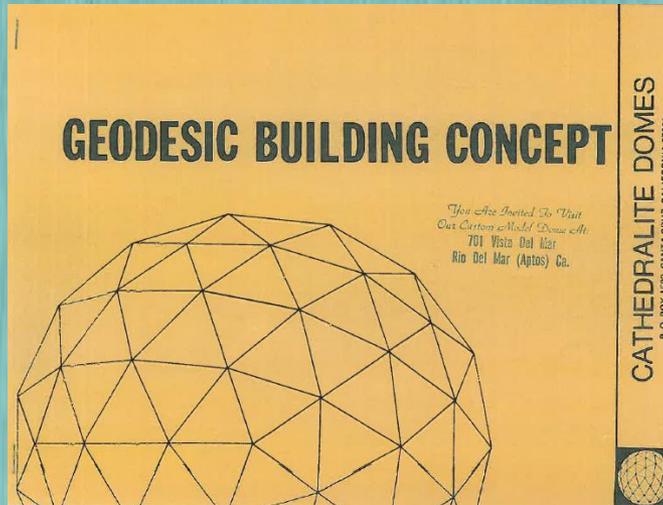
Prof. John Fessel will discuss "Population versus Ecology: Facts of Life in a Closed System" at 7 p. m. State Senator Joel Pritchard and County Councilman Edward Heavly will speak on "Effecting Legislative Action on Environmental Problems" at 8:15 p. m. A student film will follow.

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

At 2:30 p. m., Dr. Arthur Ruckelberg 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.

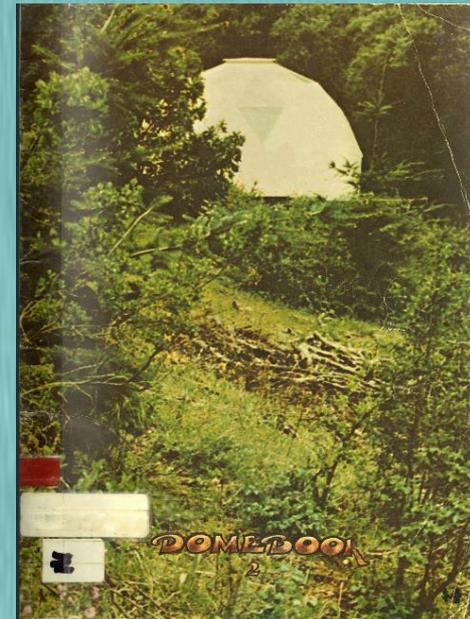
A display of 100 prints by "The Times" Josef Seayina also will be featured during the three days.

Tacoma Dome
Tacoma, 1981-83



CatherDome Book 2, 1971

CATHEDRALITE DOMES
P. O. BOX 158, SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95061
TEL: 831/421-1700, 421-8273



Dome Book 2, 1971

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 Wauna Golf Course here. "It looks like a big wooden egg," said a waitress at a Bothell stir-fry restaurant.

"For 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 will 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 readable 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 house

based on the "shake dome" on page 33.

"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 48 feet in diameter, with a floor area of 1,206 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 polystyrene foam, which the couple plans to paint for the interior.

About 7,306 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 get 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

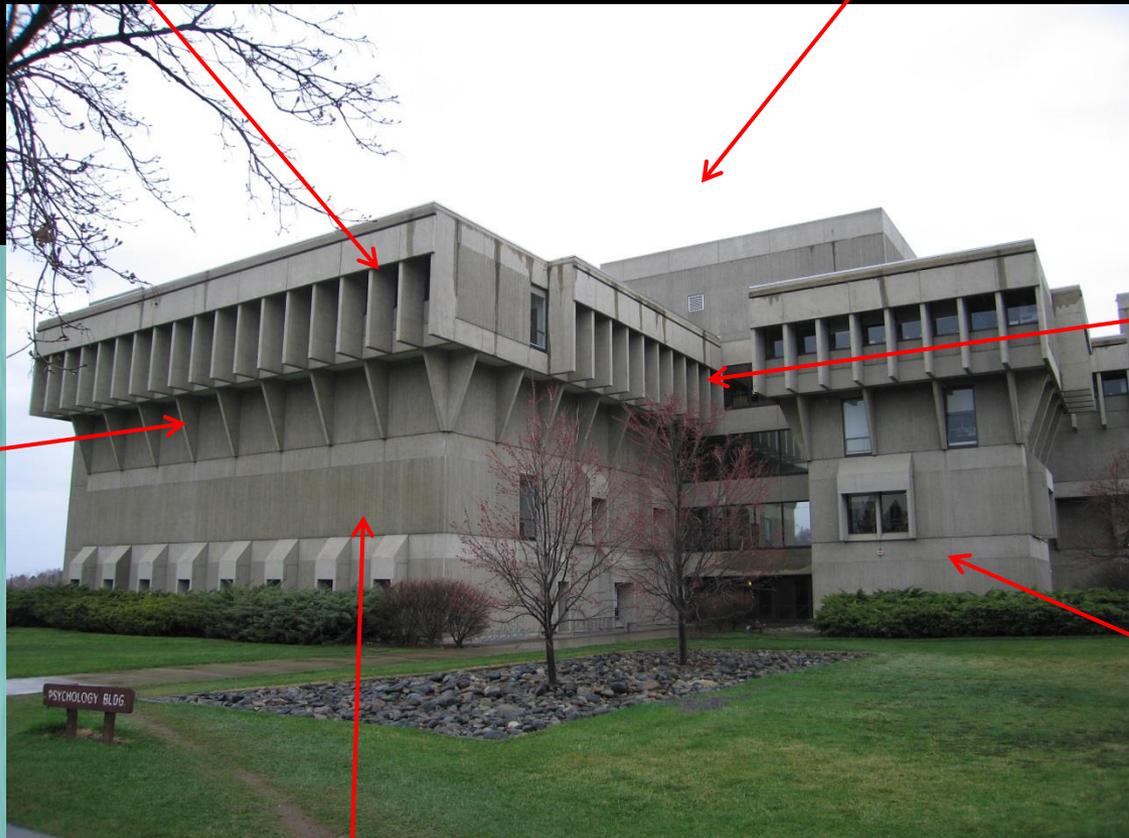
Waffle slabs for floor and roof systems

“Russian Wedge” shapes common

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

Deeply recessed window and door openings

Bulky / Monumental massing



Rough exposed concrete walls

Psychology Building - CWU
Ellensburg, 1972

BRUTALISM

History



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



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



Tricorn Wholesale Market
Owen Luder Portsmouth, England, 1965



U.S. Mint Philadelphia, c.1968



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



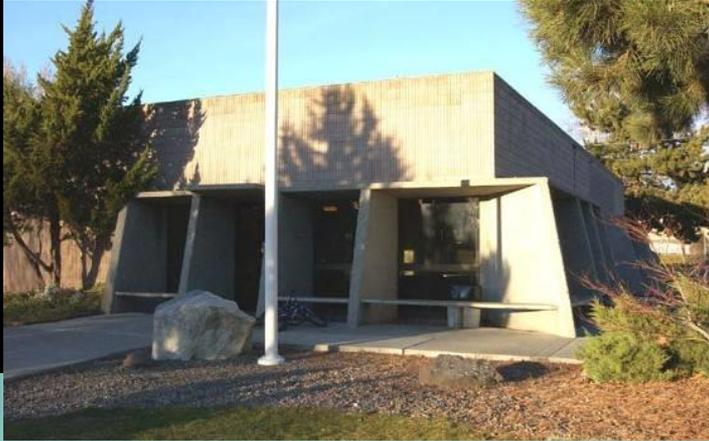
State Parking Garage,
Olympia, 1958



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.....

