

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Third Floor
808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3337*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **JOEL E. FERRIS, II HOUSE**
And/Or Common Name

2. Location

Street & Number 431 E 16th Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99203
Parcel Number 35292.0122

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

4. Owner of Property

Name Mary Jean Ferris (estate)
Street & Number 431 E 16th Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99203
Telephone Number/E-mail 509-703-4350 / info@spokanemidcentury.com

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
Street Number 1116 West Broadway
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99260
County Spokane

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
Date Federal__ State__ County__ Local __
Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Condition

- excellent
 good
 fair
 deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check One

- unaltered
 altered

Check One

- original site
 moved & date _____

Narrative description of present and original physical appearance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Criteria--mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Spokane Register listing:

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory history.

Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Less than one acre (43,453 sq ft / 0.9975 acre)
Verbal Boundary Description	See Section 10 Continuation Sheet
Verbal Boundary Justification	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Samuel R. Ferris, Personal Representative
Organization	Estate of Mary Jean Ferris
Telephone Number/E-mail	info@ferris2.com
Street and Number	1301 Quarry Court #111
City, State, Zip Code	Point Richmond, CA 94801
Date	September 14, 2012

12. Additional Documentation

Map	City/County of Spokane Current Plat Map-Attached
Photographs and Slides	Submitted with nomination; also found online at: http://www.spokanemidcentury.com/phototour.html

13. Signature of Owner(s)

Samuel R. Farris

14. For Official Use Only:

Date nomination application filed: _____

Date of Landmarks Commission hearing: _____

Landmarks Commission decision: _____

Date of City Council/Board of County Commissioners' hearing: _____

City Council/Board of County Commissioners' decision: 9/24/12

I hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places based upon the action of either the City Council or the Board of County Commissioners as set forth above.

Kristen Griffin

July 20, 2012

Kristen Griffin
City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Date

Attest:

Lerin Zeffner
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Mark R. Pumb
Assistant City Attorney





CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION

SITE

The Joel E. Ferris, II House (Ferris House) is situated on the grounds of the 1906 estate built by Frank Hyde Graves, pioneer Spokane lawyer and Ferris' uncle. Frank Graves purchased fifty lots in the Rockwood Addition, being developed by his brother Jay P. Graves, and built his own estate on a secluded view site before selling off the other parcels. Because this large 43,453 sq ft (0.99 acre) site made up of portions of various lots was selected before the district was replatted, its abstract shape remains. The property today is accessed from the north side of East 16th Avenue, with the driveway sloping down from street level. This single acre of land has remained in the same family from 1905 to the present day.

Many mature trees and other landscape elements date to the original layout of the property. One section of the surrounding concrete wall was removed to allow driveway access to the new house, though other portions remain and now flank the entry drive.

The house was originally designed with a terrace outside the family room, a brick terrace outside the master bedroom, living room and dining room, and a play yard extending

from the terrace at the northwest corner of the house. These elements remain today, with a cantilevered deck also being added on the northeast corner, accessible via the master bedroom extension.

EXTERIOR

The Ferris House is a single story, flat roof dwelling, with an asymmetrical plan generally in the shape of a modified U. Originally the dwelling exhibited a T-shaped plan, with two terraces finishing off the entire footprint as a square. The main entry is found within a recess on the west side of the dwelling accessible via a breezeway from the original carport. The front door is set back seven feet from the exterior bedroom wall. At a right angle to the front door is a floor-to-ceiling opaque glass window that illuminates the stairway to the basement, which is just inside and immediately to the right of the front door.

A double carport and exterior storage space constructed of vertically oriented board painted white is connected to the house with an overhead trellis. The three posts on the north side of the carport as well as the three posts in the breezeway portion of the carport are structurally stabilized by black-painted metal tension bars that form a side-by-side double-X pattern. These bars are similar to what those on the Eames House in Pacific Palisades (1949). The three black posts supporting the carport roof between the two car stalls do not have tension bars.

From the entry area to the north end of the façade is 40-feet long and consists of exposed glue laminated wood post and beam construction painted black. The remaining wall surface is sand dash finished stucco, painted white. The front door is painted black in a high gloss Swedish finish from floor to ceiling. The door is flanked by 10-foot sidelights. A smaller, single window in the stucco portion of the facade for the powder room, is slightly north of the entry. Exaggerated eaves, seven feet deep, are found on a thirty-foot portion of the façade.

The bedroom wing at the southeast corner of the house, clad in brick, features a single window to the front bedroom near the southwest corner and a small window beneath allowing daylight into the basement. An eight-foot wall on the west end of the south elevation is clad in brick before it recesses three feet inward. The south facing brick surface has a single vertical window for the bedroom in that location. The recessed portion of the south elevation is 28 feet long and contains windows for a bedroom, a bathroom, the laundry room, and the master bathroom. Windows admitting light into the basement run the full 28-foot distance of the inset wall. Remaining portions of the wall are finished in sand dash stucco painted white. The recess is sheltered by eaves, which measure three feet deep. The remaining 32 feet of the south elevation, housing the master suite, is covered in brick.

The north elevation is 25 feet in length, with windows that look out onto the original play yard from the family room and kitchen. The area under the windowsill to the ground

surface is sand dash stucco painted white. The exposed black posts and beams continue along the north elevation. The north wall at the northeast corner is set back 10 feet, with the north wall then continuing another 23 feet. The western portion of that wall is brick and the eastern portion is stucco. A door from the kitchen faces east within the set back, with the remaining portion of that east-facing wall featuring a large window located above the sinks.

The east elevation faces the main garden. On the south side of this elevation is the master bedroom. This 21-foot wall is clad in brick, and features a sliding glass door that leads out from the bedroom to a cantilevered balcony constructed of wood, painted black. The north wall of the master suite is clad in brick for 13 feet from the northeast corner with the remaining 12 feet, which is covered by eaves, has windows to allow natural light into the master sitting room. The lower portions of the wall are finished in white painted sand dash stucco. The floor-to-ceiling window wall separating the living room from the covered outdoor entertaining area has a steel-framed sliding door with brass handle hardware. The covered patio, which leads out from the living room is 16 feet wide and 12 feet deep. The remaining 14 feet of the east elevation has a large dining room window with white stucco finish above and below. Significant vistas of the landscaped garden are seen from the dining room due the expansive windows.

INTERIOR

The first floor of the Ferris house is 2,641 square feet and the basement level (under the bedroom portion of the house) is 1,244 square feet for a total of 3,885 square feet. The first floor contains an entry hall, a formal living room, a formal dining room, an enclosed wet bar with storage, a kitchen/family room, three bedrooms, two and a half bathrooms, and a master suite sitting room. An enclosed stairway leads from the entry hall to the unfinished, poured-concrete basement. The entry hall opens onto the living room. The floor in the center portion of the house is polished, red acid, split brick, and the ceiling consists of one x three boards. The lines created by the floor and ceiling materials draw the eye toward the east facing living room window wall and landscaped yard achieving the indoor/outdoor space continuity intended by the original design.

A floor-to-ceiling bronze screen, by artist Harold Balazs, separates the entry hall from the living room. Gumwood is used on the south and north walls of the living room. These walls do not extend completely to the ceiling, which creates a sense of open space. The ceilings are 10 feet high in the activity portion of the house and 8 feet high in the bedroom portion.

The living room is illuminated by three large, square skylights in a row running on a north/south axis at the foyer side of the room. The large window wall on the east side of the room allows significant daylight into the living room. A sculptural white stucco fireplace and raised brick hearth are centered on the gumwood wall. The wall also contains asymmetrical built in shelving low on the wall on either side of the fireplace. A portion of the chimney encased in white stucco is visible between the top of the

gumwood wall and the ceiling. Three open shelves are built into the gumwood wall between the living room and dining room. In the dining room, a portion of the floor features carpet while all other flooring in the dining and wet bar is polished red brick. A rectangular skylight is centered over the table. An enclosed wet bar separates the dining room from the kitchen.

The kitchen/family room is a large open space 25 x 24 feet. The floor is linoleum and the cabinetry is custom made of gumwood. The space is filled with light due to windows running the full distance of the north wall as well as the east-facing portion above the sinks in the kitchen. A glass partition separates the open space near the ceiling between the kitchen and the living room allowing light to pass through. The kitchen is a long open area with large amounts of surface for food preparation. The two original stacked Thermador ovens and range are in excellent condition and still being used today. There is a pass-through from the kitchen to the family room, which affords easy interaction from all areas of this large room; a part of the family-friendly original design.

A powder room is located between the family room and entry hall. It has a red brick floor and all original porcelain Crane fixtures, medicine cabinet and wall light. A louver-covered window allows in light from the façade (west) wall. A large closet is located opposite the powder room door, between the entry hall and family room.

The south portion of the house is accessed by three steps up on either side of the gumwood wall in the living room. The stairs nearest the foyer provide easy access to the two front bedrooms. A wall-mounted bookshelf is located in the portion of the bedroom hallway nearest the two bedroom doors, which are at right angles to one another. The back of the gumwood wall separating the living room from the south hallway contains closet space from one side to the other with the exception of the center portion, which encases the chimney. In the middle of the bedroom hallway is a bathroom and laundry room. These two rooms were created from a previous bedroom as part of a 1983 remodel.

The master suite is located at the east end of the hallway. The master suite currently contains a master bat, bedroom and den, part of which is an extension (1963 addition) from the original plan that contained only a modestly sized master bedroom. Along the south wall of the master suite is 25 linear feet of closet space. A portion of the north wall has windows facing the covered patio and yard. A large skylight also lets light into this space. The adjoining master bathroom is a spacious 125 square feet and created from joining what were originally two separate bathrooms. The master bathroom has two skylights as well as a south-facing window. There are many built in cabinets in the dressing portion of the space. A large soaking tub, toilet and bidet are in a separate area of the master bathroom. The master bedroom is secluded from the rest of the household activity due to its location at the far southeast corner of the house. The bedroom has its own balcony overlooking the main garden and lawns.

The unfinished basement is directly below the original bedroom portion of the house. The basement features windows running along 28 feet of the south wall near the ceiling, which allow daylight into the space. There is also a single, small window in the basement at the west elevation of the house. The basement contains a natural gas furnace and water heater. The basement has a sump pump with two motors and central air conditioning. There is a crawl space, which extends under the master bedroom.

ALTERATIONS

Though the house looks very much the same as it was originally built, there have been three remodels.

The first took place in 1961 at which time the family room and kitchen were expanded by pushing the north wall out to enclose and finish the covered outdoor space. The second remodel was in 1963, and added an extra bedroom with balcony to the east end of the house off the original master bedroom, which extended this corner of the house out toward the east altering the east wall plan. Both of these additions were designed by the original architect, Bruce Walker, as a result of the family increasing in size from four in 1955 to seven by 1963.

The final remodel was completed in 1982 and was designed by Bill Trogdon. The dining room was expanded toward the east changing the east wall plane again and creating the modified U-shape. A wet bar was also added between the dining room and kitchen at this time. The master suite was created out of the two bedrooms formerly located in this corner of the house, and the master bathroom doubled in size by combining the original two bathrooms. The center bedroom was divided in two with the west side becoming a second bathroom and the east side becoming a laundry room. Originally the laundry appliances were in a closet adjoining the family room.

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance: 1954–1963

Built Date: 1954–1955

Architect: Bruce Walker

Builder: Gil Bauer, Bauer Construction

Other: Lawrence Halprin, Landscape Architect

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed in 1954 and completed in 1955, the Ferris House is eligible for the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of a mid-century modern dwelling in Spokane. It is also significant as an example of the residential architecture of locally renowned architect Bruce Walker. Despite its additions, two of the three of which were done by the original architect, the property retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship as well as its most character defining features including its low, linear appearance, large windows, integration of the inside and the outside, and separation of the public- from the private-use spaces. It is further significant under Criterion C for its grounds, designed in 1955 by noted landscape architect, Lawrence Halprin. Among other prominent features by Halprin is the rock garden between the carport and house.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Mary Jean and Joel Ferris were important fixtures in Spokane's local modern design movement. They increased awareness and appreciation of modern design in Spokane through the furniture and gift store, Joel, Inc., which they opened in 1950. The store operated for more than half a century. They introduced the community to products for the home that were considered avant-garde at the time. Many of these objects can now be found in the permanent design collections of art museums.

Additionally – Joel, Inc. was the first dealer to offer the work of noted Northwest artist Harold Balazs. Balazs initially created jewelry and later went on to design monumental public sculptures. A floor to ceiling Balazs bronze screen from 1955 is an integral part of the Ferris' living room design. Mr. & Mrs. Ferris hired Royal McClure to design the original store layout in 1950, as well as the 1957 expansion. When the business relocated in 1967 – the Ferris' hired Bill Trogdon in one of Spokane's earliest private efforts to renovate and reuse an industrial building for a completely new purpose. This was partially inspired by the renovation of Ghirardelli Square three years earlier in San Francisco.

Mary Jean and Joel Ferris had originally intended to build a modern home in the Comstock Park area of Spokane. Their original plans, designed by Royal McClure, however, were rejected by the property owner's association. Ferris' namesake Uncle Joel

E. Ferris who had been the owner of the Graves Estate since 1925, offered a portion of his property to the young couple. Thus, how the house came to be built on such a unique and historic parcel.

Designed in 1954 and completed in 1955, the Ferris House is often noted as a significant example of Mid-Century Modern residential architecture in Spokane. At the January 29, 1960 inaugural AIA Spokane Chapter Awards, the Ferris house received the First Honor Award. Since this was the inaugural ceremony – the judges reviewed several preceding years, which are now considered the high point of the period.

In an article written by Bruce Walker in the September 22, 1954 issue of the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, he states, “The structure is post and beam construction made with glue laminated material, exposed both inside and outside. This leaves the interior space to be divided in any manner the living conditions or activities of the family dictate. The structure can be expanded or remodeled in the future with comparative ease.”

The interior finish materials were selected to meet certain performance and appearance requirements. They include natural wood, plaster and tile walls. The natural wood ceilings are made of one by three boards. Living room, dining room, terrace, and entry floors are finished with red acid split bricks. Some interior partitions do not touch the ceiling, which endeavors to create a sense of spaciousness. Ceilings are 10 feet high in the activity portion of the house and eight feet in the bedroom portion. The change in floor level, created by three stairs leading up from the living room into the hallway that provides access to the bedrooms, also allow the installation of daylight windows into the basement. The exterior materials of the house are brick, sand dash finished stucco and wood trim.

Some of the most distinctive features of the dwelling’s mid-century modern architecture include: a single-story, flat roof design; low, horizontal plane; simple, uncluttered appearance; minimal windows in the private-use areas and expansive windows in the public areas; wide, overhanging eaves; exposed structural post and beam construction; contrasting materials; integration of the interior to the exterior, and vice-versa; a family-oriented and easily modified floor plan; carport; open, spacious plan; compact design with groupings by function; creative use of new materials (for the time); and a mantel-less fireplace.

As Bruce Walker anticipated might happen – the house was soon in need of modification. Walker himself designed both the 1961 and 1963 renovations, and Bill Trogdon designed the final 1983 remodel. Due to Walker’s thoughtful design allowing for easy modification and expansion, a common feature of compact residential design of this period, the structure has maintained the integrity of his original vision.

ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE***ARCHITECTS – WALKER & MCGOUGH***

The following biographical information was written by Michael Houser, State Architectural Historian of the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and is found on the Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement, Western Washington website (<http://www.docomomo-wewa.org>).

Bruce M. Walker (1923 – 2005) Biography - Architect

Born and raised in Spokane, Bruce Morris Walker, began his formal architectural training at the University of Washington in 1941. However, before completing school, he was drafted into the Navy during World War II and was sent to Midshipmen school. After being released from active duty in 1947, he completed his education and received his Bachelor's degree in Architecture in June of that year. During school, Walker gained valuable experience by working for architect Bliss Moore in Seattle. Upon graduation, he returned home and went to work for a short time for architect E.J. Peterson and then for the firm of McClure & Adkison.

A gifted student, Walker continued his architectural education in Boston, and graduated with a Master's degree from the Harvard School of Design in 1951. During school he worked for firm of Glazer & Gray in Boston, and for the Architects Collaborative. While in graduate school he won several national design competitions including first prize in a joint NAHB and Architectural Forum small house competition.

After traveling and studying in Europe on the Appleton Traveling Fellowship, Walker returned to Spokane and opened his own practice in 1952. In 1953, he formed a lasting partnership with John W. McGough. Together, the firm pushed the architectural envelope in the Inland Northwest and created many award winning projects over the next 30 plus years.

Benefiting from the post-war boom, the firm grew fast, designing many college and institutional facilities throughout the state of Washington. They also designed many residences, commercial buildings, and public facilities. Notable projects include the Joel E. Ferris II House (1954); Ridpath Motor Inn (1963); Washington Mutual Savings Bank (1964); the Kamiak Apartments (1964) in Pullman; Stephenson Residence Center, Bldg. "D" Washington State University (1967); McEachern Residence Hall, WSU (c.1972); Farm Credit Bank (197?); Spokane Opera House (1974); Central Pre-mix Concrete Co Headquarters (1980); and the Metropolitan Financial Center (1982).

With business thriving, the firm opened a Seattle branch office in 1963 with 12 employees. Projects on the west side of Cascades included the World of Commerce and Industry Building (1962) at the Seattle World's Fair; Kane Hall (1971) and the Plant Services building (1963) at the University of Washington; the Communications

Laboratory (1977) at the Evergreen State College; and Padelford Hall (1966) at the University of Washington which received a Seattle AIA merit award.

In 1966 Walter Foltz and Robert Nixon (later replaced by Jack Lyerla) became partners in the growing firm which by the end of the year had reached 30 full time employees. In the early years of the firm, James Jacobs headed the Interior Design Department and Donald McKinley, served as the chief specifications writer.

Functioning as a full scale architectural/engineering firm throughout the 1970s and the 1980s, the firm specialized in the planning and design of justice facilities. Projects by the firm can be found throughout the United States. Notable achievements by the firm for this building type include developing the industry standard for ballistics resistance glass which is still in use today. In 1988, the firm evolved from a partnership to a professional services corporation and expanded its ownership. Today the firm is known as Integrus Architecture.

Over the years, many of the firm's projects received local and national media attention including Streit-Perham Hall at Washington State University (1961) which was featured in Pacific Architect & Builder; the Convent of the Holy Names (1967) in Progressive Architecture (National AIA Honor Award Winner 1969); the Shoshone Co. Public Safety Building (1972) in Wallace, Idaho featured in Architectural Forum; and the Washington Institute for Women (1971) in Gig Harbor which was featured in Architectural Record.

Later in life, Walker served as an adjunct architectural faculty member at the Washington State University campus in Spokane. Honoring his long term impact on the built environment in the Pacific Northwest, in March 1999, the Spokane Interdisciplinary Design Institute held a retrospective exhibit of his work. Walker passed away in Spokane in April 2005 at the age of 81.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT – LAWRENCE HALPRIN

In addition to the house – the grounds have a significant place Spokane's architectural legacy. Benefitting from the original 1906 estate's spectacular landscape, there are many beautiful old trees found throughout the property of this modern dwelling. Lawrence Halprin, one of America's foremost landscape architects of the era, was hired to create outdoor spaces equaling those of the interior. Significant elements of Mr. Halprin's work include the rock garden located between the carport and house, a colorful fence between the play yard and the main garden, and a brick terrace located more than 40 feet east of the house. Halprin had many meetings with the Ferris' and was involved even in the selection and placement of specific rocks and the design and fabrication of several custom garden lanterns. Lastly – a section of the massive old concrete wall surrounding the original Frank Graves estate sits on the Ferris property. The Ferris section of the wall has never been painted. For approximately 70 years the entire wall and gatehouse retained the natural concrete finish with brick detail along the top. Today only the portion of the wall associated with the Ferris House retains the original finish. It was Mr. Ferris' wish the wall never be painted.

The following biographical information is from the Halprin Landscape Conservancy website (halprinlc.org).

One of the world's leading landscape architects and environmental planners, Lawrence Halprin has long been at the forefront of urban design innovation in the United States. His practice comprises a catalogue of leading-edge environmental design in projects ranging from inner urban centers to National Parks. His reputation is built on over fifty years of expanding our expectations for the environmental realm.

Projects that have been transformed by his particular sensitivity and talent have become benchmarks in the development of our current values. All of these projects spurred others to reassess the value and use of their resources. These projects include:

- The Sea Ranch, a residential development on the California coast which is recognized for its great sensitivity to community values and the natural environment;
- Ghirardelli Square, an early model for the reuse of historic buildings in an urban environment;
- The plazas and grand fountains of Portland, Oregon, a joyful participation in public open spaces (they say "come-in", not "stay out");
- Seattle Freeway Park, an environmental design to heal an urban freeway wound;
- Levi Plaza in San Francisco, an urban corporate campus as an alternative to flight to the suburbs;
- The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, a presidential memorial in Washington D.C. which set a new standard for the public's involvement in their past.

Through his philosophy of design, his books and lectures, Halprin moved far outside of the confines traditionally imposed by his field. By his experiments in dance and choreography with his wife, Anna Halprin, he discovered a methodology for involving community in the design process. These early experiments were described in his book "RSVP Cycles" (Brazilier, 1969) and they remain a primer for all those interested in sources of design and creativity. Although such involvement with community was eyed suspiciously by the establishment for years, today, derivations of his "TAKING PART" workshop process are an integral part of citizen and community participation processes used throughout the country.

Inevitably, the honors that Lawrence Halprin has received for such a prolific career have been multitudinous and varied. Among the numerous awards are the Thomas Jefferson Medal in Architecture and the Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement awarded by the American Institute of Architects. He received a presidential appointment to the first National Council on the Arts and also to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, The American Institute of Interior Design, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has received

honorary doctorates from the University of Pennsylvania and the California College of Arts and Crafts.

More telling than awards, however, is the caliber of projects which continue to seek Lawrence Halprin's genius. In April, 2005, he completed a new design for the Lower Yosemite Falls area in Yosemite National Park, and his design for a new concert facility in Stern Grove opened on June 19, 2005.

SUMMARY

The Ferris House is an excellent example of an architect-designed, mid-century modern dwelling in Spokane and remains a significant example of the work of Bruce Walker and the firm of Walker & McGough.

As noted by Glenn David, AIA, who formerly worked with Bruce Walker between approximately 1973 and 1983: the Sixteenth Avenue house Joel and Mary Jean Ferris built in 1955 is arguably one of the finest, most significant architectural designs constructed in Spokane, mid-century. Its post and beam aesthetic reflects not only the Harvard Graduate School of Design (and one of its notable professors, architect Marcel Breuer) where Bruce Walker was educated, it reflects the influence of Southern California designers such as Craig Ellwood, Gregory Ain, Raphael Soriano and Charles Eames who were receiving substantial coverage at the time in progressive national architectural journals. In my opinion, its architectural importance cannot be over-stated.

Despite three renovations, two of which were done by the original architect, the house remains in character, general appearance, and overall plan and flow very much the same as it was originally designed. The dwelling's most character defining features, and much of its original material and workmanship remains in tact today. The house is an exceptional local example of its time, period and construction. As a result, the Ferris House is nominated to the Spokane Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance and its association with the notable Spokane architects responsible for its design.

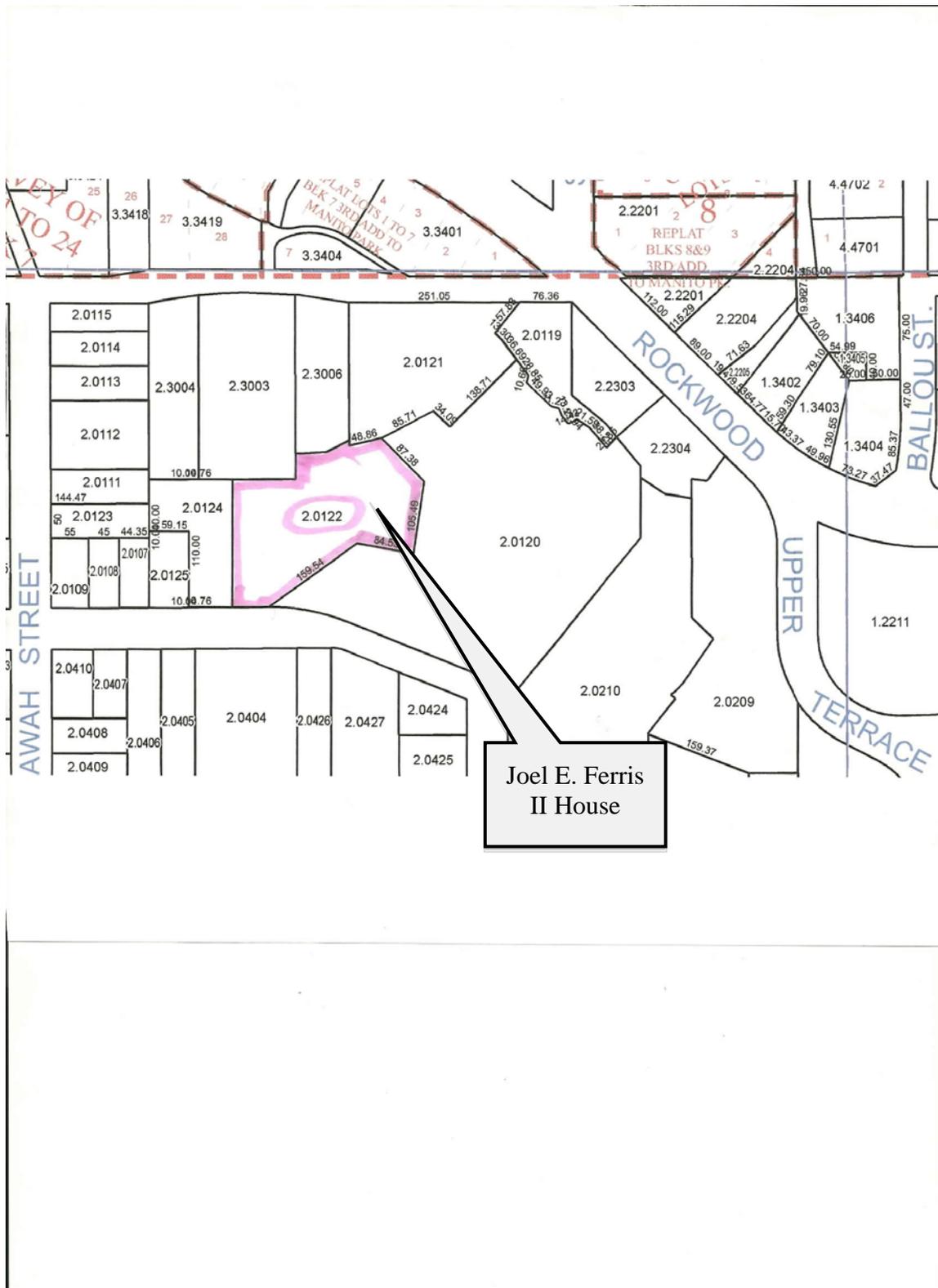
BIBLIOGRAPHY

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

NW1/4 29-25-43 PTN LTS10-13 BLK1 MANITO PARK & PNT LTS 4-8 BLK1 OF REPLAT OF S1/2 OF BLK2 & LTS 1-9 BLK1 & LTS1-4 & N1/2 BLK3 MANITO PARK DAF: BEG SW COR OF E1/2 LT13 BLK1 SD MANITO PARK TH N ALG W LN OF SD E1/2 LT13 TO PT ON N LN SD LT13 TH E ALG N LN LOTS13,12,& 11 BLK1 TO A PT 5' W OF SE COR LT3 BLK1 OF BAKER'S ADD TH N PAR WITH E LN SD LT3 34.13' TH E PAR WITH S LN LTS3&4 BLK1 BAKERS' ADD 35' TH N73DEG23MIN30SEC E 45.03' TH N0DEG12MINE 7.81'TH ELY ON A LN MAKING AN INTERNAL ANG OF 91DEG27MIN 54.11 TH S4DEG34MIN24SECW 48.81' TH S44DEG38MIN35SECE 87.41' TH S9DEG14MIN27SECW 105.61' TH N79DEG25MIN30SECW 84.53' TH S55DEG 16MIN 159.73' TH WLY ALG S LN LTS 12&13 BLK1 OF SAID MANITO PARK TO POB EXC FOR: BEG NW COR LT1 BLK1 TH S00DEG10MIN15SECE 147.12' TO TPOB TH S88DEG43MIN15SECW 53.73' TH S3DEG55MIN24SECW 48.94' TH S77DEG23MIN34SECW 51.43' TH N0DEG10MIN15SECW 61.10' TO TPOB

MAP

Location of Property (Spokane County Assessor Parcel Map)



MAP

Property Location and Description (Spokane County Assessor)

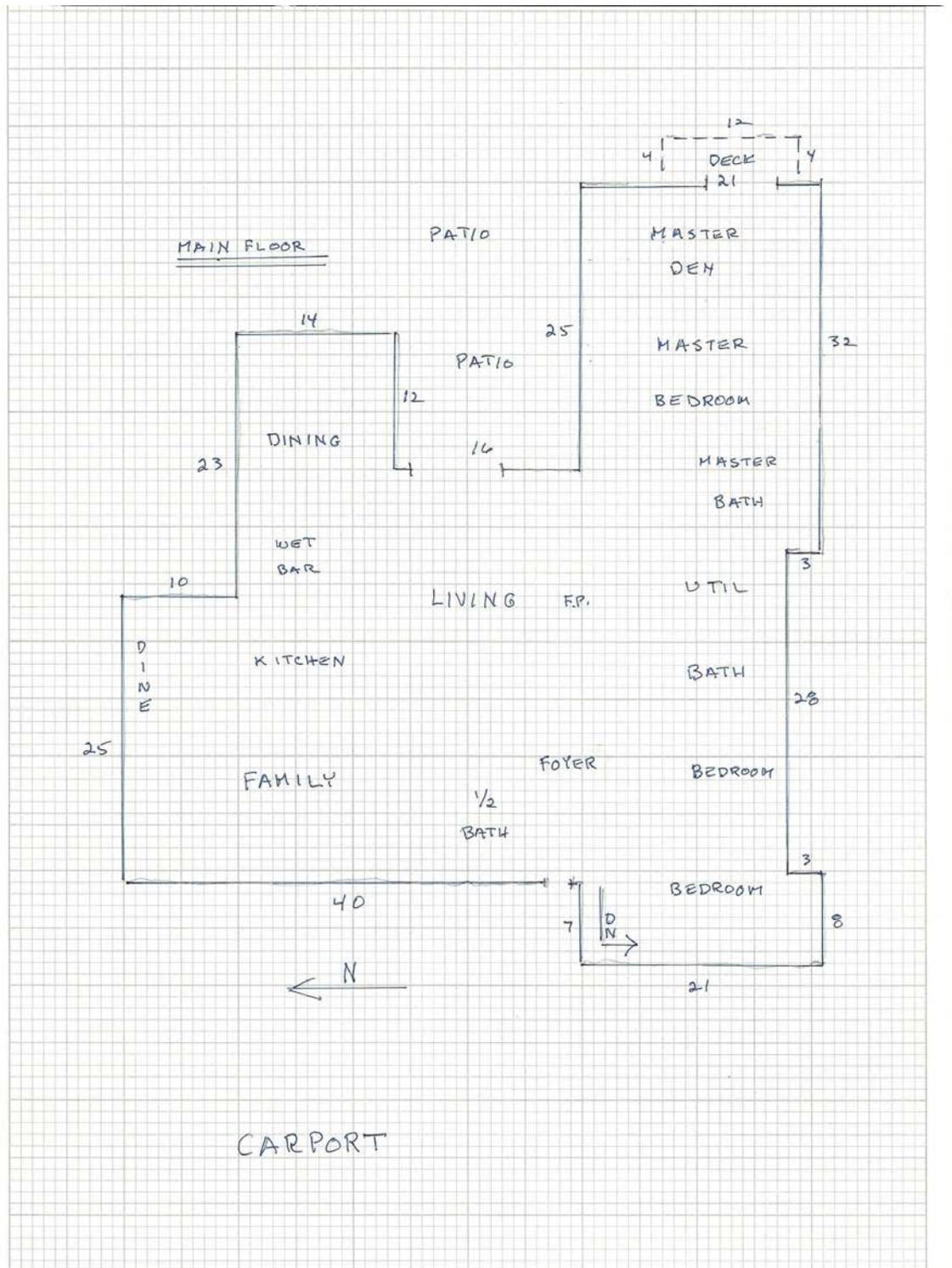


Assessor Description
NW1/4 29-25-43 PTN LTS10-13 BLK1 MANITO PARK & PNT LTS4-8 BLK1 OF REPLAT OF N1/2 OF BLK2 & LTS1-9 BLK1 & LTS1-3 BLK4 IN N1/2 BLK3 MANITO PARK DAF: BEG SW COR OF E1/2 OF LT13 BLK1 OF SD MANITO PARK
TH N ALG W LN OF SD E1/2 OF LT13 TO PT ON N LN SD LT13 TH E ALG N LNE OF LTS 13,12&11 BLK1 TO PT 5' W OF SE COR LT3 BLK1 OF BAKER'S ADD TH N PAR WITH E LN SD LT3 DIST 34.13' TH E PAR WITH S LN LTS3&4
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N0DEG10MIN15SECW 61.1' TO TPOB



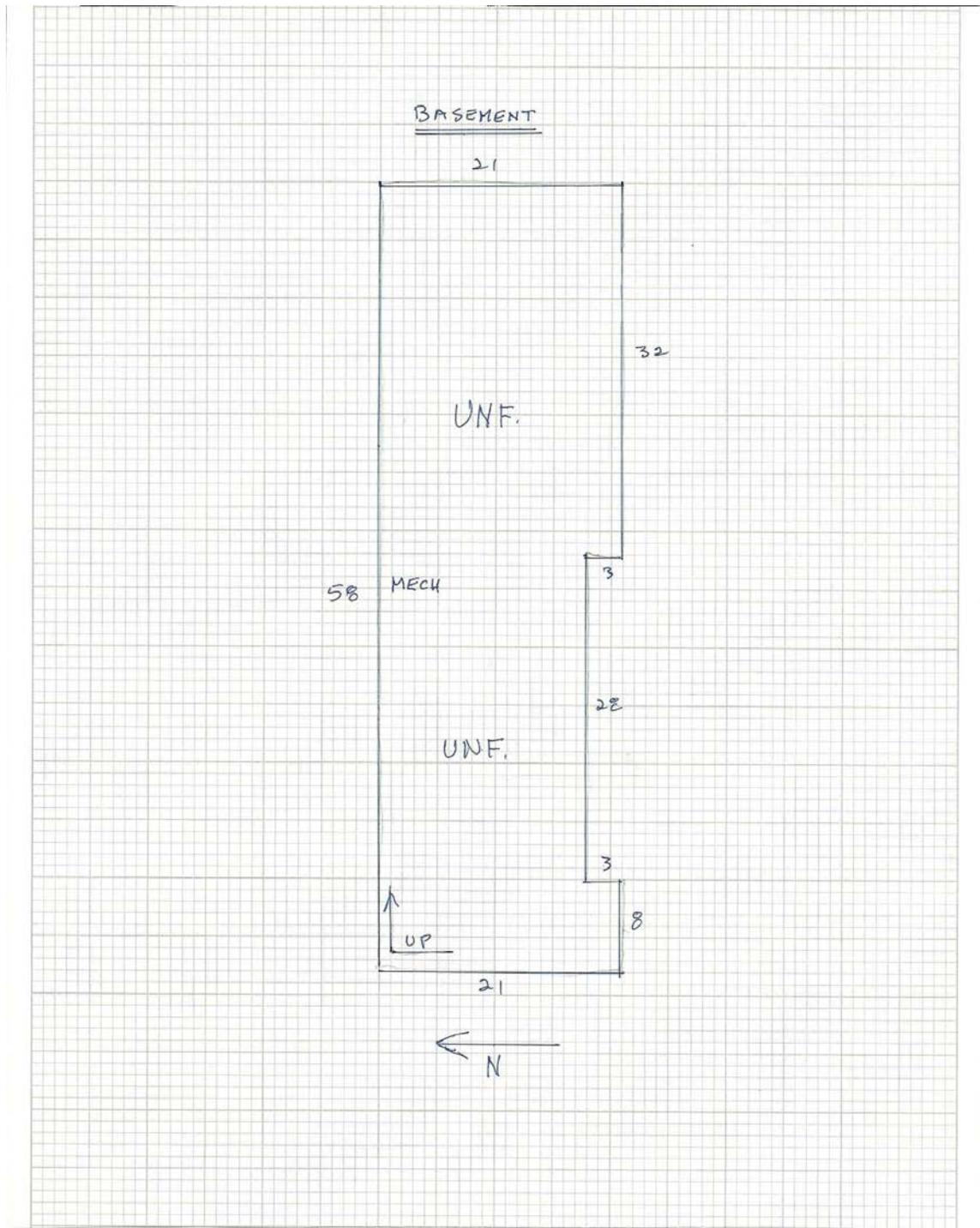
PLAN

First Floor Plan (2012)



PLAN

Unfinished basement (2012)



IMAGES

Image of Bruce Walker



ARTICLES

Award for architects

Area Architects Get Top Awards

Six awards for outstanding accomplishment in architecture were presented to Inland Empire architects last night at a dinner meeting of the Spokane chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the Davenport hotel.

First honor award was won by the architectural firm of Walker, McGough & Trogdon, N9 Post, for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joel E. Ferris II, E431 Sixteenth

The home is of post and beam construction with brick and stucco exterior and wall panels. General contractor was Bauer Construction company; landscape architect, Lawrence Halprin of San Francisco, and sculptor, Harold R. Balazs Jr. of Spokane.

Four merit awards were made to Warren Cummings Heylman of Spokane, Rigg & Vantyne of Spokane, Thomas O. Williams of College Place, Wash., and Kenneth W. Brooks of Spokane.

The award to Heylman was made for the clubhouse at Liberty Lake golf course in Spokane Valley. Construction materials include concrete floor with stucco and cobblestone exterior walls. Contractor was Northwest Construction company; consultant for landscape architecture was Robert Woener and for sculpture, Harold R. Balazs Jr., all of Spokane.

Rigg & Vantyne's award was for Garden Crypts mausoleum at Greenwood cemetery. Construction materials included concrete, native lava rock, etawah pink marble, sheet copper and cast bronze trim. Contractor was Mausoleum Construction, Yreka, Calif.

The award to Williams was for Jacqueline's Women's wear, a clothing store in Walla Walla. Construction was of solid masonry walls, frame floor and ceiling employing sheet metal, used brick, white rubber and fir. Contractor was Ray Keeney of Walla Walla. Owner of the store is Ray Keeney of Walla Walla.

Brooks' award was for his own residence at W723 Sumner. Of frame construction, the exterior walls are of redwood tongue and groove with resawed surface finish. Floors are of salt glazed brick in living room, dining room and courtyard. Contractor was Bauer Construction company. Mechanical engineering consultant was Kendall M. Wood.

A special award also went to Heylman for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Wells, E2020 Eighteenth. Of wood construction, exterior walls are of frame 2x4s with cedar tongue and groove siding. Contractor was A. J. Popp Construction company.

The awards competition was sponsored by the Spokane AIA chapter. Jury members were Lewis Crutcher, Portland architect; Omar Mithun, University of Washington professor of architecture; Harry Weller, head of the department of architecture, Washington State university; Philip Keene, university architect, WSU, and Royal McClure, Spokane architect.

Mithun was the speaker at last night's awards dinner, and James Waldowski was master of ceremonies.

"The Spokane chapter, AIA, desiring to improve existing architecture and to afford recognition for exceptional merit, has inaugurated this annual presentation for outstanding work," said Waldowski. "The competition was only with excellence, not with each other."

Architects Gain Award

The highest award in an architectural competition sponsored by the Spokane chapter of the American Institute of Architects was presented last night to the Spokane firm of Walker, McGough & Trogdon.

The firm received the award for its design of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel E. Ferris II, E431 Sixteenth.

Other awards announced at a banquet at the Davenport hotel went to three firms here—Warren Cummings Heylman, Rigg & Vantyne and Kenneth W. Brooks—and to Thomas O. Williams of College Place.

Heylman received his merit award for the clubhouse at the Liberty Lake golf course. He also received a special award for designing the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Wells, E2020 Eighteenth.

Rigg & Vantyne's award was for the Garden Crypts mausoleum at Greenwood cemetery; Brooks' for his own home at W723 Sumner, and Williams' for a women's clothing store in Walla Walla.

ARTICLES

Joel E. Ferris II Obituary



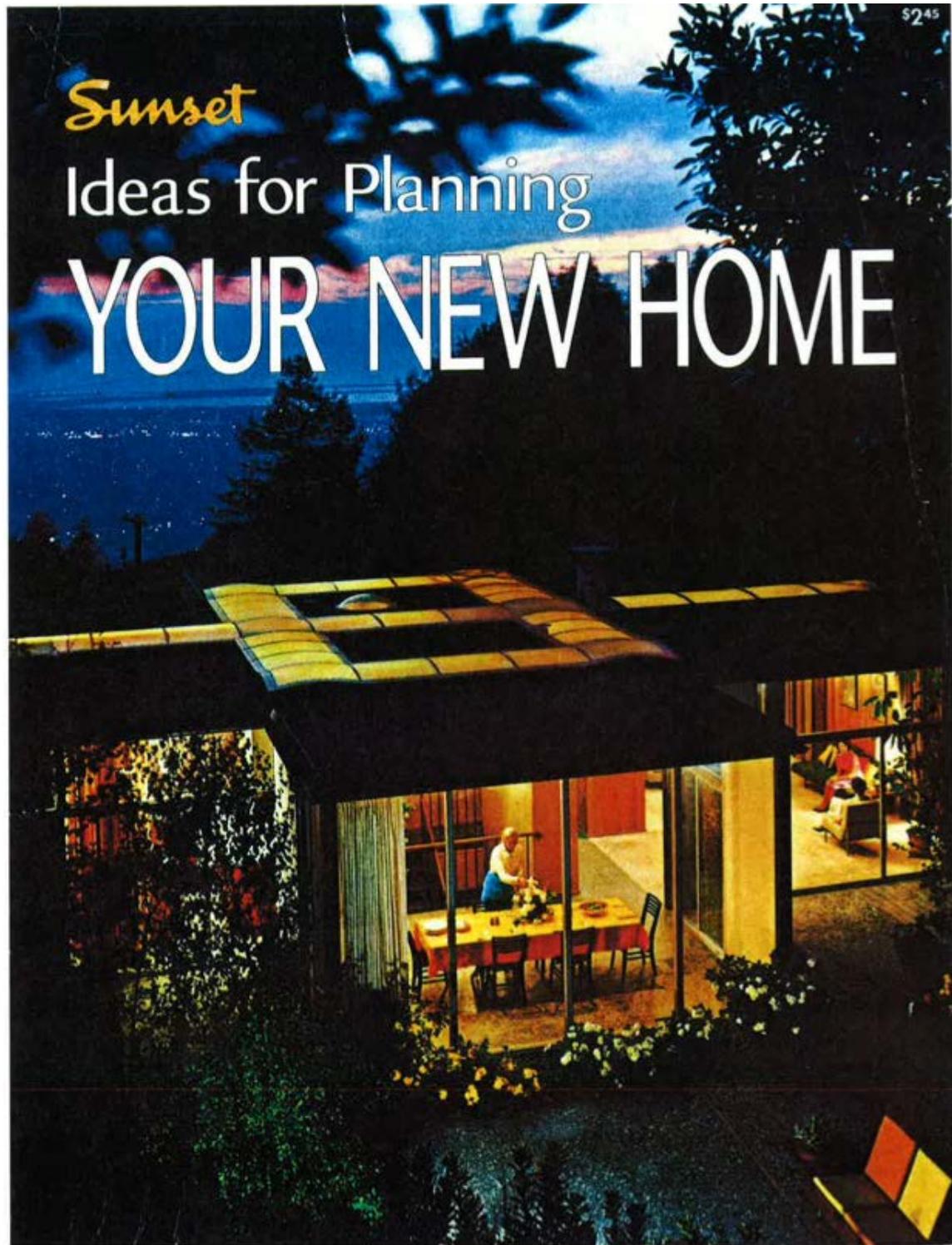
FERRIS, Joel E., II (Age 82) - Life long resident of Spokane, died at home Monday, June 17, 2002 after a courageous battle with leukemia. Mr. Ferris was born July 7, 1919 to Margarethe and Harold Ferris. Mr. Ferris graduated from Lewis & Clark High School in 1937 and from Harvard College in 1941. At Harvard he was a member of the varsity football team and the Pi Eta Club. Mr. Ferris served in the Army Air Corps from 1942 to 1945, where he was a Captain in the 97th Bomb Group in North Africa and Italy. After the war, he was employed by the Motion Picture Association of America in Washington, D.C. On August 6, 1948 he married Mary Jean Rosenberry of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. In 1950 Mr. Ferris founded Joel, Inc. a contemporary gift and furniture store which he opened in downtown Spokane at 714 West Sprague. Joel, Inc. was one of the pioneering stores in post war America to feature the work of leading contemporary designers. Today many of the products Mr. Ferris was the first to offer Spokane are celebrated classics of 20th century design. In 1967 he moved the business to its present location at 165 South Post Street. The renovation of a turn of the century 3 story brick

Post Street. The renovation of a turn of the century 3 story brick warehouse was the first urban redevelopment in the city. It was a matter of civic responsibility to Mr. Ferris to use one of the finest architects in Spokane for his business, which won 2 national awards and an award from the local chapter of the AIA. During a half century of civic involvement he served as the president of Spokane Community Concerts, the Spokane Music Festival, The Salvation Army, Retail Trade Bureau and KSPS Public Television. He was a long time member of the board of the Cheney Cowles Museum (now Museum of Arts & Culture) serving three consecutive terms as president during which time the museum acquired the MONAC collection and plans were begun for a new museum building. He was a long time volunteer for Meals on Wheels. Mr. Ferris was a member of the Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist, the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew, the Harvard Club of New York, Spokane Garden Club and the Spokane Club. He was preceded in death by his brother, Robert G. Ferris. He is survived by his loving wife of 54 years, Mary Jean Ferris. He is also survived by his son Joel, III and his wife Sara of Spokane and their son Austin, his daughter Sara Margarethe of Moses Lake, his son Sam and his wife Marianne of Point Richmond, CA, his son Toby of Spokane, his son John and his wife Nicole of Spokane and their daughter Isabel. Also by brother Harry and his wife Ellen of Spokane, and many loving nieces and nephews. A Memorial Service will be held on Friday, June 21 at 11:00 o'clock at the Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist. Memorials may be made to MAC at 2316 West First Avenue, Spokane 99204 or KSPS-TV at 3911 South Regal, Spokane 99223.

HERITAGE FUNERAL HOME
508 N. GOVERNMENT WAY

ARTICLES

Sunset Magazine Article Featuring the Joel E. Ferris II House



ARTICLES

Sunset Magazine Article Featuring the Joel E. Ferris II House

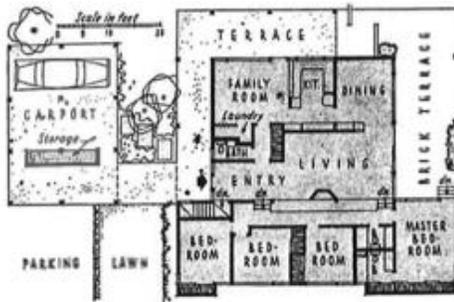
Cool in summer, snug in winter

ARCHITECTS: WALKER AND McGOUGH

Situated in a region of extreme temperatures, summer and winter, this house responds year-around to its environment. Wide roof overhangs above doors and windows encourage the family to move outdoors when it's pleasant, cool the skylit interiors in summer by excluding direct sun, and hold winter weather at arm's length. Inside, the living room serves as a kind of formal buffer between the informal activity area and the bedroom area.



HIGH-BRANCHING TREES are backdrop for clean lines of house. Roof of double carport extends to the entry walk.



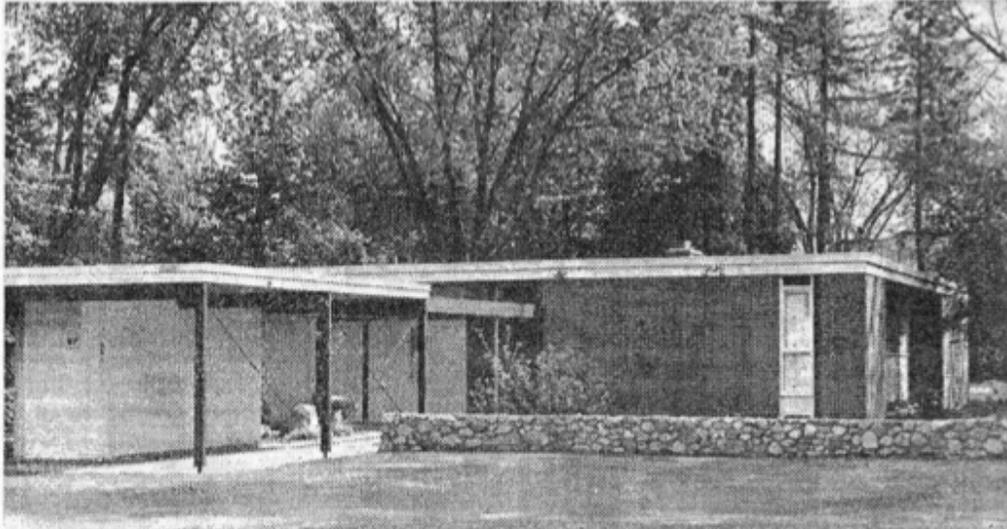
FAMILY ROOM has plastic-laminate-topped cabinet for storage of children's toys; this is view from kitchen.



SKYLIGHTS POUR DAYLIGHT into living room. Note high ceiling effect; high overhang shelters but allows view.

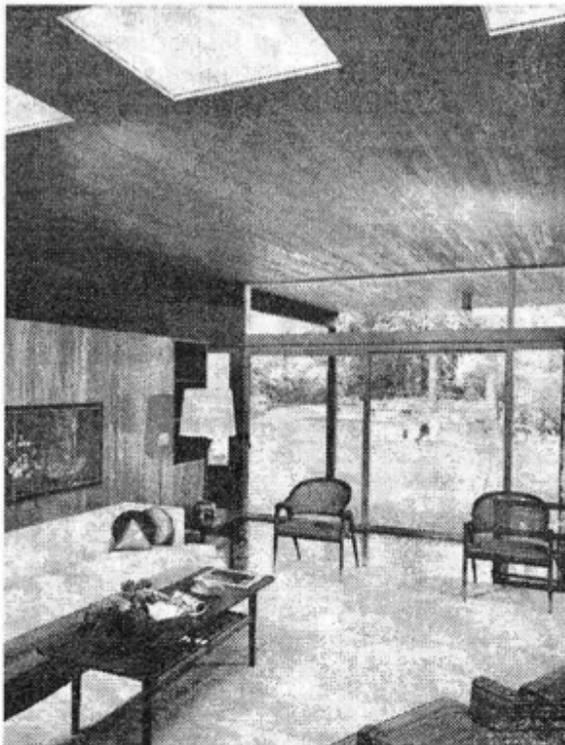
ARTICLES

Uncredited Article Featuring the Joel E. Ferris II House



Great high-branching trees are backdrop for clean lines of the Joel E. Ferris II house in Spokane, designed by architects Walker and McCaugh. Two-foot-high fieldstone wall separates

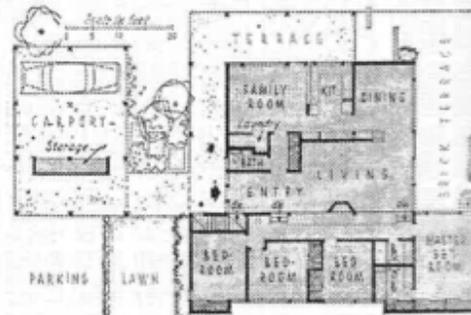
garden from the blacktop-paved motor court with parking for several cars. Roof of the double carport extends to shelter entry walk. Façade emphasizes privacy—but it is not uninvitingly



112

This neat Spokane

This Spokane house responds year-around to its environment, which includes extreme temperatures, summer and winter. Wide roof overhangs above doors and windows encourage the family to move outdoors when it's pleasant, cool the skylit interiors in summer by excluding direct sun, and hold winter weather at arm's length. Inside, the living room serves as a kind of formal buffer between the informal activity area and the quiet bedroom area. Turn the page for a look at the surrounding gardens.



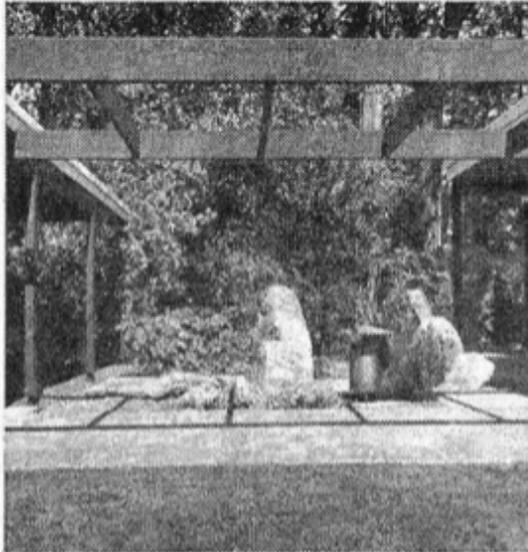
Floor plan. Sleeping and informal areas flank living room.

Left, Skylights pour daylight into living room. Note high-ceiling effect: high overhang shelters but still permits rising view out. Colors are earth, natural wood tones, dull gold

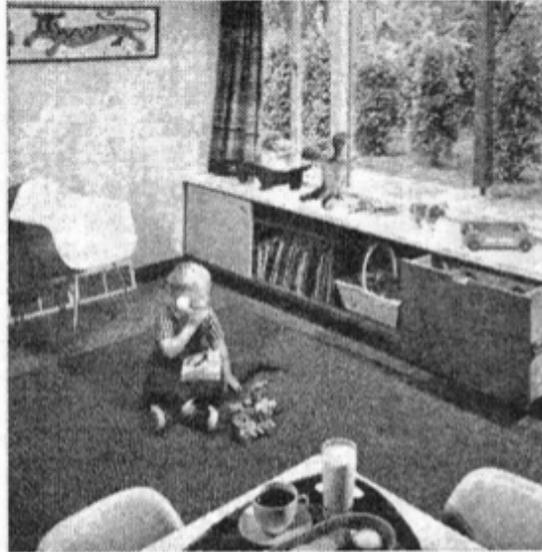
KENNEY

ARTICLES

Uncredited Article Featuring the Joel E. Ferris II House

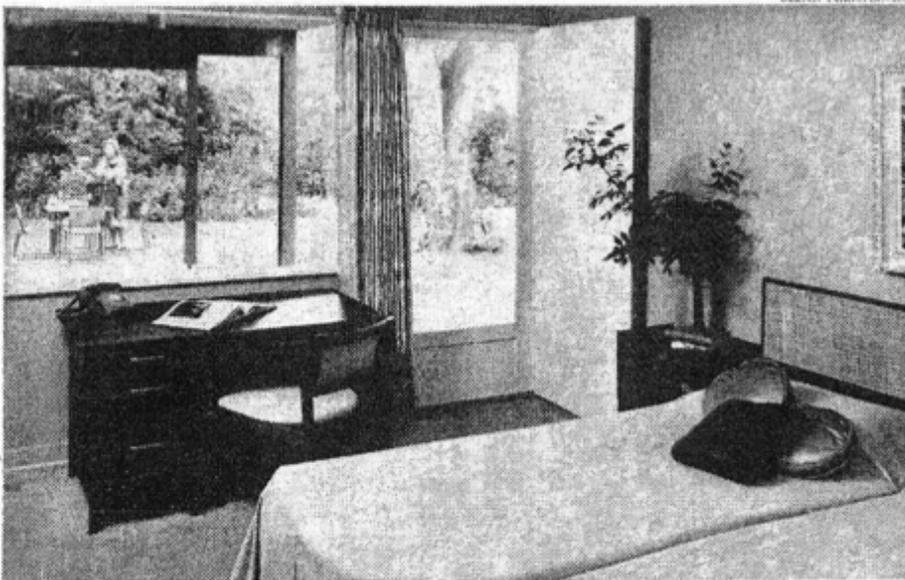


You pass entrance garden between house and carport as you walk toward front door. Designed to require minimum maintenance, its elements are rock, pine, plum tree, a light, and bright flowers



Family room. This is view from kitchen, over counter. Plastic-laminate-topped cabinet provides varied children's storage space: pull-out bin for stuffed toys, open and closed shelves

house is cool in summer, snug in winter



GLENN CHRISTIANSEN

Parents' bedroom-dressing room is oriented to special view of garden across terrace toward a spring-blooming shrub border of deciduous azaleas; flowering almond, jorzythia. Door from bedroom to garden is reserved for summer, opens three steps above terrace. Wide, low-silled window makes desk desk a pleasant, open, well-lit workspace

ARTICLES

Uncredited Article Featuring the Joel E. Ferris II House

House in Spokane . . .

An entry garden, a family garden, a children's garden

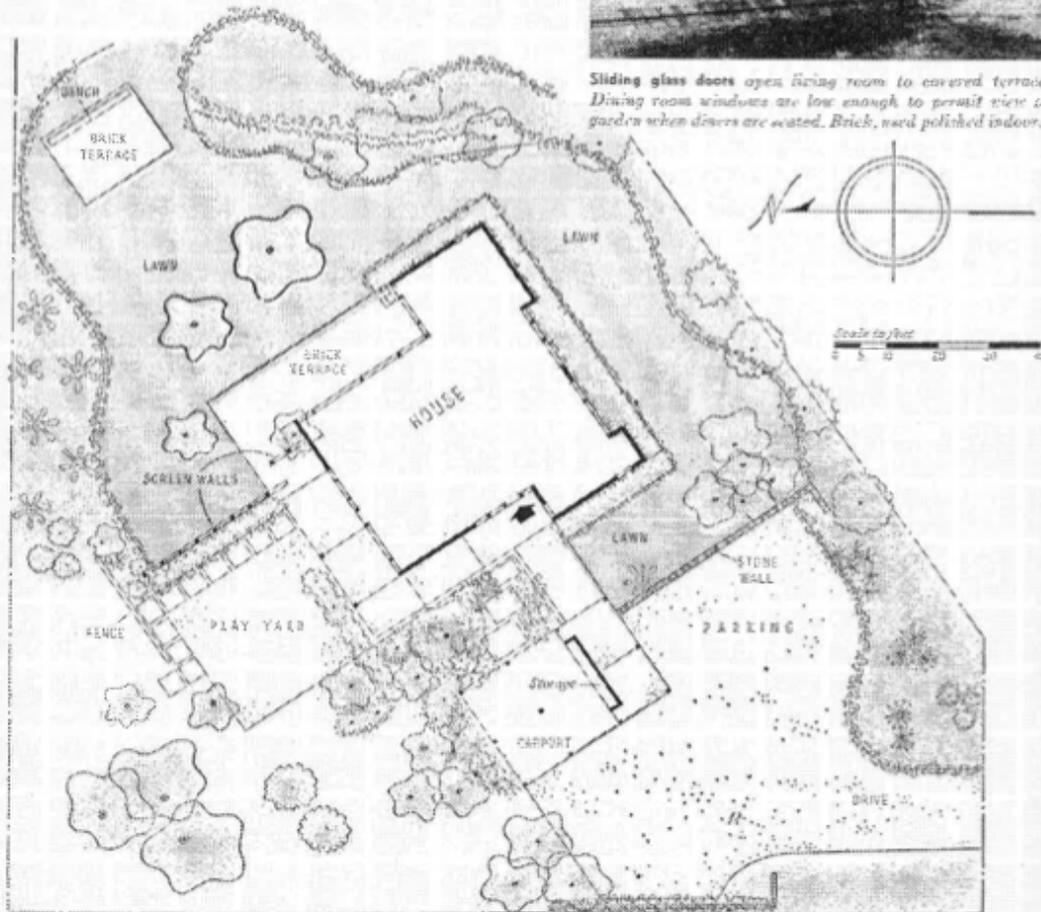
On these two pages you see the gardens that enlarge the visual space of every room in the comparatively small Ferris house. They have three unusually interesting aspects.

♦ The first of these is the division into separate zones, each linked to specific indoor areas. Landscape architect Lawrence Halprin thus translated the owners' needs into a many-faceted but easily maintained garden that takes advantage of the natural setting.

Entry garden. As you pass the carport you catch your first glimpse of the entrance court garden, a space 15 by 30 feet between carport and house. Three pebbled concrete rectangles



Sliding glass doors open living room to covered terrace. Dining room windows are low enough to permit view of garden when diners are seated. Brick, used polished indoors.



Plot plan shows spatial relationships of house and garden. Note degree of separation achieved between entrance, rear garden, children's play yard, and service yard, without fencing enclo-

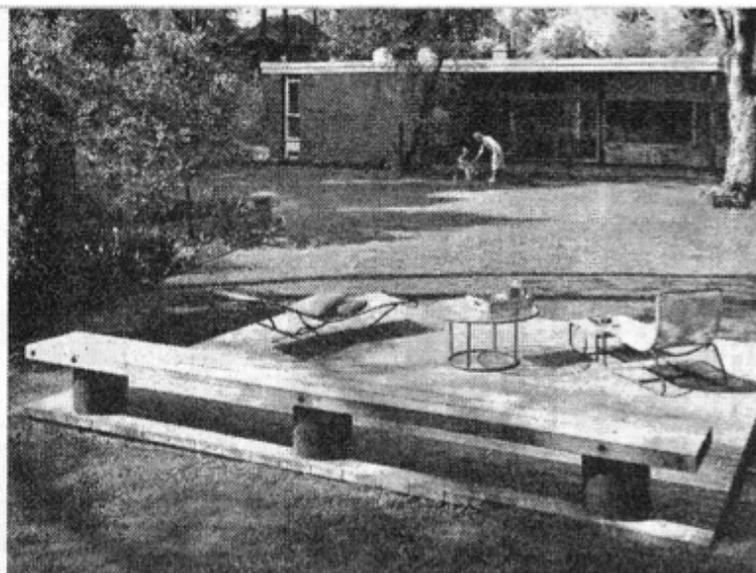
sure. House and gardens are oriented to receive morning sun on play yard, rear terrace, and lawn. In afternoon, these areas gain the shade of trees, roof overhangs, and of the house itself

ARTICLES

Uncredited Article Featuring the Joel E. Ferris II House



also paces terrace, which continues the plane of living room floor outdoors at same level



Island is brick platform 15 by 20 feet, a favorite retreat where afternoon tea is served in summer. Platform provides an alternate spot for outdoor living, more detached than that of the terrace, with a different view and garden setting. It gains privacy by distance from house

of about 4 by 8 feet are separated by gravel in which grow several silver-leaved "Basket-of-Gold" alyssum (*A. saxatile*) and a single nuthatch pine. In the background a purple leafed plum shades several handsome tree peonies near a square filled with the fresh green and white foliage of hosta lilies.

Children's garden. Opening off the kitchen, under the wide gallery that begins at the front door and swings around the house, the children's play yard has grass underfoot and includes a concrete tricycle path. A single row of pyramidal arborvitae screens it from the entry.

Family garden. The rest of the property is in lawns from which rise the guarded trunks of great cottonwood and maple trees. Sweeps of border plantings edge the lawn with flowers and shrubbery, interspersed with small flowering trees.

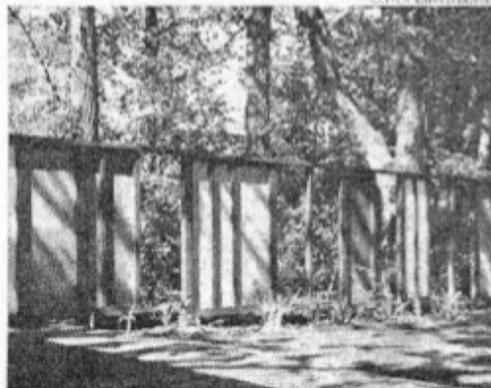
- The second interesting aspect is built-in color. Landscape architect Halprin provided bright fence panels between the children's and main gardens. They perk up the scene as much in summer, when the garden's predominant effect is a mass of green, as in winter, when the landscape is in a neutral mood and devoid of other color.

- Finally, there is the brick island platform. More than 40 feet from the house, it is a place to sit and chat, to read, to dance to music from a record player, even to spread sleeping bags in summer.

The platform does more. It gives people a destination in the garden, a reason for going out, a focus for the garden scene as viewed from the terrace, a place with psychological as well as physical separation from the house.



At entrance, bronze pieced-metal garden lantern with nearly flat hood is set on 30-inch concrete circular pad above permanently installed bulb socket. Brick edge walk to front door

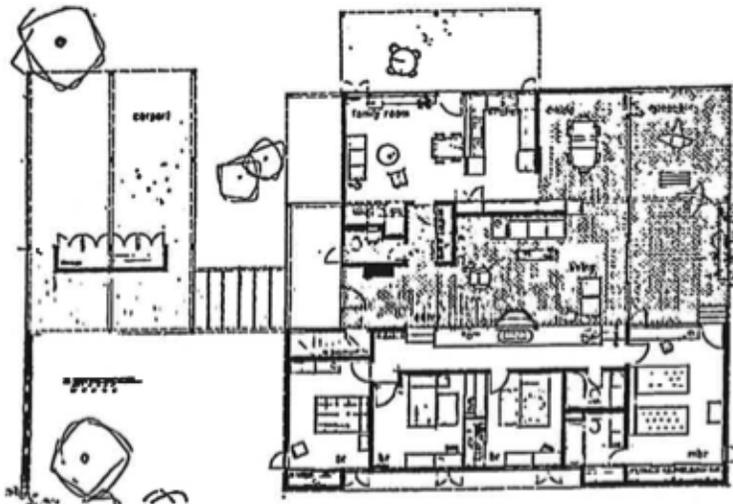


Colored panels alternate with open spaces in framework of cedar. Colors are terra-cotta, white, shades of blue, contrasting with rose red of brick terraces, many greens of foliage background

ARTICLES *Spokane Daily Chronicle* Article Featuring the Joel E. Ferris II House

26 *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1954.

New Home Has Benefit of Well Established Grounds



The house was designed by Bruce M. Walker and John W. McGough, Spokane architects.

By **BRUCE M. WALKER**
Member Spokane Chapter,
American Institute
of Architects

This house was designed for a family of four.

The site is a portion of an existing large estate. The grounds have been carefully and very beautifully developed in the past. This provides full-grown trees and entourage at the outset, and affords the much-sought-after privacy.

The structure is post and beam construction made with glue laminated material, exposed both inside and outside. This leaves the interior space to be divided in any manner the living conditions or activities of the family dictate. The structure can be expanded or remodeled in the future with comparative ease.

The interior finish materials were selected to meet certain performance and appearance requirements. They include nat-

ural wood, plaster and tile walls. The natural wood ceilings are made of 1x2 boards. Living room, dining room, terrace and entry floors are paved with red acid split bricks. The kitchen and family room have vinyl tile, the bedrooms are carpeted.

Some of the interior partitions do not touch the ceiling, which endeavors to create a sense of spaciousness. Ceilings are 10 feet high in the activity portion of the house and eight feet in the bedroom portion. The change in floor level also allows a window height which admits sunlight into the partial basement.

The glass areas are large, the small sections above eye height are single sheets of glass, the larger lower sections are double insulating glass. A large prefabricated metal sliding glass door gives access from the living area to the covered terrace.

The exterior materials are brick and sand dash finished stucco, wood trim. The brick is used in the portion of the walls where weather protection is not provided, under the large overhangs

and window-walls, stucco completes the pattern.

A double carport and exterior storage space is connected to the house with an overhead trellis. The carport will also be used as an exterior covered play space.

PUBLICATIONS, AWARDS AND REPRESENTATIVE WORK

A list below includes publications and awards of Walker & McGough through 1969, when it was strictly an architectural partnership prior to configuration as an architectural and engineering partnership and later corporation. These lists provide further evidence and support demonstrating Bruce Walker's position as a locally significant, as well as influential, architect in Spokane during the mid-twentieth century.

A following listing of representative work of Walker & McGough compiled by architect Glenn Davis, represents some of the more significant work of the partnership between 1949 and 1969, prior to the addition of structural engineer Jack Lyerla in 1969. Some work performed by the Walker McGough Foltz Lyerla partnership has been included to emphasize the continuing design impulse of the Walker & McGough team during this later period. One example, the Spokane Opera House & Convention Center, is arguably the culminating effort of the original group. Also, several projects are referenced in a separate section at the end to indicate a sense of the direction taken by the firm as a corporate practice, WMFL, in the late seventies.

BOOKS

Ball, Victoria Kloss. "The Art of Interior Design: A Text in the Aesthetics of Interior Design," The Macmillan Company, New York, 1960. A textbook with numerous references and photographs pertaining to the work of Bruce M. Walker and his firm, Walker & McGough.

Falukner, Ray (Stanford University) and Sarah. "Inside Today's Home," Holt Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York et al., 1954, 1960, 1968, pp. 391-397. A textbook on residential design with an extensive evaluation of Bruce M. Walker's first-prize-winning design for the competition sponsored by the Nation Association of Home Builders and Architectural Forum magazine in 1951.

Eckardt, Wolf Von, ed. "Mid-Century Architecture in America," Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1961, pp. 48-9. Washington Water Power Central Service Facility.

PROJECT BOOKS

McClure & Adkison. Walker & McGough. Ebasco Services Incorporated, "Building Preliminaries: Spokane Governmental Center," published by the architects, circa 1961-62. OCLC 44139157

Walker & McGough. "University of Washington Campus Planning: An Analysis and Guide," published by the architects, 1964. OCLC 424789854.

Walker & McGough. "A Survey and Development Program for a New Spokane County-City Public Safety Building," published by the architects, 1966. OCLC 41805875.

Walker & McGough. "Convent of the Holy Names: Preliminary Architectural program and Design Drawings," published by the architects, circa 1966. OCLC 30682708.

Walker & McGough. John M. Morse, Associated Architects. "Purdy Treatment Center for Women: An Architectural Program and Design Drawings for the Washington Institute for Women," published by the architects, circa 1967. OCLC 41804714.

Walker & McGough. Victor O. Gray & Company. Washington State Capitol Committee. "Washington State Capitol Campus Traffic Study," published by the architects for the Washington State Department of General Administration, 1967. OCLC 41678037.

Walker & McGough. "Spokane County-City Public Safety Building: Design Development Documents," published by the architects, 1968. OCLC 781122677.

Walker & McGough. "Preliminary documents, Legislative Building remodel," published by the architects for the Division of Engineering and Architecture, Washington State Department of General Administration, 1968. OCLC 41678150.

Walker & McGough. "Comprehensive Planning Study, Washington State Capitol Campus: A History & Guide, 1965 to 1970," published by the architects, 1970. OCLC 41677988.

Walker / McGough / Foltz. "Design Development Documents For Honor Housing Unit Additions: Washington Corrections Center, Shelton, Washington," published by the architects, 1970. OCLC 41813317.

EXHIBITION CATALOG

"Twenty Northwest architects and Associated Designers, 1962," Catalogue of an invitational exhibition at the University of Oregon Museum of Art, November 6-December 2, 1962, pp. 42-43.

MAGAZINES

"Housing: Big Little House," Time Magazine, January 29, 1951. BMW wins top prize in NAHB competition.

Tanner, Ogden. "A Lesson for River Cities," Architectural Forum (magazine), December 1958. An article featuring the Washington Water Power Central Service Facility.

"New Meaning to the Total Planning Concept: WWP Central Service Facility," Pacific Architect and Builder, August 1959.

"Hexagonal Window treatment Suggests Beehive of Activity at Residence Halls: Job of the Month," Pacific Architect & Builder (magazine), July 1960, pg. 14. An article featuring Streit-Perham Halls at Washington State University.

"This Neat Spokane House Is Cool in Summer, Snug in Winter," Sunset (magazine), May 1961, pp. 112-115. An article featuring the Ferris Residence.

"Hillside House in Spokane: Living Above, Sleeping Below," Sunset (magazine), September 1961, pp. 84-85. An article featuring the John Penn Fix Residence in

Spokane.

Spokane telephone company and architects Walker & McGough reclaim a derelict.
Architectural Forum (magazine), May 1961.

"The Human Element," Cascade: Magazine of Pacific Northwest Bell, April 1967.

"Where the Architects Hang Their Hats," Architecture West (magazine), September 1967. An article describing the new Spokane offices of Walker & McGough.

"This Family Room is Two Stories High," Ideas for Recreation Rooms, Lane Publishing, 1968, pp 28-29.

"Landwirtschaftliche Kreditanstalten," Baumeister: Zeitschrift für Architektur, Planung, Umwelt; Callwey, München, März 1971, pp. 256-58.

"Bruce M. Walker, AIA," Symposia Magazine, Boyce Publications, Inc., October 1974, pp. 16-19 + cover.

"Bruce Walker: Building a Better City—It Takes More than Luck," The Falls
Newspaper, Spokane, April 4, 1975.

"Opera House Architect Looks at Spokane," Spokane Week, April 3, 1984, pg. 3 + cover.

"Bruce Walker Bullish on Future Spokane," Roberts, Jack. Spokane Business Examiner,
November 25, 1985, pp. 22-23.

"The Men who Made Red Square," The Daily of the University of Washington, Seattle,
Washington, vol. 93, no. 108, April 14, 1986, pp. 1-2.

"Skywalks and Public Air Rights," an undated, unidentified clipping of an interview
with Bruce Walker found in his retirement folio.

AWARDS AND CITATIONS

1974

Honor Award

American Institute of Architects, Spokane Chapter
Spokane Opera House and Convention Center, Spokane, Washington

Honor Award

American Institute of Architects, Spokane Chapter
Spokane County-City Public Safety Building, Spokane, Washington

Honor Award

American Institute of Architects, Spokane Chapter
Temple Beth Shalom, Spokane, Washington

Honor Award

American Institute of Architects, Spokane Chapter
St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, Washington

Purdy Treatment Center for Women

Purdy, Washington; Selected by jury for jointly sponsored AIA/ACA
Exhibition of Architecture for Criminal Justice

Spokane Opera House and Convention Center

Spokane, Washington
Washington Aggregates and Concrete Association
Regional Award for Excellence in the Use of Concrete

1972

National Award for Excellence in Design and Engineering

Precast Concrete Institute
Spokane County-City Public Safety Building, Spokane, Washington

1970

National Architectural Award of Excellence

American Institute of Steel Construction
Farm Credit Banks of Spokane, Spokane, Washington

Honor Award

American Institute of Architects, Spokane Chapter
Farm Credit Banks of Spokane, Spokane, Washington

SELECTED, REPRESENTATIVE WORKS

Sources for this list include:

WMFL: 1978 firm overview brochure

Walker McGough Foltz Lyerla: 1970 firm overview brochure

Walker & McGough: 1967 firm overview brochure

Twenty Northwest Architects: Catalog to an Exhibition at the University of Oregon
Museum of Art, Eugene, Oregon, 1962

Bruce Morris Walker: FAIA Application, 1978

John Witt McGough: FAIA Application, 1974

Bruce Morris Walker: Membership Profiles, 1956, 1962, 1970

John Witt McGough: Membership Profiles, 1956, 1962, 1970

Walter W. Foltz: Membership Profiles, 1956, 1962, 1970

Office Master List of Contractual Walker & McGough Projects

Bruce Walker Slide Cases: held in the Walker & McGough Collection of the Museum of
Arts & Culture, Spokane

Walker & McGough Photographic Print Boxes: held in the Walker & McGough
Collection of the Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane

CIVIC

Spokane Opera House and Convention Center, Spokane, Washington

Expo '74 World's Fair, Art Gallery, Spokane, Washington
Expo '74 World's Fair, Washington State Exhibit, Spokane, Washington
Expo 74 World's Fair, Kino Automat Czechoslovakian Theater, Spokane, Washington
Seattle 21 World's Fair, World of Commerce and Industry, Buildings 1, 2 & 3, Seattle,
Washington
Spokane Governmental Center (unbuilt), Spokane Washington; a joint venture with
McClure & Adkison

COMMERCIAL

Farm Credit Banks of Spokane I, Spokane, Washington
Washington Water Power Company, Central Service Facility, Spokane, Washington;
Kenneth W. Brooks and Bruce M. Walker, Architects
Seattle-First National Bank, Hillyard Branch, Spokane, Washington
Pacific Northwest Bell, numerous facilities, Washington State
Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Northtown Branch, Spokane, Washington
Washington Trust Bank, Headquarters Building (project), Spokane, Washington
Office building, Cozza Construction Company, Spokane, Washington

COMPETITIONS

Competition for a University Art Center, Berkeley, California,
1965, Finalist
Chapel for McNeil Island Penitentiary
1962, Second Prize
Display Competition KLM Royal Dutch Airline and Lilli Ann for Rusan's
Bruce Walker
1959, First Prize, National
Inland Empire Home
Washington Brick & Lime Company and Pack River Lumber Company, sponsors
Walker, McGongh & Trogdon
1955, First Prize
Chicago Tribune, Better Rooms Competition
Bruce Walker, 1952, First & Third Prizes, national
NAHB/FORUM House Design Competition
Bruce Walker
1951, First Prize National and First Prize Northwest Region

EDUCATIONAL

The Evergreen State College, Communications Laboratory Building, Olympia,
Washington
University of Washington: Kane Hall Classroom Auditoria; Red Square; Frederick,
Morgan Padelford Hall Administration and Faculty Facility, Seattle, Washington
Central Washington University, Student Union Building, Ellensburg, Washington
St. George's School Additions, Spokane, Washington
Prescott Elementary and High School, Prescott, Washington
Spokane School District 81, Garland Elementary School Additions, Spokane,
Washington
Linwood Elementary School, Spokane, Washington

Culdesaq Gymnasium, Joint Independent School District 342

GOVERNMENTAL

East Capitol Campus Parking Garage and Plaza, Olympia, Washington

State of Washington, Capitol Remodel, Olympia, Washington

United States Courthouse, Spokane, Washington; a joint venture with Culler, Gale,
Martell, Norrie & Davis and McClure & Adkinson

ENVIRONMENTAL GRAPHICS

Spokane County-City Public Safety Building, Spokane, Washington

Spokane Opera House and Convention Center, Spokane, Washington

HEALTH

St. Luke's Memorial Hospital, Spokane, Washington

Convent of the Holy Names Infirmary, Spokane, Washington

Boundary County Nursing Home, Bonners Ferry, Idaho

Idaho County Nursing Home, Grangeville, Idaho

Harper Orthodontic Clinic, Spokane, Washington

HOSPITALITY

Ridpath Motor Inn, Spokane, Washington

Davenport Hotel, Remodel Projects, Spokane, Washington

Four Gables Motel (project), Spokane Washington

HOUSING (MULTI-UNIT)

Washington State University: S. Town Stephenson Residence Center; Graduate Student
Residence Hall; Terrace Apartments Married Student Housing; Streit-Perham Hall.
Pullman, Washington

West 700 Seventh Avenue Condominium, Spokane, Washington

Kimark Apartments, Spokane, Washington

Studio Apartments, Spokane, Washington. Designed by Bruce Walker for his parents as
an employee of McClure & Adkison

Merchant Housing; L. C. Campbell, Builder, Spokane, Washington

Gamma Phi Beta Sorority House, Pullman, Washington

Gamma Phi Beta Sorority House, Moscow, Idaho

Anchor Securities Apartment Tower (project), Spokane, Washington; a joint venture with
McClure & Adkison

INDUSTRIAL

University of Washington, Plant Services Building

Seattle, Washington

Electro Development Corporation, Laboratory / Office / Manufacturing Facility

Seattle, Washington

INTERIOR DESIGN

Expo '74 Worlds' Fair, Washington State Pavilion, Spokane, Washington

Spokane County-City Public Safety Building, Spokane, Washington

Washington State University, Graduate Student Dormitories, Pullman, Washington
Washington State University, S. Town Stephenson Residence Center, Pullman,
Washington

Farm Credit Banks Building I, Spokane, Washington

State of Washington, Capitol Building, Olympia, Washington

State of Washington, Purdy Treatment Center for Women, Purdy, Washington

Pierone's Men's Store, Spokane, Washington

Walker & McGough Offices, American Commercial Bank Building, Spokane,
Washington

JUSTICE FACILITIES

Spokane County-City Public Safety Building, Spokane, Washington

State of Washington, Regional Crime Laboratory, Spokane, Washington

State of Washington, Corrections Center, Shelton, Washington; a joint venture with
Curtis & Davis as well as Bassetti & Morse

State of Washington, Purdy Treatment Center for Women, Purdy, Washington

Franklin County Courthouse & Jail, Pasco, Washington

LANDSCAPING

Spokane County-City Public Safety Building, Spokane, Washington

State of Washington State, East Capitol Campus Landscape Development, Olympia,
Washington; in collaboration with landscape architect Lawrence Halprin

Eastern Washington University, Site Development and Planning, Cheney, Washington

MASTER PLANNING

State of Washington, Criminal Justice Consultant for the development of a Regional
Prison Concept

State of Washington, Comprehensive Capitol Campus Master Plan, 1965-70, Olympia,
Washington

University of Washington, Campus Master Plan, 1962-70, Seattle, Washington

Central Washington State College, Campus Master Plan, Ellensburg, Washington

Eastern Washington State College Planning, Cheney, Washington

University of Idaho, Campus Master Plan, Moscow, Idaho

Sahalee Country Club and Golf Course, Planning and Development, Seattle, Washington

RECREATIONAL

Boundary Dam Vista House, Bonner County, Idaho

RELIGIOUS

Convent of the Holy Names, Spokane, Washington

Temple Beth Shalom, Spokane, Washington

Fourth Memorial Church, Christian Education Facility, Spokane, Washington

Holy Spirit Episcopal Church, Spokane Valley, Washington

Messiah Lutheran Church, Spokane, Washington

Spokane Valley Methodist Church, Spokane Valley, Washington

Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church, Spokane, Washington

Harrington Community Congregational Church, Harrington, Washington

RESIDENCES

Home Builders' Home of 1952, Spokane, Washington

Frank M. & Opal E. Coates Residence, Spokane, Washington

Edward J. and Joann Fredrickson Residence, Spokane, Washington

Freman R. and Laura Hewett Residence, Spokane, Washington

Joel E. & Mary Jean Ferris II Residence, Spokane, Washington; Lawrence Halprin,
Landscape Architect

Bruce M. and Otilie N. Walker Residence, Spokane, Washington; Lawrence Halprin,
Landscape Architect

John Penn Fix Residence, Spokane, Washington

Albert D. & Bertha Diskin, Spokane, Washington

Wesley J. and Sally M. Fleming Residence, Spokane, Washington

Lindy Dupree Residence, Spokane, Washington

Walter W. and Barbara Foltz Residence, Spokane, Washington

Cecil R. & Sarah G. Fuller Residence, Spokane, Washington; Lawrence Halprin,
Landscape Architect

Shaw & Nancy McCutcheon Residence, Spokane, Washington; Shared attribution with
William Trogdon, Architect

Anstadt Vacation Residence, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

John W. & Marie L. McGough Residence, Spokane, Washington

Ted & Judy Anderson Residence, Spokane, Washington

RETAIL

Crescent Auto Center, Northtown, Spokane, Washington

Crescent Department Store, Millinary Department

Klothes Kloset, Northtown, Spokane, Washington

Klothes Kloset, Downtown, Spokane, Washington

Rusan's, Downtown, Spokane, Washington

Rusan's, Downtown, Spokane, Northtown

Rusan's, Shadle, Spokane, Washington

Emory's, Downtown, Spokane, Washington

Pierone's, Downtown (two locations), Spokane, Washington

TECHNICAL

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Genetics Center, Moscow,
Idaho; A joint venture with T. J. Prichard, Architect of Moscow, Idaho

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Forest Sciences Laboratory,
Moscow, Idaho

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Soils & Hydrology Laboratory,
Wenatchee, Washington

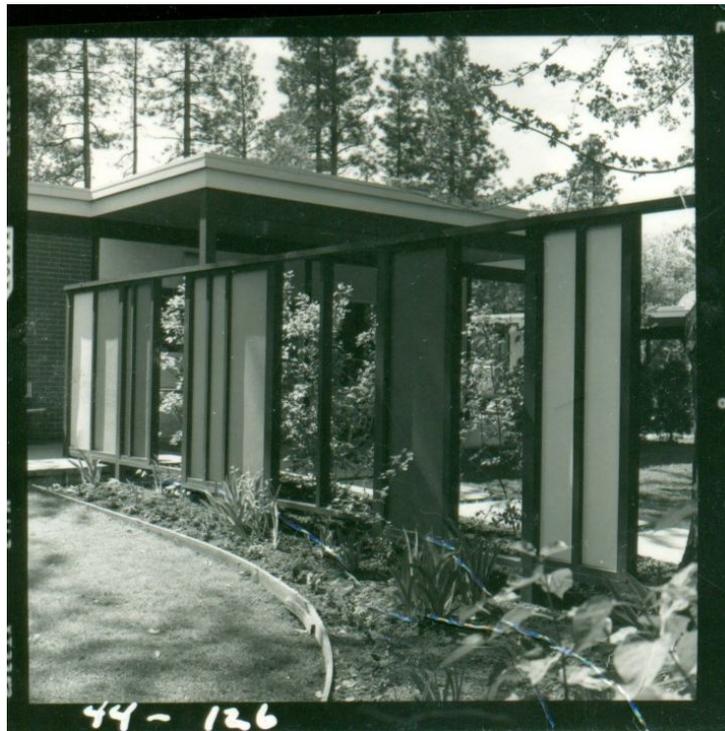
PHOTOS (historic)

1955



PHOTOS (historic)

1955



PHOTOS (current)

2012



PHOTOS (current)

2012



PHOTOS (current)

2012



PHOTOS (current)

2012



PHOTOS (current)

2012



PHOTOS (current)

2012

