THESIS

CONTEMPORARY WOOD ARCHITECTURE THROUGH NATURE AND THE PLANNED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT - TAYLOR PARK, COLORADO

GEORGE MARTIN VOIROL

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
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THE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL THESIS ARCH 406
AND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE: BACHELOR OF
ARCHITECTURE

TAYLOR PARK
COLORADO, TAYLOR PARK

THESIS COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON - ALFREDO MISSAIR
THESIS COMMITTEE MEMBER - JAY CHEWNING

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I WOULD LIKE TO THANK MY PARENTS, GLENN AND CECEILE VOIROL, AND BROTHERS, GENE AND GARY, AND SISTERS, LAUREN AND NANCY, AND GRANDPARENTS, FRANCIS AND GERTRUDE VOIROL, AND CLEO RODY, FOR ALL OF THEIR ENCOURAGEMENT, SUPPORT, AND ASSISTANCE THROUGHOUT MY THESIS YEAR BOTH MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO THANK THOSE IN MY STUDIO WHO HAVE GIVEN HELPFUL INPUT AND PATIENT SUPPORT THROUGH THE YEAR.
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CONTEMPORARY WOOD ARCHITECTURE THROUGH NATURE AND THE PLANNED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND AREA OF SITE
SCALE 1"=1000'-0"


THEME: VERNACULAR FORMS HAS EVOLVED COUPLED WITH THE TRADITIONAL FORMS OF THIS AREA. MINING PAST I HAVE RESEARCHED CONTEMPORARY WOOD BUILDING ARCHITECTURE AND CREATED A THEME: OF CABINS RELATED TO THEIR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES AND BUILT TO HARMONY WITH THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDING NATURE.


TAYLOR PARK, COLORADO

PROJECT SITE

TAYLOR PARK RESERVOIR
SITE: FOCUS OF THIS THESIS IS A SITE FOR THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF THE PARK FACILITY WHILE SIMULATING RELATING ITS NATURAL AREAS TO MY STUDIES IN WOOD SCULPTURE.

SITE STUDIES AND LOCATIONS LEAD ME TO A COMPREHENSIVE REALIZATION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT. ITS LAND AND RELATIVE ATTRIBUTES DIRECTED ME TO THE SELECTION OF AN AREA FOR THE RESERVOIR SHORE HIGHWAY.

THE PARK AT LARGE IS DIVIDED INTO TWO AREAS OF MAJOR ACTIVITY: THE PUBLIC VILLAGE/WATERFRONT RECREATION DAY STAY AREA AND ADJACENT LESS-PUBLIC NATURE AREA INCLUDING ACCOMPANYING AND SURROUNDING CABIN AREAS.

THE VILLAGE AREA BECOMES THE SYMBOLIC ENTRY FOR THE PARK. IT FEATURES A WATERFRONT SETTING AT A PROMINENT RESERVOIR SHORE POINT PANNING VIEWS TO THE MAJESTIC ROCKIE MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE. THE ROAD THROUGH THE VILLAGE IS FLANKED ON BOTH SIDES BY STRUCTURES IN A MINING/FRONTIER TOWN SETTING. THESE FACILITIES CARRY A RHYTHM OF STRUCTURES CREATED BY THE STREET TO THE WATERFRONT DOCK FACADE. THIS PLANNING IS INTERSECTED PERPENDICULARLY IN THE CENTER.

BY AN ACCESS FROM THE BOATDOCK AREA THROUGH THE VILLAGE BY A CIRCLE UP BEHIND IT TO A TOWERED PUBLIC OVERLOOK/PICNIC AREA. THIS ELEVATED PLATEAU CUTS AS BUFFER BETWEEN THE CABINS YET UP BEHIND AND THE VIEWED VILLAGE/WATERFRONT AREA BELOW. THIS OVERLOOK/PICNIC AREA ALSO FEATURES A MUSEUM AND NATURE ECOCENT FOR THE PARK. METAPHORICALLY THIS NATURE CENTER IS CONNECTED TO THE PUBLIC/URBAN CENTER, BUT IS PLACED ABOVE IT AND OVERLOOKS IT WITH THE GRAND ENCOMPASSING FORCE OF MOTHER NATURE IN VIEW.

ADJACENT TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR OF MY MASTER PLAN LIES A SYMMETRICALLY PLANNED MIRRORED NATURE FACILITY FOR THE VISITOR. IT FEATURES A BOATDOCK WATERFRONT POINT WITH AN ACCESS WALKWAY RUNNING THROUGH IT PERPENDICULAR TO THIS ACCESS AND INTERSECTING THE POINT IN THE CENTER IS A PATHWAY RUNNING BEHIND IT IN A SERPENTINE MANNER UP A GENTLE INCLINE TO A PLATEAU AREAS CONSISTING OF A LARGE POND SHELTERED RESTING AREAS ARE TUCKED INTO THE CURVES OF THE RISING PATHWAY. THE POND IS CONQUERED BY A SHELTER OVERHANGING AND RESTING ON ITS SHORE. HANDICAPPED WALKWAYS AND PICNIC AREAS SURROUND THE POND. AN AMPHITHEATER IS PLACED IN BETWEEN THESE TWO MAJOR AREAS FORMED ADVANTAGEOUSLY BY THE NATURAL CURVE OF THE BAY IT LIES BEFORE.

VIEWS

THESE TWO MIRRORS COMPOSITIONS OF PLANNING IN THE ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROVIDE A FLOOD TO THE SENSES IN ACTIVITY CONNECTING RELATIONSHIPS, VARYING USER RECREATIONAL AREAS, AND MOST IMPRESSIVE BY VIEWS. VIEWS WHICH ARE DIRECTED FROM THE SITE TO POINTS OF INTEREST AMONG THE SITE FACILITIES, THROUGH THE SITE FROM POSITIONS OUTSIDE, AND VIEWS TO THE SITE FROM AREAS OUTSIDE THE SITE.

BUT MOST INSPIRING I BELIEVE ARE THE VIEWS TO BE WITNESSED FROM AMONG THE CABINS.
MASTERS SITE PLAN
VISTAS & BUILT STRUCTURES
<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>STAFF</th>
<th>PUBLIC</th>
<th>NET S.F.</th>
<th>GROSS S.F.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VILLAGE AREA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRADING POST:</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>3600 S.F.</td>
<td>4500 S.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROCERY/SUPPLY STORE</td>
<td>A GENERAL STORE FOR THE CAMPER, FISHERMAN, BOAT ENTHUSIAST, HIKER, ETC...WILL HAVE BASICS. GROCERIES/SOUVENIERS. FISH AND TACKLE/HUNTING SUPPLIES. STORAGE, RECEIVING, REFRIGERATION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIGN</td>
<td>EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY PUBLIC AND VISITORS. MAY BE ATTACHED TO OTHER FACILITIES. WILL BE A MAJOR IMAGE TO COMPLEX: SHOULD EMBODY WOOD ARCHITECTURE CHARACTER OF THESIS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMPLICATIONS</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUGGET CAFE</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2400 S.F.</td>
<td>3500 S.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOK WAITER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>SIT DOWN ELEGANT ELEGANT RESTAURANT. WESTERN FOOD (HOME-MADE REP.). FULL MENU: TIMES AND ENTREES. BAR.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DESIGN</td>
<td>INTERIOR ATMOSPHERE WILL BE OLD MINING STYLE. MAY BE MULTI-LEVELED. MUST BE ABLE TO ACCOMODATE RENTED CABINS, CAMPERS, AND PASSER-BYS; THEREFORE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WILL BE ROUGHLY 100. SHOULD BE EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY PUBLIC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMPLICATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOAT HOUSE/RENTAL</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5000 S.F.</td>
<td>5500 S.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>FISH &amp; TACKLE SALES, BOAT RENTAL.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DESIGN</td>
<td>EASY PUBLIC ACCESS, SHOULD REINFORCE VILLAGE CHARACTER WITH SUBSTANCE OF A STRONG STRUCTURAL CHARACTER.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMPLICATIONS</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VILLAGE MUSEUM/
ENTRY TOWER
(ASSTANT) 20 2000 S.F. 2300 S.F.
ACTIVITIES TOWER TO CLIMB AND VIEW SITE.
MUSEUM WILL BE ABOUT THE PARK HISTORY AND SELL BOOKS.
DESIGN A TOWER TO SYMBOLIZE ENTRY TO PARK, SERVE AS
IMPLICATIONS ICON UPON ENTERING SITE FROM STATE HIGHWAY; ALSO A LOOK OUT TOWER TO
SIGN BoATS OR VIEW PARK.
THE FACADE WILL REINFORCE MINING/FrontIER MAIN STREET ATMOSPHERE.

WATERFRONT
BOARD WALK
KIOSK; GAZZEBO
ACTIVITIES WACKWAY DOWN IN FRONT OF CABINS ON RESERVOIR SHORE.
TO BE USED FOR GATHERING SPACES FOR VIEWING SCENERY OR FISHING; SUNBATHING.
AS FAR AS A SPECIAL ASPECT OF GATHERING IS CONCERNED GAZZEBOS OR COVERED
Bench AREAS WILL BE AN AMENITY.
DESIGN TO USE SIMPLE DESIGN METHODS IN ACHIEVING IN
IMPLICATIONS ALL WOOD PLANKING NOT NECESSARILY W/ MINING INFLUENCE.

RETAIL STORES 2 OPERATORS 5 7 UNITS 600 S.F. 4200 S.F.
ACTIVITIES RETAIL STORES OF CLOTHES, FOOD, AREA SPECIALTIES, ETC.
DESIGN ROW EFFECT TO REINFORCE MINING/FrontIER
IMPLICATIONS MAIN STREET ATMOSPHERE; 2 LEVELS WILL CREATE INTERESTING SPACES WITH
BOARD WALK.

LOOK OUT REST
AREA & MUSEUM 2 30 2500 S.F. 2500 S.F.
ACTIVITIES PICNIC SHELTERS, PLAY AREA, TOWER (TO CLIMB), REST/INFORMATION BUILDING,
ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MUSEUM OF AREAS VEGETATION, LANDSCAPED
WALKWAY DOWN TO VILLAGE AREA WITH ELEVATED CATWALK AND REST/VIEWING
POINTS, PARK LOOK OUT OBSERVATION DECK.
DESIGN TOWER WILL TERMINATE AXIS UP FROM
IMPLICATIONS VILLAGE/DOCK AREA, SHELTERED PICNIC TABLES ARRANGED IN A PAN LOCATION
ALONG EDGE OF PLATEAU VIEWING PARK; MUSEUM SYMBOLIZES MAN'S CONNECTION
WITH HIS ENVIRONMENT AND THE CONCERNS HE MUST HAVE FOR IT.
GAS ISLAND

Small repair, GAS: REGULAR, "UN-" LEADED DIESEL
(EMERGENCY)

ACTIVITIES
Building to accommodate needs of repairs of all 4-W OFF ROAD VEHICLES AND TRUCKS (ONLY EMERGENCY REPAIRS)
FUELS: DIESEL, REGULAR, UNLEADED.
AIR PUMP/CLEANER

DESIGN
SIMPLE, PRACTICAL DESIGN.

IMPLICATIONS
LOCATED AT PRESENT SITE OF TRADING POST OR TO BE LOCATED AT NEW SITE.

OWNERS: CRANORS

2 FAMILIES

10,000 S.F. 12,500 S.F.

RESIDENCE
APPROX. 10

ACTIVITIES
PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF OWNERS.
AT PRESENT TWO FAMILIES; THEREFORE MAYBE TWO DISTINCT HOMES OR A DUPLEX.
FULL SCALE HOMES TO WITHSTAND WINTER ELEMENTS.

DESIGN
PROBABLY MORE SECLUDED.

IMPLICATIONS
S.F. APPROXIMATELY 10,000 FOR BOTH HOMES.
TO HAVE ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY, INSPIRATION, CREATIVITY.
LIKELY AN ELLABORATE DESIGN.

WORKER OFFICES

3

300 S.F. 500 S.F.

ACTIVITIES
FOR THE OWNERS TO MANAGE THE OPERATIONS OF FACILITIES AND CONDUCT 3 SPACES AT 100 S.F. EACH.

DESIGN
CONSIDERATIONS OF LOCATION:

IMPLICATIONS
JOINED W/WORKERS QUARTERS.
JOINED W/OWNERS RESIDENCE.
JOINED W/TRADING POST
AS AN INDEPENDENT FACILITY.
SIMPLE MAYBE BOLD STRUCTURE OF DESIGN IN WOOD.
RECREATION AREA

POND/SHELTER  --  50  COVERED MULTI  4000 S.F.
LEVELEDWOOD
DECKS.

ACTIVITIES  MULTI-LEVELED DECKS SOME CANTELEVERED OVER POND; SHELTERED 30 X 30 FOOT
AREA WITH LARGE STONE HEARTH; PATHWAYS EXTENDING FROM SHELTER AROUND
POND WITH INTERVAL REST/DRINKING FOUNTAIN AREAS; PICNIC SHELTERS LOCATED
AT PLATEAU EDGE DIRECTING VIEWS DOWN HILL TOWARD DOCK POINT AND BEYOND
SHELTER DESIGN TO MAKE TRANSITION BETWEEN VILLAGE AND CABINS; SERIES OF
VISTA ICON POINTS BETWEEN SHELTER AND SURROUNDING FACILITIES;
ADVANTAGEOUS LOCATION FOR VIEWS.

AMPHITHEATER  --  MAX. CAP.  7200 S.F.  7600 S.F.
400 PEOPLE

ACTIVITIES  OUTDOOR THEATER TO ACCOMODATE SCHEDULED
FEATURES, WILD LIFE FORMS, GUEST SPEAKERS,
ETC.

DESIGN  SITUATED BETWEEN PUBLIC AREA AND RECREATION AREA. ITS FORM FITS IN TO HILL
APPROPRIATELY. IT IS SECLUDED WITH TREES FORMING BUFFER BEHIND, BUT VISBILE
TO VILLAGE DIRECTLY ACROSS BAY.
CABINS

(APPROPRIATE: 6 MAIDS AT 60 UNITS (CLEAN AND CHANGE SHEETS) AND 4 WORKERS FOR WOOD AND TRASH)

LARGE

SEE NOTE 8-12 PEOPLE 7 UNITS AT 14,000 S.F.
4 BEDROOM 2000 S.F. EACH
2 CAR GARAGE

ACTIVITIES TO BE A FULL USE CABIN.
DECORATIVE INTERIOR FACILITIES; INNOVATIVE.
JACUZZI, FIREPLACE, ROOMS.
ROOM NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 3.

DESIGN IMPLICATIONS TO ACCOMODATE TO THE SURROUNDINGS GEOGRAPHICALLY; BUILT IN, BUILT OUT.
SPARSE OR GROUPED IN CLUSTERS.
TO INCLUDE A GARAGE OR MULTI GARAGE.
TERRACES, WALKWAYS.
ADVANTAGEOUS USE OF VIEWS.
MAY BE COMBINED (DUPLEX).

MEDIUM

SEE NOTE 6-8 PEOPLE 27 UNITS AT 43,200 S.F.
2 BEDROOM 1600 S.F. EACH
2 CAR GARAGES

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SPOTS TO BE MADE AS SOCIAL GATHERING SPACES.
A COMPLETE CABIN BUT NOT EXTRA VAGANT.
ROOM NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 2.

DESIGN IMPLICATIONS CONGLOMERATED OR SINGLE SPACING.
CABINS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS NEXT TO EACH OTHER OR AT THE SAME LEVEL.
MEDIUM SIZE CABINS TO HAVE SEVERAL DIFFERENT DESIGNS THEN POSSIBLY UTILIZING A FEW.
A MORE PRACTICAL DESIGN SOLUTION.

SMALL

SEE NOTE 2-4 PEOPLE 30 UNITS AT 36,000 S.F.
1 BEDROOM 1200 S.F. EACH
1 CAR GARAGE

ACTIVITIES SIMPLE, SMALL SPACE ACCOMODATING SINGLES OR COUPLES.
ONLY ONE ROOM, KITCHEN CONNECTED TO LIVING ROOM SPACE W/ FIREPLACE.

DESIGN IMPLICATIONS SIMPLISTIC, STRONG, DESIGN USING RUGGED METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION.
STAYING WITH OVERALL DESIGN THESIS INTENT AS WELL AS OTHER CABINS.
ALTERNATIVE DESIGNS AND THEN A SELECTING.
### SUPPORT FACILITIES/GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

**WORKERS' QUARTERS**
- **20 ROOMS**
- **3750 S.F.**
- **5000 S.F.**
  - 5 BACK-UP
  - **ACTIVITIES**
    - BASIC LIVING STATIONS FOR HIRED HELP (SUMMER AND FALL).
    - BED, DESK, BATHROOM?
    - 20 ROOMS W/5 BACKUP.
  - **DESIGN**
    - MOST LIKELY COMBINED TO ONE STRUCTURE;
  - **IMPLICATIONS**
    - THEREFORE MAY HAVE ONE MEN'S AND ONE WOMEN'S LAB.
    - NOT A PROMINENT FACILITY, PROBABLY UNADORNED.
    - MAY BE UNITED UNITED W/WORKER OFFICES.
    - LOCATION WILL BE MORE SECLUDED FROM PUBLIC (MAY USE GEOGRAPHY TO HIDE).

**STORAGE GARAGE I**
- **2-3 TRUCKS**
- **30X20=600 S.F.**
- **600 S.F.**
  - **ACTIVITIES**
    - MISCELLANEOUS BULK EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY.
    - S.F. 600.
    - FIREWOOD STORAGE.
  - **DESIGN**
    - SIMPLE, STRONG DESIGN WITH BOLD STRUCTURE.
  - **IMPLICATIONS**
    - THIS IS TO BE AN EXPERIMENTAL BUILDING.
    - LARGE INTERIOR OPEN SPACE LIKELY SIMPLE SQUARE.

**STORAGE GARAGE II**
- **MISC BULK**
- **600 S.F.**
- **600 S.F.**
  - **ACTIVITIES**
    - STORAGE FOR SERVICE TRUCKS.
    - 2 SPACES MADE.
    - S.F. 600 ALSO.
  - **DESIGN**
    - LIKELY SAME AS STORAGE GARAGE I DESIGN.
  - **IMPLICATIONS**
    - POSSIBLY TWO DISTINGUISHING DESIGNS.
    - CHARACTER WILL BE SIMILAR OF THE TWO GARAGES DESIGN.
<table>
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<th>ACCOMODATE 4 300 S.F. 300 S.F. WASH &amp; DRYERS</th>
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<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
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<td>WILL HAVE LAUNDRY CLEANING FACILITIES</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TELEPHONE (PUBLIC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAIL DEPOSIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>DESIGN IMPLICATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td>SMALL STRUCTURE TO BE CENTRALLY LOCATED BUT NOT AMBIGUOUS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DESIGN TO BE UNIQUE AND NOTICEABLY DIFFERENT FROM CABINS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL PROGRAM SQUARE FOOTAGE: .................................................. 146,950 S.F.
SCHEMATIC CABIN
DESIGNS AND DETAILS
ADDENDUM

As an architecture student I would like to analyze the architectural integrity of the mining structures and shelters of the Colorado region near my thesis project site. I believe the integrity of these historical structures is in their honest appearance, simplistic form, interesting compositions, raw structural definitions, and responsiveness to their rugged environments. I will make investigative studies in alternate methods of building construction used at that time.

The log cabin, depending on the nationality of the people building it, would directly resemble the building techniques of that particular origin. The Swedes, Finns, Germans, Scots, Irish, Anglo-Saxons, Dutch, French, and Italians all had their own methods of constructing their log homes.

The log cabin was practical because it could be built by one person or a few. It required only the simplest of hardware or equipment to construct and an ample supply of trees. The Colorado Rockies for the most part had these natural resources. The log cabin was a primitive type of housing and mainly the first generation of construction in a mining. The methods of construction were usually aimed for the fastest and most efficient way to complete a cabin.

Most of the gold rush fortune hunters did not plan to stay long and thought nothing of building homes (i.e., fortified tents, log cabins or a dugout would suffice for the hard winter). When it came time for Coloradans to build permanent homes, they became imitators, not innovators. They utilized architectural designs made for other areas of the United States or even Europe. Rather than develop original styles of architecture, they adapted to Colorado's terrain and climate with their building constructions methods of back east. A Colorado Italiante, Shingle, Queen Ann, and Mansard house would likely blend in anywhere back east. Even the architecture that was considered "native" was an import (i.e., the adobes were brought from New Mexico and sodd houses came from Nebraska). There was definitely a conglomeration or "melting pot" of architecture in Colorado. Homesick settlers built shelters that reminded them of their past no matter how inappropriate to the Colorado climate.

Contemporary (modern vernacular) log home architecture in America has come of age. I have documented several contemporary western United States log homes with intriguing diversities and originalities. Today's
ARCHITECTS, CRAFTSMEN, AND BUILDERS HAVE TRANSFORMED THE HISTORICAL STEREOTYPICAL SPARTAN LOG HOME INTO SOMETHING NEW, FRESH AND BEFITTING OF THE MODERN RURAL HOME. SOME PEOPLE BELIEVE A LOG DESIGN CANNOT BE ADAPTIVE OR FLEXIBLE ENOUGH DUE TO THE NATURE OF ITS CONSTRUCTION. BUT FROM WHAT I HAVE RESEARCHED OR DISCOVERED ON CONTEMPORARY LOG HOME DESIGN IN AMERICA, IT IS QUITE THE CONTRARY. THERE ARE OUTSTANDING EXAMPLES THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN UNITED STATES OF LOG HOMES WITH AMPLE VARIETY AND BEAUTY. A TRIBUTE TO THE EVOLUTION OF LOG ARCHITECTURE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE LOG HOME BUILDERS OF TODAY THROUGH THEIR IMAGINATION AND NERVE. THE SHEER BEAUTY OF MODERN VERNACULAR LOG HOMES WITH THEIR QUALITIES OF BEING PRACTICAL, ENDURING, DISTINCTIVE, AND CONTEXTUALLY HARMONIOUS TO THEIR SURROUNDINGS MAKES THIS THESIS ANALYSIS AN ASSET TO THE MODERN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOOD BUILDINGS.

IN STUDYING TODAY’S COLORADO AND WESTERN UNITED STATES ARCHITECTURE OF VERNACULAR WOOD BUILDINGS AND THEIR TECHNIQUES OF CONSTRUCTION, I HAVE NOTICED THAT THE NEWER WOOD BUILDINGS HAVE MORE EXPERIMENTATIONS OF NEW MATERIALS IN THEIR DESIGNS. THE ARCHITECTURAL FLEXIBILITY OF USING DIVERSE MATERIALS DOES NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT WHAT MANY MAY SEEM TO THINK AS A BREAKING OF TRADITIONAL LOG BUILDING DESIGN BOUNDARIES. IF SOMEONE WISHES TO UTILIZE ALTERNATE MATERIALS IN THE DESIGN OF THEIR LOG BUILDING (I.E., HOME, RESTAURANT, STORE, CONDOMINIUM, BUSINESS, ETC.) TO BRING OUT CERTAIN ARCHITECTURAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THEIR LIKING, I THINK THAT THEY HAVE EVERY RIGHT.