

Letterthe

How can you reduce your ecological footprint at home? It can seem like a daunting and pointless question when we're told over and over that our fate lies in the hands of a relatively small number of corporations. They have the power. They have control. Or do they?

Individual actions add up. And they add up much faster when we turn those into collective action - when we ask our neighbors and community to stand together with us and look at our ecological footprint factors. Suddenly, the footprint becomes much bigger.

This is our fourth zine, and our second that we've created through some degree of separation. The world has changed so much, and we've learned what it really means to protect one another. What it means to be a community. It has also shown the huge amount of power we have.

This zine holds stories of accomplishments. Things saved, from wooden pallets to buildings. Things growing, from gardens to art movements Things preserved, from building materials to memories. Big or small, all of them matter.

Read the stories and be inspired to create sustainable change. Then ask the people in your world what inspires them. Soon you will have your own movement, or you may find that there's one already started around you.

Thank you for reading! Join the conversation online: @indowwindows









Jessica Chan-Charette



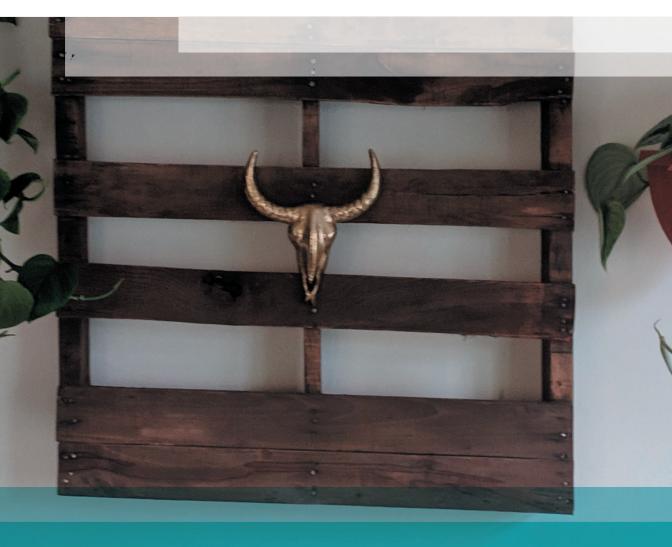
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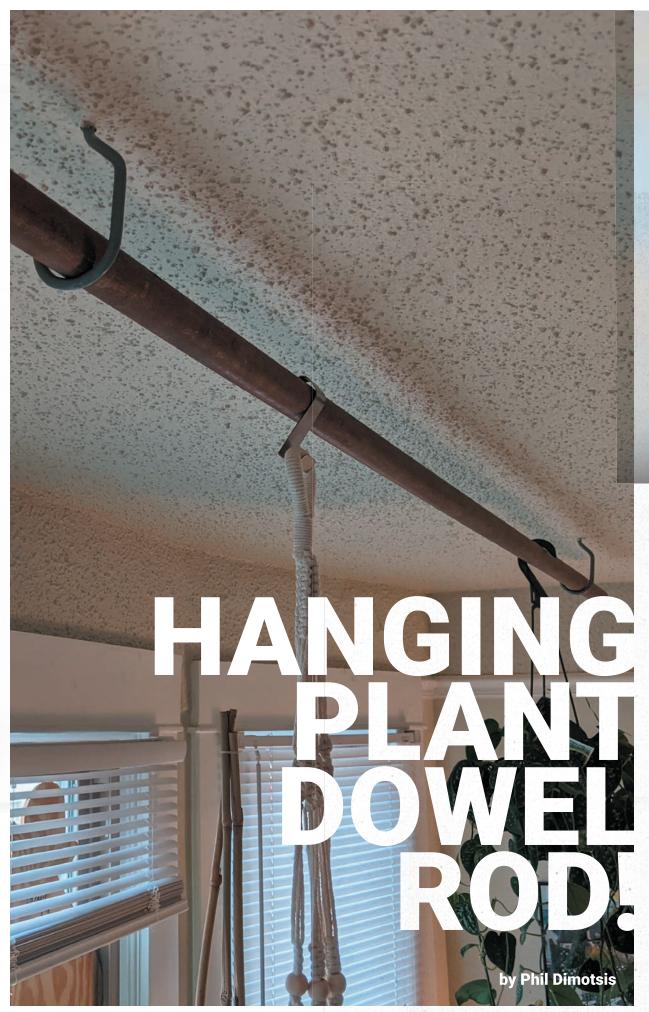


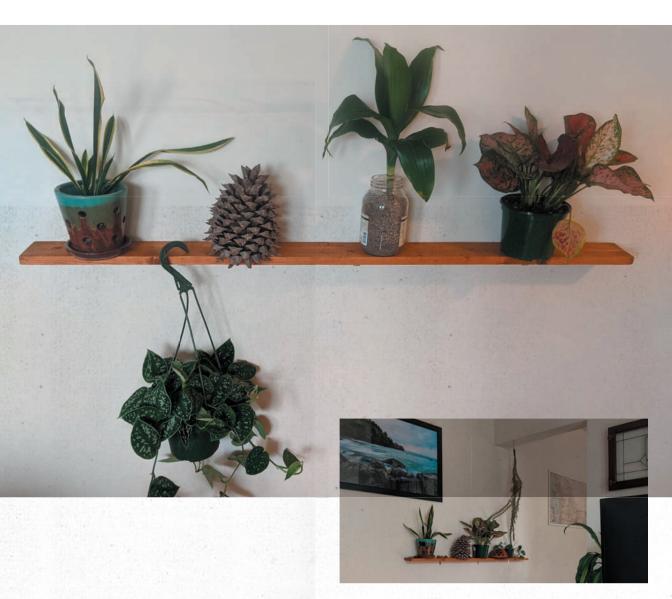




Damaged pallets from Indow warehouse. Made into wall art with rustic feel.

by Ryan Libby





I found this in a free-pile on craigslist I have no idea what it used to be used
for, but I affixed it to my ceiling as
I needed more space for plants - haha.

This obviously is not a hugely creative project, but I suspect this would have been thrown out had I not snagged it before the homeowners moved out of their house.

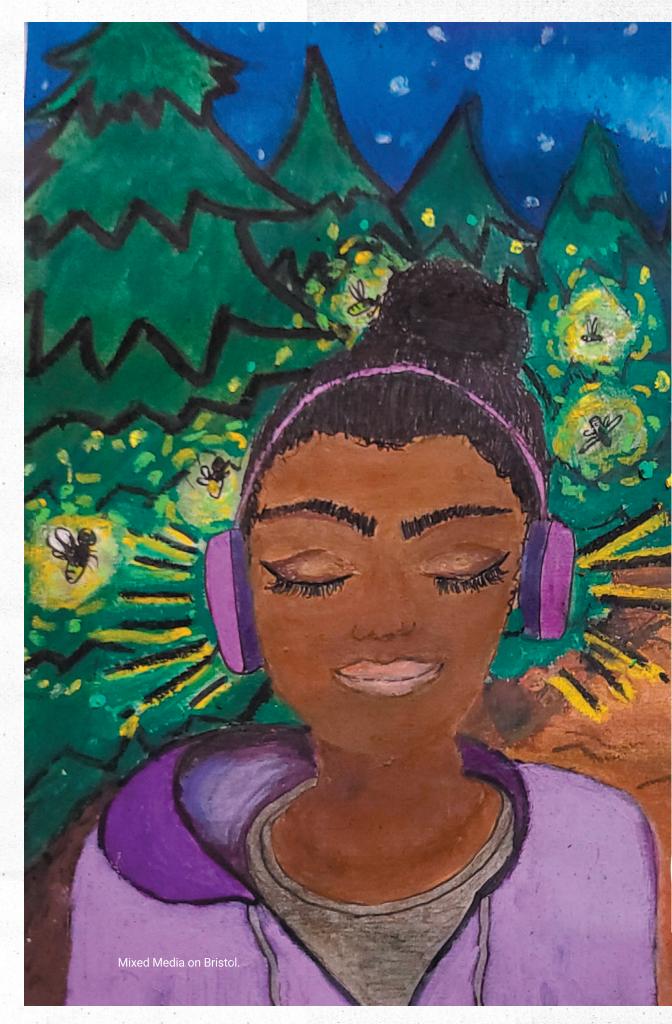
Both the plant shelf seen here and the dining room table here were both up-cycled. I found a beat up table on craigslist last year (2020), completely removed the top-coats, sanded it, re-stained, and polyurethane coated it to make the table I work at (and have dinner when I clear it off and have friends over post-covid!) The plant shelf was salvaged from Indow and then stained to make this DIY thing that really ties the room together. The chairs are also from a free pile (soon to be trash) that I found in my neighborhood as people were moving out attempting to get rid of their belongings.

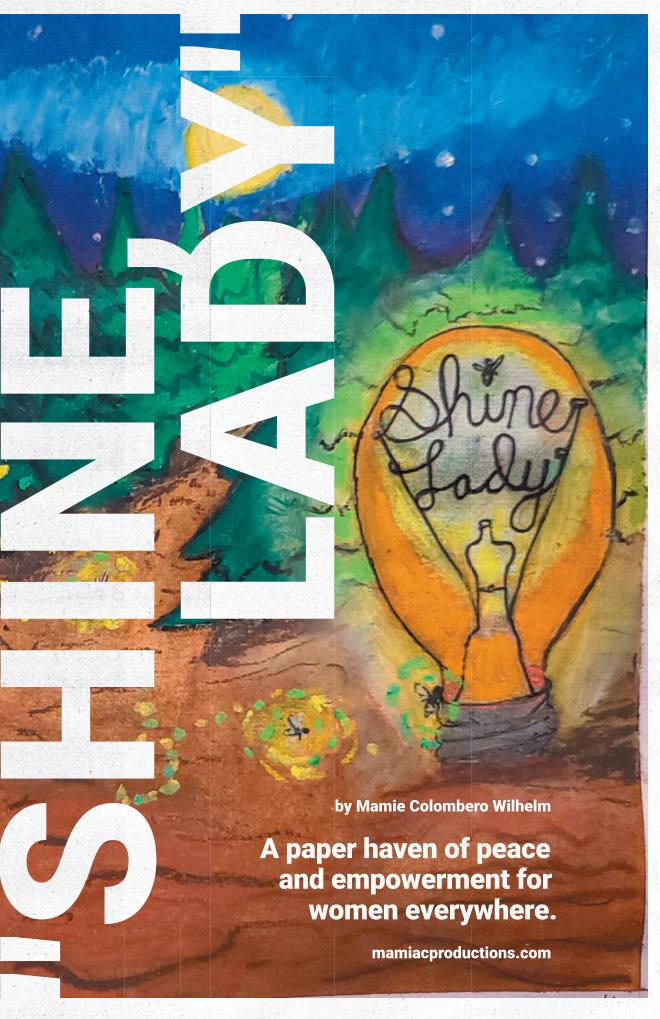
Gardens, density of the shipping of the shippi





The 1' x 12' and 2' x 4' scraps from our shipping department can be made into a great raised garden bed. I have a design for making a larger bed out of smaller scraps if anyone wants to replicate this project.





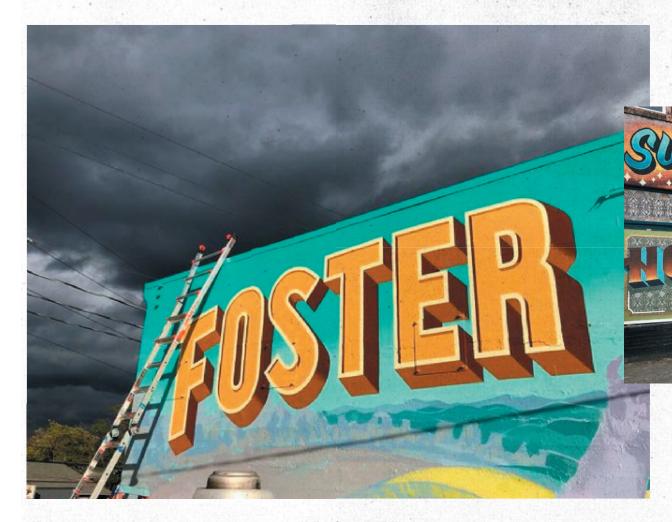
my passport

I let my passport expire long before
the pandemic when I thought I'd never
travel. Heavy pages, blue padlocked doors,
a paperweight in a cold safe. After
we, dreaming of Hawaii and Paris,
couldn't travel anyway, borders closed,
I regretted the souvenirs I'd missed.
But this new world! We made friends with a ghost
and Bob, the masked pizza guy who gently
placed deliveries on our front porch. Six
Canadians text me check-ins daily
about workouts, food, weekend sandflat trips.
I was meant for this life on a spaceship.
Without a passport, my wings are not clipped.



by Kathryn Foster Cats have many deep thoughts. You don't know how many deep So many.





Mur

During the pandemic, I spearl to celebrate the community. M networking to involve all sorts sign painters, stencil



Foster Road al Movement

by Travis Wheeler, Borrowed Times Studio, LLC

neaded a mural movement on Foster Road y art collective, Idle Hands Collective, used s of artists to come out and paint. We have artists, graffiti artists, muralists, and more. Our goal is to become an art destination.

instagram.com/borrowed_tjmes_pdx

Repurposing Past for

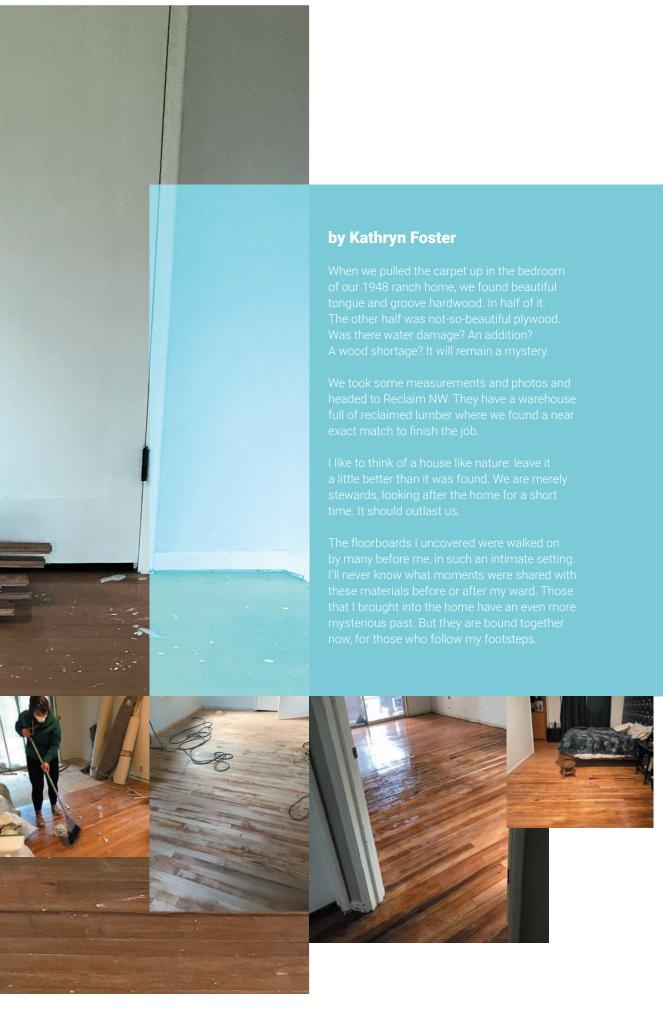
Reclaim NW

At Reclaim NW, we actively practice house deconstruction, the hand dismantlement of houses and buildings, under the parent organization of Northwest Deconstruction Services. We are a certified contractor with the City of Portland to dismantle structures that fall under the ordinance of salvaging building 1940's or older, rather than demolishing them. At our warehouse on SE Foster Road, we sell the salvaged material, as well as buy, consign, and trade, to divert as much materials as possible from the waste stream.

www.reclaimnw.con









Paul Thiry: Shaper of Northwest Environment



Paul Thiry (1904 - 1993) is best known for introducing Seattle and the Puget Sound region to European Modernism, which is characterized by pure forms, clean lines, and the use of modern technology such as steel and reinforced concrete.

Thiry was born in Nome, Alaska to French parents, and grew up in Seattle, Washington. He studied architecture at the University of Washington. While a student, he spent the summer of 1927 studying at the American School in Fontainebleau, France, and traveling in France for several months afterward

Graduating in 1928 and obtaining his license to practice in 1929, Thiry gained experience in the offices of John Graham and Henry Bittman, and also worked for landscape architect Buster Sturtevant, before opening his own office. With the advent of the Depression, Thiry took a year to travel around the world.

visiting Asia, Europe and Central America. In his travels, he met influential modernists such as Antonin Raymond and Le Corbusier.

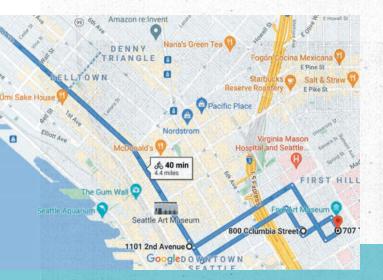
On his return to Seattle in 1935, Thiry embarked on a lifelong practice in which he would work alone or with only one or two partners at a time. He designed his own office at 800 Columbia (demolished) on First Hill in 1946 and would practice here for his entire career. Thiry is best known for his work as the principal architect of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair, as well as for designs of expressive, modern churches, houses and institutional projects.

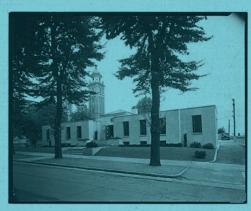
Paul Thiry's career left a lasting impact on the local built environment through a practice focused on research, architectura design, campus design and urban planning. The following projects represent a small sampling of the progression and breadth of his career.

Self-guided bike tours of remaining Paul Thiry projects in Seattle

The Downtown Loop

Approx. 4.5 Miles / 1hr including stops





Stop 1:

Chancery of the Seattle Archdiocese 1939

707 Terry Ave, First Hill

A practicing Catholic, Thiry was interested in modern church design, co-authoring the book Churches & Temples in 1953, and receiving many church commissions in the region.

This office building for the Archdiocese, clad in Wilkeson sandstone, reveals just a hint of ornament in subtle incised floral panels.

Originally a single story, Thiry refused an offer to design the addition, complaining that the church would "not have to expand if it would concentrate on its mission and forget about all the social programs they were getting into."



Stop 2:

Paul Thiry Architectural Office Building 1946 800 Columbia Street (demolished)

Paul Thiry designed his own office building on First Hill, and it was featured in Architectural Record in 1946. The building, which would have qualified as a landmark, fell victim to a loophole in the permitting process and was demolished in 2012. In 2015, Daniels Real Estate acquired an assemblage of property from another developer, including this parcel. As a preservationist at heart, Kevin Daniels dedicated the corner, where Thiry's office once was, as a public waterfall parklet in Thiry's memory.



Stop 3:

Washington Mutual Savings Bank 1968

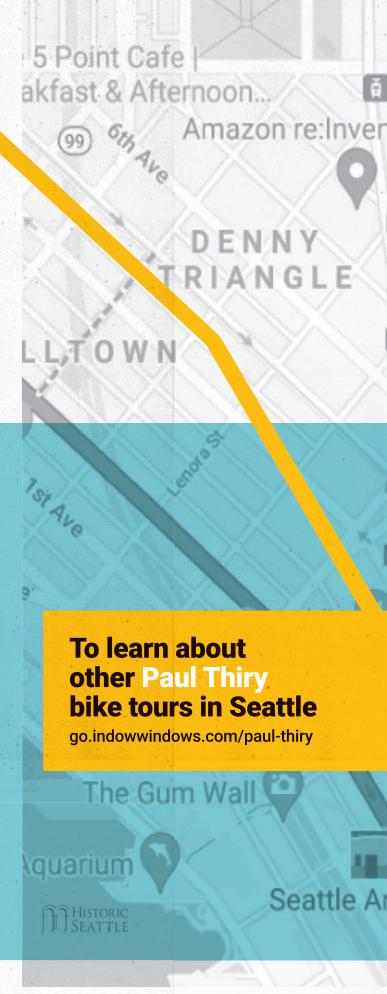
This mid-century downtown bank building replaced the former home of Washington Mutual, which had been housed in a solid bank building constructed in 1899. The modern replacement created a feeling

of space and air, with recessed windows and balconies creating an interplay around the four-story tall, prefabricated columns, which were poured fifteen miles away in Redmond and trucked to the site. The concrete structure was finished with white crushed stone aggregate. Washington Mutual occupied the building for 40 years until the financial collapse of the bank in 2008. It is now occupied by designers, who can be inspired by the work of their predecessor, Paul Thiry.



Stop 4: Washington State Coliseum 1958-1962

The iconic Washington State Coliseum continued Thiry's exploration into building technology, also in collaboration with structural engineer Peter Hostmark. As the unique hyperbolic paraboloid roof form emerged, the press called the building a giant aluminum teepee. The arena has no interior roof supports; the aluminum paneled roof is supported by steel compression trusses and nearly six miles of steel tension cables. As the principal architect of the 1962 World's Fair, Thiry collaborated on the creation of the campus with other prominent designers, including Minoru Yamasaki, Lawrence Halprin, John Graham, and others. After the fair, Thiry oversaw the excavation of the exhibition hall, converting it into a sports and performance venue. The building is currently undergoing another extensive renovation to accommodate new hockey and basketball teams. The Coliseum was designated a City Landmark in 2017, meeting all six designation criteria. It is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.







So far we've saved 114,815 windows from landing in landfills - that's a number we're proud of.

Thank you to everyone who contributed content for this zine - we couldn't have made it without you! We also couldn't have done it without our amazing and growing community; National Trust for Historic Preservation for creating the space to save and celebrate places; and everyone who reads about preservation stories. Thanks everyone for helping us celebrate those who preserve!

INDOW ZINE TEAM:

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