

LIBRARY
Montana State University
BOZEMAN

A REDEVELOPMENT OF HOODOO BOWL SKI RESORT

Part I

Undergraduate Thesis in Architectural Design

441
By

Erik A. Brown

Submitted to the School of Architecture as partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture

at

Montana State University

Bozeman, Montana
March, 1969

P378
B8127

~~720.16~~ ~~MA 2540~~
~~1176~~
~~8812~~

Table of Contents

	page
1.0 Table of charts and illustrations.....	1
2.0 Introduction.....	2
3.0 Conditions creating a need.....	4
3.1 Rise of interest in skiing.....	4
3.2 Skiing facilities in Oregon.....	4
3.3 Destruction by fire.....	5
4.0 Considerations of the Ski Resort.....	7
4.1 Justification.....	7
4.2 Economics.....	11
4.3 General aesthetics.....	13
4.4 Placement of Resort.....	16
5.0 Local conditions.....	18
5.1 Geographical conditions.....	18
5.2 Climate conditions.....	18
6.0 Site conditions.....	21
6.1 General conditions..	21
6.2 Ground conditions.....	23
6.3 Traffic.....	23
6.4 Building codes.....	26
7.0 Building Spaces and Function.....	29
a. The activity and use of the space	
b. Number of people and type of personal	
c. Equipment in the space	
d. Aesthetic consideration	
e. Lighting and mechanical requirments	
8.0 Conclusion.....	41
9.0 References.....	42

1.0 Table of Charts and Illustrations:	page
Projection of visits to western ski areas by 1976.....	8
Cable Facilities.....	9
How far people will drive to ski.....	10
Location of the old lodge and placement of the new....	17
Geographical location of Hoodoo Ski Area.....	19
Hayrick Butte and Deschutes National Forest.....	22
Hogg Rock-north.....	24
National Deschutes Forest-east.....	24
Plant life.....	25
Ground conditions.....	25
Contour map.....	27
Function of the resort activities.....	40

2.0 Introduction:

I propose to design a skiing facility which shall have as its primary purpose to provide functional facilities arising ~~ofrom~~ the needs of overnight guests and to provide facilities for the day-long skiers.

The management of Hoodoo Bowl was unable to give definite information about the number of skiers and the number of skiers in the future who will be using the ski facilities of Hoodoo Bowl. Mr. Ray Ellis, the president of the Hoodoo Ski Bowl Corporation, mentioned that there might be as many as 800 skiers skiing during a weekend. With the number of skiers increasing 15 per cent every year through out the (1:38:67) United States, I plan to design the ski facilities for the maximum of 200 over-night guests and an additional 200 day skiers.

The Hoodoo Ski lodge, before it was destroyed by fire, operated only in the winter for skiing, but I plan to include facilities for summer use such as: a conference site, hiking trails, rides on the chair lifts, and camping area for the general public.

I feel that the ski area is not made by the number of cars that drive by but by the type of ski area that draws the people to this area for recreation.

3.0 Conditions Creating a Need

3.1 Rise of interest in skiing:

Since World War II, skiing has boomed. Rough and tumble accommodations, such as converted barns and farm-houses strung along the country road, were superseded by motels, hotels, and new vacation houses. Today, skiing is a big business. The present number of skiers is estimated at 2 million, with a 15 per cent increase (1:138:67) every year. Parking lines at the slopes have grown longer and longer, and tow lines are tediously slow. It is clear that the day of casual planning and shoestring operations is over. Congestion may threaten to bring the sport to a standstill, plus haphazard housing developments may well ruin the quality of (1:141:67) landscape the city sports enthusiasts rush out to see.

3.2 Skiing facilities in Oregon:

Where only a few years ago a half-dozen slopes handled Oregon's ski enthusiasts, now the State Highway Department lists 19 different ski areas in the State of Oregon.

The most complete facilities are those in the Mt. Hood area where 250 persons can be accommodated for

overnight sleeping at Timberline lodge alone.

The Government camp area can accommodate 2,000 cars and also provides 5 different skiing bowls for the public.

There are three areas which directly serve the upper Willamette valley. These are Santiam pass, Willamette pass, and Mt. Bachelor. Santiam pass is the only area where over-night accommodations are available. Therefore, with the increase of skiers and the lack of sleeping facilities in the area, the idea of providing sleeping facilities for the guests would be a commercial benefit for the Hoodoo Bowl Corporation and a convenience for the skier, who does not care to travel in a car after a tiring day of skiing.

3.3 Destruction by fire:

Due to the unfortunate fire that destroyed the main ski lodge, a new project is now under consideration by the board members of the Hoodoo Bowl Corporation, which will include rental and sales facilities, and lounge-restaurant and kitchen to replace the old lodge. The board members are also discussing the possibility of making this resort a conference site for summer use as well as a winter conference site.

(2:68)

The reason people come to the bowl is skiing but but there is no reason why the facilities can not be used to increase other business activities as well as the sport of skiing.

4.0 Considerations of the Ski Resort

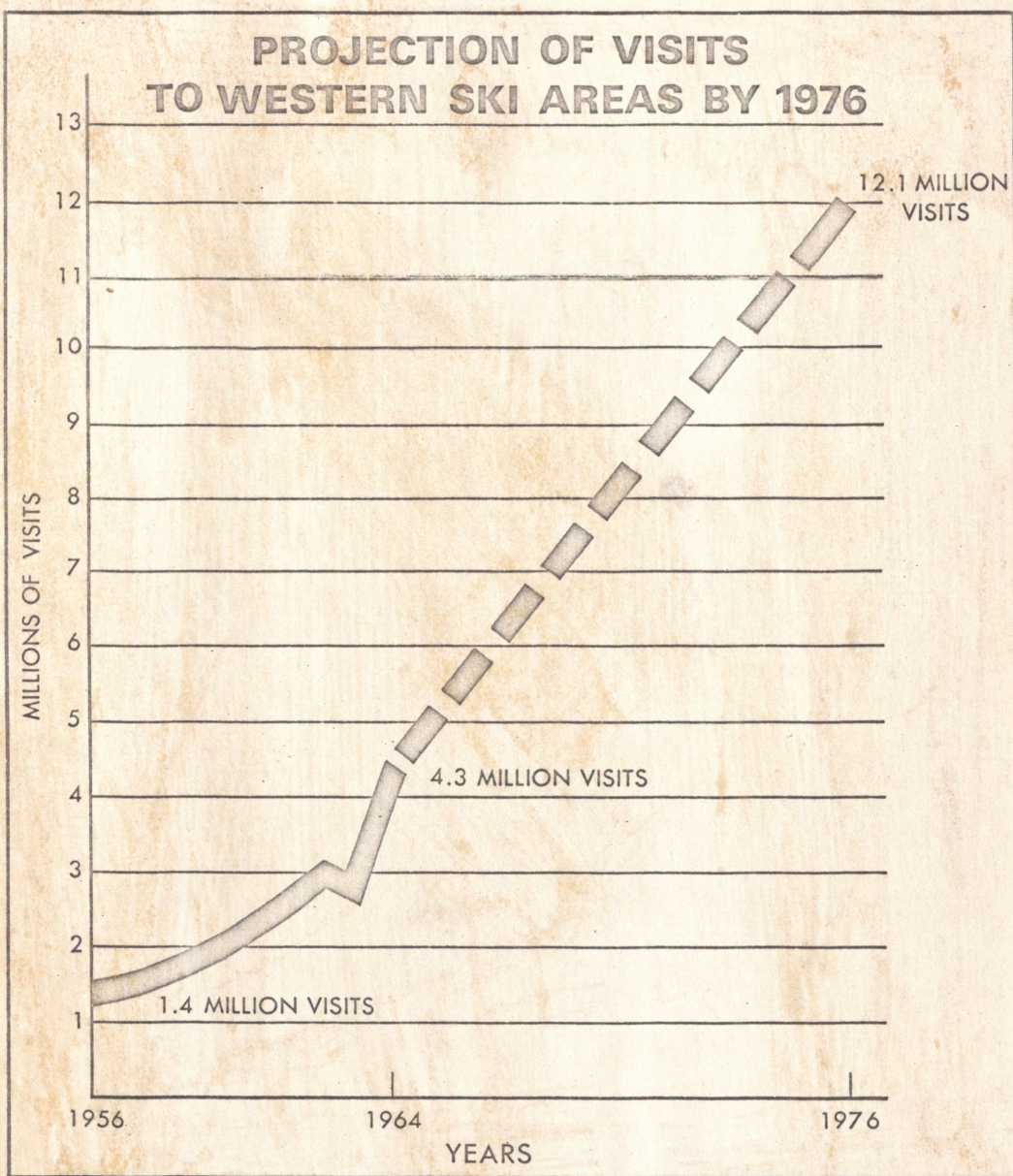
4.1 Justification:

The surge in number of skiers during the 50's developed into a nationwide phenomenon. It captured the attention of those sports enthusiasts who are always seeking new ways to test their physical capabilities. It also challenged the imagination of private entrepreneurs and public land managers-- particularly those interested in acquainting more and more people with year-long experiences of the outdoor recreation opportunities.

This is reflected by what occurred during the 9-year period 1955-63. Skier visits tripled--from 1.4 million in 1955 to 4.3 million in 1963. And the number of ski areas catering to this new breed (3:12:67) of fun seekers increased from 152 to 197. (See figure 1 p.8)

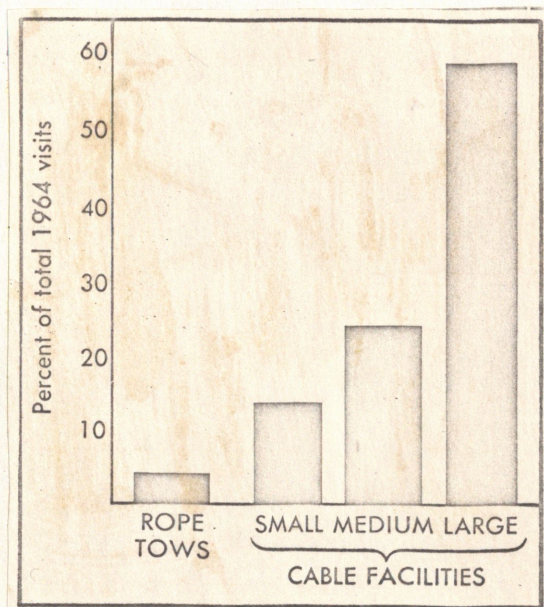
In 1964 the average daily capacity per ski area in the West was 682 skiers as compared to an average (3:13:67) of 270 in 1955.

The change in character and quality of these lift and tow facilities was apparent. In 1955, more than half of the ski areas in the West only had rope tows.



(figure 1)

Today, three fourths of western areas have cable facilities of one kind or another--gondolas, aerial trams, T-bars, J-bars, or platter pulls. As a result, the uphill journey has become much less strenuous. This is the reason why the large areas are most popular as illustrated in figure 2. (3:3:67)

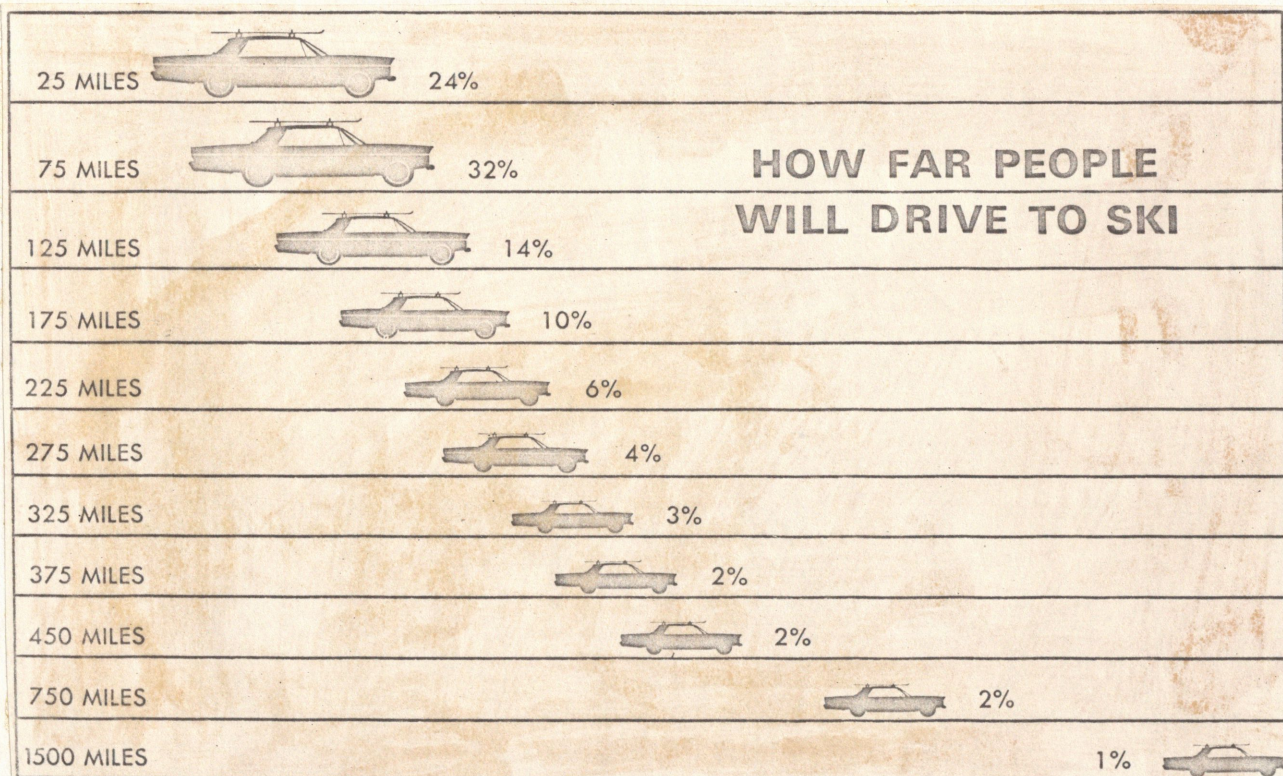


(figure 2)

The average skier must travel a long way. Although a few skiers are fortunate enough to live within 25 miles of a ski area, western skiers travel an average of 139 miles one way to reach their ski areas. (3:5:67)

Hoodoo Bowl, which is located at the top of the

Santiam pass, is 90 miles east of Salem, the state capital, and 35 miles west of Bend Oregon. Hoodoo Bowl is the closest ski area to the major Universities. The nearest one being the University of Oregon in Eugene which is 85 miles from Hoodoo. In Figure 3 it illustrates that the majority of people will travel 75 miles to ski. The average one-way distance increases to 320 miles when skiers take vacation ski trips, that is trips on which they stay away (3:5:67) from home four or more nights.



(figure 3)

I feel that any ski area that is a long distance from a major population center should have facilities to accommodate the people--sleeping, dining, and recreation.

4.2 Economics:

Linn County, where Hoodoo Bowl is located, has two main economic activities. Eugene, which has one of Oregon's largest Universities, has about 60,000 in population and 15,000 enrollment at the University of Oregon. Salem, the state capital, has a population of approximately 85,000 and 6,000 enrollment at Willamette U. With these cities only 70 to 90 miles from Hoodoo Bowl and Bend only 36 miles, there is a large enough population to easily support the growing sport of skiing at Hoodoo.

Ski area attendance has grown rapidly since 1955. Except for the winter of 1962-63 when insufficient snow drastically curtailed the length of the season, total ski area attendance has increased every year. The annual attendance in the northwest has grown at an average annual compound rate of 15.4 per cent--from 1.4 million visits in 1956 to 4.3 million visits in 1964. Moreover, the growth rate, which averaged

12.8 per cent

12.8 per cent between 1955 and 1966, accelerated to 19.9
(3:13:67)
per cent after 1960.

As I mentioned in the introduction that Hoodoo Bowl ~~can~~ handle approximately 400 skiers a day, and with the predictions given by the Forest Service of 19.9 per cent increase of skiers, I can assume that this area must grow to a size that will handle 600 or more guest in the future.

The average profit breakdown for hotels and resorts expenditures runs as follows: on rooms, 70 per cent of income, on liquor, 50 per cent, commercial rentals and sells, 15 per cent, and food there is no
(4:38:57)
profit.

In the design of this resort for Hoodoo Bowl the corporation will be considered as a profit making organization. It will be used as an enticement to bring skiers in the area for entertainment, overnight lodgings, and conventions.

This ski area will operate primarily on its lodging for income because of its remoteness. This resort will facilitate the general public with the three basic needs: sleep, food, and entertainment

plus create a friendly atmosphere that people would want to come back and visit again.

It has been found that 40 per cent of vacationers return to the place they visited last year, and 25 per cent of vacationers visit places recommended by friends.
(5:62)

4.3 General aesthetics:

All of these architects, Bruce Graham, and east coast architect, Bob Mackinly, a west coast architect, and Richard Stein, who has done some studies on pre-fabricated ski house design, agree that one of the greatest misconceptions in ski architecture is the pitched roof. Pitched roofs may be picturesque, but they are not practical; they encourage leakage and eave damage. Explains Mackinly, "if the slope is great--12 in 12, for example--accumulated snow and ice can move off in a great rush, carrying away vent pipes, gutters, and even stripping away the edge of the roof itself. If the slope is normal--say, 4 in 1--the warmth from the inside of the structure will melt the snow over the heated portions of the building down to the unheated overhang, where the water freezes again, forming an ice dam.

Gradually, a lake of water behind it builds up a static head sufficient to force the water back through the shingles and into the building. After a time, the weight of the snow behind the dam will force it off, often carrying parts of the overhang with it."

Although there are some methods of heating the eaves, all three architects agree that the simplest procedure is the flat roof, with the water drained off through pipes in the heated portion of the building. Snow accumulation on the top actually helps insulate the building. "Any roof with 3 feet of snow on top," points out Mackinly, "will remain at a temperature of 32 degrees in spite of a drop in temperature outside."
(1:138:67)

The sparkle of color draws the chilled skier off the cold slopes like a magnet. Color has also made a feature of the lifts and the signs. Much warmer and more intense colors can be used in snow country than would seem appropriate, since the intense mountain light and the reflection from the snow will wash out and mute pastel shades.
(6:56-118:60)

This rough and tough sport of skiing should be characterized into the building along with the rugged

terrain of the mountains that surround the ski resort. The lodge should have a feeling of a rugged but warm atmosphere that these outdoor recreationalist have in common.

The lodge should be designed in such a way that it would welcome anyone from the cold slopes of the mountains and provide warmth and relaxation from the straining work of skiing. There would be a contrasting change from the out-of-doors to the indoors of the ski lodge, but have a pleasant transition that one has walked into an area that is warm and friendly. The use of native materials would create this feeling and the material would seem fitting for its purpose.

To keep the feeling of the wide-open spaces of the out-of-doors and high-lofty ceiling would be appropriate and keep the awareness of transition of the open feeling. Each room should express its desired function with color, decor, size of room, and materials.

A simplicity of this ski lodge not only would help in reduction of its cost but would create unusual interiors. There would be unfinished millwork, cheaper, rough-cut, construction-grade materials, exposed throughout, that are exploited for their natural,

unpolished beauty.

This structure should have unexpected elegance like living room's wrought-iron chandeliers and iron-work details that enhance the structure of the lodge. The structural materials such as masonry chimneys, shingle walls, pine roof decking, undressed framing lumber, would provide textural enrichment for the active areas within and out of the ski lodge.

4.4 Placement of the Resort:

The building site will be in the same area as the old lodge once stood before the fire destroyed it. Figure 4 on page 17 indicates the exact location of the old lodge and the placement to the new resort.

LEGEND

- (A) PROPOSED SKI RUN
- (B) PROPOSED PARKING AREA
- (C) PROPOSED EQUIPMENT GARAGE
- (D) PROPOSED DAY LODGE
- (E) PROPOSED COMFORT STATION
- (F) PROPOSED PLANTER HILL
- (G) PROPOSED SKI SCHOOL HEADQUARTERS
- (H) PROPOSED WARM UP HUT
- (I) PROPOSED TOILETS
- (J) EXISTING SKI RUNS
- (K) TERM PERMIT AREA BOUNDARY
- (L) TERMINABLE PERMIT AREA BOUNDARY
- (M) UNDERGROUND WATER LINE
- (N) PROPOSED GENERATOR BUILDING
- (O) PROPOSED ENTRANCE SIGN



(figure 4)

CODE 11

SITE PLAN
 BOONVILLE WINTER SPORTS SITE
 DEC 28 1964
 TWP 13S R2C 712E PM
 MER 30 59 SCALE 1" = 200'

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST
 THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

DESIGNED BY BERT W. UDEL DATE 2/64
 DRAWN BY BERT W. UDEL DATE 2/64
 APPROVED BY [Signature] DATE 2/64
 APPROVED BY [Signature] DATE 2/64

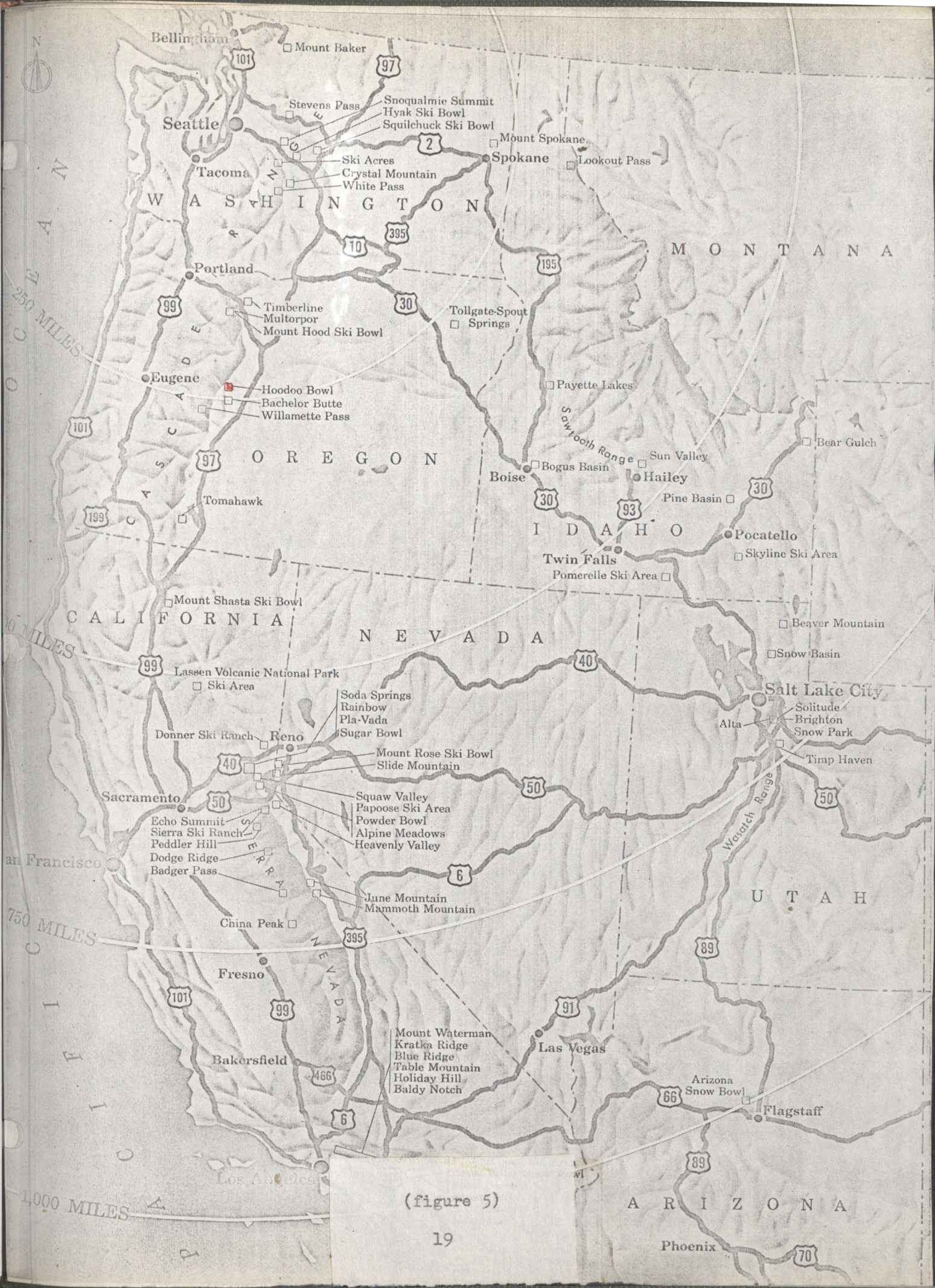
5.0 Local Conditions:

5.1 Geographical conditions:

Hoodoo Winter Sports area is located in the Willamette National Forest, in the middle of the State of Oregon and just east of the Cascade mountain range (note figure 5 page 19 marked in red). Hoodoo Bowl has no population except for a few people who live in cabins that are located to the north of the ski area. The Santiam Highway is the main and only highway system that passes by the sports area. A simple two-way road connects the ski area with the main highway. The service road is approximately one mile long. The Deschutes National Forest borders Hoodoo on the east side and to the south are the unique high lava plains. South and North are the green, snow-topped cascades. This area is some of America's outstanding scenic and recreational areas. Besides skiing, hunting and fishing are the dominant sports for this area.

5.2 Climate conditions

The climate conditions around Hoodoo Bowl are rather cool and wet. The annual mean summer temperature



(figure 5)

is 58.0 degrees and the annual mean winter temperature is 28.0 degrees with the temperature dropping 10 to 15 degrees below 0. The average precipitation in the area is approximately 68 inches of snow fall. The humidity is normal which does not create the best conditions for powder skiing.

The slopes being on the northeast, Hoodoo Bowl is protected from the prevailing winds from the southwest. The sun light has very little chance of melting the snow because the only time the sun light hits the hill is in the morning. Those two conditions help retain the maximum amount of snow and provide a long skiing season from December to April.

6.0 Site Conditions:

6.1 General conditions:

The Hoodoo Bowl Ski area is located on the east slope of the snowy Cascade mountain range. The east slope of the range adds to the protection of the snow and provides excellent snow conditions during the Winter months of December through April. As the prevailing winds that bring in moisture from the Pacific Ocean and across the Willamette valley, the Cascade mountains cause the moisture to rise and be cooled, then the moisture in the air will precipitate in the form of snow. This area usually receives 5 to 6 feet of snow yearly.

The northeast wall of Hoodoo Butte, which is 5702 feet above sea level on which the ski facilities are located, is protected from the warm southwest winds and the sun. This is the reason why the snow is able to last without major loss to melting.

Looking south from the site, Hayrick Butte is in the landscape with the Deschutes National Forest in the background (note figure 6 on page 22). Mount Washington lies in the south with Belknap Crater in



Hayrick Butte and Deschutes
National Forest



(figure 6)

the horizon. Looking west towards the Cascade National Forest one can see Sand Mountain and Potato Hill. Just north of the site is the land mark, Hogg Rock, which rises over 5,000 feet. See figures 7 and 8 on page 24. ~~on be located on~~

Great snow drooping fir and Jack Pine cover the site area. This type of plant life is shown in figure 9 on page 25. The trees have been removed around the building site and the ski runs that wind down the Hoodoo Butte.

6.2. Ground conditions:

The ground is almost solid rock with thin layers of soil and lava dust, which would be excellent to build on. The contour of the land around the site drops 80 feet for every 1,000 feet running horizontal. The contour drops from south to north. The type of ground conditions can be seen in figure 10 on page 25.

6.3 Traffic:

The traffic to the ski area has already been established and the parking areas now exist or have been proposed. This information is shown on figure 4.



Hogg Rock-north
(figure 7)



National Deschutes Forest-east
(figure 8)

Jack Pine
(figure 9)



Ground conditions
(figure 10)

The site now holds 200 cars and with the proposed parking areas the maximum conditions will be 500 vehicles. The parking area is easily accessible to the Santiam Highway, which travels east and west (note figure 11).

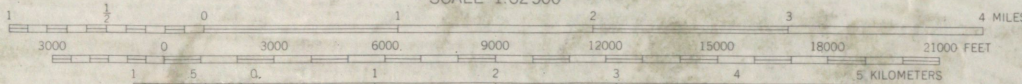
6.4 Building codes:

According to the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service all the building, regulations of construction, erection, location, maintenance, repair, alteration, and use of building land and other structures within Linn County, Oregon, will be under the building and ordinances of Linn County. The Uniform Building Code 1964 Edition, published by the International Conference of Building Officials, is the building code for Linn County. All buildings that are erected on a National Forest land are to be inspected by County and Forest Service officials. The reason the Forest service requires their own inspection is the simple fact that they want the structure to conform to the surrounding elements and materials, (7:68) plus being fitting for the site.

There is a water line on the site that is buried three feet under ground and leads to a pump house that

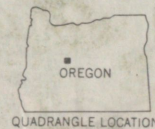


SCALE 1:62500



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

(figure 11)



FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

is located 1,430 feet northwest of the building site. The plans for waste disposal facilities must have the approval of the County Health Department before a permit to build will be issued. According to County Code, buildings shall be set back not less than 50 feet from the center line of each road, street, or highway of 20 feet from the property line along the road, whichever is greater. (8:68)

7.0 Program:

The main functions of the ski resort have been divided into four main activities--business, dining, sleeping, and recreation. The activities, that I thought to be important or needed in this program, were broken down in the following order:

- a.) The activity and use of the space
- b.) Number of people and type of personal
- c.) Equipment in the space
- d.) Aesthetic consideration
- e.) Lighting and mechanical requirements

With the mixing of all the activities for the ski resort in figure 12 on page 40, the activities were divided in the terms of required, satisfactory and unsatisfactory to form the relationships between activities and functions.

From the relationships developed by this chart I will design the areas needed to satisfy the activities of the ski resort.

Private Business Activities

- a. Conduct business concerning the ski lodge.
- b. Space for three people--manager, secretary, and a guest.
- c. Storage for records
Desk
Safe
Files
Three chairs
Shelves for books and personal articles
- d. Ceiling white (efficiency of lighting system reduces contrasts between fixtures and surroundings).
Walls warm in color
View to the outside
- e. Lighting 150 footcandles, air-conditioned

Registration of Convention Guests

- a. Sign in convention guests
- b. Area to handle 15 people, including the registrars of the conventions.
- c. 2 desks--8 feet long
3 chairs for registrars
Furniture for 8 people to rest
- d.
- e. 100 footcandles lighting, air-conditioned

Reading

- a. Quiet area for reading newspaper, magazines, etc.
- b. General public, 12 people
- c. Seating for 12 people, tables, lamps
- d.
- e. 150 footcandle lamps, air-conditioned

Check Guests in and out

- a. Business area for collecting money, answering for room service, information center, and checking in and out guests.
- b. Private area for two employees
- c. Storage for keys, mail ,etc.
Counter
Desk
Safe
One chair
Three telephones
- d. Space easily seen when entering the structure
View to the outside
- e. 150 footcandle lamps, air-conditioned

Sales

- a. Sales for souvenirs, magazines, etc.
- b. General public with one salesman.
- c. Shelves for articles
Cash register.
- d.
- e. 150 footcandle lamps on merchandise

Meetings

- a. Congregation for business activities, showing movies, etc.
- b. Convention guests, 100 guests
- c. 100 chairs and tables to handle 100 people
Speaker stand
- d.
- e. Variable lighting 10-150 foot-candles
Air-conditioned

Transaction of convention business

- a. Conduct private business in accordance to the convention business.
- b. Two different meeting spaces
20 people per area
- c. Table for eight
Chairs for 20
Storage for convention records
Storage for coats
- d.
- e. 150 footcandle lighting, air conditioned

Displaying exhibits

- a. Space for displays of different products, etc.
- b. General public, 20 people
- c. Wall space for displays
Stands to hold pictures
Storage for displays
- d.
- 150 footcandle spot lights, air conditioned

Sale of Ski Tickets

- a. Space provided for the sale of ski tickets
- b. 2 employees
- c. Cash register
Storage for tickets staples, etc.
- d.
- e. 150 footcandles lighting

Disposing of Human waste plus cleansing the body

- a. Facilities for toilet use
- b. General public and employees, 10-15 people
- c. 3 lavatories
3 urinals and 3 water closets in men's
4 water closets in the women's
Towel and soap dispensers
- d. Light and clean hues may be used. Blue becomes ideal for facilities devoted to men and rose for facilities devoted to women.
Durable wall and floor materials such as ceramic tile.
- e. Good ventilation, 100 footcandle lighting

First Aid

- a. To aid the injured skiers or any individual in the lodge area.
- b. One or two first aid employees
- c. Waste basket and receptor
Instrument cabinet and treatment table
Foot stool
Instrument and supply cabinet
Examination light
Lavatory
- d. This scheme should be comprised of a soft peach, the tone of human complexion itself, in relatively small interiors without much sunlight.
- e. 150 footcandle lighting, good ventilation and air conditioning

Stowing of ski equipment

- a. For the storage of ski equipment and skis
- b. General public, 50 people
- c. Lockers for storage of ski equipment
Chain locks for the skis
Scrape screens at the entrance floor
- d.
- e. Lighting 100 foot candles, good ventilation

Games

- a. Provide entertainment for the guests
- b. General public, 25 people
- c. 2 pool tables
2 ping pong tables
4 tables for cards
20 chairs
Storage for pool ques, chalk, ping pong paddles etc.
- d.
- d.
- e. 150 footcandles lighting, good ventilation

Drying and warming ones' self

- a. An area for the skiers to warm up and have a general conversation area.
- b. General public, 150 people
- c. Fire place
Hooks to hang 40 coats and ski articles on
- d. Used as a central focal point for all activity
- e. Variable lighting - 10-150 footcandles

Sales of Ski equipment and clothes.

- a. Provide an area to sell and display ski equipment such as: skis, boots, ski pants , etc.
- b. 2 employees, 10-20 people
- c. Special racks for displays for skies, clothes etc.
Storage for merchandise
Showcase for displays
- d. The use of a light-pearl gray as a general wall color and to contrast it with brighter and deeper hues over end walls, alcoves, and areas back of certain departments and displays. This will serve the purpose of directing attention.
- e. 150 footcandles lighting, good ventilation and air-conditioning.

Employee's sleeping

- a. Space for the employees to sleep for men and Women
- b. 30- 40 employes
- c. Bunk beds and lockers for 2 people
Bathroom facilities for each area
Table and chair
- d. Outside view
- c. 100 footcandles lighting

Public sleeping (families)

- a. sleeping for the guests
- b. 100 families--older people without children, spectators, middle income groups. 25-40 years old
- c. Beds, dresser, closets, bathroom facilities for each room, chair, desk
- d. Outside view
- e. 100 footcandle lighting

Massive sleeping

- a. Sleeping
- b. Students, semi-professional or competitive groups
100 people
- c. Bunk beds in which one can throw a sleeping bag down
Lockers for storage of clothes
Community restroom
- d.
- e. 100 footcandle lighting, good ventilation and air-conditioning

Washing articles of towels, sheets, linen, etc.

- a. Clean laundry for motell service and kitchen needs
- b. Private for employees
- c. Washer, dryer, ironer, shelves for linen, table for folding sheets, towels etc.
- d. Light and clean in color. Does not need natural light.
- e. 150 footcandle lighting, good ventilation

Lounging (bar)

- a. Drinking alchohalic beverages
- b. General public over 21 years of age
3 employees 50 people
- c. 10 bar stools, bar refrigerator, sink, disposal bottle and glass rack.
- d. Fireplace, view to the outside
- e. controlled lighting , good acoustics, good ventilation

Checking coats

- a. Storage for coats, etc.
- b. Operated by one employee
- c. Area for 100 coats
- d.
- e. 50 footcandles lighting

Quick eating

- a. People will wait on themselves, carrying the food, as served out to them , to tables where it is eaten.
- b. General public, 100 people
- c. Benches, tables to handle 100 people, vending machines, disposal of paper dishes and silverware
- d. View to the outside
- e. 70 footcandles lighting

Ceremonious eating

- a. Space for eating in mass
- b. Convention guests and other ceremonies
Hold up to 100 people
- c. Tables and chairs for 100 people
- d.
- e. Good ventilation, controlled lighting 10-150 footcandles

Dining

- a. Provide food for guests, three meal service per day
- b. 60 people and 6 employees
- c. Chairs and tables for 60 people
- d. Quiet, soft hues and warm colors for a friendly atmosphere, wall colors a medium in tone and not too dark. Fireplace
- e. Controlled lighting 10- 150 footcandles, air-conditioning

Cashier

- a. Space provided for collecting money from dinners
- b. 1 employee
- c. 1 chair and desk, cash register
- d.
- e.

Waiting for dinner

- a. Space for dinning guest to wait for dinner
- b. 10 people
- c. Furniture 10 people, 1 table
- d. Quiet and restful
- e. 70 footcandles lighting

Recieving food

- a. Space to collect and store food
- b. 1 employee
- c. Storage for dry goods
Loading ramp
Freezers-2
- d.
- e. 150 footcandles lighting

Preparation of food

- a. To prepare food for guest, employees and lunch counter
- b. 5-7 employees (cooking, washing, baking, preparing vegetables, sanitation etc.)
- c. Ranges, fryers, broilers, roasters, steamers, sinks, refrigeration, dry storage, storage for equipment.
- d. Casual space, lighter and cleaner hues
- e. 150 footcandles lighting Good ventilation

Washing

- a. Cleaning of dishes, silverware, etc.
- b. 2 employees
- c. Storage for garbage, disposals, dish washers, storage for dishes and equipment.
- d. Casual space, clean hues
- e. Good venilation, 150 footcandles lighting

Kitchen Business

- a. Private area to manage the kitchen business
- b. Space for 2 employees
- c. Storage for records, desk, 2 chairs, shelves
- d. Quiet acoustics
- e. 100 footeandles lighting.

FUNCTION

● REQUIRED

▲ SATISFACTORY

□ UNSATISFACTORY

PRIVATE-BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

REGISTRATION

READING

CHECK GUESTS IN & OUT

SALES

MEETINGS

SMALL MEETING SPACE

DISPLAY AREA

SALE OF SKI TICKETS

REST ROOM

FIRST AID

LOCKER SPACE

GAMES

WARMING AREA

SALE OF SKI EQUIPMENT

EMPLOYEE'S SLEEPING

FAMILY SLEEPING

DORMITORY SLEEPING

LAUNDRY

LOUNGING (BAR)

CHECKING COATS

QUICK EATING

CEREMONIOUS DINING

DINING

CASHIER

WAITING (FOR DINNER)

RELIEVING (FOOD)

PREPARATION (FOOD)

WASHING

KITCHEN (BUSINESS)

PRIVATE-BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

REGISTRATION

READING

CHECK GUEST IN & OUT

SALES

MEETINGS

SMALL MEETING SPACE

DISPLAY AREA

SALE OF SKI TICKETS

REST ROOM

FIRST AID

LOCKER SPACE

GAMES

WARMING AREA

SALE OF SKI EQUIPMENT

EMPLOYEE'S SLEEPING

FAMILY SLEEPING

DORMITORY SLEEPING

LAUNDRY

LOUNGING (BAR)

CHECKING COATS

QUICK EATING

CEREMONIOUS DINING

DINING

CASHIER

WAITING (FOR DINNER)

RELIEVING (FOOD)

PREPARATION (FOOD)

WASHING

KITCHEN (BUSINESS)

In conclusion, this project was satisfied despite the fact that the ski lifts and parking had already been established. The over-all plan was designed for three basic functions: First the mixing of the different age groups and also segregating the age groups for the reasons that each person should experience the activities of other people and still have the right that the activities he enjoys are not disturbed by someone elses activities; Second, forming a directional movement that the people can relate themselves to for the varied activities that this resort obtains; And third, providing a safe and pleasant pedestrian walkway from the automobile.

There has been parking provided for the motel units and dormitory units so as to separate the parking of the day skier and the overnight guests.

The warming area being placed between the sleeping areas of the dormitory and motel units, has provided a central mixing area for night life as well as for the day use of the warming area, plus it provides a sound barrier for the sleeping of the motel guests.

The game room and the skiers locker room which would probably be used by the ski patrol and ski teams were place in the area of the motel units so that two different activities could mix during the day.

All in all the overall plan is ment to be a strong statement of function, direction, and simplicity.

9.0 References:

Books and Magazines:

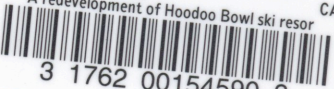
- (1) Graham, Bruce, "Schuss Architecture", Progressive Architecture, July 1967, pp. 138-151.
- (2) Oregon Statesman, April 17, 1968
- (3) Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment System, Skiing Trends and Opportunities in The Western States, Ogden, Utah, 1967, pp.1-14.
- (4) Baker, Geoffrey and Fahora, "Motels", Progressive Architecture, 1957, p..38.
- (5) Nordling, Arther, Redevelopment of the Bridger Bowl Area into a Winter and Summer Resort, Architectural thesis, 1962.
- (6) Birren, Faber, New Horizons in Color, 1960 pp. 56-118.
- (7) "Building Plan Requirements" Linn County Court House, Corvallis, Oregon, 1968.
- (8) "Planning Ordinance No. 1", Linn County Court House, Corvallis, Oregon, 1968.

Interviews:

Ellis, Ray, President of The Hoodoo Bowl Corporation,
August 1968.

Scharpf, Bill, Past president of The Hoodoo Bowl
Corporation, September 1968.

Bell, Gorden, Vice President of The Hoodoo Bowl
Corporation, August 1968.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
stks 720.6.M76B812 CA
A redevelopment of Hoodoo Bowl ski resor

3 1762 00154590 2

~~NA 2540~~
~~720.6~~
~~M76~~
~~B812~~

~~LIB. USE ONLY~~

