

THESIS

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

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BALL STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

THIS THESIS DOCUMENT IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL THESIS ARCH 406
AND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE: BACHELOR OF
ARCHITECTURE

TAYLOR PARK
COLORADO, TAYLOR PARK

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PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING,
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY
MUNCIE, INDIANA 47306

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND AREA LOCATION OF SITE	1
MASTER SITE PLAN	2
VISTAS & BUILT STRUCTURES	3
ROADS & CIRCULATION	4
VEGETATION	5
PROGRAM	6
CABINS	13
SCHEMATIC CABIN DESIGNS AND DETAILS	14
ADDENDUM	15

**CONTEMPORARY
WOOD
ARCHITECTURE
THROUGH NATURE
AND THE
PLANNED
NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT**

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

WILL TURN TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE PEACEFUL RELIEVING THERAPY IT PROVIDES FOR HIGH-STRESS CITY LIVING. SUPPOSING THIS, IT IS MY INTENTION TO PERFORM AN ANALYSIS ON THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARCHITECTURE SUITABLE TO THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES' MOUNTAIN GEOGRAPHIES WHILE AT THE SAME TIME INDUCING AN ENJOYABLE, TENSION RELIEVING ATMOSPHERE FOR THE HUMAN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE SITE WILL HAVE PRECEDENCE IN THE FACTORS OF ACHIEVING THIS CONCORDANT PLANNED SYSTEM OF RECREATIONAL LIVING THEREFORE, I HAVE CHOSEN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF A WESTERN PARK AS AN IDEAL STIMULUS TO EVOKE THE PRINCIPLES FOR DESIGNING A PROGRESSIVE CONTEMPORARY WOOD

ARCHITECTURE AND OF A PLANNING IMPORTANT BETWEEN NATURE AND THE CABIN AND BETWEEN EACH NEIGHBORING CABIN MY AREA OF STUDY HAS BEEN IN THE WOOD BUILDING OF RESIDENTIAL AND CABIN/RECREATION. I DEVELOPED A WOOD ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE APPROPRIATE FOR THE DIFFERENT PREFERENCES OF RECREATIONAL LIVING OR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY IN APPROPRIATELY ZONED AREAS IN MY SELECTED SITE WHICH FEATURES A PUBLIC VILLAGE/WATERFRONT AREA, A FISHING/WATERFRONT AREA, A HUNTING/HIKING AREA, AND A CAMPING/PUBLIC RECREATION CENTER. I HOPE TO ACHIEVE A SIGNIFICANT UNDERSTANDING OF THE ARCHITECTURE IN THIS AREA OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE SYNTHESIS OF THE

VERNACLAR FORMS OF MY SITE'S COLORADO HISTORY WITH CONTEMPORARY UNITED STATES WOOD BUILDING TECHNIQUES AND FORMS.

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

THIS THESIS PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXISTING TRADING POST AT TAYLOR PARK, COLORADO. AT THIS TIME, THE FACILITIES OF TAYLOR PARK ARE UNPLANNED AND SITUATED INOPPORTUNELY, CONSIDERING ALL THE BEAUTY OF THE PARK AND THE SURROUNDING MOUNTAIN VIEWS. I HAVE CHOSEN TO COMPLETELY REDESIGN AND SELECT THE MOST DESIRABLE SITE. THE NEW PARK WILL UTILIZE A RESEARCH-DEVELOPED LANGUAGE OF WOOD BUILDING DESIGN PRINCIPLES. THROUGH RESEARCH OF THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY IN THE REGION OF MY SITE A SELECTIVE

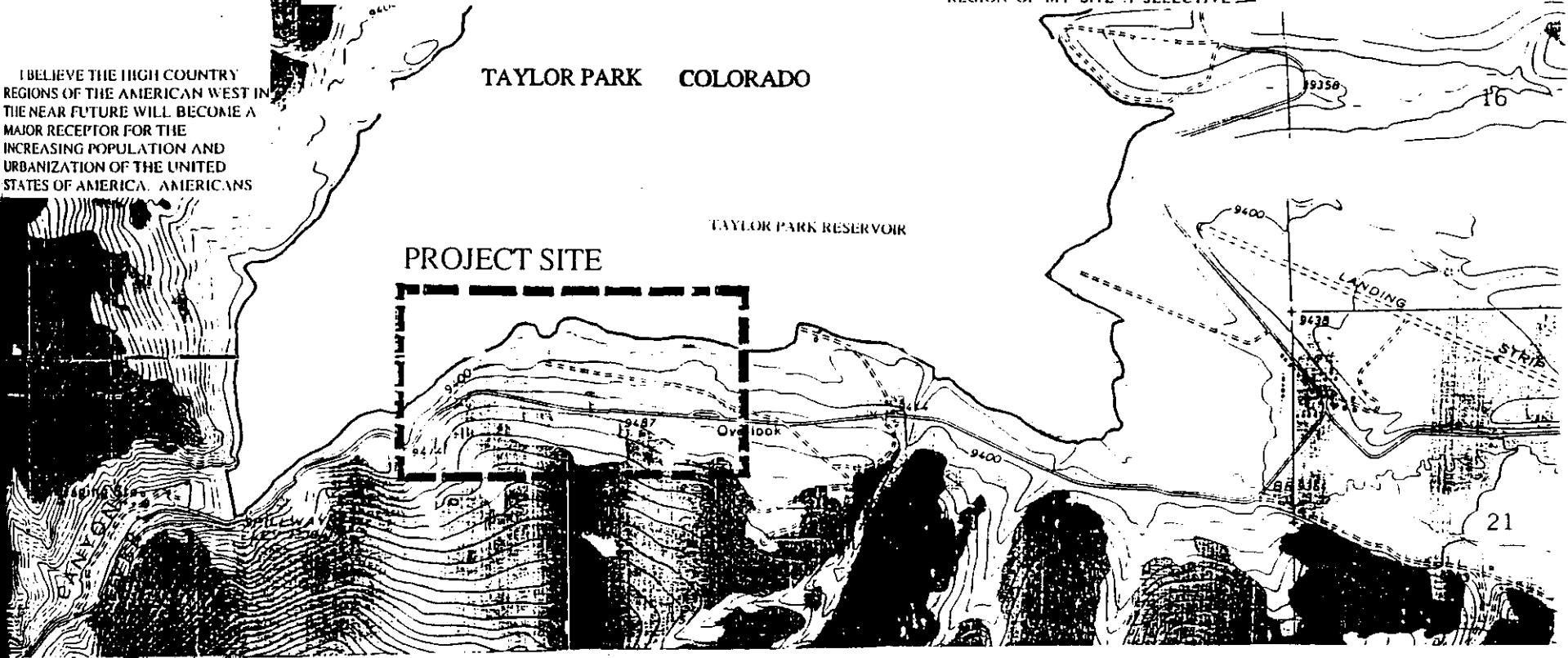
THE MAJOR FOCUS FOR THIS THESIS PROJECT CONCERNS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRESSIVE CONTEMPORARY WOOD ARCHITECTURE FOR THE HIGH COUNTRY REGIONS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES THROUGH THE CONSIDERATION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE HARMONIOUS PLANNING NEEDED BETWEEN MAN AND THE NATURAL WORLD.

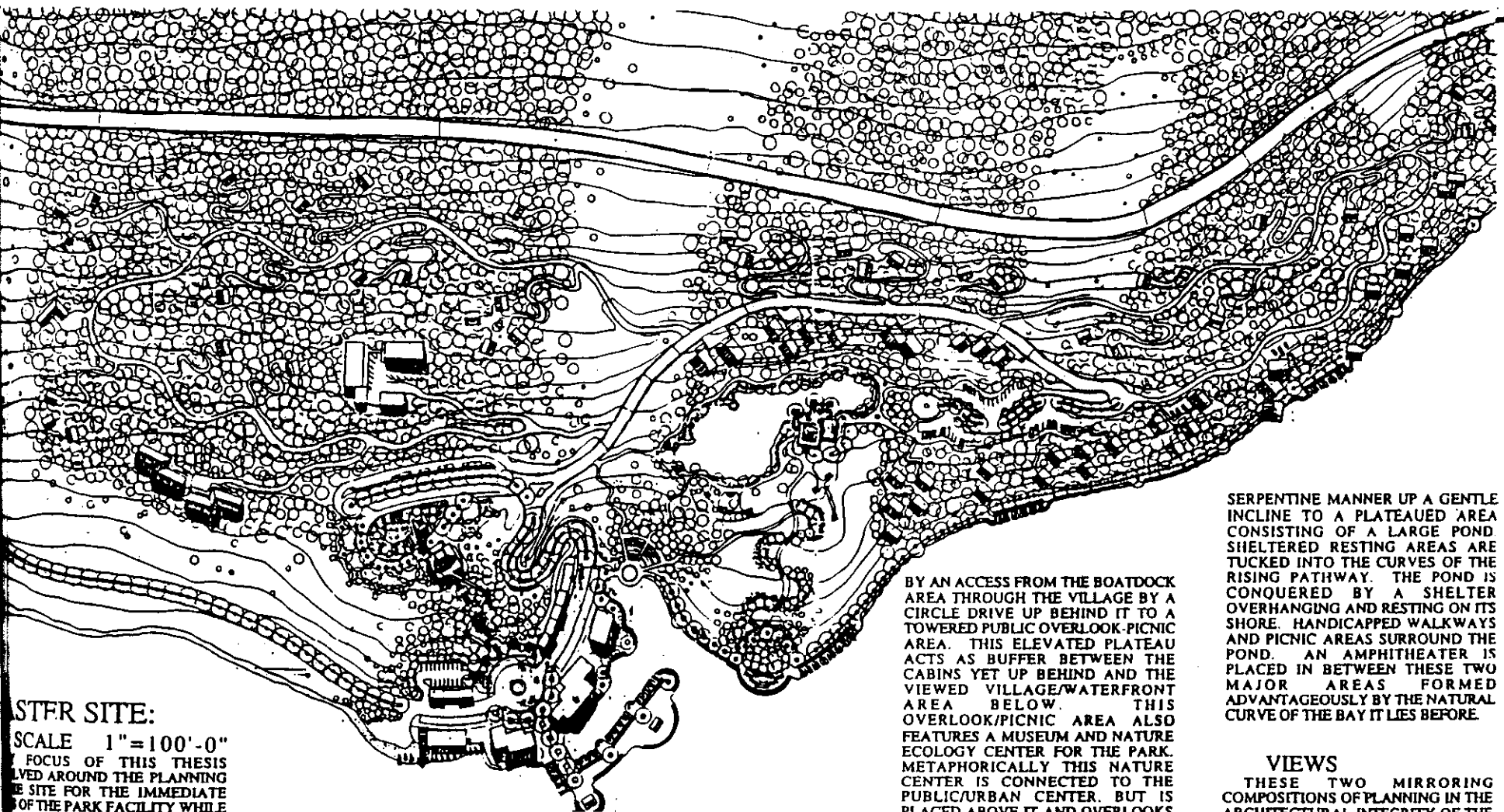
I BELIEVE THE HIGH COUNTRY REGIONS OF THE AMERICAN WEST IN THE NEAR FUTURE WILL BECOME A MAJOR RECEPTOR FOR THE INCREASING POPULATION AND URBANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. AMERICANS

TAYLOR PARK COLORADO

TAYLOR PARK RESERVOIR

PROJECT SITE





STYER SITE:
 SCALE 1"=100'-0"
 FOCUS OF THIS THESIS
 LVED AROUND THE PLANNING
 E SITE FOR THE IMMEDIATE
 OF THE PARK FACILITY WHILE
 TANEIOUSLY RELATING ITS
 D NATURAL AREAS TO MY
 N STUDIES IN WOOD
 NCTURE.

LTIPLE SITE STUDIES AND
 OCATIONS LEAD ME TO A
 COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF
 URROUNDING NATURE, ITS
 AND RELATIVE ATTRIBUTES.
 N TURN DIRECTED ME TO THE
 ION OF AN AREA FOR THE
 SHORE OF THE RESERVOIR
 DING UP TO THE PARK ACCESS
 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
 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 DRIVE UP BEHIND IT TO A
 TOWERED PUBLIC OVERLOOK-PICNIC
 AREA. THIS ELEVATED PLATEAU
 ACTS 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
 ECOLOGY CENTER 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.

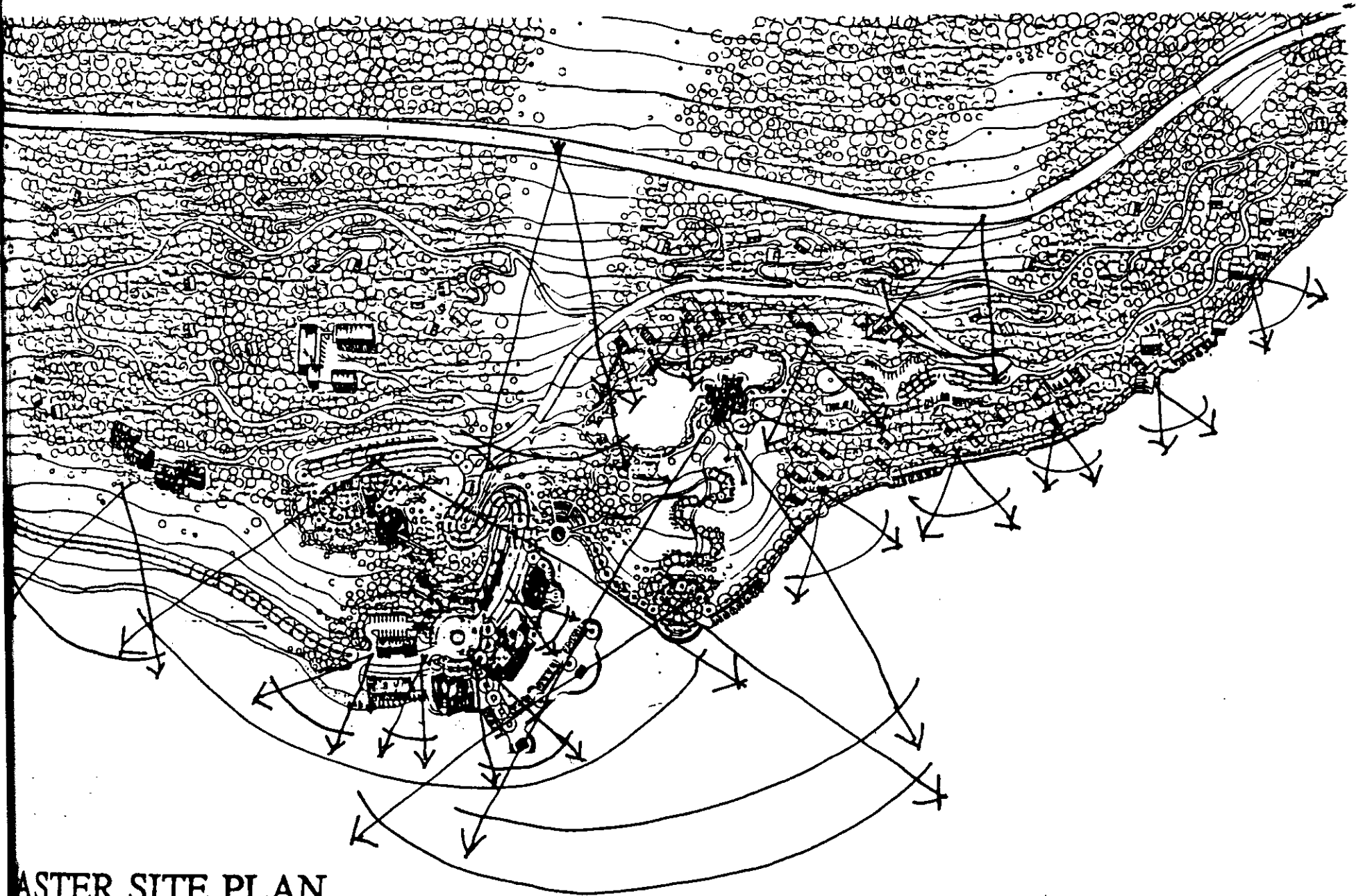
ADJACENT TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR
 OF MY MASTER PLAN LIES A
 SYMETRICALLY PLANNED MIRRORED
 NATURE FACILITY FOR THE VISITOR.
 IT FEATURES A
 BOARDWALK/BOATDOCK
 WATERFRONT POINT WITH AN
 ACCESS WALKWAY RUNNING
 THROUGH IT. PERPENDICULAR TO
 THIS ACCESS AND INTERSECTING THE
 POINT IN THE CENTER IS A
 PATHWAY RUNNING BEHIND IT IN A

SERPENTINE MANNER UP A GENTLE
 INCLINE TO A PLATEAUED AREA
 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 MIRRORING
 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.

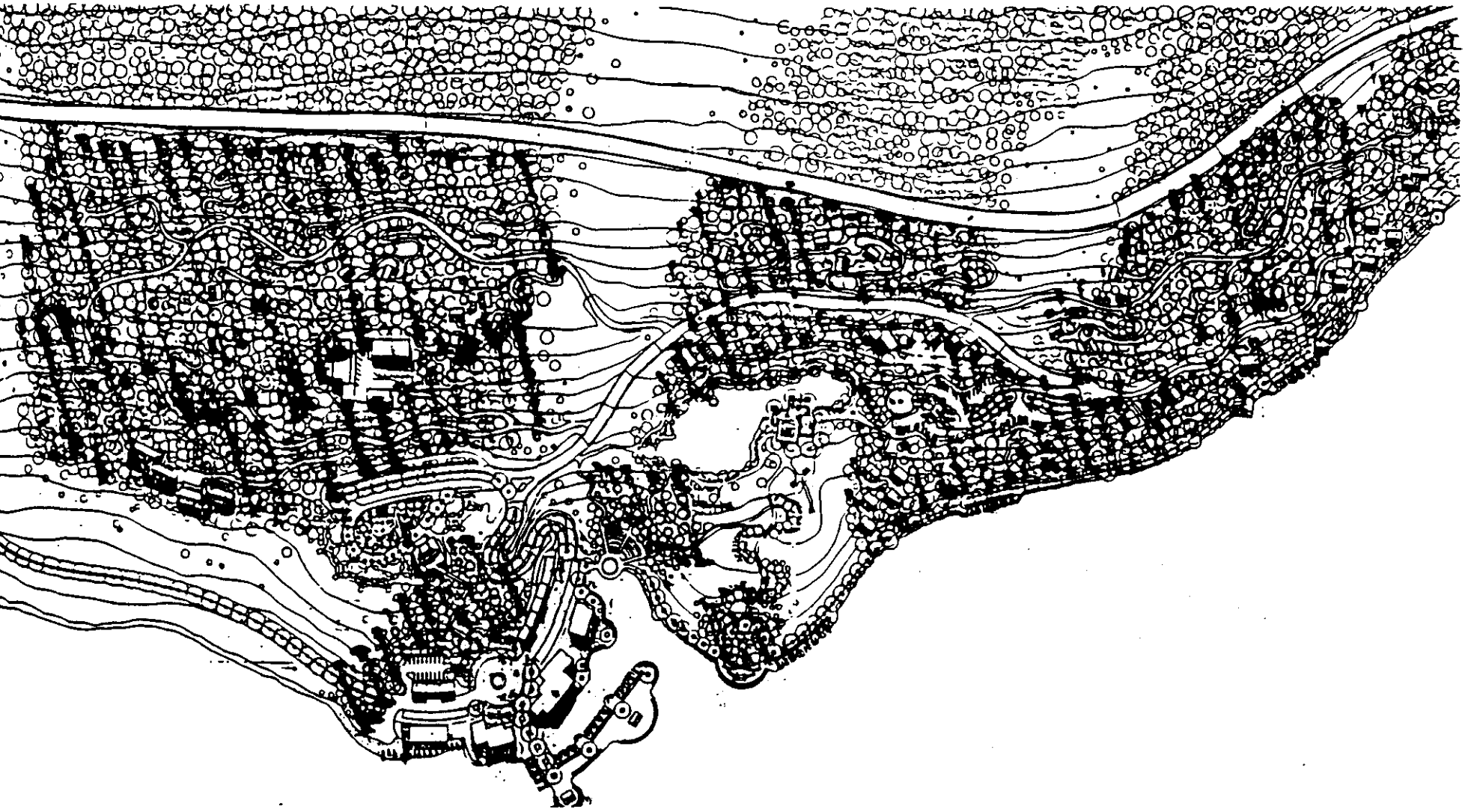
BUT MOST INSPIRING I BELIEVE
 ARE THE VIEWS TO BE WITNESSED
 FROM AMONG THE CABINS



MASTER SITE PLAN
VISTAS & BUILT STRUCTURES



MASTER SITE PLAN
ROADS & CIRCULATION



MASTER SITE PLAN
VEGETATION

PROGRAM	STAFF	PUBLIC	NET S.F.	GROSS S.F.
VILLAGE AREA				
TRADING POST: GROCERY/SUPPLY STORE				
	5	10-15	3600 S.F.	4500 S.F.
ACTIVITIES	A GENERAL STORE FOR THE CAMPER, FISHERMAN, BOAT ENTHUSIAST, HIKER, ETC...WILL HAVE BASICS. GROCERIES/SOUVENIERS. FISH AND TACKLE/HUNTING SUPPLIES. STORAGE, RECEIVING, REFRIGERATION.			
DESIGN IMPLICATIONS	EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY PUBLIC AND VISITORS. WILL BE A MAJOR IMAGE TO COMPLEX: SHOULD EMBODY WOOD ARCHITECTURE CHARACTER OF THESIS.			
NUGGET CAFE				
	COOK WAITER 75 4 8		2400 S.F.	3500 S.F.
ACTIVITIES	SIT DOWN ELEGANT RESTAURANT. WESTERN FOOD (HOME-MADE REP.). FULL MENU: TIMES AND ENTREES. BAR.			
DESIGN IMPLICATIONS	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.			
BOAT HOUSE/ RENTAL				
	5	15	5000 S.F.	5500 S.F.
ACTIVITIES	FISH & TACKLE SALES, BOAT RENTAL.			
DESIGN IMPLICATIONS	EASY PUBLIC ACCESS, SHOULD REINFORCE VILLAGE CHARACTER WITH SUBSTANCE OF A STRONG STRUCTURAL CHARACTER.			

VILLAGE MUSEUM/

ENTRY TOWER	(ASSISTANT) 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 SIGNAL 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. TOWER WILL TERMINATE AXIS UP FROM			
DESIGN	VILLAGE/DOCK AREA, SHELTERED PICNIC TABLES ARRANGED IN A PAN LOCATION			
IMPLICATIONS	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- (EMERGENCY) LEADED, DIESEL	150 S.F.	150 S.F.
ACTIVITIES	BUILDING TO ACCOMODATE 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: CRANCORS	2 FAMILIES	--	10,000 S.F.	12,500 S.F.
RESIDENCE	APROX. 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. APROXIMATELY 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 OPPEATIONS 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 LEVELED WOOD DECKS.	4000 S.F.
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	
DESIGN			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. 400 PEOPLE	7200 S.F.	7600 S.F.
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 VISIBLE 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.
JACOOZI, FIREPLACE, ROOMS.
ROOM NUMBER APROXIMATELY 3.

DESIGN TO ACCOMODATE TO THE SURROUNDINGS
IMPLICATIONS GEOGRAPHICALLY; BUILT IN , BUILT OUT.
SPARSED 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 EXTRAVAGANT.
ROOM NUMBER APROXIMATELY 2.

DESIGN CONGLOMERATED OR SINGLE SPACING.
IMPLICATIONS 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 SIMPLISTIC, STRONG, DESIGN USING RUGGED
IMPLICATIONS 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

GROUNDS EQUIPMENT	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.
	EQUIP. AND MACHINERY			
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.			

LAUNDRY/ ALL PURPOSE UTILITY CABIN	2	ACCOMODATE 4 WASH. & DRYERS	300 S.F.	300 S.F.
--	---	--------------------------------	----------	----------

ACTIVITIES	WILL HAVE LAUNDRY CLEANING FACILITIES TELEPHONE (PUBLIC). PUBLIC RESTROOMS VENDING MACHINES MAIL DEPOSIT.
DESIGN IMPLICATIONS	SMALL STRUCTURE TO BE CENTRALLY LOCATED BUT NOT AMBIGUOUS. DESIGN TO BE UNIQUE AND NOTICEABLY DIFFERENT FROM CABINS.

TOTAL PROGRAM SQUARE FOOTAGE146,950 S.F.

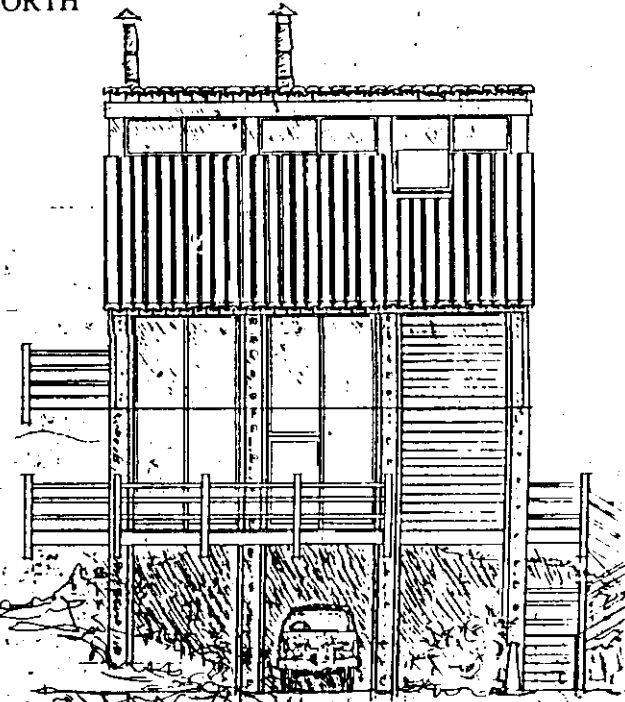
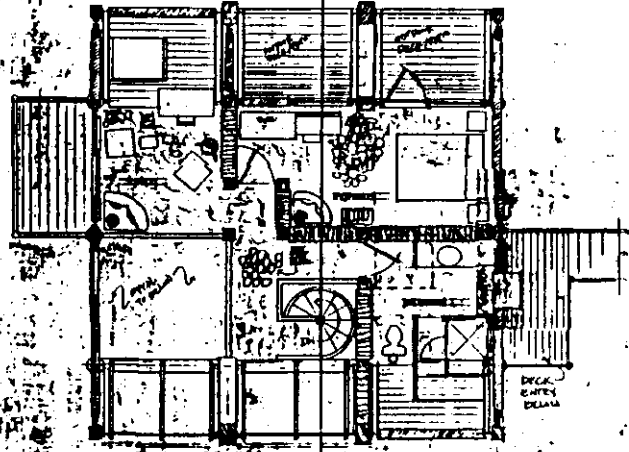
CABIN DESIGN

DESIGN A

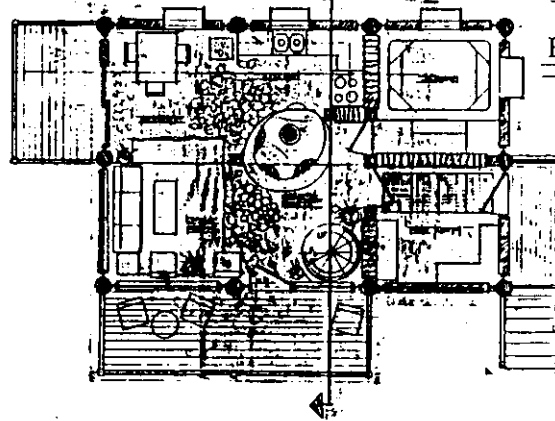
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

ELEVATION NORTH

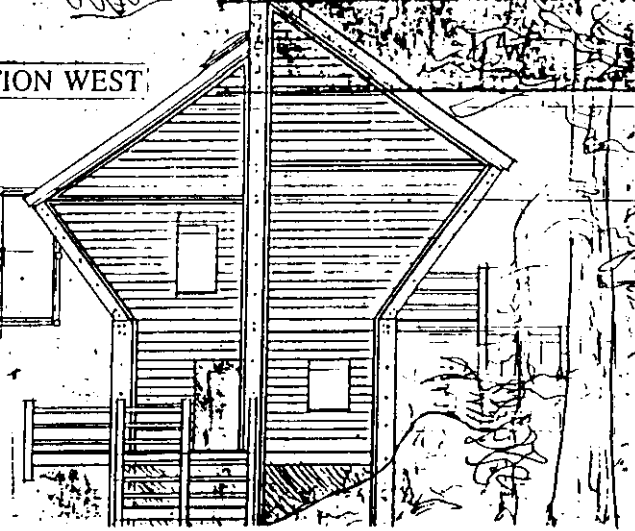
FLOOR PLAN: LEVEL TWO



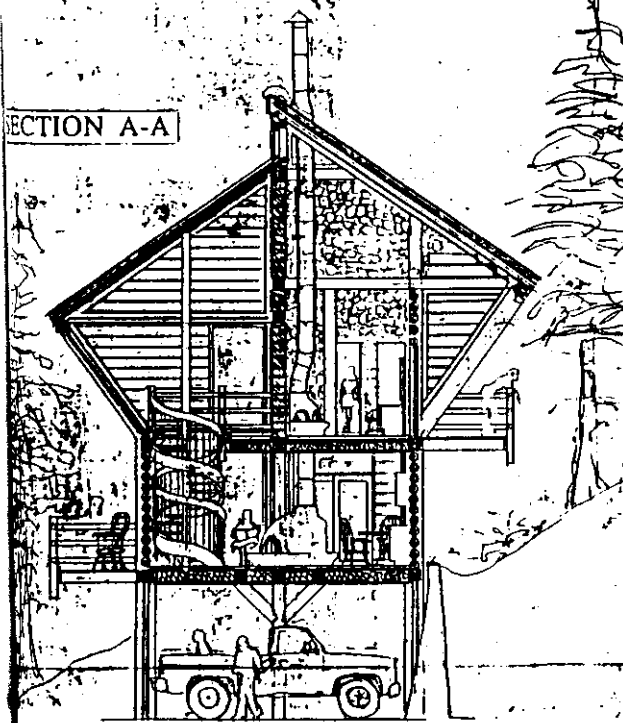
FLOOR PLAN: LEVEL ONE

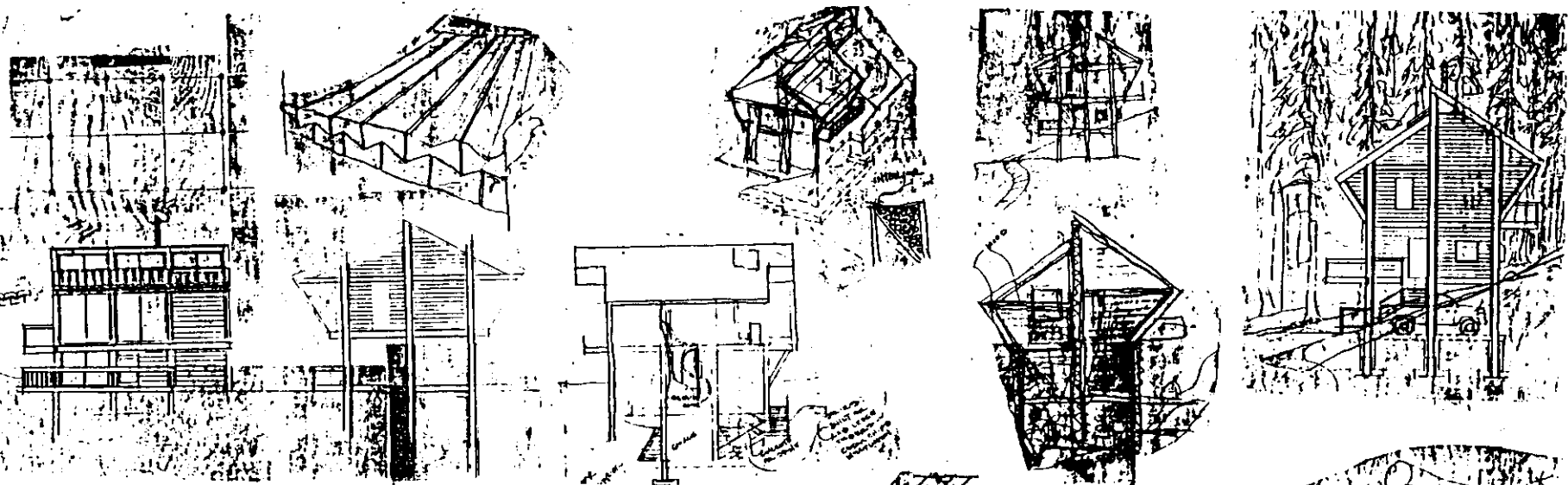


ELEVATION WEST

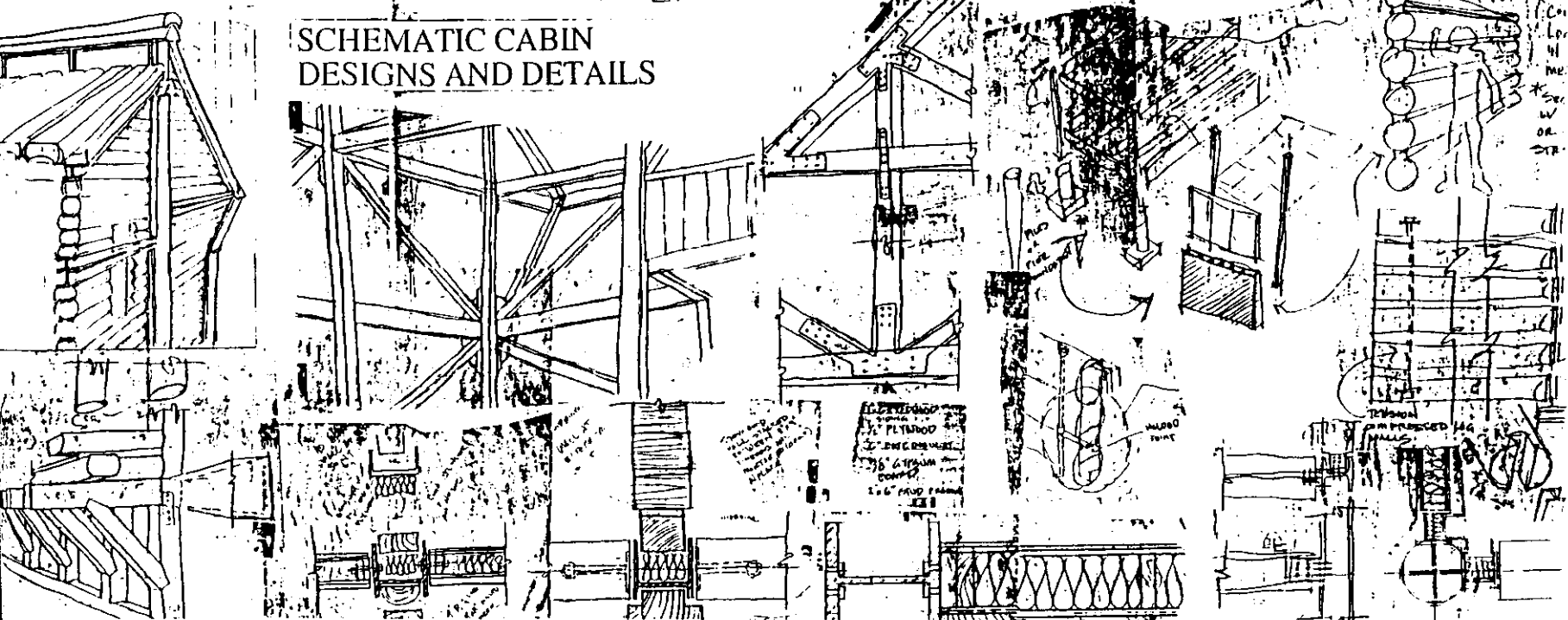


SECTION A-A





**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 COLORADOANS 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 ITALIANE, 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.