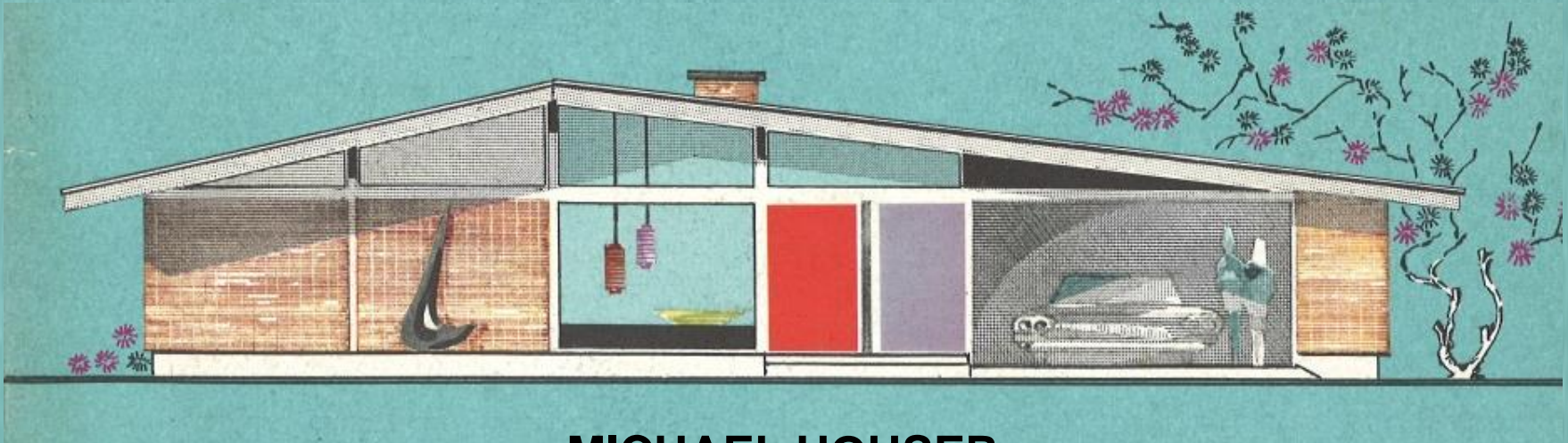




MID-CENTURY MODERN ARCHITECTURE

IN WASHINGTON STATE



MICHAEL HOUSER

State Architectural Historian

DAHP - Olympia, WA

June 2014

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



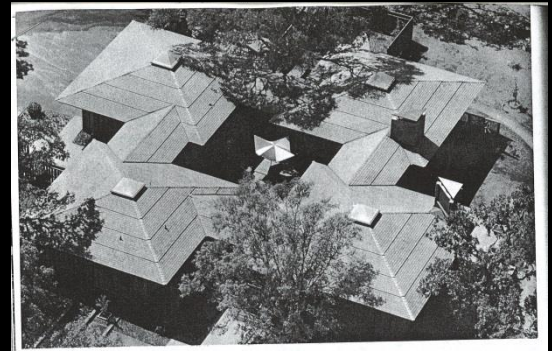
Often siting on raised platform foundation

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 living and dining areas, and the kitchen, 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

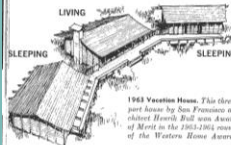
The multiple house idea is not new, it's just beginning to move ahead in a spectacular way. Simplest and oldest form is just two pavilions usually a living house and a sleeping house, separate but close together, and usually with some sort of roofed linkage between.

Our particularly handsome two-pavilion house, designed by Pasadena architects Smith & Williams, won an Honor Award in the 1964-1965 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 the year.



1962 Discovery House sponsored by *Sunset* had four unconnected 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-part house by San Francisco architect Henrik Bull won Award of Merit in the 1963-64 round of the Western Home Awards.

Honor Award is a national house design program sponsored by the AIA.

This year saw some changes. Among entries in the 1964-1966 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 80 to 83.

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 lived the special life such houses make possible. Here is a summary of our findings.

First of all, everybody says that a multiple house "isn't big." A modest 1,800-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 2,000 square feet.

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

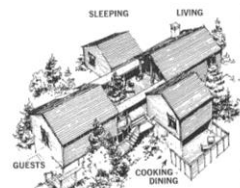
The multiple house facilitates outdoor living. The pavilion can enclose and shelter outdoor space, can offer both wind protection and privacy. Note, the parents' lounge courts within two of the houses sketched here. Questions the multiple can help solve special problems, such as making the most of a 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.

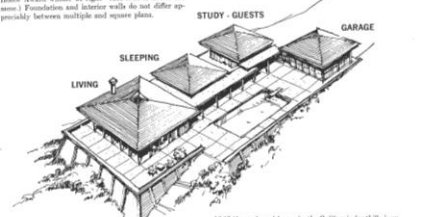
Another advantage of a three or four-part multiple plan is its flexibility in use. A children's sleeping pavilion can become a play room or a study. An older child's bedroom can become a study or a workshop. At other times doublets visiting with grandchildren. At other times doublets visiting with grandchildren. 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 80 and 81.



1965 Honor Award house in the California foothills is an informal cluster of five pavilions with a connecting roofed passage and a great front terrace. See full-size plan and photographs on pages 81 and 82.

With a multiple, you avoid great size without building it and without quite paying for it, but you do pay some penalties.

The usual multiple plan is for a family with children of grade-school age or older. Some architects feel the multiple may seem as spacious as a house with very young children; they may be sleeping too far away from their parents and grandparents.

The development of the multiple house has been a continuing story in *Sunset* over the last several years. There is no question about the living interest in this planning idea. Turn the page for the latest designs in the stories of multiples—see 1964-1966 Honor Award winners' multiple plans.

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

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PAVILION

History

Century 21 Idea House / Georgia Pacific Idea House

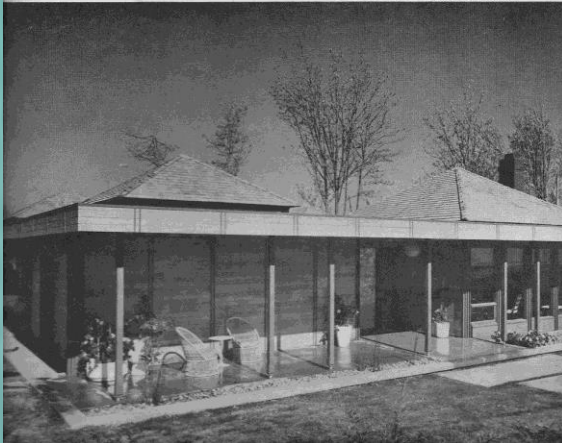


A small house with great ideas proves
**YOU CAN HAVE QUALITY
FOR UNDER \$35,000**

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.

REPRODUCED BY LISA VILLAS



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