

TWENTY

NORTHWEST

ARCHITECTS

Museum of Art

University of Oregon

Eugene, Oregon

November 6 - December 2, 1962

An Exhibition Sponsored by the Friends of the Museum
University of Oregon

Price: One Dollar

TWENTY NORTHWEST ARCHITECTS
and Associated Designers
1962

Catalogue of an Invitational Exhibition Held in the Museum of Art of the University of Oregon,
Eugene, Oregon, November 6 - December 2, 1962

Sponsored by the Friends of the Museum

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and Designed by Joseph M. Stuart, Curator

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FOREWORD

World's fairs have a way of going down in history as milestones in the development of modern architecture, and certainly the "Century 21" Exposition, that closed in Seattle only a few days before the present show at the University of Oregon opened, will not be an exception. Under such expectation we chose architecture as the feature for the third of our annual exhibitions on Pacific Northwest Art and planned the show in such a way as to supplement, we hoped, the Seattle Fair's presentation of the current state of design among the region's architects. Although we made no mention of the Fair in our letter of invitation, we anticipated a decision by some of the participating architects to have themselves represented by buildings designed by them for the Fair itself. The fact that none of them so chose led us finally to organize a supplementary display featuring the Oregon Pavilion at the Fair, the structure for which Robert Bosworth of Medford, Oregon, served as the designer; the account of this achievement we have added as an appendix to the present catalogue.

Concurrent with the opening of our show was the installation of a fountain specially created by Tom Hardy, Oregon sculptor, for the court of the newly constructed addition to Erb Memorial Union on our campus. Since this was a collaborative commission from the architects for the addition, Newberry, Roehr and Schuette, in consultation with H. Abbott Lawrence, architect-son of the architect for the Museum of Art and the founder-dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts, and also since Mr. Hardy has done similar commissions for architects included in this exhibition, we felt it appropriate to hold a second supplementary display of the sculptor's recent creations. These works, dating mostly subsequent to Tom Hardy's previous one-man exhibitions at the Museum of Art, February 5-March 23, 1958, and November 3-22, 1959, are likewise described in an appendix to our catalogue.

The most difficult problem posed by the organization of such a regional show as this for Pacific Northwest architecture is always the choice of the artists to be invited. For the first exhibition in our series, that of Pacific Northwest painting, we invited no less than fifty-six artists. Even so, we fell well below any conservative totalling of the number of professional artists actively, if not always significantly, at

work in the region, and omitted at least some who should have been included. For the second exhibition, that of Pacific Northwest sculpture, we turned contractionist; instead of trying to be comprehensive, we limited ourselves arbitrarily to ten artists, inviting only those within this limit whose names happened to be recommended by more than one of the authorities confidentially consulted by us. Although in the process we did leave out several of the quality of whose work fully merited their inclusion, the smaller number of sculptors now practising in the region made for less injustices, most likely, than those perpetrated by us the preceding year among the region's painters.

In the light of experience we again decided this year to limit our choice to a smaller rather than a larger number. Since there are relatively more architects than sculptors at work in the region, we set the number of architects and architectural firms to be invited at twenty rather than ten and again proceeded to draw up a list in the same way as for the sculptors. Although British Columbia had been represented along with Washington and Oregon in the painters' and the sculptors' exhibitions and in spite of the fact that architecture in the westernmost Canadian province is as momentous as that in the American Pacific Northwest, we tried to simplify our problem further by omitting British Columbia.

Each architect was asked to submit materials related to one or two more recent works which in his judgment represented his more inspired creation. He was asked to provide us with working drawings, perspective renderings, photographs, and a model for each building thus selected, together with biographical data and a list of other works for introduction into the catalogue. The generous way in which every architect responded to our invitation was made abundantly evident when we came to install the show; the buildings represented proved as richly diversified in form and functional type as the number of participants; they constituted as memorable a display of Pacific Northwest architecture as had the paintings and the sculptures of the two preceding occasions made up memorable showings of their respective arts.

The organization of any show on a regional basis raises, of course, the question as to whether any identifiable regional style exists. A region is an area in which some unifying factor prevails, whether that factor be social, geological, geographical, or whatever. Planners today

are accustomed to define a region in topographical terms—as a river valley in which the river system serves as the binder and the ridge of the surrounding mountains as the boundary. In that respect the Pacific Northwest, which we have taken in the current exhibition to mean the states of Washington and Oregon, breaks down into a number of river-valley sub-regions, chief of which are two that geographers call (1) the Puget Sound-Cowlitz-Willamette River Trough and (2) the Columbia Basin Plateau. If style in art is determined by a combination of socio-psychological factors conditioned by the physical environment and conditioning in turn a certain will-to-form which the artist inevitably shares with his public, then the architecture of each of these two sub-regions should betray stylistic differences from that of the other. In the light of this question regarding a possible regional style, we decided to group the entries to the exhibition according to cities in which the architects live: Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and Eugene for the Puget Sound-Cowlitz-Willamette Trough; and Spokane for the Columbia Basin Plateau. Do the buildings of Spokane seem in any way to differ in style from those of the more western regional trough? Do they share any stylistic elements with those of the other sub-region, elements decisive enough to constitute some of the makings of a Pacific Northwest regional style?

One of the functions of an exhibition, together with the catalogue compiled to accompany it, is to raise such questions. Visitors to this Friends of the Museum feature, TWENTY NORTHWEST ARCHITECTS, are invited to examine the buildings represented with stylistic regional questions in mind. They are invited to formulate answers and to comment on the possibilities, submitting whatever they have written to any member of the museum staff with the idea that a summary of the findings might ultimately be published.

Indispensable to the arrival at any conclusive definition is, to be sure, a discriminating study of the architecture of the past as it developed both in the Pacific Northwest and in each of the sub-regions pointed to in our present grouping. Any such study will have to differentiate possible regional features from those of the various revival and modernistic styles which have swept over the region in a succession of waves from the Atlantic Seaboard and the Middle West during the course of the first hundred years of a national American history that would include the region. Any such study will further have to reckon

with published studies already made. Chief among the published references available at the library of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts of the University of Oregon are A GUIDE TO SEATTLE ARCHITECTURE: 1850-1953, written by Victor Steinbrueck and published by the Reinhold Publishing Corporation of New York for the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects in Seattle, 1953; "Architecture in Oregon, 1845-1895," an article written by Marion D. Ross and published in the OREGON HISTORICAL QUARTERLY for March, 1956 (Vol. LVII, No. 1), pp. 4-64; and A CENTURY OF ARCHITECTURE IN OREGON: 1859-1959, a souvenir booklet written by Marion Dean Ross and produced under the auspices of the Women's Architectural League of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for Oregon's Centennial Year celebration, 1959.

Grateful acknowledgment must be made by the museum staff, in conclusion, to all whose generous assistance has made possible both the exhibition and its catalogue: the Friends of the Museum of the University of Oregon's Museum of Art; the twenty architects themselves; the anonymous authorities consulted in the course of selecting them; Mrs. Frances Newsom, librarian at the School of Architecture and Allied Arts; and the members of the Architectural Students' Wives group who assisted at the opening reception.

Wallace S. Baldinger
Director

Catalogue

TWENTY NORTHWEST ARCHITECTS

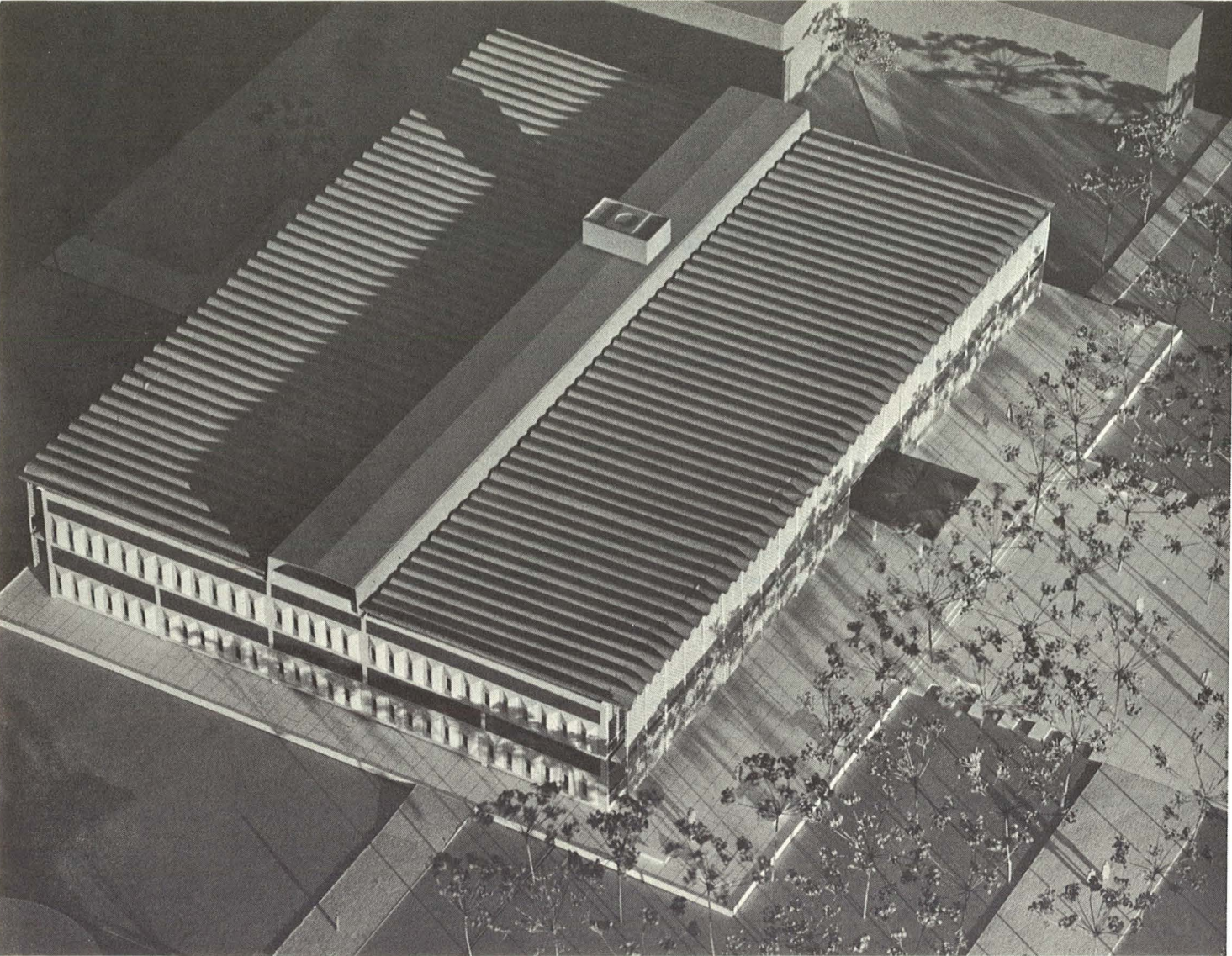
SEATTLE Fred Bassetti • Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates • John Moore Morse • Paul Thiry

TACOMA Liddle & Jones • Robert Billsbrough Price

PORTLAND Van Evera Bailey • Donald Blair • Lewis Crutcher • William L. Fletcher • Skidmore, Owings & Merrill • Stewart & Richardson • John Storrs • Warren Weber • Wolff & Zimmer • Saul Zaik

EUGENE Stafford, Morin & Longwood • Wilmsen, Endicott & Unthank

SPOKANE McClure & Adkison • Walker & McGough



SEATTLE ARCHITECTS

FRED BASSETTI & COMPANY

A member of the American Institute of Architects, Fred Bassetti received his Bachelor of Architecture degree at the University of Washington in 1942 and his Master of Architecture degree at Harvard in 1946, where he studied with Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer. After working with other firms, including that of Alvar Aalto, in 1947 he established the partnership of Bassetti & Morse. Since that time he has designed over 38 million dollars' worth of buildings in the Pacific Northwest, many of them winning state or national citations for excellence. He has lectured at Columbia University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Universities of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. He and his associates collaborate frequently with landscape architects, interior designers, sculptors, painters, and other artists.

Major Commissions

Main Entrance and U.N. Exhibit, Seattle World's Fair

Central Washington State College Library and Student Union Remodeling, Ellensburg, Washington

Western Washington State College Gymnasium, Book Store, Student Union Dormitories, etc., Bellingham, Washington

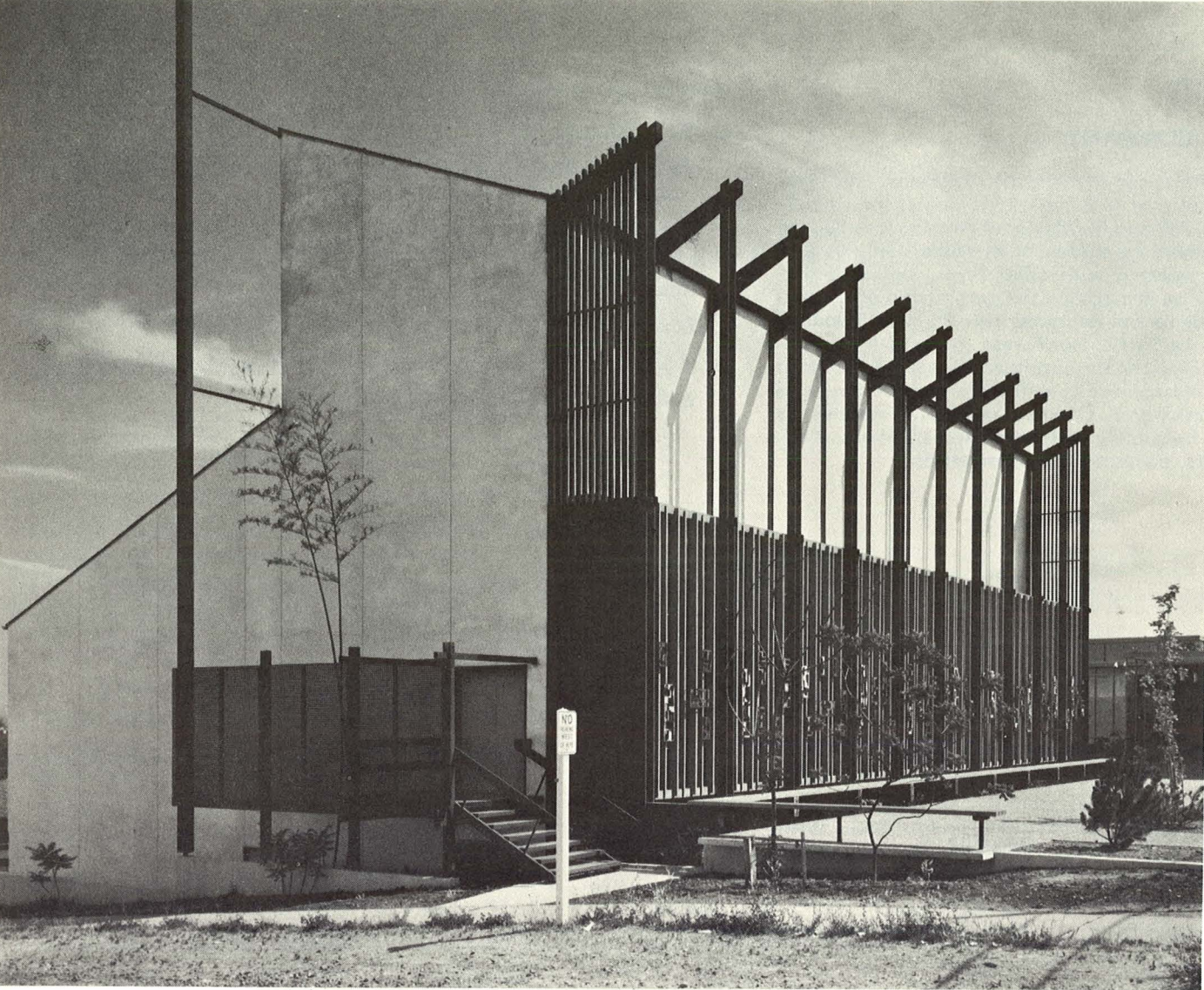
King County Airport Control Tower, Seattle

Benton County P.U.D. Bldg., Kennewick, Washington

U.S. Air Force and Navy Housing in Washington and Oregon

Bullitt Company Office Building, Seattle

**Opposite: Central Washington State College Library,
Ellensburg, Washington. Photo, the architect.**



SEATTLE ARCHITECTS

KIRK, WALLACE, McKINLEY & ASSOCIATES

Paul Hayden Kirk was born in 1914. He received his training at the University of Washington, B.Arch., 1937. He has been a licensed architect since 1939, and the senior partner in the present firm since 1960.

Don S. Wallace was born in 1915. He received his training at the University of Washington, B.Arch., 1952, and has been a licensed architect since 1953. He has been with the present firm since its formation in 1960.

David A. McKinley, Jr. was born in 1930. He received his training at the University of Washington, B.Arch., 1953, and has been a licensed architect since 1954. He is junior partner in the present firm.

The firm also includes Jerry R. Geyer, Associate, twelve draftsmen, and one interior designer.

Major Commissions

Blakeley Psychiatric Group Clinic, Seattle

City of Seattle City Center Complex Exhibition Hall, Ice Arena Facade, Parking Facility, and Playhouse

Group Health Cooperative at Puget Sound, Seattle

Living Research House for Weyerhaeuser Corporation, Seattle

Simpson Timber Company Building, Seattle

University of Washington Faculty Club, Business Administration Building Unit II, Residence Hall Unit III, Residence Hall Unit IV, and University Parking Analysis (joint venture), Seattle

University Unitarian Church, Seattle

Opposite: University Unitarian Church, 1959, Seattle, Washington.

Photo, Dearborn-Massar, New York.



SEATTLE ARCHITECTS

JOHN MOORE MORSE & ASSOCIATES

John Morse was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1911. He received his training at Harvard College and Harvard Graduate School of Design.

Morse worked with the Engineering Department of Boeing Company from 1943-45, and as a partner in the firm of Bassetti & Morse, Architects, from 1947 until 1961.

He was design instructor at the University of Washington School of Architecture, 1946-48. He was President of the Seattle Chapter, A.I.A., for the year 1960-61. He is a past member of the National A.I.A. Committee on School Buildings and the current Chairman of the National A.I.A. Committee on Theatre Architecture.

As a partner in the firm of Bassetti & Morse he received numerous state and national awards. He was jury member for the Southwestern Oregon A.I.A. Chapter Awards in 1962.

Major Commissions

"Century 21 Idea House" for Georgia-Pacific Corporation,
Seattle World's Fair

East Shore Unitarian Church, Bellevue, Washington

Central Washington State College Campus Planning, Ellensburg, Washington

Elementary, Junior High and High Schools, Mercer Island, Washington

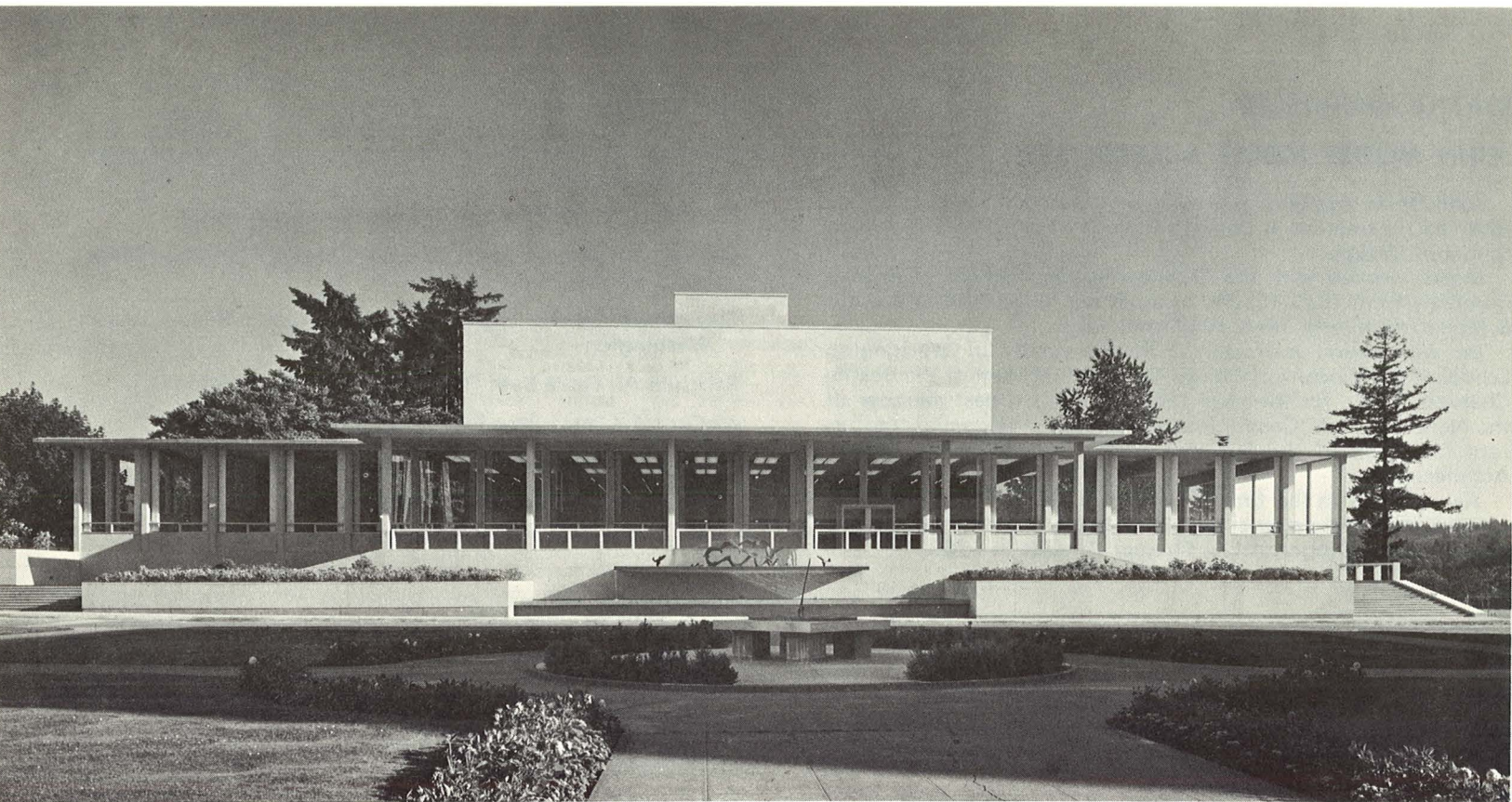
Fairchild Air Force Base Family Housing, Washington

McCord Air Force Base Family Housing, Washington

Washington State Penitentiary, Shelton, Washington

Many private residences in Washington

**Opposite: Multipurpose Building for Mercer Island High School,
Mercer Island, Washington, 1958. Photo, Art Hupy, Seattle.**



SEATTLE ARCHITECTS

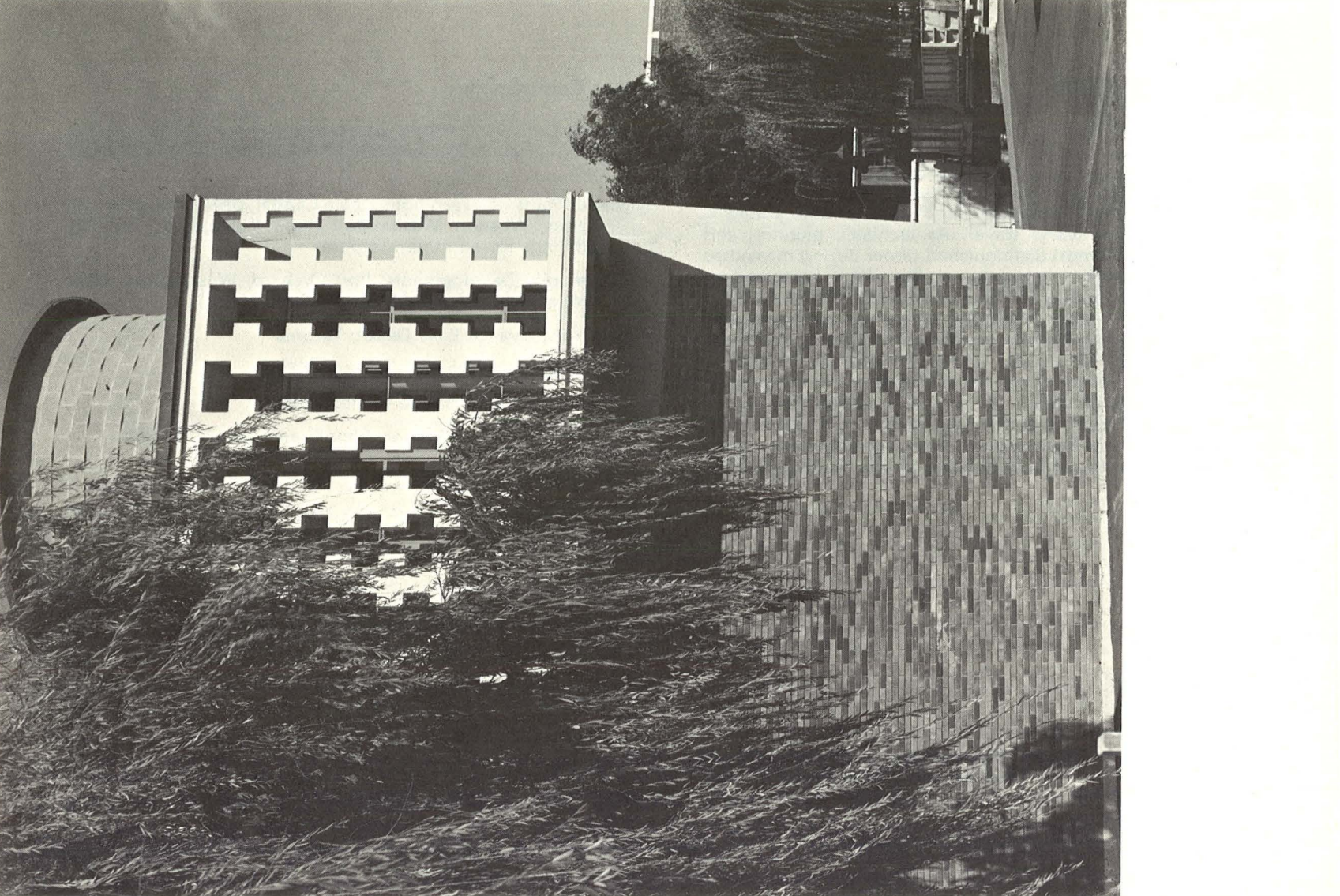
PAUL THIRY

Paul Albert Thiry was born at Nome, Alaska, in 1904. He received his training from the University of Washington and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Fontainebleau, France, and has added to it the experience of world travel. As architect, planner, and writer he has made a most distinguished career during the course of which numerous honors and awards have been bestowed on him. In 1962, for example, he has just received from the City of Seattle a Fine Arts Award recognizing his services as Chief Architect for the Seattle Worlds Fair, as member (1952-61) and chairman (1953-54) of the Seattle Planning Commission and as member (1954-57) of the Puget Sound Regional Planning Council. He is currently chairman of the A.I.A. Committee on the National Capital, President-appointed member of the Council for the Redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue, and member of the executive board of the Joint Committee on the National Capital.

Major Commissions

- Master Plan for "Century 21" Exposition and Seattle Center; also, Coliseum (Washington State Pavilion), Seattle World's Fair
- Master Plans for Washington State Capital, University of Washington, Western Washington State College, as well as buildings for all three campuses
- Community Developments, Port Orchard, Washington; Planning at Hanford, Washington (World War II)
- Plan for Advance Base Depot, Tacoma
- U.S. Embassy Residence, Santiago, Chile
- St. Demetrios Church and Center, Seattle
- Mercer Island Presbyterian Church and Center, Seattle

Opposite: Washington State Capital Library, Olympia, Washington, 1959. Photo, Hugh N. Stratford.



TACOMA ARCHITECTS

LIDDLE & JONES, A.I.A.

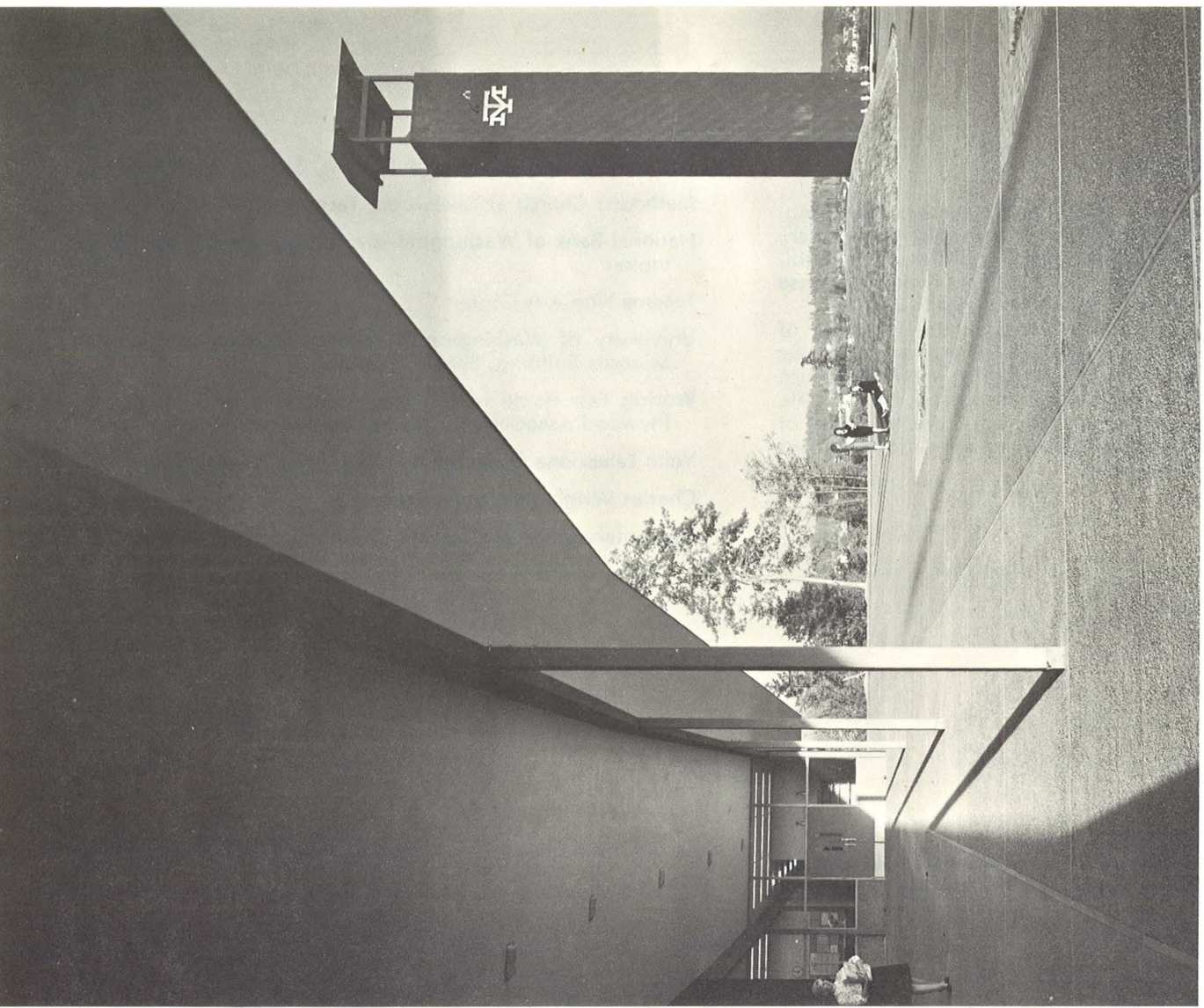
Alan Liddle received his training at the University of Washington, and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Switzerland. He was subsequently assistant professor of Architecture at the University of Washington. He received his license to practice architecture from the State of Washington in 1950.

Robert M. Jones received his training at the University of Washington, and gained experience in several large Pacific Northwest firms, including Paul Thiry in Seattle and Robert Price in Tacoma, the latter with whom he was associated, 1951-57. He received his license to practice architecture from the State of Washington in the same year as Liddle. Jones is Vice-President of the Tacoma Chapter of the A.I.A.

Major Commissions

- Bothell High and Junior High Schools, Bothell, Washington
- Methodist Church at Lakewood, Tacoma, Washington
- National Bank of Washington—Everett Branch, Everett, Washington
- Tacoma Fine Arts Center
- University of Washington Hydraulics Building and Marine Sciences Building, Seattle, Washington
- World's Fair Home of Living Light, Seattle (for Douglas Fir Plywood Association, Tacoma, Washington)
- Yelm Telephone Company Building, Yelm, Washington
- Charles Wright Academy, Tacoma
- Elementary and Handicapped Children's School, Tacoma

Opposite: University of Washington Hydraulics Building (detail), Seattle, Washington, 1961. Photo, Hugh N. Stratford, Mountlake Terrace, Wash.



TACOMA ARCHITECTS

ROBERT BILLSBROUGH PRICE

Robert Price received his training at the University of Puget Sound, the University of Washington, (B.Arch.) , and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.Arch.).

He has maintained a private practice since 1949, and has compiled an impressive record of professional honors. Design honor awards won by Price include an American Institute of Architects Award of Merit for residential commission, an Award of Merit from **House and Home** magazine, an Award of Excellence from **Architectural Record**, and two Design Citations from **Progressive Architecture's** Architectural Award of the Year. He has served on various juries for competitions in architectural design, including that for the City Hall in Eugene, Oregon, and that for one of the Oregon Chapter, A.I.A., "Architecture for the Year" Honor Awards.

Major Commissions

World of Commerce and Industry Building, and Forest Products Industry Display Building, Seattle World's Fair

Puyallup and West Puyallup Junior High School, Puyallup, Washington

Hunt Junior High School, Tacoma, Washington

Schwind Clinic, Tacoma

Silverdale Methodist Church, Silverdale, Washington

Aberdeen Senior High School, Aberdeen, Washington

Tacoma Fire Department Engine Co. No. 17, Tacoma

Sky Terrace Apartments, Tacoma

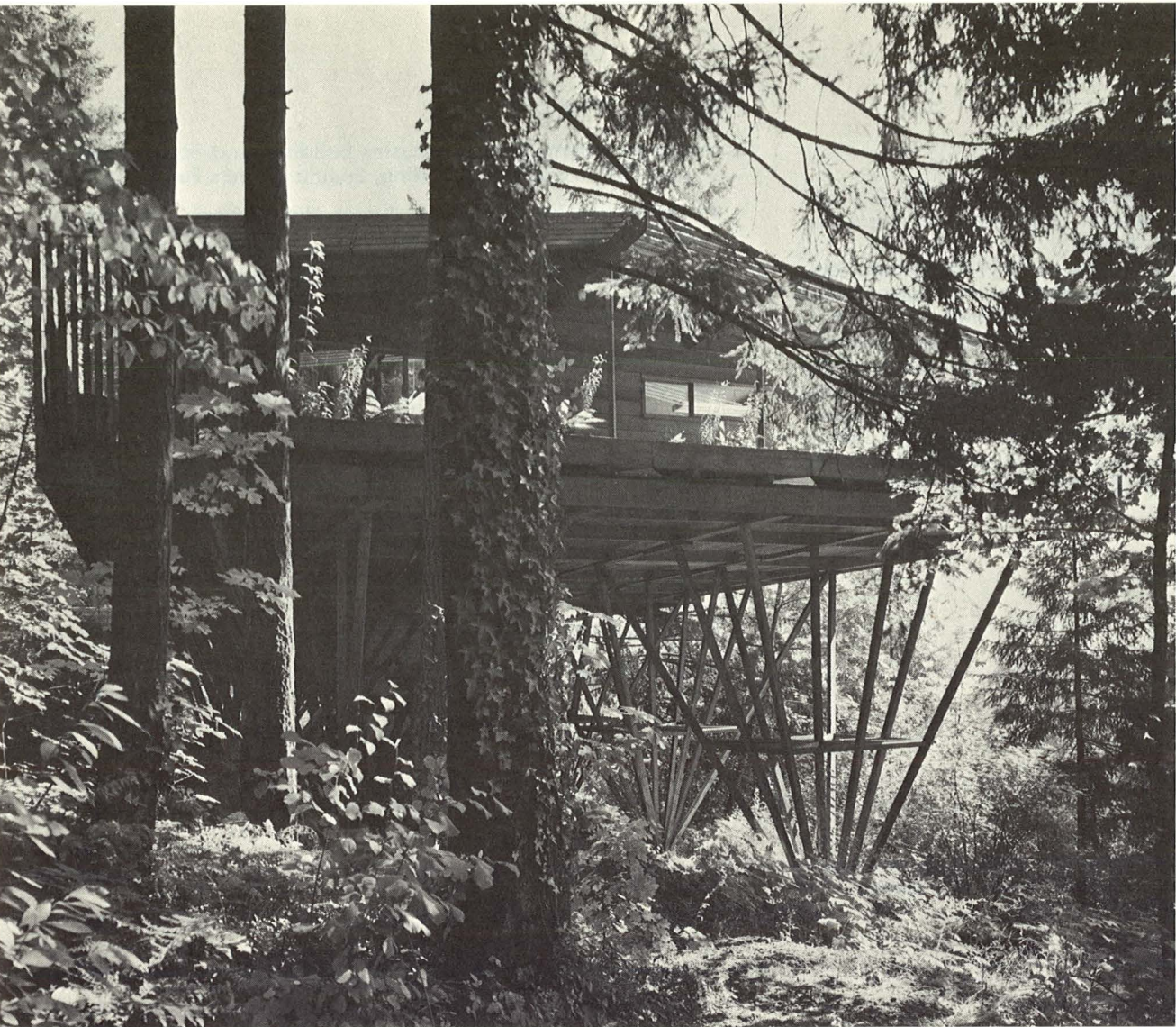
University of Washington Athletics Building, and Physical Education Intramural Building, Seattle

Western Washington Fair Association Administration Building, Puyallup

Grays Harbor Junior College, Aberdeen

Hope Lutheran Church, Tacoma

Opposite: Mount Tahoma Senior High School, Tacoma, Washington,
1962. Photo, Morley Baer, Berkeley, Calif.



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

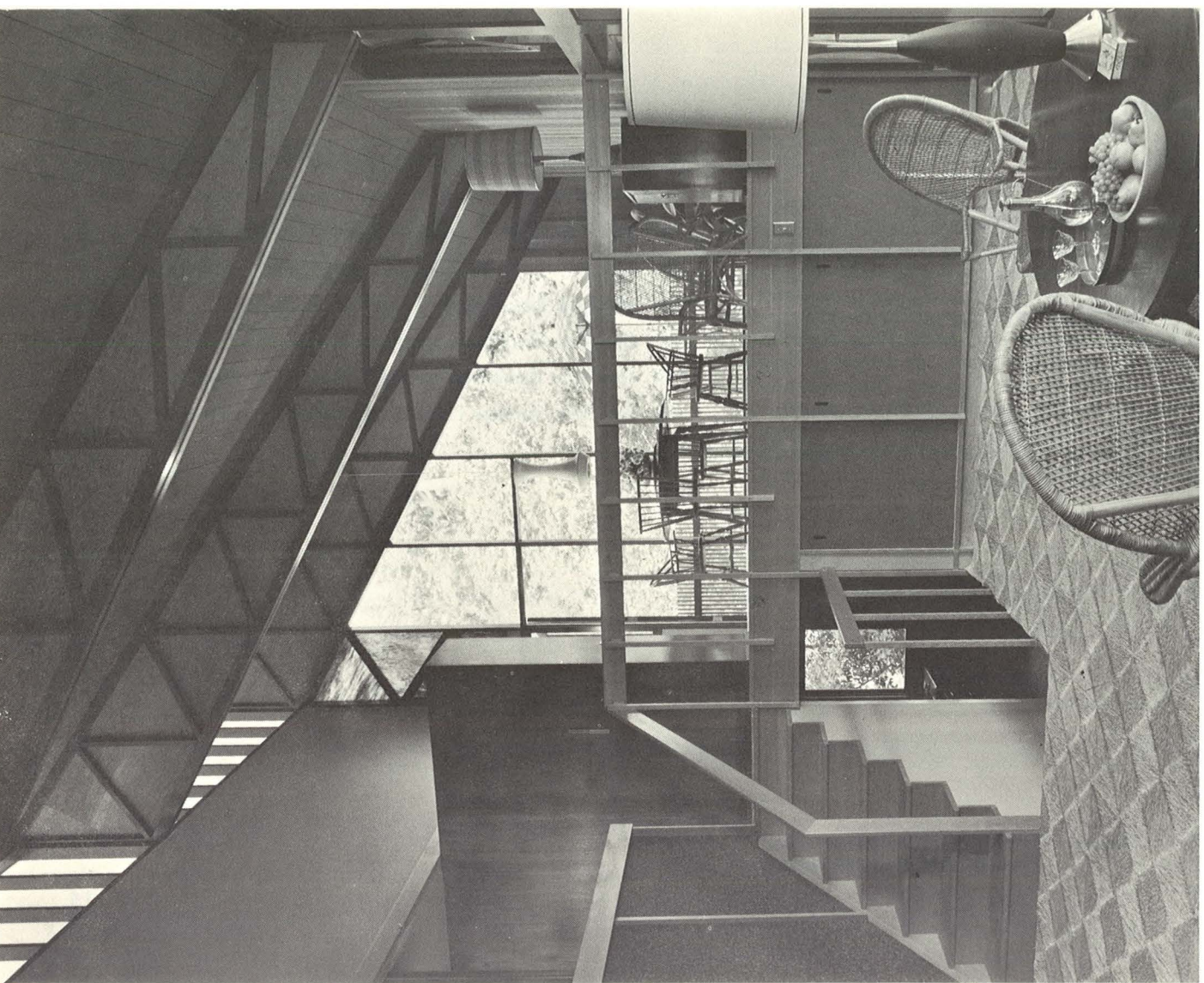
VAN EVERA BAILEY

Van Evera Bailey was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1903. Except for two brief periods of work in California, he has practiced his profession almost entirely in Oregon. Formally trained in University of Oregon extension courses, Bailey served his early apprenticeship under William Gray Purcell, a Portland architect who had in turn served his apprenticeship under Louis Sullivan. Although Bailey has done commercial and industrial designing, his chief distinction lies in residential work, in which he has achieved national recognition for his use of natural Oregon materials, his respect for the natural site, his experimental construction, and his inventive design. His design for the Dixon House, located on a steep slope in the Portland area, led to development of a new construction method in his own residence, featured in the present show.

Major Commissions

Citizen's Bank of Lake Oswego, Lake Oswego, Oregon
Omark Industries, Inc., Building, Portland, Oregon
Mr. and Mrs. Clark B. Graham Residence, Portland
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Radditz, Jr., Residence, Portland
Mr. and Mrs. David Eyre Residence, Portland
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald V. Shaw Residence, Portland
Mr. and Mrs. Steadman B. Shaw Residence, Portland
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Dixon Residence, Portland

**Opposite: Van Evera Bailey Residence, Portland,
Oregon, 1960. Photo, the architect.**



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

DONALD BLAIR

Donald Blair was born at Yakima, Washington, in 1923. He has maintained residence in Portland since 1939. He received his training at the University of Oregon, B.Arch., 1950, and his early experience with such firms as Van Evera Bailey and John Storrs. He has maintained private practice since 1953, and was partner in the firm of Blair & Zaik, 1961-62.

Among the many Oregon Chapter A.I.A. awards Blair has received are the 1959 Honor Award for the Dussin Apartments, the 1960 Award of Merit for the Wedgwood "Home of Tomorrow," the 1960 Award of Merit for the Leer Apartments, the 1961 Award of Merit for the Ted Keller Residence, and First Place Award for **Western Building's** "Best House in the West." In 1961 the firm received the **Time-Life** Award of the National A.I.A. "Homes for Better Living" Competition, for the Iron House Apartments in Oswego, Oregon.

Opposite: Ted Keller Residence,
Oswego, Oregon, 1961.

Major Commissions

Robert Bissett Residence, Tigard, Oregon

Richard Bullock Residence, Oswego, Oregon

Richard Embick Residence, Salem, Oregon

Lloyd Griffith Residence, Salem

King Apartments, Milwaukie, Oregon

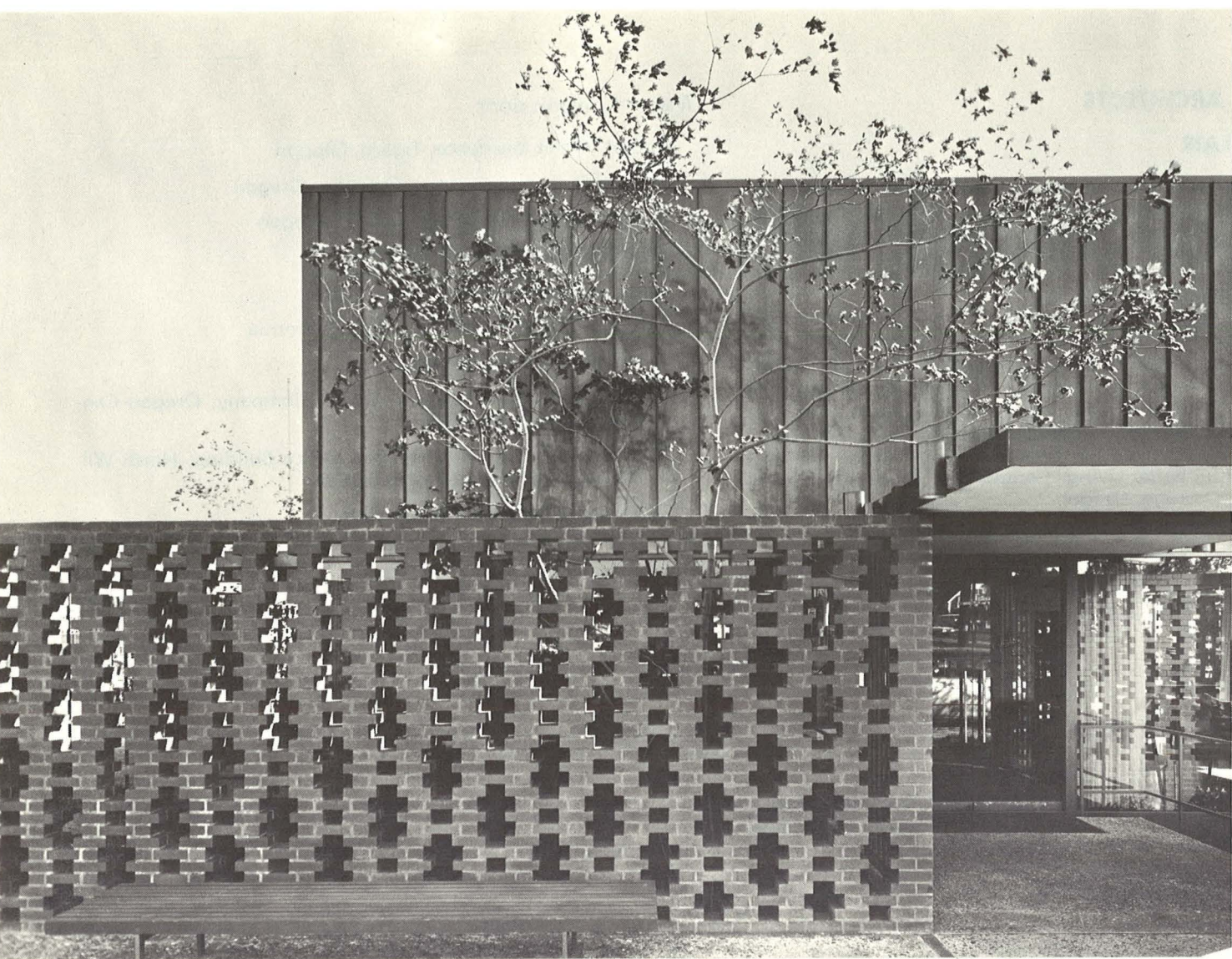
Norman D. Hoff Residence, Ojai, California

Custer Apartments, Portland

Pavilion of Portland General Electric Company, Oregon Centennial, Portland, 1959

Oregon State University Lab and Office Building, North Willamette Branch Experiment Station

Elm Tree Office Building, Oswego



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

LEWIS CRUTCHER

Lewis Crutcher received his formal training at the University of Washington, B.Arch., 1944, and at Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, California, M.F.A. in Architecture, 1949.

After two years of practice during the late 'forties in the Bay Area, Crutcher worked in Portland for Pietro Belluschi and Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. In 1955-56 he worked for Buchan, Laird & Buchan in Melbourne, Australia, and toured Europe on the return trip.

Crutcher has been visiting lecturer at Reed College and assistant professor of architecture at the University of Oregon.

In 1959 he opened his own office in Portland and has since that time become associated with Charles E. Johnson and Robert MacFarlane. In addition to his practice, he is actively engaged in urban planning in Portland.

Major Commissions

Henry L. Corbett, Jr. Residence, Metolius Valley, Oregon (1958)

Equitable Savings and Loan Association—Six Branch Buildings, Portland, Oregon, and elsewhere in state.

First National Bank—Gateway Branch, Portland

Sylvan Park Office Campus, Portland

Tektronix Employees Federal Credit Union Building, Portland

St. Helen's Hall, Portland

Opposite: Equitable Savings and Loan Association, Division Street Branch, Portland, Oregon, 1962. Photo, William H. Grand, Portland.



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

WILLIAM L. FLETCHER

William Fletcher was born at Portland, Oregon, in 1925. He is a graduate of the University of Oregon, B.S., 1950, B.Arch., 1952.

Fletcher began private practice in 1956, and is now registered as an architect in the states of Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

A great many Oregon Chapter A.I.A. awards have been won by him, including the Portland Home Builders Association competition for the 1955 Model Home, the Award of Merit for the Fletcher Residence in 1957, the 1959 Award of Merit for Sahrs Restaurant, the 1959 Award of Merit for the Hartford Office Building, the 1960 Award of Merit for the Wedgwood House, and the Architectural Award of Excellence in 1958.

Opposite: Robert S. Morton Residence, Portland, Oregon, 1962. Photo, Edmund Y. Lee, Portland.

Major Commissions

Burch Residence, Portland, Oregon

Roosevelt Mausoleum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1962)

Fletcher Residence, Portland (1957)

Northwest-Pacific Office Building, Medford, Oregon (1962)

College Manor Apartments, Monmouth, Oregon (1962)

Hartford Insurance Company Office Building, Portland (1959)

Morton Residence, Portland (1962)

Columbia View Apartments, Vancouver, Washington (1962)

Occidental Building, Portland

State Finance Office Building, Portland

Pettygrove Apartments, Portland

Motel, Ashland, Oregon

Sahrs Restaurant, Portland (1959)

Office Building, Multnomah, Oregon (1962)

Sunset Memorial Mausoleum, Coos Bay, Oregon

Urban Renewal Branch, U.S. National Bank, Portland (1962)



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL

The firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill is a partnership formed in 1936 to provide architectural and engineering services. The Portland office was established in 1951 as Belluschi, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, for the purpose of continuing in Portland the architectural practice founded fifty years before by A. E. Doyle (since 1955, as Skidmore, Owings & Merrill). The Portland office now has a staff of forty-eight, including twelve registered architects and three registered engineers. John O. Merrill, Jr. (1896-), partner in charge of the Portland office (assisted by David A. Pugh), was trained at the University of Wisconsin, the University of Minnesota, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.Arch., 1949. Pugh was trained at Yale University, B.Arch., 1947.

Opposite: Portland Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon (Oregon Chapter, A.I.A. First Honor Award, 1961). Main Entrance. Photo, Art Hupy, Seattle.

Major Commissions

Central Lutheran Church, Eugene, Oregon (Belluschi)

Hoyt Street Medical Clinic, Portland, Oregon. (1st Honor Award, 1957, Oregon Chapter, A.I.A.)

Tucker-Maxon Oral School, Portland. (Award of Merit, 1955, Am. Assn. of School Administrators, N.E.A.)

United States National Bank of Portland, Downtown Motor Bank Addition (1st Honor Award, 1956, Ore. Ch., A.I.A.)

West Shoshone Hospital, Kellogg, Idaho. (Award of Merit, 1958, Ore. Ch., A.I.A.)

Women's and Men's Dormitories, Biology Building, Chemistry Building, Reed College, Portland

Oregon Technical Institute, Klamath Falls, Oregon

Oregon Primate Research Center, Orenco

Hilton Hotel, Portland

Standard Plaza, Portland



SUB-REGIONS REPRESENTED

As explained in the Foreword, we are committed through the title of this exhibition to a regional concept and prompted by it to group the architects whose works are on display in accord with one or the other of the two sub-regions of the Pacific Northwest in which they respectively reside. We designed the accompanying map thus to show how the surrounding mountain ranges demarcate these two sub-regions and determine through their drainage systems the locations of the cities in their valleys. The cities marked on the map are in reality metropolitan clusters large enough to provide the patronage for an impressive number of architects.

We were tempted, in fact, to treat each such urban complex as a region in itself, a Seattle-Tacoma region, a Portland-Vancouver (Washington) region, a Eugene-Springfield region, and a Spokane-Pullman region. If we had done so we would have been in error. No city nor metropolitan area ever comes into being just by itself. It takes root in local soil at key points where systems of circulation meet, to which natural products can be brought for processing and from which the resulting goods can be distributed.

Convergence of traffic and intensification of activity inevitably evokes the metropolis. But the metropolis could not exist without its hinterland. It constitutes merely one of three elements essential to the natural river-valley region, the others being the

primeval and the rural the contributions from which keep the urban element functioning. And so it is that the architect of the city, whether or not he follows a conscious regional style, draws his building materials from the surrounding uplands and lowlands and adjusts his structural forms both to cope with and to exploit the local climate.

Opposite: Map of a Portion of the States of Washington and Oregon, Showing the Two Regions Represented in the Exhibition: the Puget Sound-Cowlitz River-Willamette River Trough; and the Columbia Basin Plateau.



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

STEWART & RICHARDSON

Born at Spokane, Washington, in 1895, Donald J. Stewart was trained at Washington State University. Born at Denver, Colorado, in 1909, K. E. Richardson was trained at the Portland Art Museum School and the University of Oregon Extension School. Both architects followed this training by travel and study abroad, and training at home in Portland under A. E. Doyle. Stewart worked as architectural draftsman for Van Pelt & Thompson in Athens, Greece, while Richardson worked in the same capacity and as Chief of Design for Pietro Belluschi. Richardson further worked on U.S. Army installations in Japan, 1951-52, where he was able to study Japanese methods of wood construction. The partnership, first formed in 1952, but succeeded in August, 1962, by the firm of Stewart, Richardson, Allen & McMath, is dedicated to the fullest possible realization of the Pacific Northwest heritage of design and construction in wood.

Opposite: Westminster Presbyterian Church, Eugene, Oregon, 1960. Photo, Tom Burns, Jr., Eugene (Award of Merit, Church Architectural Guild of America, 1962).

Major Commissions

Hudson's Bay High School, Vancouver, Washington

First Presbyterian Church, Vancouver
(Award of Merit, Ore. Ch., A.I.A., 1960)

First Methodist Church, Portland, Oregon

First Presbyterian Church, Newport, Oregon

Midland Branch Library, Portland

Hollywood Branch Library, Portland

General Extension Division Office Building, Oregon State
System of Higher Education, Portland

Community Presbyterian Church, Oakland, Oregon

Astoria High School, Astoria, Oregon

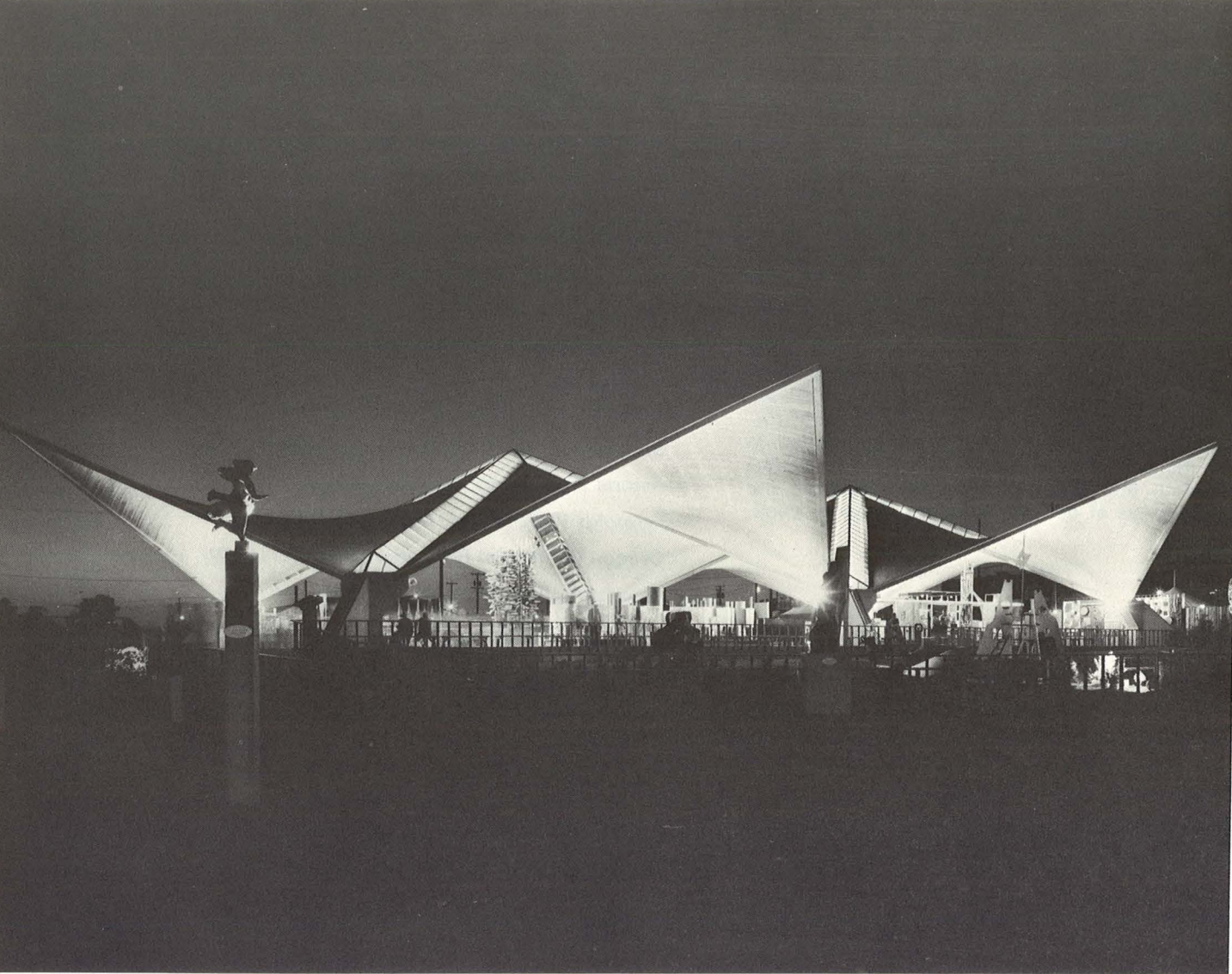
Reynolds High School, Troutdale, Oregon

Oregon Centennial Exposition, Portland (1959)

Woodstock Branch Library, Portland

Portland State College South Park Hall, Portland

Roseburg Branch Bank, U.S. National Bank of Portland, Rose-
burg, Oregon



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

JOHN STORRS

John Storrs was born in Connecticut in 1920. He received his training at Dartmouth College and Yale University. In 1949 he moved to Oregon, and has maintained a private practice there since 1950.

Storrs is the principal in his firm that includes a registered architect, a draftsman, an interior designer, and a secretary.

Although he concentrates on churches, business buildings, and recreational buildings, his firm has executed designs for over eighty private residences in Oregon and Washington.

Major Commissions

Tonkin Ford Agency, Portland, Oregon (1962)

Office Building, Portland Association of Insurance Agents, Portland (1962)

Rectory, Our Lady of Lourdes Parish, Vancouver, Washington (1962)

Portland Garden Club, Portland (A.I.A. Award, 1959)

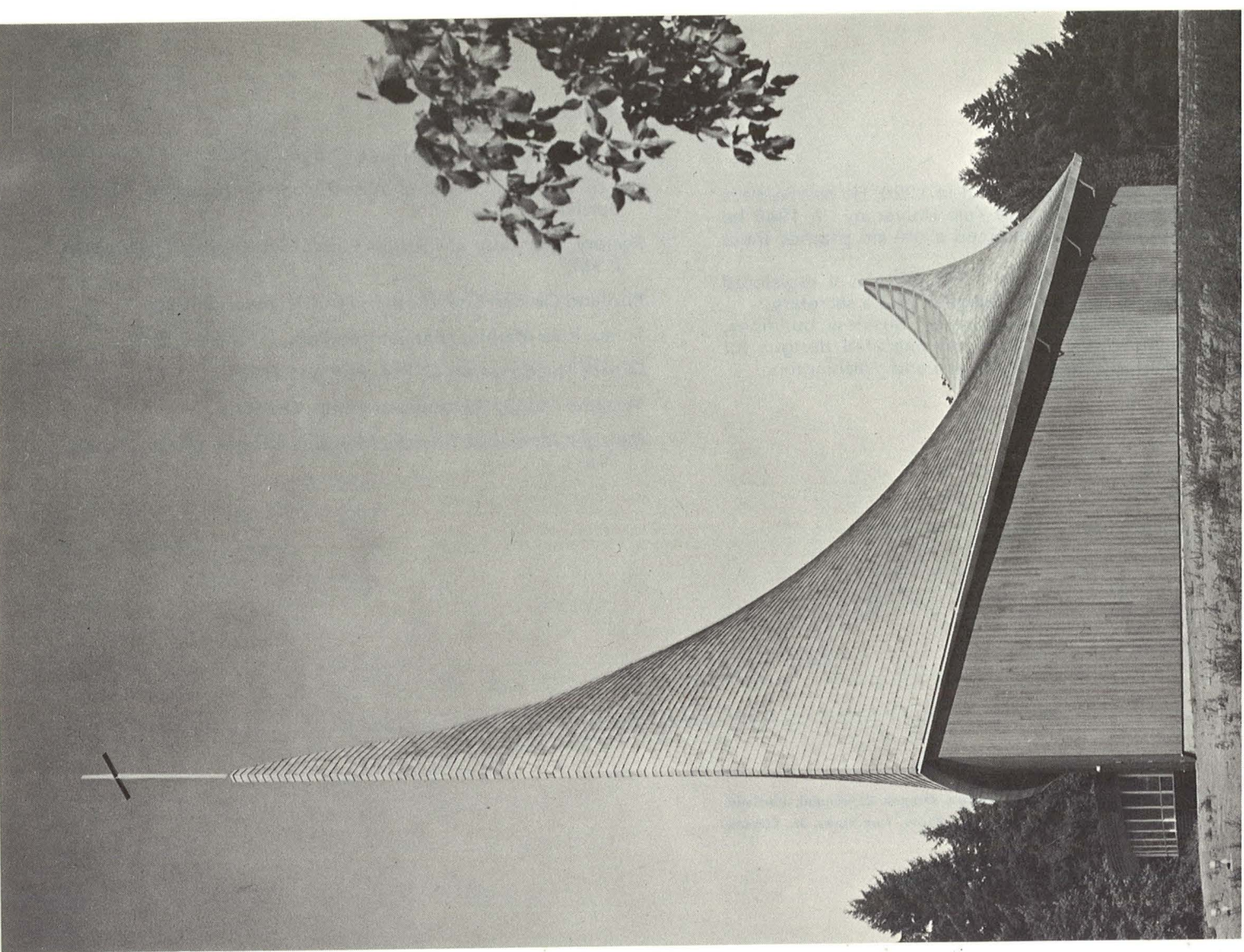
Totem Pole Marina, near Jantzen Park, Portland (1960)

Omark Headquarters Office, Portland (1961)

Mazama Lodge, Government Camp, Oregon

Metzger Methodist Church, Metzger, Oregon (A.I.A. Award, 1961)

Opposite: Forest Products Pavilion, Oregon Centennial, Portland, Oregon, 1959. Photo, Tom Burns, Jr., Eugene.



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

WARREN WEBER

Warren Weber received his architectural training at the University of Oregon, B.Arch., 1935.

Weber has earned recognition in the Northwest with his many and varied church designs. His Congregational Church at Oceanlake, Oregon, was awarded the Oregon Chapter A.I.A. Honor Award in 1957. His Cedar Hills Congregational Church was featured in the 1955 Christmas issue of **Life**, and has been exhibited by the U.S. State Department at the 1957 West Germany Fair, 1958 Brussels World Fair, and the 1958 U.S. Architecture Display at the Moscow Fair.

Major Commissions

Cedar Hills Congregational Church, Portland, Oregon
Raley Office Building, Pendleton, Oregon
Congregational Church, Oceanlake, Oregon
Oakhill Apartments, Roseburg, Oregon
Congregational Church, Cathlamet, Washington
First Congregational Church, Milwaukie, Oregon
Gilbert Heights Elementary School, Portland
Parkrose Heights Methodist Church, Portland
West Hills Elementary School, Pendleton, Oregon

Opposite: First Congregational Church, Vancouver, Washington, 1962.
Photo, Photo-Art Commercial Studios, Portland.



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

WOLFF & ZIMMER

Wolff & Zimmer is the successor to Wolff & Phillips, organized in 1942, by George M. Wolff and Truman E. Phillips. The original firm was formed to deal primarily with industrial building and throughout the war years designed and built west coast shipyards and large-scale housing projects for the Henry J. Kaiser Company and the U.S. Maritime Commission. Since that time the practice has expanded to include planning, schools, hospitals, university buildings and a variety of office and commercial work.

George M. Wolff has been in private practice since 1927. Norman C. Zimmer joined Wolff & Phillips in 1946, and became a partner in 1954. The partners prefer to be known as a firm rather than as individuals.

Major Commissions

- Bouwerij Heerenveen—Development Plan for Tektronix, Inc., Beaverton, Oregon, in The Netherlands
- First National Bank of Oregon Accounting Building, Portland, Oregon
- Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc.
- Kaiser Company Shipyard Facilities, Vancouver, Washington, and Portland, Oregon
- J. C. Penney Store, Vancouver
- Monticello Junior High School, Longview, Washington
- Northlake Elementary School, Longview
- Snowy Mountain Town Development Planning, New South Wales, Australia
- Tektronix, Inc., Buildings Planning, Beaverton, Oregon
- Planning, City of Vanport, Oregon
- Cal Young Junior High School, Eugene, Oregon
- Roosevelt Junior High School, Eugene

Opposite: Instrument Assembly Buildings, Tektronix, Inc., Beaverton, Oregon, 1962. Photo, Art Hupy, Seattle.



PORTLAND ARCHITECTS

SAUL ZAIK

Saul Zaik was born in 1926. He received his training at Lewis and Clark College and the University of Oregon, B.Arch., 1952. Zaik gained experience with the firms of Paul Bogen, Williams & Martin, Bruce Morrison, Boyd Jossey, Stewart & Richardson, and Belluschi, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. He has been in private practice since 1955, and in partnership with Donald Blair during 1961-62.

Among the many Oregon Chapter A.I.A. awards that Zaik has won are the 1960 Honor Award for the Ray Residence, the 1959 Honor Award for the Dussin Apartments (with Donald Blair), the 1960 Honor and Merit Awards for the Iron House Apartments (with Donald Blair), and the 1956 Merit Award for the Feldman Residence. The Zaik residence received the 1961 Award of Excellence. In the same year the firm of Blair and Zaik received the **Time-Life** Award, "Homes for Better Living" Competition, National A.I.A., for the Iron House Apartments, Oswego, Oregon

Major Commissions

Barlogi Residence, Portland, Oregon

Druck Residence, Portland

Bigley Residence, Portland

Jarvis Residence, Portland

Riback Residence, Portland

King Plaza Apartments, Milwaukie, Oregon (with Donald Blair)

Oregon State University—Lab and Office Building for North Willamette Branch Experiment Station (with Donald Blair)

The Green Village Apartments, Portland

Carson Residence, Portland

Opposite: Saul Zaik Residence, Portland, Oregon,
1961. Photo, the architect.



EUGENE ARCHITECTS

STAFFORD, MORIN & LONGWOOD

John E. Stafford (1916-) was the senior partner in the firm from its formation with Morin in 1957 and with Longwood in 1961 until he left in August, 1962, for extensive travel and study. All three of the partners received the greater part of their training in the School of Architecture and Allied Arts of the University of Oregon: Stafford, 1934-40; Morin, 1941-42, 1946-48; Longwood, 1946-50. Stafford has himself served on the faculty of this school. Kenneth L. Morin (1923-) has served as President of the S.W. Oregon Chapter, A.I.A., and James Longwood (1921-) is currently a member of the Board of Governors of the Friends of the Museum at the University of Oregon. The firm has won national recognition for its work, such as receipt of the National Merit Award of the Church Architectural Guild of America, 1959, for the Episcopal Chapel in Eugene, 1958.

Major Commissions

- Master Plan and Buildings, Lane County Fairgrounds, Eugene, Oregon (1955-61)
- Master Plan and First Unit, Chapel of the Transfiguration, St. Thomas Episcopal Mission, Eugene (1958)
- First National Bank of Roseburg, Oregon (1959)
- Lane County Pioneer Museum, Eugene (1960)
- Lane County Office Building, Florence, Oregon (1960)
- Oakridge City Hall, Oakridge, Oregon (1961)
- United States National Bank, Cottage Grove, Oregon (1961)
- Chapel for Peace, Presbyterian Church, Eugene (1961) (Merit Award, S.W. Oregon Chapter, A.I.A. (1962)
- Dean Pape' Residence, Eugene, Oregon (1962)
- Yoncalla Memorial Building (City Hall and Library), Yoncalla, Oregon (1962)
- Roseburg Country Club, Roseburg (1962)

Opposite: Eugene City Hall, Eugene, Oregon, 1962. Winning Design, Statewide Competition, 1961. Photo: the architects.



EUGENE ARCHITECTS

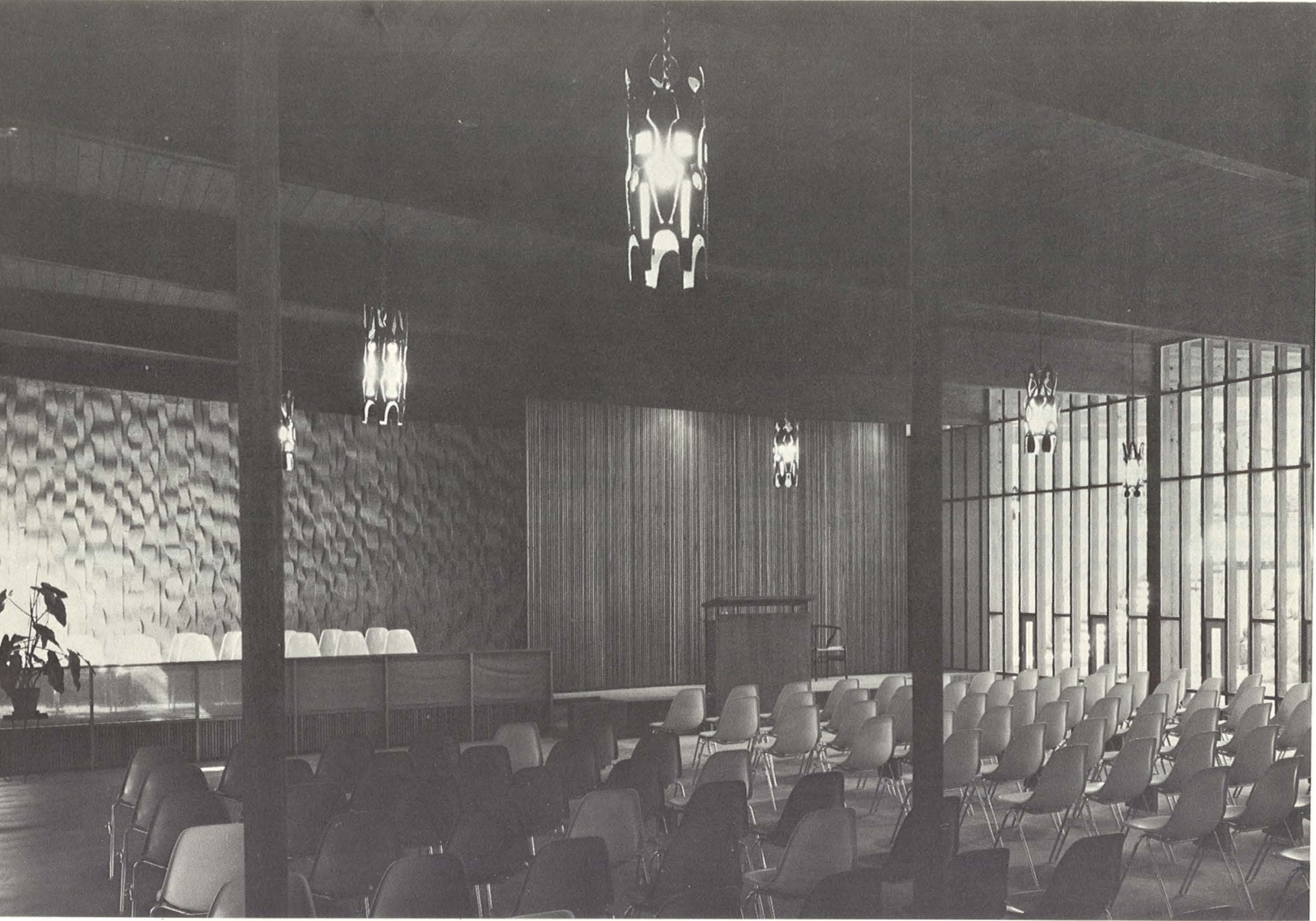
WILMSEN, ENDICOTT & UNTHANK

The office of Robert Wilmsen in Eugene, 1946-48, was succeeded by the firm of Wilmsen & Endicott, 1948-60, and the firm of Wilmsen, Endicott & Unthank, 1960-present. Robert Wilmsen (1918-) was born in McIntosh, South Dakota, Charles W. Endicott (1913-) in Coquille, Oregon, and De Norval Unthank, Jr., (1929-) in Kansas City, Missouri. All three of the partners were trained in the School of Architecture and Allied Arts of the University of Oregon: Wilmsen, B.Arch., 1941; Endicott, B.Arch., 1939; Unthank, B.Arch., 1952. Wilmsen was President of the S.W. Oregon Chapter, A.I.A., 1952, and Director, 1953; he holds membership by appointment on the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners, 1959-64, and is currently its President, 1962-63. Endicott was Secretary-Treasurer, 1952, and Director, 1959-61, of the A.I.A. S.W. Oregon Chapter; he was on the faculty of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts, 1946-47. Unthank was Treasurer, 1961, and Vice-President, 1962, of the A.I.A. S.W. Oregon Chapter; he served as a partner in the firm of Chambers & Unthank, 1952-55; in 1957 he won first prize in the Oregon Unit Masonry Home Design Competition.

Opposite: Lane County Courthouse and Square, Eugene, Oregon,
1957-59. Photo: Tom Burns, Jr., Eugene.

Major Commissions

- Willamette High School, Eugene, Oregon (1949)
- Lane Electric Cooperative Headquarters, Eugene (1954)
- Frances Willard School, Eugene (1955)
- First Congregational Church, Eugene (1956)
- Hamlin Junior High School, Eugene (1957)
- Standard Insurance Building, Eugene (1958)
- Oregon Fairview Home, Salem, Oregon (15 Projects, 1947-62)
- Lane County Courthouse and Square, Eugene (1957-59). 1st Honor Award, S.W. Oregon Chapter, A.I.A., 1960
- Master Plan, Oregon State Capitol Mall, Salem, Oregon (1958)
- River Road Branch, U.S. National Bank, Eugene (1958). Award of Merit, S.W. Oregon Chapter, A.I.A., 1960
- Eugene Branch, U.S. National Bank, Eugene (1960)
- Standard Insurance Building, Medford, Oregon (1960). Award of Merit, S.W. Oregon Chapter A.I.A., 1961



SPOKANE ARCHITECTS

McCLURE & ADKISON

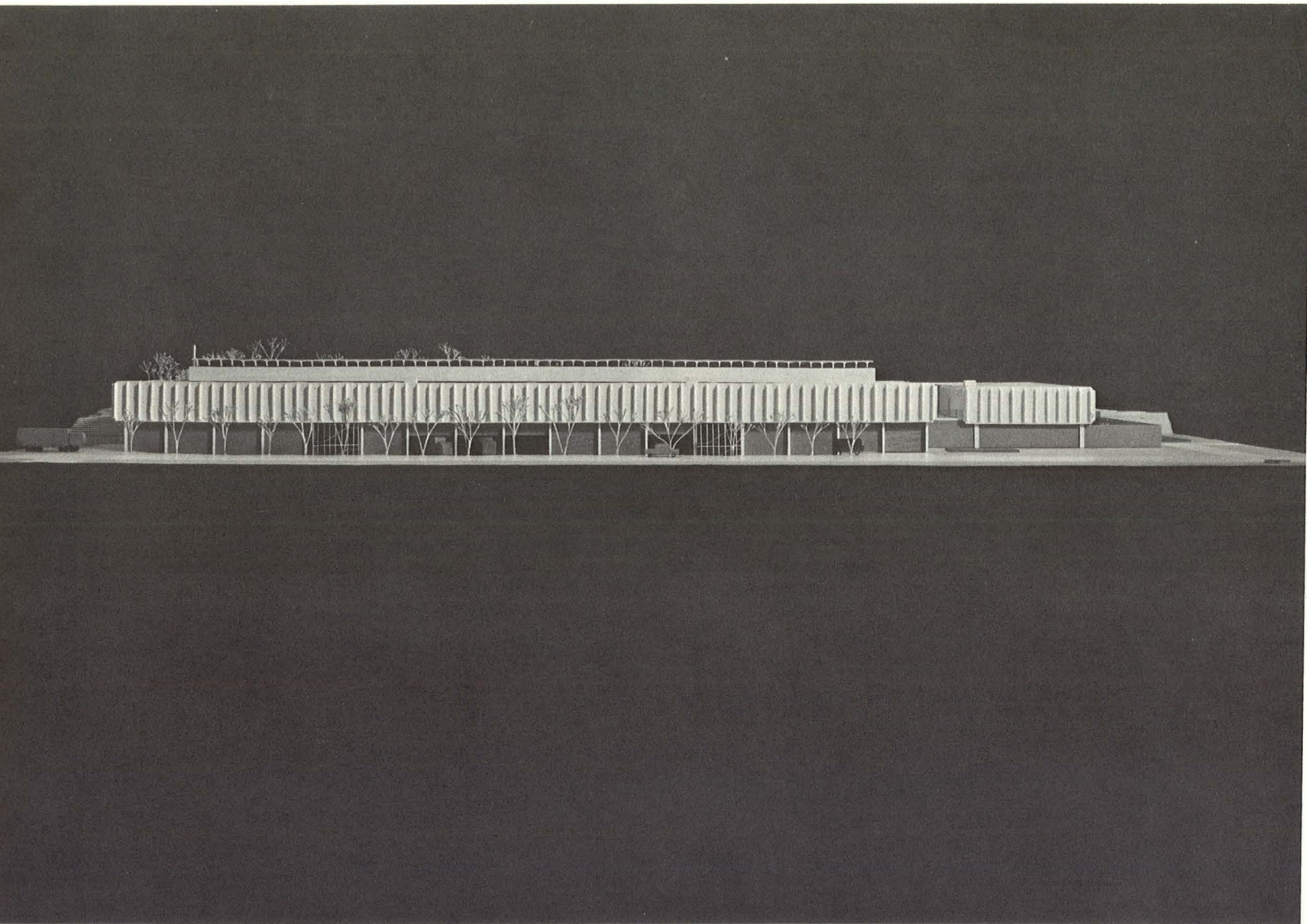
Royal A. McClure received his training at the University of Washington, B.Arch., and Harvard University, M.Arch. He was the recipient of a Travel Fellowship to Europe and the United States. He has taught at the University of Idaho, where he was Acting Head of the Department of Architecture. He is a Board Member of the A.I.A. and on the Planning Association of Washington, Charter Member.

Thomas R. Adkison received his training at the University of Washington, B.Arch. He is Past President of the Spokane Chapter, A.I.A., Charter Member of the Planning Association of Washington, the Northwest District Representative of the A.I.A. Urban Development Committee, and Spokane Chapter Representative of the A.I.A. Health and Hospital Committee.

Major Commissions

Byrne-Ferris Machinery Company, Spokane, Washington
Studio (7-unit bachelor) Apartments, Spokane
Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Spokane
Joel, Inc. (gifts and home furnishings), Spokane
Ernest M. Ingram Residence, Aberdeen, Washington
Lincoln Jr. High School, Pullman, Washington
Jefferson Elementary School, Pullman
Kamiak Apartments, Washington State University, Pullman
A Rural Library, Spokane County, Washington
Newport Community Hospital, Newport, Washington
Stephan Dental Clinic, Spokane
Unitarian Church of Spokane
Meenach Residence, Spokane
Coeur d'Alene Lake Shelters, Spokane
Joel E. Ferris High School, Spokane
Coeur d'Alene Doctors Office Building, Spokane

**Opposite: Unitarian Church, Spokane, Washington,
1961. Interior. Photo, the architect.**



SPOKANE ARCHITECTS

WALKER & MCGOUGH

Bruce M. Walker received his training at the University of Washington, B.Arch., 1947, and Harvard University, M.Arch., 1951. Among the many awards he has won are the Spokane Chapter A.I.A. First Honor Award in 1959 for the Joel Ferris residence and the Award of Merit for his World of Commerce and Industry Building at the Century 21 Exposition.

John W. McGough received his training at the University of Idaho, B.A. in Architecture, 1950. He is President of the Spokane Chapter, A.I.A., Member of the Board of Washington State Council of Architects, and Member of the Spokane Municipal League.

Designs by this firm have been published in such magazines as ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, SUNSET, ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE, and TIME.

Major Commissions

World of Commerce and Industry Building, Seattle World's Fair (1962)

Site Planning, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Crescent Auto Centre—Northtown, Spokane, Washington (1952)

Kimark Apartments, Spokane (1957)

Klothes Kloset—Northtown, Spokane (1962)

Merchant Housing, L. C. Campbell Builder, Spokane (1958)

Rusan's New Store—Northtown, Spokane (1962)

Pierones Store, Spokane (1959)

Rusan's New Store—Shadle, Spokane (1962)

Office Building, Cozza Construction Co., Spokane

U.S. Forest Service Genetics Center, Moscow, Idaho (with T. J. Prichard, Architect of Moscow, Idaho)

Prescott Elementary School, Prescott, Washington

Married Student Housing Project, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington (1958)

Gamma Phi Beta Sorority Houses, Pullman, Washington, and Moscow, Idaho (1958)

Holy Spirit Episcopal Church, Spokane (1960)

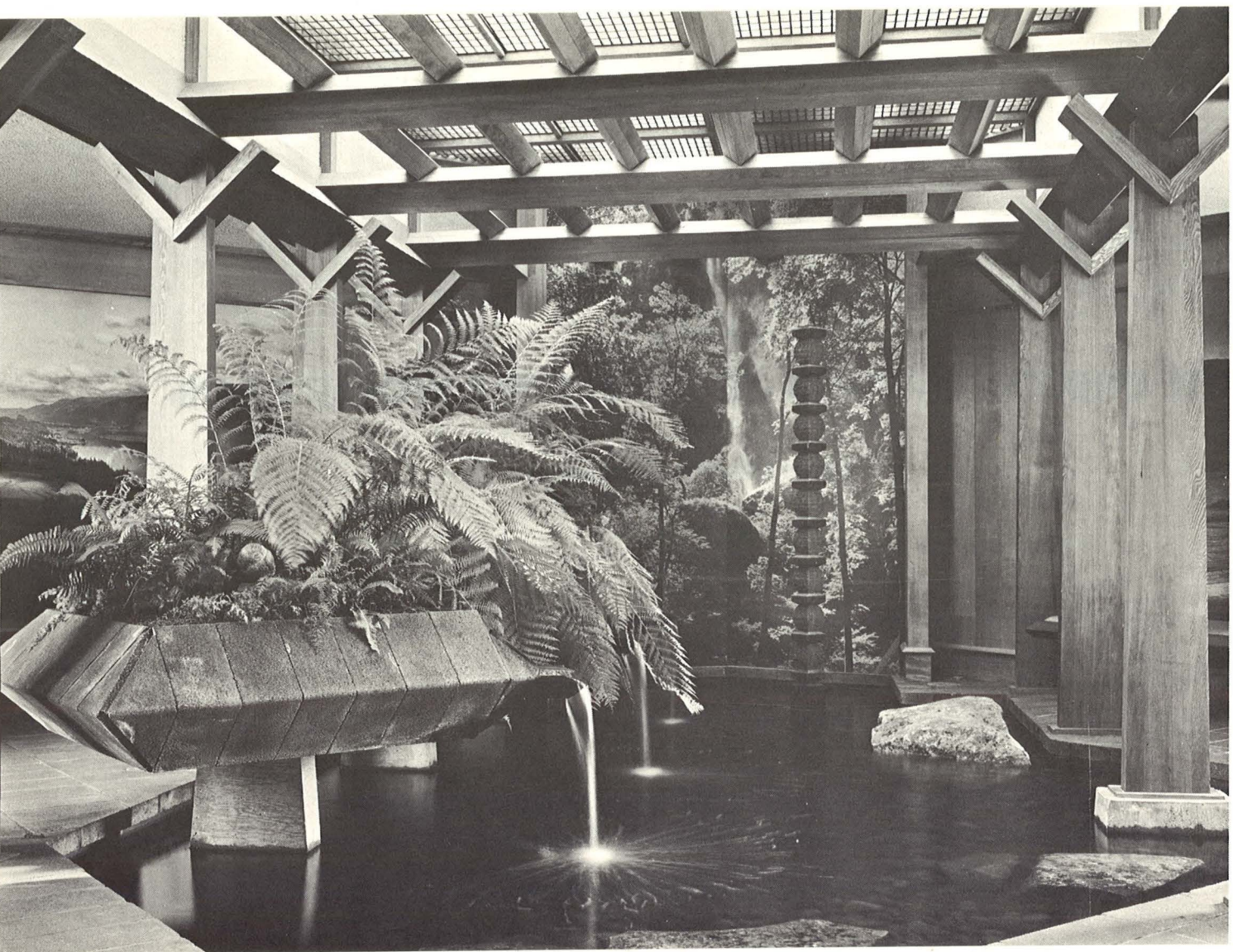
**Opposite: University of Washington Plant Services Building,
Seattle, Washington, 1962. Photo, the architects.**

Catalogue

THE OREGON PAVILION AT THE SEATTLE WORLD'S FAIR

1962

Robert Bosworth, Designer



MEDFORD DESIGNER

ROBERT BOSWORTH (1933-)

Born in Klamath Falls, Oregon, Robert Bosworth attended public schools in Klamath Falls and Medford and graduated from the Medford Senior High School in 1951 with a Scholarship for the California School of Arts and Crafts. Instead of accepting this scholarship, he went to the University of Oregon to major in painting at the School of Architecture and Allied Arts, 1951-52. The following fall he changed to a major in architecture at the same institution, and graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1956 as the "Outstanding Graduate in Architecture" of his class. After serving an apprenticeship with Miller & Morton (later, J. D. Morton) of Eugene, Bosworth became an Associ-

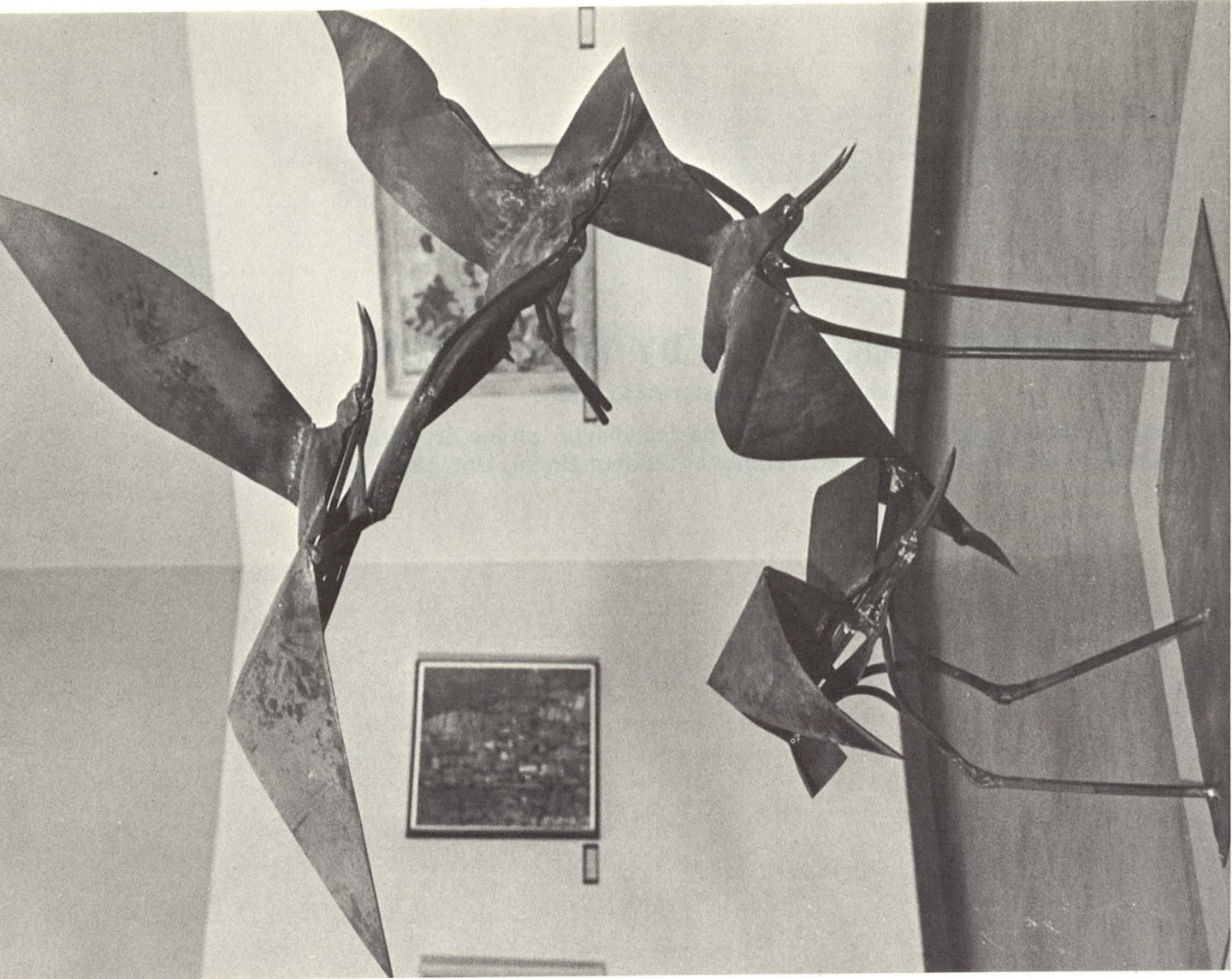
ate with the firm of Charles Warren Callister & Associates of the San Francisco Bay Region, 1957-59. In 1959 he left this firm to enter independent practice in Medford as architectural, landscape, furniture, and interior designer, and as painter. This work as designer has been restricted largely to the residential field. As a painter Bosworth has received recognition through a whole series of one-man exhibitions, at the Rogue Gallery in Medford (for which he was one of the founders and first directors), at Bush House in Salem, Oregon, at the Architects' Guild Gallery in Tiburon, California, at the Maric Mogensen Gallery in Santa Barbara, California, and at the Museum of Art of the University of Oregon (August 8-September 9, 1961). His most important achievement in architectural design to date has been the Seattle World's Fair pavilion featured in the present special exhibition.

Opposite: The Oregon Pavilion, "Century 21" Exposition, Seattle, Washington, 1962. Interior. Photo, Don Normark, Seattle.

RECENT SCULPTURES BY TOM HARDY

Architectural Sculptor-Associate

One-man Exhibition Held Concurrently With the Installation of the Sculptor's Fountain
in the Court of the New Addition, Erb Memorial Student Union, University of Oregon



PORTLAND SCULPTOR-ASSOCIATE

TOM HARDY (1921-)

Born in Redmond, Oregon, Tom Hardy lived part of his boyhood on a sheep ranch in central Oregon before attending Oregon State University in Corvallis for two years and finishing his undergraduate education at the University of Oregon in Eugene (B.S., 1942). The year of his graduation the Oregon Ceramic Studio in Portland (which has just finished showing the same exhibition which we are now featuring in this catalogue) held the first Tom Hardy one-man show ever offered. After three years in the army Hardy returned to the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon to continue his training in sculpture (M.F.A., 1952). Subsequently active as teacher as well as sculptor, he has been employed by the Oregon General Extension Division, 1953-56, the California School of Fine

Arts in San Francisco, and the University of California at Berkeley, 1956-58, Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University in New Orleans, 1958-59, and Reed College in Portland, 1959-61.

Tom Hardy is well known for his constructivist work in metal sculpture, which has been exhibited individually at many museums around the world and in one-man shows twice already in our own museum (February 5-March 23, 1958, and November 3-22, 1959), many times at the Kraushaar Galleries in New York, and at least once each at the Portland Art Museum, the Seattle Art Museum, the Oakland Art Museum, the University of California at both Berkeley and Los Angeles, Stanford University Art Museum, the Ogunquit (Me.) Museum of Art, and numerous other institutions.

Opposite: "Shore Birds Landing," Museum of Art, University of Oregon, Eugene, 1960. Welded Sheet Bronze. H., 56 ins. Presented by Delta Delta Delta, 1960. Photo, B. L. Freemesser, Eugene.

SCULPTURES BY TOM HARDY

1. Ducks, welded bronze, 1962. Model for a Portion of The Duck Fountain, Court, New Addition, Erb Student Union, University of Oregon, Eugene. Lent by Mr. and Mrs. David Pugh, Portland
2. Ducks Swimming, welded bronze, 1962, Model for a Portion of The Duck Fountain, Court, New Addition, Erb Student Union, University of Oregon, Eugene
3. Pegasus, welded steel (salvaged from Old Jail, Pensacola, Florida), 1957. Loan to Museum of Art, University of Oregon, from Mrs. William A. Haseltine, 1962
4. Shorebirds Landing, welded sheet bronze, 1960. Museum of Art, University of Oregon, Eugene. Presented by Delta Delta Delta, 1960, in Commemoration of Fiftieth Anniversary on University of Oregon Campus.
5. Birds, steel, 1960. Model for Portion, Flock of Birds in Flight, Lloyd Center, Portland, 1960
6. Plunging Birds, steel with gold leaf, 1960. Model for a Portion, Flock of Birds in Flight, Lloyd Center, Portland, 1960
7. The Oregon Country, bronze, 1961. Model for 8 Panels, Each 8 ft. High, 18 ft. Long, Classroom Building-South, Portland State College, Portland, welded bronze, 1961
8. Tide Pool and Children, welded bronze, 1962. Model for Fountain, Seattle Center
9. Goats and Logs, steel, 1962
10. Deer-foot Vanilla Leaf and Rock, bronze, 1962
11. Dandelion No. 2, brass and gold, 1962

12. Edge of the Forest, brass and gold, 1962
13. Wokus and Associates, brass, 1962
14. Mallow, bronze and gold, 1962
15. Small Bracket Fungus, copper, 1962
16. Tree, bronze and gold, 1962
17. Shorebirds, bronze, 1962. Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray, Portland
18. Osprey and Nest, bronze, 1962
19. Horse, steel and brass, 1953
20. Twelve Mares, steel, 1957
21. Reindeer, steel, 1957
22. Stump and Bracket Fungus, bronze, 1961
23. Nests, brass, 1962
24. Lupine, copper, brass and bronze, 1962
25. Grasses and Birds, brass and bronze, 1962
26. Trilliums, copper, brass, bronze and gold, 1962

OTHER PROJECTS RELATED DRAWINGS

Unless otherwise noted, all works shown are through the courtesy of the Kraushaar Galleries, 1055 Madison Avenue, New York City.

