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A Group Settlement

Undergraduate Thesis in Architectural Design

By

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the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture

at

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The Statement of the Problem

Most Americans are happy. Let us look at the present and future consequences which are and are to result from this happiness. I believe man is in a current state of decline which will require a major mellenium change if he is not to destroy himself. I concede man's happiness, for the age-old addage of the blissfulness of happiness was never truer than today. I see this ignorant state, regardless of the sensual and emotional state of the people, the basic principle which will destroy mankind. Is to live happily in the simple life perfectly innocent and ignorant allowing yourself no further goals of search of oneself than the acceptance blindly of almost all things the ultimate goal of man? I think not, if only that it may well destroy him.

The goals in life should not be totally to become a social success and harvest the economic fruits of toil; rather, they should be goals of the individual self with each man seeking his own truths and formation of values through mental awareness. The factors which are reducing the probability of this occurring in today's system are the following:

1. There is little opportunity for realization and advancement of the individual self because man is so involved with his social existance each hour of the day that personal metaphysics never is realized.
2. Man needs instruction. Those minds which could provide the external messages to begin the workings of the internal mind are at the leading universities of the world where they can speak their wisdom freely without a great deal of social consequence. These facilities do not exist for the common man.
3. The created environment of man, which has as a major proposition the annihilation and desecration of the natural environment through the misconceived goal of noble human progress, is not a stimulator to man's awareness.

The environment which man has created is a mental guillotine severing human progress which falls into a social container.

I see man today as capable of being classified into these general categories.

1. The Barbarian - Included in this group are the savages of the world who exist within their own tribe and know only of their immediate necessities to be acquired by any barbaric, cannibalistic, or probably immoral means.
2. The Common Man - The common man includes the major bulk of mankind operating on earth as part of the tremendous system. He is the participater. He is the worker. He is nothing more than the slave.
3. The Slave Driver - These are the members of the slavery which dominate the slave group.
4. The Intelligent Man - The intelligent man is a striver for factual and objective excellence. He is the reader of great books. He is the slave and slave-driver seeking knowledge.
5. The Wise Man - The wise man is the man who seeks and finds truths of his knowledge and the macro and micro reality around him.
6. The Great Man - Contained in this group is a very small membership of men who have offered their wisdom and understanding of reality to mankind. Their contributions made to humanity are of such a cosmic magnificent nature, these men can be compared to few others.

These divisions interchange and overlap freely and relatively. The wise man so torn apart from the futility of his wisdom can easily be reduced to an almost barbarian state. The common man may have much greater opportunities to become a wise man than the intelligent man, for his mind is more free of social fluff. A man must be intelligent to be wise and must be wise to be great. The question is - "How do we produce more wise and great men?"

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ALL MEMBERS OF ANY HUMAN TYPE HAVE THE CAPACITY TO BECOME GREAT MEN. This is a personal belief and is a foundation of the thesis. We can produce more wise and great men if we reduce those factors previously mentioned which are hindering the seeking of truths and formation of values through mental awareness. More simply stated - we may produce more Men if we can produce a "New Stimulating Environment."

I have now reached the point where I can summarize the preceding questions into a basic statement of the total problem. WHAT CAN BE DONE TO LET MAN "LIVE MORE?"

Proposal

That I would ever be commissioned as an architect to create the living environment and attempt to solve this problem in one gigantic step is highly improbable. I do not have a single prospective client; rather, my client is Man. In reality the client is not hypothetical. I propose to gather information and through analytic examination form a working program which I may follow in a search for that environment which will let man "live more." I am approaching the problem as follows:

1. I am designing for Man. I am assuming a certain number of people to create a workable program, but will design with the consideration of future expansion.
2. I am selecting the building site.
3. I am being as rational as possible in the approach as if the problem has a probability of immediate reality.
4. I am being real about the whole thesis.
5. I am using the created and natural environments to educate man.

I propose to create A GROUP SETTLEMENT for people to "live." The group settlement must now be defined.

Definition of the Group Settlement

The group settlement is a search for an improved living

condition accomplished through the natural and created environment. These terms are defined in the Introduction to Conditions Creating A Need. The settlement is an assemblage living together in a communal atmosphere. Communal is the state of affairs in which a group of people reside in the same locality and experience a cultural heritage while sharing in some form of local government. The settlement is neither religiously or politically born nor the isolation of a particular sect. The group settlement is for people.

The settlement complex is conceived from a philosophical need discussed in the Conditions Creating A Need. The term "group settlement" is somewhat misleading. The colony will be a settlement, for I hope it is a noble beginning toward the migration of man's mind to the states of wisdom. Because I hope most of the residents have this seeking quality, they will be a somewhat similar group of people.

The political machine of the money-backed slavedrivers is not in control here. Nor is the local government of a despotic sense. Do not be disillusioned into believing this is a Utopian attempt, as I am sure the reader has already entertained the idea. Utopias are but dreams - a mere illusion of the mind. They are devoid of man's evil. They have no consideration for Dionysos (violence, death, and the jealous one). The Utopian environment is of interest to almost everyone. The unconscious or conscious desire to live in perfect harmony with everything where perfect happiness is the virtue of man is the father of the great American dream. Man dreams of being drenched with moral happiness and eternal goodness in a new society where he is no longer the slave of the social order but a transcended member of a new Utopian order. Utopias are always remembered because they are the noblest attempts to establish the perfection man desires. They are however, nonexistent and are illusory dreams. The group settlement is not a Utopian attempt. As Heracleitus said, "Conflict is the father of all." Conflict will be present in the settlement for it is necessary. Conflict will result partially because I am building in our own social structure.

The settlement is an escape from the burdensome existence of all levels of the caste to an individual cultural society offering what I believe to be the human, cultural, and social necessities to life.

Discussion of the Major Goal

The major goal of the group settlement is the search to let man "live more." I believe the group settlement will very likely yield new humanistic traits required for living more. Under the settlement atmosphere I see the probability that some of these conditions will reinforce the major goal:

1. People will strive for self-realization and self-seeking truths as apposed to current self-deception.
2. The creative and individualistic seeds of each man will be watered.
3. People will converse together exchanging constant ideas through intercourse of conversation and thought patterns.
4. Any settlement conflict will be in the hands of many, reducing personal worry and allowing much more time to be spent in other fields.
5. The communal environment both natural and created will stimulate personal empathy.

I am going to move to the natural environment and push the regional individuality and the cultural necessity. As Lewis Mumford HON AIA and today's best known critic on man's environment (14, 43) states concerning his evaluation of the worth and necessity of both:

In nature we must safeguard what is left of our primeval inheritance; in our culture we must emphasize continuity as essential to all rational change; and in the depths of the individual soul we must attempt to transcend the limitations of our time and our place by seeking what is eternal and divine - addressing ourselves to possibilities still unplumbed and to ideals that still have to emerge. There and not through rocket trips to outer space lies the New World that still has to be discovered and domesticated by the spirit of man. (14, 47)

I foresee the presence of the literary, creative, and scientific arts within the cultural facilities. I foresee group participation in these facilities demanded by the changed environment and regarded as necessary for the existence of the settlement. The created and natural surroundings will hopefully increase man's perceptive abilities and consequently his thinking processes. Visiting lecturers will periodically offer their knowledge to the group settlers. As Henry David Thoreau said concerning the presence of wise men as teaching elements, "That is the uncommon school we want, instead of nobleman, let us have noble villages of men." (9, 78)

Summary

There has not been a group settlement of importance before from which I can draw information. I am well aware of some of my shortcomings and concede the obscurity in some areas. It is very difficult to make each statement true. It is impossible. The attempt of this in architectural practice as it exists today would be put down as totally absurd. This is school, however, and certainly is the place for attempts of this type. I offer divine gratification toward my advisor for his neverending reinforcement of my efforts.

Concerning the verbal content I am reminded of the words of the mysticist Hermann Hesse in his book Siddhartha when he states, "Words do not express thoughts very well. They always become a little different immediately they are expressed, a little distorted, a little foolish. And yet it also pleases me and seems right that what is of value and wisdom to one man seems nonsense to another." (19, 147)

Conditions Creating a Need

CONDITIONS CREATING A NEED

Introduction

As is apparent today from mere perception and due contemplation of the urban social environment, man is still struggling to solve the age-old problem of living together in harmony. The social burden placed on the twentieth century man is of such a demanding nature it is of no great surprise to me that crime, juvenile delinquency, and mental failures continue on the upsurge. Objective information subjected here to prove the increase is mere fluff the presence of which is an insult to one's perceptive intelligence.

To what source may one contribute the rise in crime, juvenile delinquency, etc.? I believe it can only be the shortcomings of the created environment of man including ever so strongly that system of social stuff in which he exists. The doctrine of success seems to be the prevailing social principle of present day motivation. The great "American Dream" of monetary wealth, social acceptance, home of your own, and concluding happiness are the predeterminers of most of American Man's goals. The archetype of the successful man was born in the social ideology, and I believe if man is to continue to exist must surely die there. I am speaking of social success and personal social goals for these seem to be the elements which plant that seed within us to become slaves. The individuals of non-slavery realize personal non-social goals invariably of self-seeking truths.

Disregarding that learning which is pre and post-natal and the mystical methods of learning (creation of gods, etc.) obscure to me at this moment, man learns almost totally through experiencing his environment. Environment is of two types- natural and created. The natural environment is all that which exists independant of man's actions, while the created environment includes all the remainder and man himself.

It has long been the search of man to produce the ideal environment. Presently, some behavioral scientists would

have us believe they know the nature of the ideal environment which will provide the harmony for living. The drifting state of psychology today is ideally presented in B. F. Skinner's Walden Two; clearly, the most demoralizing exhibition of warped humanism ever created. This psychologist and his disciples believe they can contribute all man's knowledge and behavior to the reinforcement processes of his environment. The theories of behavioral psychology operating on the reinforcement principles were derived from a forced conclusion of the scientific empirical approach of animals' reactions to stimuli. The transition from animal to man was made very easily and the invalidity shows psychology is evolving into the study of absurdities. Since I don't believe these people are truly unskeptical, I must respectfully accuse them of hypocrisy, for they are using unknowns as truths to feed their hungry science.

Architecture today shares the drifting state occupied by psychology. It behooves architects to make that search for a better environment, but it behooves no one to rise to the psychotic state of god and create that environment which will stipulate exactly every action of man. I have included the preceding paragraph and comments, for I again wish to state emphatically that this thesis is not a utopian attempt.

The conditions which create a need for the group settlement can be divided into two related components - the humanistic argument and the local physical conditions. The humanistic argument includes the present state of man and the approach of the group settlement to improve or rectify. Local physical conditions are the states of affairs within the building locale which have produced the need for the group settlement. The humanistic argument is directly applicable to the local physical conditions. Both of these topics are presented in the proceeding pages and follow this outline:

I. The Humanistic Argument

A. Humanism

B. Creativity and Individualism

1. The Present State of Affairs

2. The Group Settlement Approach

C. Education

1. The Created Environment

- a. The Present State of Affairs
- b. The Group Settlement Approach

2. The Natural Environment

- a. The Present State of Affairs
- b. The Group Settlement Approach

3. Summation of Education

D. Local Urban Support - Cody

II. The Local Physical Conditions

A. Need for Living Accommodations - Residences

B. Demand for Residences Outside the City - Location

C. Land Expense - Forced Colonization

D. Colonizing - The Present Need for an Architect's Hand

E. The Communal Atmosphere

THE HUMANISTIC ARGUMENT

Humanism

Conceding I know not the true nature of humanism, I am certain all the following conditions which justify the need for the group settlement are included in my idea of humanism. I cannot adequately verbalize my humanistic concept, but it is contained within this thesis paper.

Creativity and Individualism - The Present State of Affairs

I believe creativity and individuality are stifled almost completely in our youth. When they enter grade school they are socially classified and experience a loss of self which is practically impossible to regain. Lives are spent in this search sometimes in futility. I recognize in most of man's actions an unconscious relationship to the seeking of oneself. Art is but this search. All creativity may be but this. Schools seem to just prepare students to become the machines of society. Schools want to teach, but their goals are drowned in the social sea.

Today man is but a roleplayer on the social stage. Most never know themselves but are a myriad of different faces. The stored quantity of masks is so numerous that one exists for any social occasion or personal circumstance. Men should seek themselves. It seems always easier to retreat to the storehouse of masks and escape the fear of reality by brainwashing ourselves into the disillusionment of its existence, than to plunge headlong into our own being. We block out these forbidden thoughts for they breed fear. Each man must contemplate himself or as Aldous Huxley said when quoting Mohammed, "A man who has not realized his metaphysics is like an ass carrying a load of books." (3, 15)

Creativity and Individualism - The Group Settlement Approach

How is the group settlement to aid man in creativity and individuality - the knowing of oneself? It is hopeful that

that both the natural and the created environment will unleash in man the realization of the magnificence of his own creation. There is much to be learned from nature by the perceptive person who wonders. The magnificence of Nature's creativity may be the catalyst which will set the mind into the reaction of thought and search. As Lewis Mumford, HON AIA and today's best known critic on the American environment, stated concerning man's own creativity when compared to Nature's:

One of the most important discoveries of biological science is that man's creativity is only a minute specialized fraction of nature's immense creativity. And yet man's own ever-increasing consciousness of nature's processes adds a fresh dimension to all natural events and makes his own cultural development a so far-ultimate term in a process that began so many billions of years ago. The humblest living organism, we know is far more wonderful in its potentialities for growth and self transformation than the most complex machines, since whatever seems lifelike in our mechanisms is a mere by-product of organic life and human culture. (14, 46)

The ability to create and reason is common to almost every man and are those properties which separate him from the common animals. What would man create if we could unleash his potentials? Might he not make substantial contributions to the continuation of man's existence or create a new environment in which man reaches the greatest state of wisdom since his beginning in time? I expect neither of these to develop fully within the group settlement. I merely hope while expecting an improvement in living.

What of the search for self? This knowledge is imperative to the creator of the environment. How can we practice Humanism when we know not the nature of human selves. Perhaps some of the obscurity will be dissolved from man and his mind in the group settlement environment.

For direct information of the educational environment to stimulate man's awareness, see that portion of the thesis captioned Function and Aesthetics. See also the following pages on the group settlement approach to education.

Education - The Created Environment - The Present State of Affairs

Man's education is his learning process both formal and informal. Man's formal education is associated with a school of teacher and student and prepares him generally for nothing more than to participate in the social machine. So immense is the inadequacy of this method that its truth could not be written on a thousand pages. I respectfully concede the intelligence of most of our high formal educators but grant the wisdom to only a few. I am convinced most elementary educators are lacking in the wisdom which the most important experience of man today (that of education) requires. Formal education stifles man's very ability to think and leads them down a path of specialization. Men become so mechanical. Even after graduation from our democratic system of educational entities, man's mind is lost in the complexity of mere survival. His mind is cast adrift in the sea of the social storm, never to navigate into the depths of itself, but to bob until death in the torrential rains of thoughtless ignorance. If we escalate the battle in men's minds and cause him to live a little more, we would have a bomb worth dropping in a war worth fighting. If each man could become more perceptive while participating in the thinking game, who knows what benefits he could reap to the humanity of mankind?

Urban architecture of today is ideal for the type of person who inhabits it. Physically the city scene has been desecrated by man after due moral desecration by architects. People are leaving the cities for peace in the country. As Louis Mumford again says concerning this trend:

What half-baked planning has deliberately broken down our transportation network in favor of a space-wasting, city-destroying system of mono-transportation, based on the private motorcar alone? These and many other features of our urban architecture are both technological and social absurdities. Only one thing can be said about such cities: those who have a free economic choice are constantly moving out of them - though they must sacrifice the social facilities of the

city in order to ensure all to temporarily a better biological environment. (14, 46)

Man has no time to learn informally. The river of the Industrial Revolution has buried man in the sedimental soils of obscurity, imprisoned in the technical world. Granted, this is the age of the machines, and it necessary for our existence to utilize them. But, they must be used to help man live better instead of aiding in his destruction. Man today is surrounding himself with the misconceptions of luxuries which exist to simplify life. But he is really trying to duplicate a life of substance in the mechanical age. The creations made by the machine world to simplify life have resulted in complexity. The earnest and real essence of life do not have space capsules and rocket ships as their goal. (14, 45)

Since my personal dissatisfaction of the created environment could continue for many more pages, I conclude conscious that the reader may not share my views.

Education - The Created Environment - The Group Settlement Approach

The created environment includes both the settlement facilities and building aesthetics, which are more thoroughly presented in the sections titled Functions and Aesthetics.

I can only offer these cultural facilities and expound on my beliefs of their necessity. For the man who is free, there should be no element of slavery in his learning. This advice is set forth in the Republic of Plato and is essential. Instead of forcing learning, I will place the individual in the environment that may stimulate and reinforce his desire to become aware and learn. If I may plant within each person that seed which when cultivated, fertilized (surviving the complete social storm), and reaped, sows humanity, I will rejoice in achievement. For it will be as Henry David Thoreau stated in Walden:

As the nobleman of cultivated taste surrounds himself with whatever conduces to his culture, - genius - learning - wit - books - paintings - statuary - music - philosophical instruments, and the like, so let the village do. (9, 78)

Or in this case, so let the group settlement do. There will be books for we should read more for they are the noblest recorded thoughts of man. We should perceive more for perceptions are the primary tool for creativity. We should think more for thoughts are necessary for reasoning and the search for true knowledge. We should allow ourselves to be stimulated by music, poetry, and the like. Physiologically, we should probably exercise our own bodies more and eat less to cut down the production of pure fat. We should consume less alcohol because that is a detriment to our health and an escape from the society and ourselves. We should invariably "live more."

Education - The Natural Environment - The Present State of Affairs

Now among North American scholars it is customary to smile patronizingly at the romantic idea of believing that both wild nature and the cultivated countryside are essential backgrounds for human development. This bucolic idyll, as the apologists for megalopolis like to call it, is supposed to contrast unfavorably with their own inverted romanticism of living, not according to nature but according to the machine; and the machine worshipers show their hatred of nature by turning every landscape into an urbanoid wasteland paved with multilaned motorways, parking lots, and cloverleaves, with rubbish dumps and motorcar cemeteries, in which buildings low and high are thrown almost at random without respect to any living purpose except to absorb the products of an expanding economy, whose affluence so largely takes the form of organized waste. (14, 45)

With these words Mumford sets the scene of the American evolution of the natural environment. The mountain states have yet to feel the cut of the razor's edge of man's ignorance. This is why I have chosen the western states for the settlement site. We who live in this mountainous area know not the beauty of it until we are able to contrast it to other areas of the east. Victor H. Lundy, visiting critic at Montana State University and practicing architect in New York City stated, "Look at the magnificent setting of your land; look what you have here and learn from it, and think what great things can be done here." Be aware of nature and educate yourself.

To design and do great things in this Western environment demands the understanding and love of Nature. Only through intense feeling for her properties can man ever hope to live in harmony with it. Sacrifices must certainly be made, but they seem insignificant when compared to the cosmos of Nature saved for its value to mankind.

The debasement of Nature grieves me to the most violent of emotions. Man pours his waste into the clear mountain water while the air above is saturated with pollution and radiation. He builds roads which go nowhere. He uses the earthly resources as if they were unlimited. Toward the earth which supports him, man is guilty of the most inhuman actions. How can man learn from it if he continues to destroy it?

What has been the machine age answer to the evolution of Nature's destruction? These quixotic technicians knowing full well the value of Nature to man have created its substitute in the machine age. The natural environment which used to be a woven part of most men is in danger of being replaced by the prefabrication of products from our mechanical looms. Mr. Mumford again shows this trend:

The romanticists...have invented a prefabricated substitute for the wilderness, or at least an equivalent for the hunter's campfire. That ancient Paleolithic hearth has become a backyard grill, where, surrounded by plastic vegetation, factory processed frankfurters are broiled on an open fire, made with pressed-charcoal eggs, brought to a combustion point by an electric torch connected by wire to a distant socket, while the assembled company views, either on television or on a domestic motion picture screen, a travelogue through Yosemite or Yellowstone. AH WILDERNESS! FOR MANY OF MY COUNTRYMEN, I FEAR, THIS IS THE ULTIMATE TERMINUS OF THE NEW WORLD DREAM. (14, 45)

Is this prefabricated Nature to be the ultimate knowledge of man toward Nature? Is he never to look at Nature and not see misconceived human progress malignantly destroying it? I am convinced man must look into the microcosm and macrocosm of nature to awaken his innate seeds of truths, knowledge, and wisdom.

Education - The Natural Environment - The Group Settlement Approach

You may now know why I am locating in the wilderness. I wanted an environment not yet marred by man's ignorant glory nor stained by the viper's venom. We owe to nature our very existence, but we debase it. I want the group settlement people to know nature, understand, and learn from it.

I am reminded of those words carved on the granite headstone in Cumberland, their creator lost through time:

The wonder of the world, the beauty and
the power, the shapes of things, their
color, lights and shades; these I saw.
Look ye also while life lasts.

In the natural environment of the group settlement and the facilities, let this goal try to be realized.

Summation of Education

One may wonder why the group settlement is not to be a complete educator, for the children living there will attend public schools. The reason is very simple. As was stated in the introduction, I am being as rational as possible conceiving the settlement as an immediate probable reality. I would attempt to establish a different total educational system if the social change were not so abrupt. People don't want to change although their ability to change may be that quality which will assure their existence. Ignorance toward any change of a large level breeds fear produced from lack of understanding. Fear breeds the desire of destruction; the results which hamper the progress of man.

The atmosphere of the group settlement is indeed a change. Big changes are accomplished in small steps. I must accomplish as much as I may in as large of steps as possible being ever so careful not to completely upset the hostilities of society to a state of total opposition. I have to find that intermediate, or as Thoreau stated:

If it is necessary, omit one bridge over the river,
go around a little there, and throw one arch at least
over the darker gulf of ignorance which surrounds us. (9, 79)

Local Urban Support - Cody

One may wonder why the group settlement is not to be entirely self-sufficient? If I had more time and had known more it would still not have been, for I would be demanding people to live in a particular way. If the total complex was self-sufficient, a slave populace would be required to produce living necessities. This is in direct contradiction to my goal. But, there is another reason. If ever there is to be concrete realization of the group settlement, backing by the local Cody sect is essential. Group settlers will commute to Cody to places of employment and the settlement will consume the local products. How to gain this support is the question.

Introduction of the forthcoming dollar to Cody is analogous to throwing ants to a starved lizard. The reptile seems insatiable. The majority of the local body are but a tiny whirlpool in life's river sucking with a vacuum grip all the dollars they may. Each day they lie, cheat, and steal to prove the strength of the money vacuum. I feel I need only show the people of Cody the economic gains resulting from the group settlement to fully gain that essential support.

The group settlement is an escape, purely and honestly. I believe the Cody people have not realized their true richness; not the money in their pockets, but the Nature in their environment; not the clothes on their back, but the wonder of their own being. Between the unquenchable personal obsessions, the powerful social and political machine, and the misbegotten group ennui of the power thirst, living in the town is becoming increasingly tough. There is a definite desire for local migration to non-urban areas which should contribute some local support for the settlement. Further discussion of the Local Physical Conditions creating a need is following.

LOCAL PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Need for Living Accommodations - Residences

As illustrated by the positive slope of the graph of Fig. 1, Cody has experienced an increase in population each year since 1947. Cody currently has almost 6,000 inhabitants included in both the urban and rural communities. Within the city limits of Cody live most people. The bulk of the migrating order of the population increase has resulted from the economic gains to be made from the tourist trade.

Since its incorporation in 1901, Cody has increased economically (see Fig. 2) and physically (see Fig. 3 and Fig. 4). A necessity of living space is axiomatic to the augmentation of people. Local Real Estate Building Agencies are attempting to answer this demand by subdividing city ground and erecting structures typical of a compact home effort. Figure 3, photograph of the newest subdivision endeavor south of Cody - the Glendale Addition, and Figure 4, the Highland Manor Subdivision, are typical examples of residential increase. The proof of the current expansion of both population and living quarters certainly justify the need for residence within a group settlement.

Demand for Residences Outside the City - Location

Many of the migrators are seeking residence within the natural rural area of the environment totally apart from the city. During an interview with employees of the Cowgill Agency, a major real estater operating in Cody and the Big Horn Basin, I obtained the following information concerning the demand for living accommodations outside the city:

The Cowgill Agency has more calls from interested parties from other areas inquiring for permanent residence outside the city of Cody but in an accessible vicinity, than calls concerning location within the city boundary. The North Fork and the South Fork River Valleys are the sites desired most frequently. (17)

The local faction sports interested parties desiring residence

outside the city. The Cowgill Agency said concerning the desires of these townspeople:

Generally, if we advertise the sale of a parcel of land outside the town of Cody, complete with residence, we have more calls from local interested parties when compared to the same situation within the city of Cody. (17)

Interested parties include retirees, employees, businessmen, laborers, and others at all levels of life. With these wishes and desires for out of town living by local and non-local parties, I have established the need for a group settlement.

Land Expense - Forced Colonization

There is very little public domain left in the Cody vicinity and the whole of Park County. Land is owned, homesteaded, deeded, grazed, or leased. Discovery of public domain or unowned land is only because of a surveying error, negligence in following the legal outline, or some other accidental or improbable occurrence.

Since real estate has developed into such a successful economic endeavor, with land prices sky-rocketing, the purchase power of the individual with an average income in Cody, wishing to acquire a small partial of land to live upon has been decreased to a great extent. Today, trend is for prime non-urban land unsubdivided to change hands in large quantities. Land use is as specialized as the men who live upon it. Selling smaller parts for different functions diminishes the efficiency of any specialized use.

The purchasing of a single homesite from an owner's total acreage is improbable. To increase the probability of a successful purchase and the quantity of land desired, one interested party migrated from Cody with the colonial attitude. They grouped together, pooled their finances, and proceeded to purchase some land in a larger quantity. Landowners are more interested in selling quantity and the variety of purchase possibilities rises.

The presentation of the colonial attitude as economic strategy to obtain quality and quantity in land for residence

outside the city is a condition for justifying the need for the group settlement.

Colonizing - The Present Need for an Architect's Hand

The colonization attempts of one group of migrators has not been entirely successful. Located on the shores of Buffalo Bill Reservoir is the trailer house community who combined and purchased land for group inhabitation (see Fig. 5). Trailers are ideal if they are trailed and used as a mobile home, but as permanent occupiers of space contrasting with the beauty and purity of the surrounding natural environment, they seem to be extremely good examples of man's misunderstandings. These people have moved from the city of Cody desiring a new environment but mistakenly have brought their old environment with them.

The Communal Atmosphere

It remains for me to justify the communal approach I will be taking in the group settlement program.

Real estate agencies and their building agencies have only one purpose behind their actions. They are in the building business to make money. Perhaps the agencies would not readily admit this as their goal, but it is very easy to see that this goal must be prime for its presence is essential before any other may even be attempted.

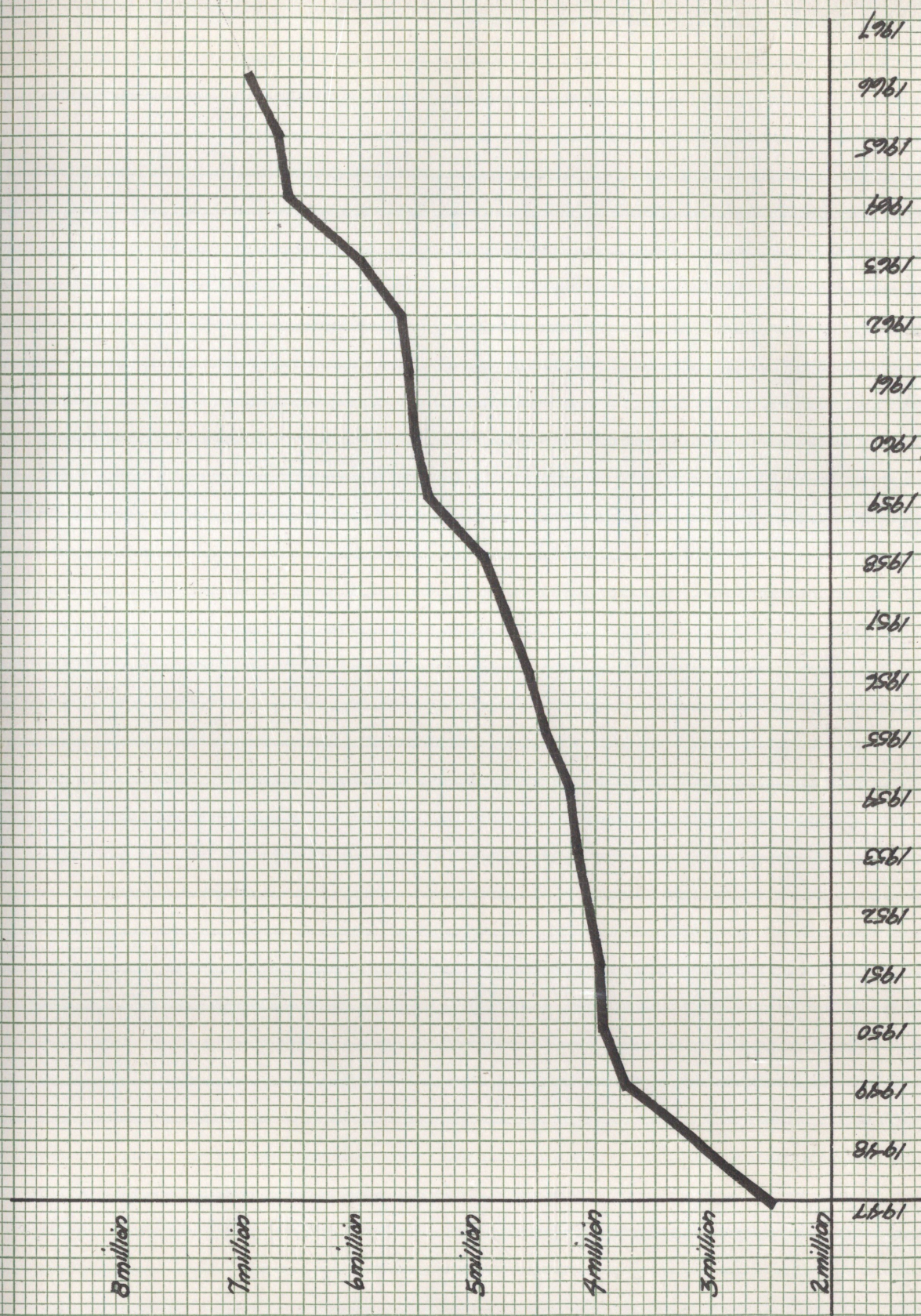
Perhaps they would feign as their principal goal the supplier of residences and living space to the bulk of mankind. The point is that their interests of realizing the improvement of living conditions seems to me to be secondary. Their constructions are a cheap answer to housing problems of today. Are not the housing problems of today aiding in the determination of man's problems today? Some houses are constructed the same on all fronts as if the people who are to live in them were the same on all fronts. I believe the atmosphere of these living environments crucifies individuality and escalates hostilities toward the social structure. The wealth of these animosities lies in their urgent claim for

social reparation. Unfortunately most are taken as mere outcast opinions and the men sporting them regarded as one notch above an insane beatnick.

We must raise the quality of life here by a humanistic search. I believe there is a search for improvement to be made here and it is the duty of the architect to seek that improvement. The communal approach toward the residential problem and the humanistic argument are but a search for this "new environment" with the noble goal of "living more."

FIGURE 1

Valuation of Cady





GLENDAL SUBDIVISION

FIGURE 3

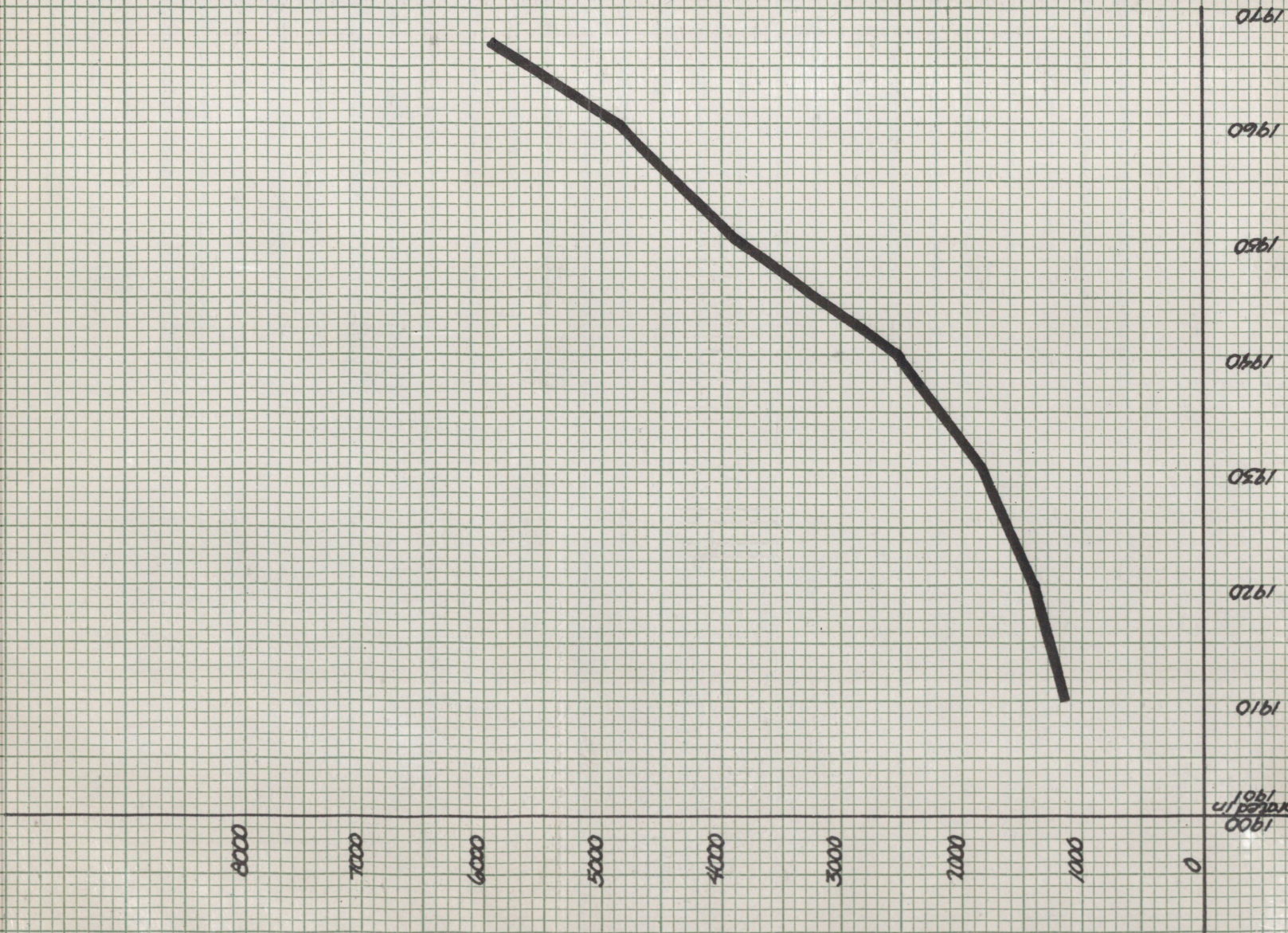
FIGURE 3

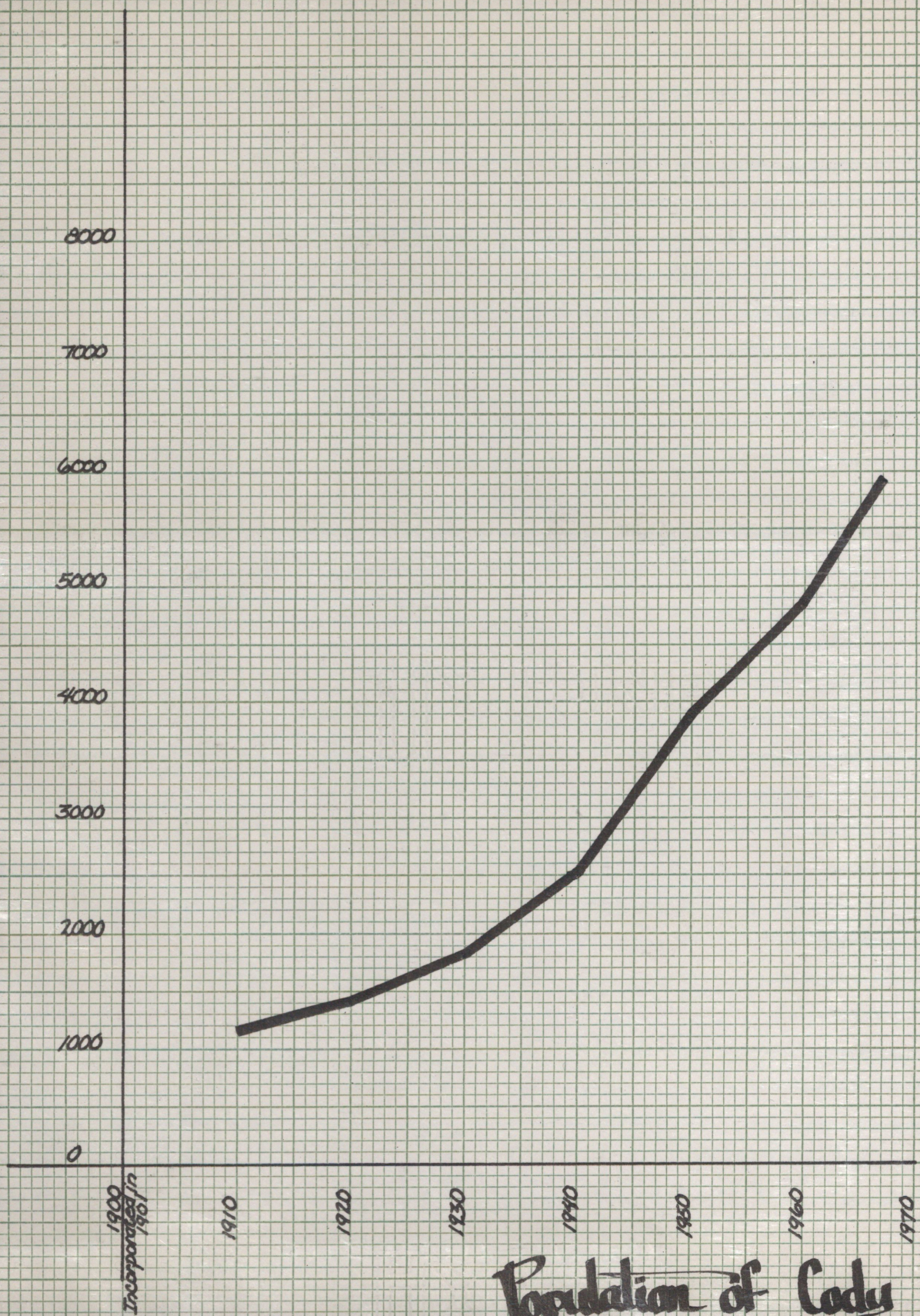
GLENDALE SUBDIVISION



FIGURE 2

Population of Cody





Population of Cody

FIGURE 2



GLENDAL SUBDIVISION

FIGURE 3



HIGHLAND MANOR SUBDIVISION

FIGURE 4



TRAILER HOUSE COMMUNITY

FIGURE 5

Local Conditions

LOCAL CONDITIONS

Introduction

With all due respect to the Research Report Format, I submit the following discovery that I can see no local conditions which will not "affect the problem in a most indirect manner." I will therefore present a brief summary of the existing case within the city of Cody and follow with other environmental conditions which I judge are or may be quite important in structuring and influencing the design program. The number preceding each description corresponds to the number on the U.S.G.S. map (see Fig. 8).

Rhetoric writing concerning the local and surrounding characteristics of the area leave a major goal obscure. If the exact geography and orientation of entities within the area are unfamiliar, rhetoric writing will only force the formation of a false idea or illusion of the true picture. This is not my goal. If the reader is to become involved in this thesis when reading, he must have a true image of the area; therefore, the reader is directed to the map for orientation and location after being informed.

All the local conditions and the environmental conditions of the site will be affecting the group settlement. The local natural environment is an added incentive reinforcing personal design obsessions. I concede I am skeptical to make such a large of statement in the natural environment as I believe will result, but I feel I have the love and understanding of Nature not to fail in my attempt.

The local created environment is also an incentive because it has failed to introduce humanity in its creation. I must! I must put the physical created environment of Cody and locale to shame by the very statement and nature of the settlement. I must use the environmental conditions as positive elements which exist in harmony with the truth of the group settlement. I must touch with all the knowledge and understanding of a true creator. I presuppose I must try to be a god.

The Local Conditions portion of the thesis presentation follow this outline:

I. Local City Conditions - Cody

- A. Geographical Location
- B. History
- C. People
- D. Economy
- E. Climate
- F. Cultural Significance

II. Environmental Conditions of the Area

- A. Discriptions of the Major Conditions

LOCAL CITY CONDITIONS - CODY

Geographical Location

Cody, Wyoming, located in the far northwest corner of Wyoming (see Fig. 6), is the transition between the end of the Western Wyoming plains and the beginning of the mountainous Absoroka Range of the Eastern Rocky Mountains. Being the last major populated area along the eastern route to Yellowstone National Park, the city is ideally located to receive summer tourist trade.

History

Cody's rich heritage is constituted in its western past. John Colter, in route to the discovery of his personal hell, rendezvoused on the present site of Cody with Indian friends. Chief Sitting Bull used the mineral springs of the "Stinking-water" of the Shoshone to relieve old battle pains. Indian teepees, with some stone circles remaining today, occupied the same ground as today's urban center. Buffalo ran in herds far outnumbering their human exterminators.

No words remain today to express the anguish suffered by the redman from deprivation of his life's source - the buffalo. To amend the wrong, the redman pillaged the plains, and on the plains of Western Wyoming many deeds of valor were enacted that stir the blood of the hardest heart-both white and red. On these soils the bodies of thousands of brave men and women silently slumber. (11, 7)

With the coming of the Pony Express, Union Pacific, and the intrepid great men of the west, the seed for future posterity was planted. The Cody area, immediately realized valuable for its "cattle country" type, was one of the first areas in northwestern Wyoming to become populated.

Cody, laid out in 1896 and incorporated in 1901 was founded by William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill. As poet Charles A. Welch writes of William F. Cody:

...

A son of the mighty unknown west,
With its miles of shifting sand.
He cherished the scenes of natures best,
its call to the desert land.

...

He founded a city far away,
By the side of mountains grand,
The Western Spirit had its sway,
In his own, his chosen land.

... (11, 125)

Welsh obviously was not a poet. But, in speaking of the innate love of Mr. Cody for the west we can hardly forget those more intense loves of other "figures," which show the overflowing of his sensual personality. While Jake Schwoob (the early hustler for which the credit for keeping Cody alive must be given) was losing his business and his wife to E. V. Robinson (Jake's co-proprietor of the original Frontier Trading Company), Buffalo Bill Cody (the true founder) was entertaining female harlots in his Kubla Kahn hide-a-way in the mountain skies.

In 1900 the first Cody Club was formed under the organization of George T. Beck. The club still exists today. In 1904 Beck received a franchise to furnish electricity to the city of Cody. Eventually, the Buffalo Bill Dam resulted. (11, 123)

Since the sparse population and the few buildings present in 1899, Cody has risen in population and economics to its present state today.

People

Of the 6,000 people residing in the local and rural communities, most are white with a few Mexican. Most of the urbanites are operating merchants or can contribute their employment to the healthy tourist business experienced in the Cody area.

Economy

The economy of Cody can be divided into three general classes; industrial, agricultural, and tourist income.

Major industries making substantial monetary contributions to Cody's economy include the Husky Oil Company, the Cody Lumber Company, and the Cody Gypsum Board Plant. The agricultural economy from the rural areas is the leading economic contributor. Most ranches are still operating on an individual basis and have felt that power sting of the production from the present incorporated big ranches. Cattle are the chief export because the inclement and undesirable climatic conditions affect the major production of other agricultural products such as corn, wheat, and barley. Two million tourists travel through Cody each summer to leave their dollars in the pockets of the town merchants. It is doubtful that Cody would even exist were it not for the insatiable whims of the tourist. Cody produces the desired western atmosphere to increase the purchasing probability of the tourist. These tourists have affected the economy of the entire Big Horn Basin and Park County. As illustrated in Figure 7, the valuation of Park County has risen steadily since 1947. All speculation by the county assessor expects the trend to continue. The Cody Country will keep "booming."

Climate

Prevailing winds are from the west-southwest and are the warm chinook type making the winter snows in the Cody vicinity short lived. Heavy snows are not common to the Cody area but surrounding mountains receive a heavy dose. Cody experiences about 15 inches of rainfall annually. Summer afternoon thunder-showers are common. Almost unceasing breezes blow in the area with February and March winds sometimes reaching hurricane velocity. Temperatures are relatively mild.

Cultural Significance

The Western Heritage of the area is the main contributor to any significant culture. The Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney Gallery of Western Art is the best cultural addition to Cody

in recent years displaying many of the works of such early western historical illustrators as Russell, Remington, and Bierstadt. Acting the part of their artistic predecessors, a local art club has been formed which currently boasts a large amateur membership. A new building to house the Buffalo Bill Museum is presently being constructed adjacent to the art gallery.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Number references to all descriptive conditions are related to the area map (see Fig. 8). Reference to the map while reading increases understanding of the relationships and locations of certain characteristics of the environment allowing the reader to form a clear picture.

Descriptions of the Major Conditions

1. Cody, Wyoming

2. Husky Oil Company

This oil company is the largest industry in Cody and employs many local people. All oil is piped in from local fields.

3. The Big Horn Gyp Plant

This plant is the major northwestern Wyoming supplier of gypsum products. All gypsum is indigenous to the area with major diggings at a deposit south of Cody.

4. The Cody Lumber Company

The Cody Lumber Company produces much of the local lumber and wood products used for stock in building. All timber is cut and transported by truck to the sawmill. The Husky Refinery, Gyp Plant, and the Cody Lumber Company have brought the pollution problem to northwestern Wyoming.

5. Land Use and Type North of Cody

Land north of Cody is lowland sagebrush covering a prairie with scarce small juniper trees. Some of this land has been converted to agriculture, receiving water from canals, ditches, and laterals supplied by Buffalo Bill Reservoir.

6. Highway 14 & 20 and the Cody Airport

Highway 14 & 20 is the major tourist access to Cody from the east. Located along the highway southeast of Cody is the Cody Airport. The facilities have now been expanded

to the point that they can handle the Frontier Jet Service of scheduled travel.

The conditions mentioned in 7-16 are of special importance, for they comprise some of the physical natural environment which will be experienced by group settlement commuters during the traverse of settlement to city. Illustrations of the direct site and discussion of the conditions are under Site Conditions.

7. Shoshone Canyon

Shoshone Canyon is the major geographic highlight to almost all tourists. Rising sharply 3200 feet on each side to contain the Shoshone River and the Yellowstone Highway 14 & 20, the canyon contains the history of countless ages on the water and wind-swept cliffs of granite. The highway continues through 53 miles of scenic wonder to the east entrance of Yellowstone National Park.

8. Cedar Mountain

Cedar Mountain forms the southern boundary of Shoshone Canyon. The mountain is virtually honeycombed with a myriad of caves. Explorers have discovered tremendous caverns, descended in cave levels 100 ft. below lake level, and uncovered vast underground holes of gas deposits. Only a portion of the caves has been improved for tourist visiting, which is called the Spirit Mountain Caverns.

9. The Spirit Mountain Caverns

These caverns have the capacity to become a major spectacle of northwestern Wyoming for the visiting tourist. Nobody is convinced enough to obtain adequate financial backing for a venture although the City Council of Cody has been entertaining the idea for the past 30 years.

10. Rattlesnake Mountain

Rattlesnake Mountain is the northern boundary of Shoshone Canyon. Elk, Deer, Bear, and other forms of

natural wildlife still are numerous inhabitants of the mountain. The building site has been chosen on the southwest slopes of the mountain.

11. The Site

See Site Conditions.

12. The Buffalo Bill Dam

The dam was constructed in 1907 and was the first in northwestern Wyoming. Operating at full capacity, it is unable today to supply the electricity to the Cody area; thus, it has become a historical piece. A one and one-half mile long tunnel was recently engineered to improve the hazardous driving conditions through the canyon in the dam area.

13. Buffalo Bill Reservoir

The reservoir is formed by the waters from the North Fork and the South Fork rivers. The lake has increased in popularity as a top summer recreation area for boaters, water skiers, and campers. A state park has been legislated to provide facilities for the local people and visiting tourists.

14. The Trailer House Community

This is the trailer house community discussed in Conditions Creating A Need - colonizing - the present need for the architect's hand.

15. The Lake View Subdivision

This subdivision was recently created by a local real estate agency and has received county approval to sell home sites on the southeast shores of the lake; more proof of the demand for non-urban living. No indication that a strict local code and zoning requirement will protect from undesirables has occurred. I foresee another typical suburban residential development.

16. Wilderness Area

Beginning a few miles west of the western shores of

Buffalo Bill Reservoir and continuing through Yellowstone National Park almost to Jackson, Wyoming, the wilderness area encloses over 7,000 square miles void of a single penetrating road. Protected by law from the raging fires of man's mistakes, it is the last stand of the scenic untouched mountainous environment in the state of Wyoming.

17.. The Diamond Basin Rural Community

This is the only agricultural district southwest of Cody before the Southfork River Valley, and can be seen from the site.

18. Prairie Land South of Cody

Land to the south and southeast of Cody is sagebrush prairie which produces the majority of crude oil for the local refinery. The land is uninhabited.

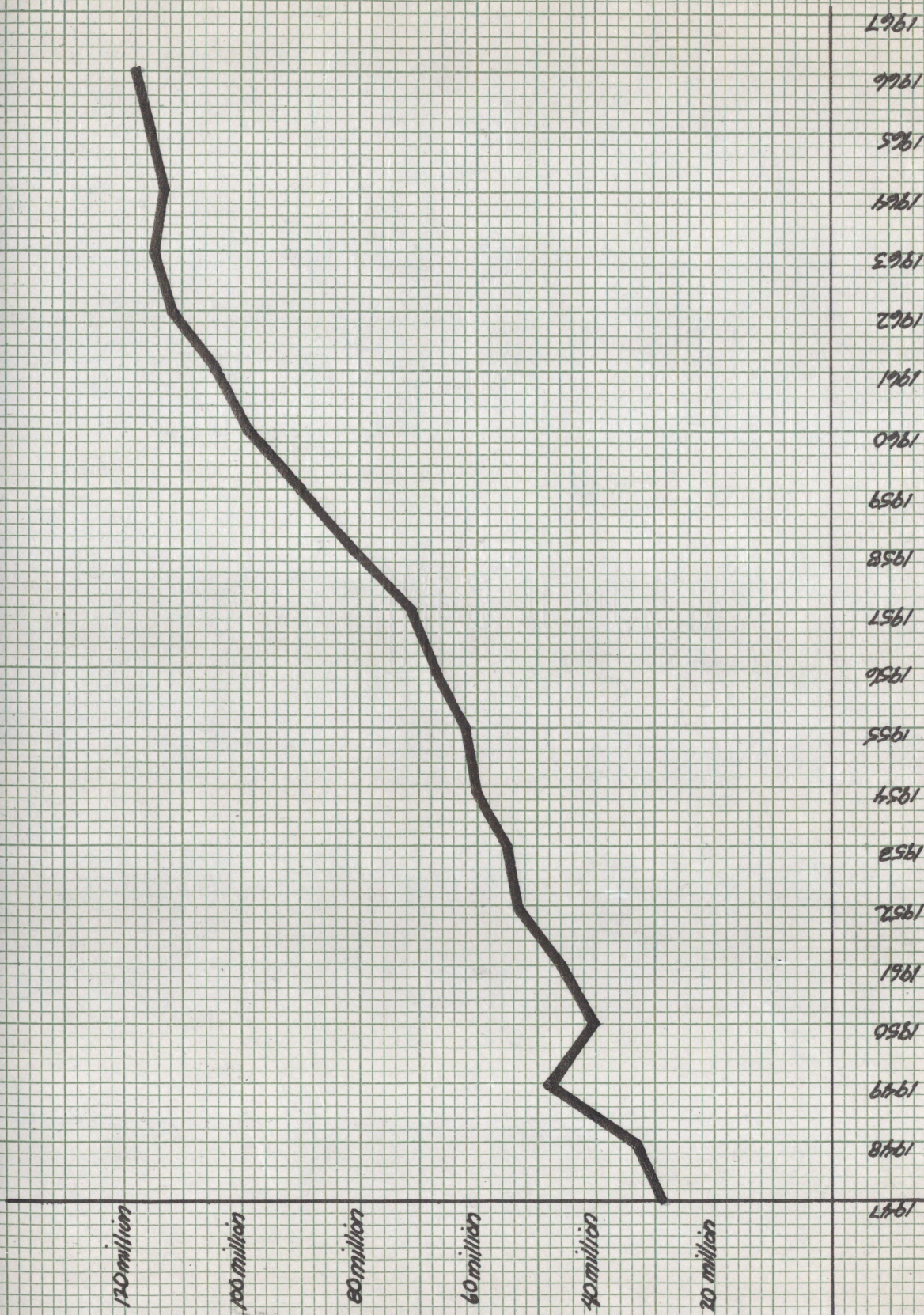


AREA MAP

FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7

Park County Valuation





THE FOLLOWING

DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of the site conditions. The site is located in the center of the city and is surrounded by residential and commercial buildings. The site is a rectangular plot of land, approximately 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. The ground is mostly flat, with some minor variations in elevation. The site is currently vacant, with no structures or other features present. The surrounding area is densely built up, with a mix of residential and commercial buildings. The site is accessible by foot and by vehicle, with a sidewalk and a street fronting the plot. The site is in good condition, with no major issues or concerns identified.

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Site Conditions

SITE CONDITIONS

Introduction

Siddhartha says, "...I just love the stone and the river and all these things that we see and from which we can learn. I can love a stone, Govinda, and a tree or a piece of bark. These are things and one can love things. But, one cannot love words. ... I must confess, my friend, that I do not differentiate very much between thoughts and words. Quite frankly, I do not attach great importance to thoughts either. I attach more importance to things. For example, there was a man at this ferry who was my predecessor and teacher. He was a holy man who for many years believed only in the river and nothing else. He noticed that the river's voice spoke to him. He learned from it; it educated and taught him. The river seemed like a god to him and for many years he did not know that every wind, every cloud, every bird, every beetle is equally divine and knows and can teach just as well as the esteemed river. But when this holy man went off into the woods, he knew everything; he knew more than you and I, without teachers, without books, just because he believed in the river."

Govinda said: "But what you call a thing, is it something real, something intrinsic? Is it not only the illusion of Maya, only image and appearance? Your stone, your tree, are they real?"

"This also does not trouble me much," said Siddhartha. "If they are illusion, then I am also illusion, and so they are always of the same nature as myself. It is that which makes them so lovable and venerable. That is why I can love them. (19,147)

Why struggle vainly in the attempt to verbalize my feeling for the natural environment when I may quote Siddhartha in Hermann Hesse's Siddhartha? This is the instruction of which I would have men become aware. This is the foundation of the natural order to stimulate man. This is why I am settling in the natural environment.

The following discussions are those physical elements which determined the site choice and an analysis of the existing physical conditions of the site.

5. The site was to be on non-forest Service land because

SITE SELECTION

Introduction

The search for the building site for the group settlement resulted in a very ideal choice. The largest share of physical work on the thesis was spent in searching for the site. I deemed it necessary for the site to fulfill all of the following characteristics or exclude as few as possible in order of my opinion of their degree of unimportance and relativity. These characteristics limited the probability of finding a site to almost zero because they were so restricting.

Site Necessities

Location

1. The site must be out of the city. A settling within a natural environment is a prime consideration in the goal of the group settlement.
2. The site should be located along that route on which the most traveling occurs. This may aid the group settlement in exhibiting its wares to any interested party. An out of the way settlement may not ever be visited because of the inconvenience. The site must be located away from this road.
3. The site should be located along the drainage of the Northfork or the South Fork of the Shoshone River. Research has shown these areas to be the most in demand by parties interested in out-of-town dwelling.
4. The site must be located relatively near Cody to allow the commuters the freedom from the drudgery of traveling long distances as a suburbanite. I chose ten miles as the maximum distance to commute to Cody. A site close to Cody will also aid in the servicing and maintenance required.
5. The site must be on non-Forest Service land because

this land is purchasable. If a party were to occupy a titled parcel of land within the Forest Service, the Forest Service would enforce such strict regulations and codes that building as a group as I am proposing is impossible.

Physical Characteristics

6. The site must have a southern orientation to make maximum use of the sun's rays. During the period surrounding the winter solstice, the sun sometimes never shines on some northern exposures.
7. The site should have trees to allow protection from the wind and erosion.
8. Prevailing winds down both the Northfork and Southfork valleys are from the west and south-west respectively. Sometimes these winds reach hurricane velocity. The site should have a natural windbreak of some sort.
9. Close to the site must be water or the probability of striking water from the drilling of a well to a reasonable depth. The water will require head to assure adequate pressure to the facilities within the group settlement.
10. A good view is essential to the site. With all the mountainous terrain and breathtaking scenery, it would be a mistake not to utilize it both as an environmental wonder and a worthwhile contribution to the education of man.
11. The site should be sloped to drain any surface water. The slope will help increase the efficiency of the settlement sewer system operating on a gravity basis.
12. The site must have adequate room for future expansion of facilities.

Access

13. The commuting highway should be a well-paved road to allow easy and safe driving conditions to and from Cody. If a site cannot be found with an access to the highway, an access road will have to be built.
14. Feasibility of an access road to the site from the major commuting road, adaptation of the terrain upon which a road might be placed, and study of the terrain and natural drainage conditions must be considerations in choosing the site.

Availability of Utilities

15. Considerations should be made concerning the availability of utilities such as light, heat, natural gas, sewer lines, and power lines.

After due diligence toward the search for the site, I finally chose the only one which fulfilled everyone of the qualifications. Site Conditions following describes in detail the anatomy of the site and surrounding area.

Figure 17 was taken on January 6, just after the December 92 winter solstice. Even though the sun was low, the sun penetrated into the site by clearing Cedar Mountain. Two additional views of the site are also in the table. Figure 18.

Location of the Site

The site is located on the north side of the highway, just east of the intersection of the highway and the road to the entrance into Shoshone Canyon. The site is located on the north side of the highway, just east of the intersection of the highway and the road to the entrance into Shoshone Canyon.

East: East of the site can be seen Cedar Mountain and the opening of the entrance into Shoshone Canyon.

SITE CONDITIONS - Physical Properties

Location

The site is located in T.53N., R.103W. SE¼ SE¼ of Section 35, 40 deg N. Latitude, 109 deg W. Longitude in the northwest corner of Wyoming. See Figure 10 for the exact location of Cody and the boundaries of the U.S.G.S. map of Figure 11. The exact boundaries of the aerial photo of Figure 13 is given on the U.S.G.S. map of Figure 11.

The site is eight miles west of Cody on the southwestern slopes of Rattlesnake Mountain. The site is 2076 feet above the level of Buffalo Bill Reservoir (see Figs. 15 & 16) and is two miles from Highway 14 & 20. (see Fig. 11) The exact proposed building site is shown in the aerial photo of Figure 13 and the site panorama of Figure 14. Figure 16 is a view of the site from Buffalo Bill Reservoir.

Orientation

Orientated toward the south, the site receives sun during all parts of the year. During the summer solstice on the 22 of June, the sun shines on the site before 4:30 and reaches a maximum altitude of around 68 degrees. The photograph of Figure 17 was taken on January 4, just after the December 22 winter solstice. Even then as the sun rose, its rays penetrated into the site by clearing Cedar Mountain. Sun statistics common to the site are given in the table of Figure 9.

Immediate and Distant Views

For references concerning the terrain mentioned in the proceeding paragraphs see the photographs of Figure 15 which were taken from the site. Views from the site are the following:

North: The view to the north is the rugged terrain of the southwestern slopes of Rattlesnake Mountain.

East: East of the site can be seen Cedar Mountain and the opening of the entrance into Shoshone Canyon.

South: Southern panorama is phenomenal. Buffalo Bill Reservoir, Sheep Mountain, and the first 50 miles of the drainage of the Southfork river are visible. Carter Mountain rises from the sage brush foothills to extend sixty miles into the wilderness forming the southern drainages of the Southfork River.

West: West is the complete lower drainage of the North Fork River. The view extends up the Yellowstone Highway for 50 miles. Trout Peak rises to the northwest to become one of the highest mountains in the area at 12,259 feet.

Natural Features

Figure 12 show the basin and the site looking north. I expect to construct on the east, north, and northwest slopes. This area I refer to as the site. Geographical characteristics of the area are as follows. The site is in a huge basin which has been eroded out by water and wind. A dried up creek bed once fed by a natural spring is the main drainage. The total drainage of the land to the reservoir below is such that an access road could be employed along the creek bed with little difficulty. (See Fig.13) The west boundary of the site is a rock wall which extends almost 70 feet vertically from creek bed elevation with talus rocky slopes. (See Fig. 14)

Prevailing Winds

The high wall on the west of the basin acts as a natural barrier to the winds protecting the site very efficiently. After blowing down the Northfork and Southfork and sweeping across the lake and flats below, the winds climb the western slopes of Rattlesnake Mountain. I have witnessed the effectiveness of the wind barrier. During a savage windstorm with gusts reaching 60 miles per hour on top of the barrier, only a slight edying was occurring in the basin containing the site. The winds were almost completely redirected to continue their assault farther up the mountain.

Vegetation

Low 10 to 25 ft high juniper pine is the only tree type on the site. Ground vegetation includes mountain sagebrush, grass, and summer wild flowers and countless other small agrarian plants. Ground blue juniper makes up a small part of the green pine cover in the open areas.

Topography

Figure 14 best illustrates the topography of the area. The U.S.G.S. maps do have elevations and topography, but they are highly inaccurate. Where I expect to build, I calculate the ground begins to slope at 5% and increases to a slope of 22%.

Soil Analysis

Winds have carried the alluvial sand of the river and lake shore deposits to rest in the basin of the site area resulting in a shallow but rich topsoil. Steeper slopes are increasingly rockier with talus bottoms. The underground base and exposed stone is metamorphic granite with a bare sedimentary sandstone.

Climate

Chinook winds annihilate most local snows on the site. Temperatures in the winter nights may be as low as 20 deg F below zero but average about 38 deg F above for the total winter period. Daytime summer temperatures will fluctuate between 60 and 90 deg F. Local site rain showers in the summer afternoons are common with an average annual rainfall of 15 inches.

Road Conditions

Since the completion of the new road through the Shoshone Canyon, the commuting conditions are superb. The eight miles from the group settlement to Cody will be traversed in under 15 minutes. The access road from the highway to the site will

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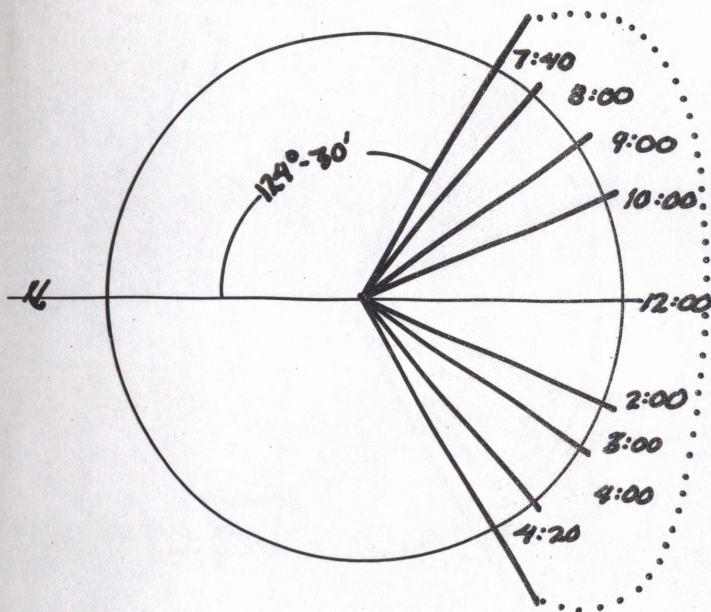
be constructed as a two-lane asphalt road with a 15% maximum grade. See Figure 11 which is a U.S.G.S. map at a scale of 1 in = 1 mile to see the relationship of the site location to the city of Cody.

Zoning Regulations

Since the site is neither within the National Forest Service Boundary nor the city limits of Cody, local Forest Service restrictions or city codes do not apply. The National Building Code however is applicable.

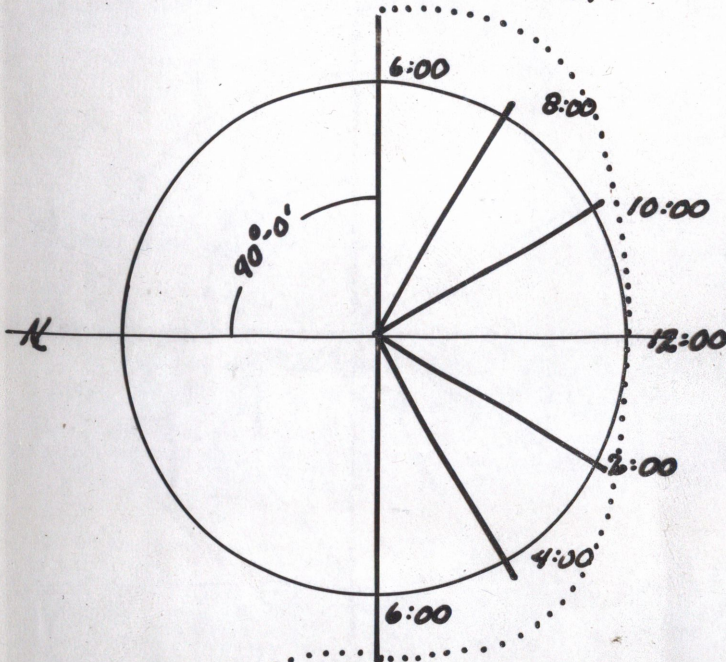
Availability of Utilities

A power line and telephone line follow Highway 14 & 20 serving the Northfork Valley. There are no sewer lines, gas lines, or water lines serving the valley.



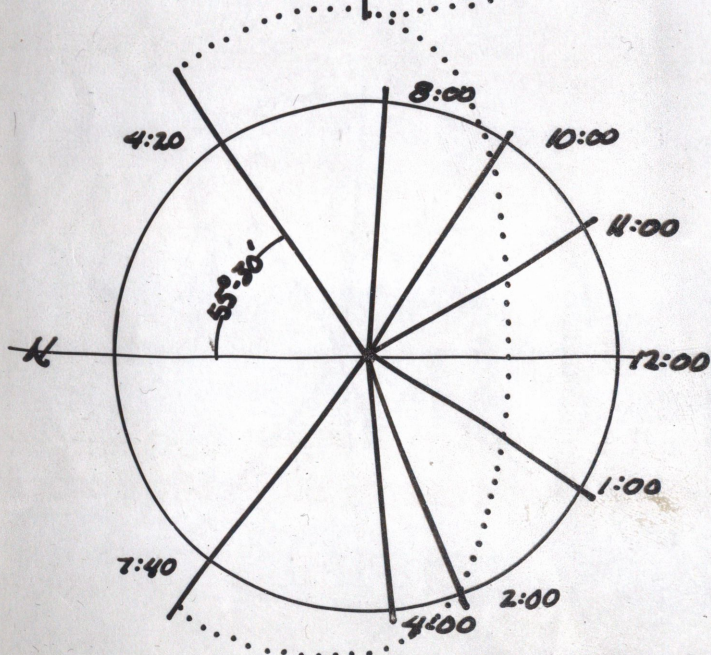
WINTER - DEC. 22

A.M.	P.M.	AZIMUTH	ALTITUDE
Noon		180°-0'	21°-30'
10:00	2:00	151°-30'	16°-0'
9:00	3:00	139°-30'	10°-0'
8:00	4:00	127°-30'	2°-30'
7:40	4:20	124°-30'	0°-0'



FALL - SEPT 23 . SPRING - MARCH 21

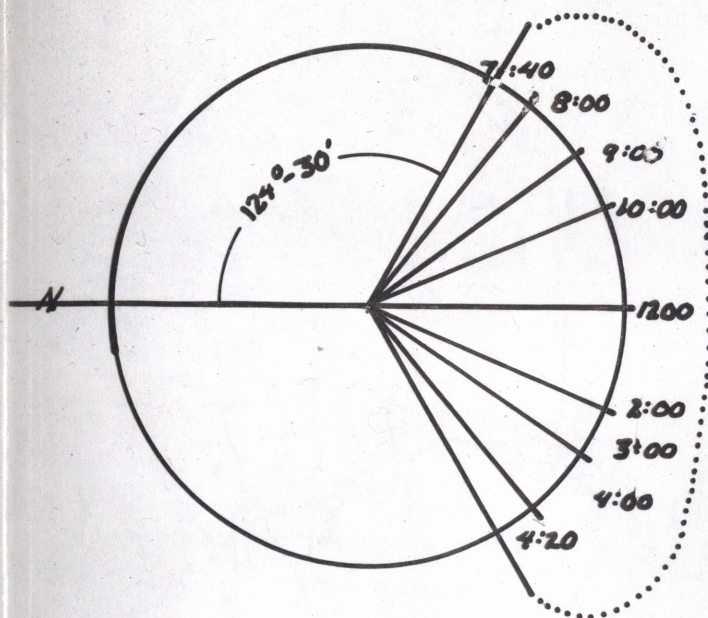
A.M.	P.M.	AZIMUTH	ALTITUDE
Noon		180°-0'	45°-0'
10:00	2:00	141°-0'	38°-0'
8:00	4:00	112°-0'	20°-30'
6:00	6:00	90°-0'	0°-0'



SUMMER - JUNE 22

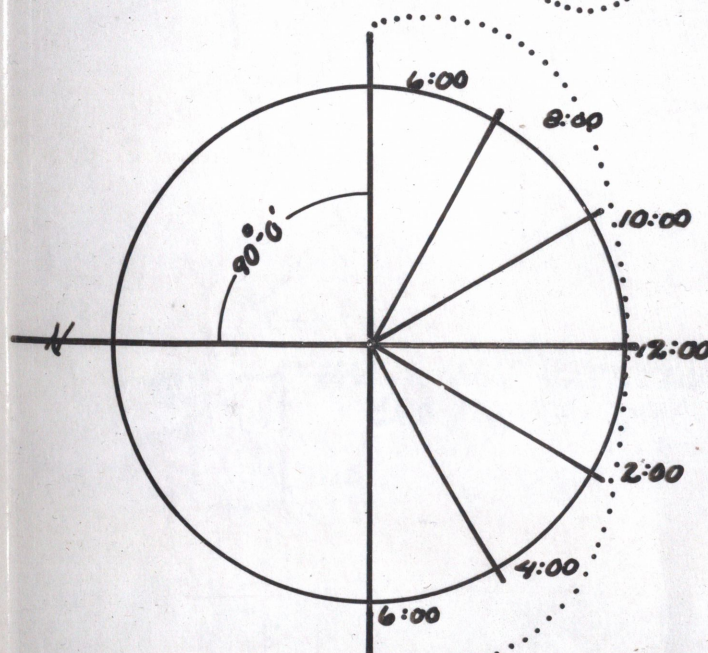
A.M.	P.M.	AZIMUTH	ALTITUDE
Noon		180°-0'	68°-30'
11:00	1:00	145°-0'	65°-30'
10:00	2:00	121°-30'	57°-30'
8:00	4:00	93°-0'	37°-30'
4:20	7:20	55°-30'	0°-0'

SOLSTICE SUN DATA - SITE AREA



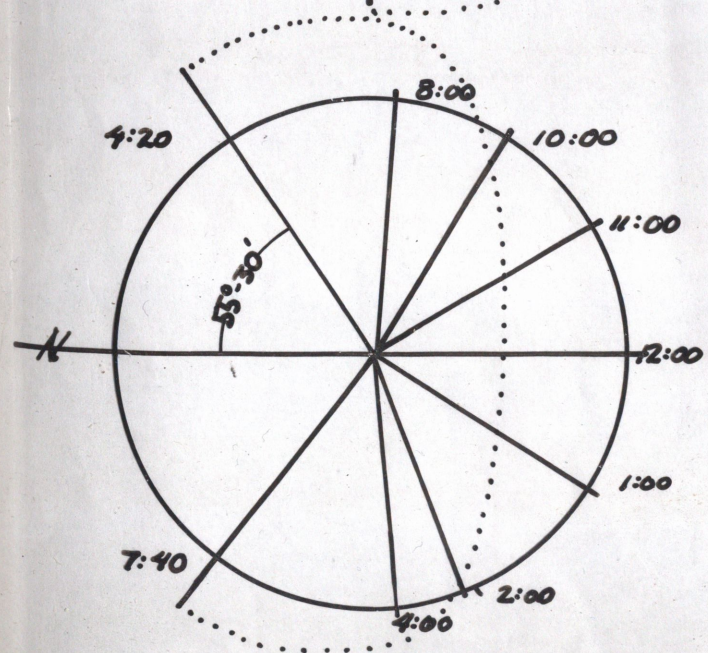
WINTER - DEC. 22

A.M.	P.M.	AZIMUTH	ALTITUDE
NOON		180°-0'	21°-30'
10:00	2:00	151°-30'	16°-0'
9:00	3:00	139°-30'	10°-0'
8:00	4:00	127°-30'	2°-30'
7:40	4:20	124°-30'	0°-0'



FALL - SEPT 23 , SPRING - MARCH 21

A.M.	P.M.	AZIMUTH	ALTITUDE
NOON		180°-0'	45°-0'
10:00	2:00	141°-0'	38°-0'
8:00	4:00	112°-0'	20°-30'
6:00	6:00	90°-0"	0°-0'



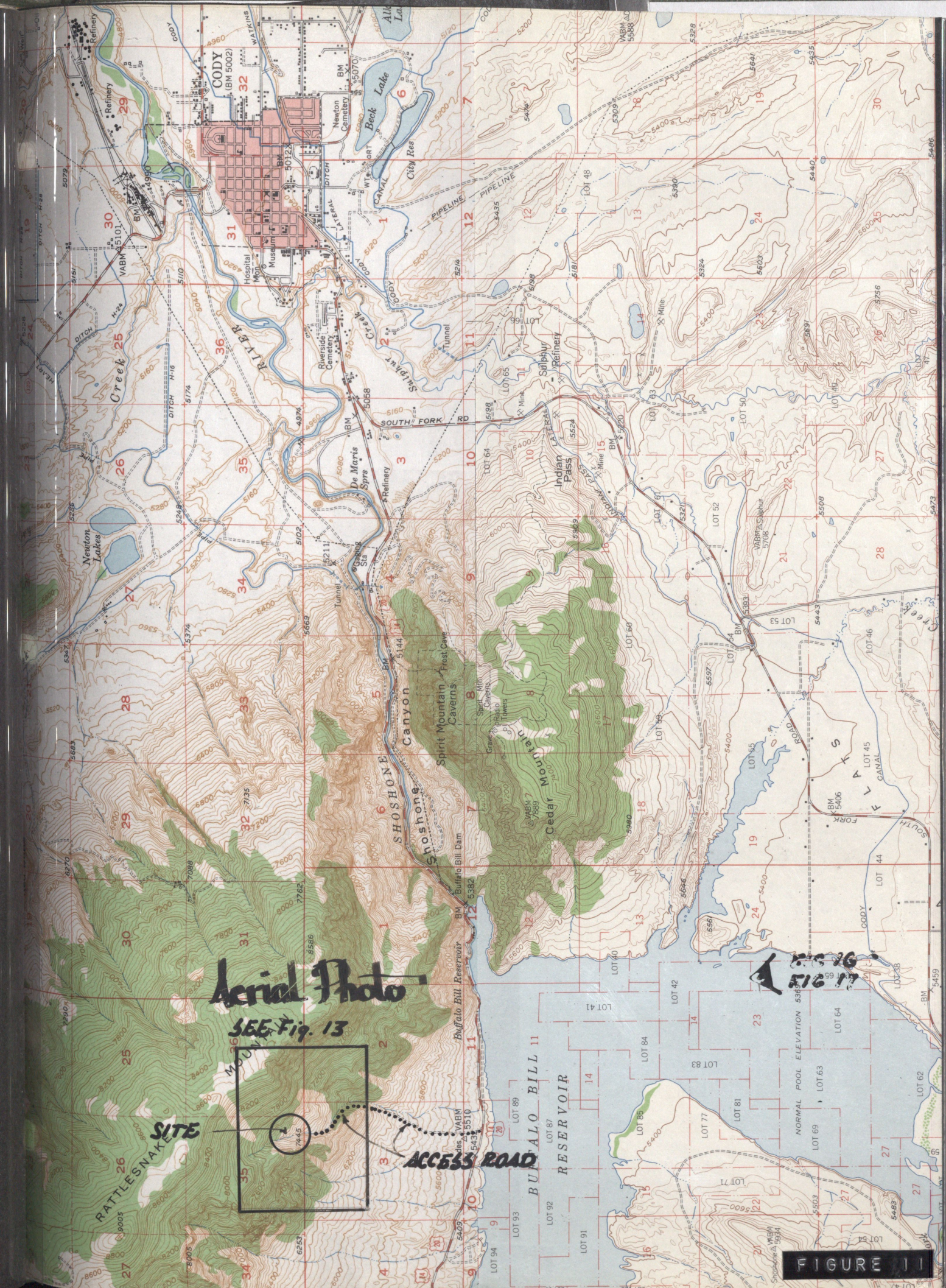
SUMMER - JUNE 22

A.M.	P.M.	AZIMUTH	ALTITUDE
NOON		180°-0"	68°-30'
11:00	1:00	145°-0'	65°-30'
10:00	2:00	121°-30'	57°-30'
8:00	4:00	93°-0'	37°-30'
4:20	7:20	55°-30'	0°-0'

SOLSTICE SUN DATA - SITE AREA



FIGURE 10



Aerial Photo
SEE Fig. 13

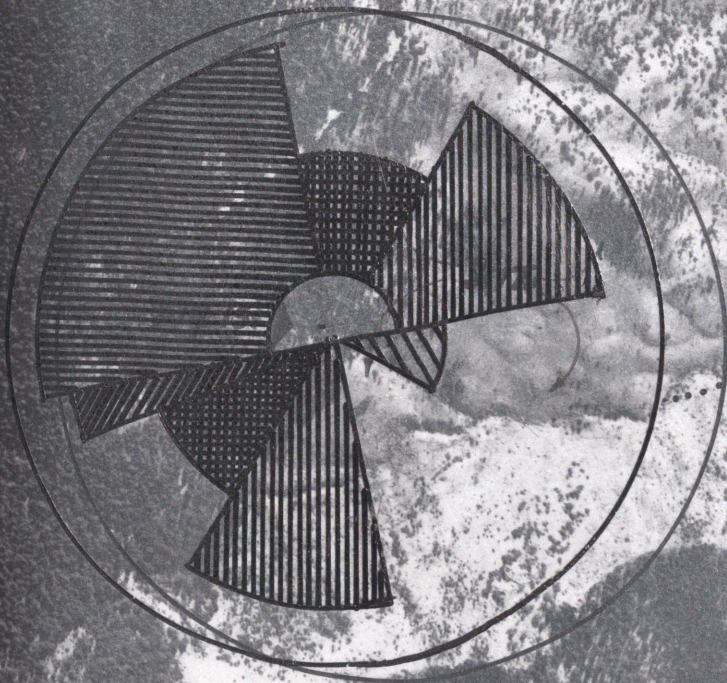
FIG. 16
FIG. 17

SITE

ACCESS ROAD

FIGURE 11

Site

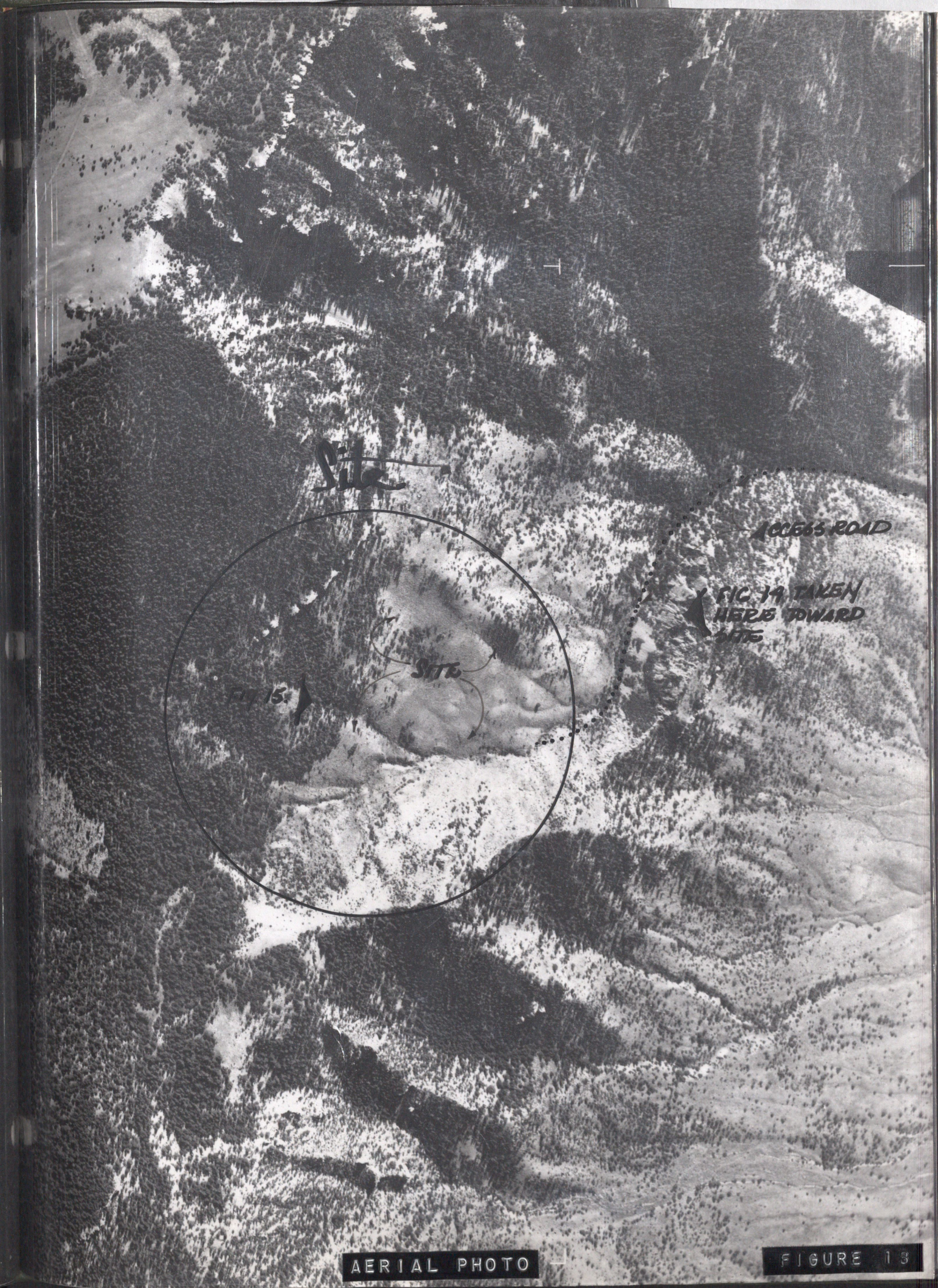


ACCESS ROAD

FIG 14 TAKEN
HERE TOWARD
SITE

SCHEMATIC OVERLAY OF GROUP
SETTLEMENT FUNCTIONS & PROPOSED
SITE DEVELOPMENT.
SEE FIG 14

LIFT PLASTIC
OVERLAY TO
SEE SITE





SITE OF PROPOSED GROUP SETTLEMENT

FIGURE 14

FOLD OUT

SUCSEHONS CANYON

CARTER MOUNTAIN

BUFFALO BILL RESERVOIR

SOUTHFALL RIVER VALLEY

NORTHFALL RIVER VALLEY



VIEW FROM SITE

FIGURE 15

SITE



VIEW FROM BUFFALO BILL RESERVOIR



WINTER SOLSTICE SUN CONDITIONS

FIGURE 17

1911-1912

1913-1914

1915-1916

1917-1918

1919-1920

1921-1922

1923-1924

1925-1926

1927-1928

1929-1930

1931-1932

1933-1934

1935-1936

1937-1938

1939-1940

1941-1942

1943-1944

1945-1946

1947-1948

1949-1950

1951-1952

1953-1954

1955-1956

1957-1958

1959-1960

1961-1962

1963-1964

1965-1966

1967-1968

1969-1970

1971-1972

1973-1974

1975-1976

1977-1978

1979-1980

1981-1982

Occupiers

OCCUPIERS

Introduction

The ideal period of life to educate and enlighten man with the presentation of philosophy, religion and science is when he is young but old enough to participate in the construction of his own beliefs and value judgements. It is hopeful and necessary that at this point his mind is slightly or partially overrun with our socialization. But, I have not yet lost all hope in the older generations and it is for them in particular that I make this attempt. I am certain the capacities for intelligence and wisdom lie stagnant in the resources of each man's mind awaiting that touch which will give it birth. The conviction that wisdom and intelligence are always proportional to age is a popular misconception.

The People

Removal of oneself from the present urban social sphere to reside in the cultural and communal atmosphere of the group settlement will result from the possible conclusion of one, all, or some of the following:

1. One may have reduced his desires for reaching the Great American Dream.
2. One may desire the cultural atmosphere of the learning and creative facilities of the settlement.
3. One may have renounced some portions of the present urban environment as unbearable enough to consider the move.
4. One may wish to educate his children in the natural environment of the group settlement.
5. One may yearn to communicate, converse, and exchange ideas with his peers.

Some restrictions concerning admittal and denial of residence in the settlement are necessary to assure the possibility of achieving the major goal.

Restrictions

Restrictions to age are required to escape the moral duty of caring for the very elderly members of our society. Social homes exist for the caring of these people. Any inability to submit a reasonable individual effort toward the functioning of the settlement due to physical fatigue from old age will result in denial of residence.

I am not completely restrictive in my selection of personalities to the settlement because I believe it needs a variety of types. The very variety of personality and character is life to the communal atmosphere. The very nature of the group settlement will impose a restriction of personality type, because any prospective occupier will have to want to live there and desire some of the settlement facilities. We must restrict the reactionaries, or those who would enter the settlement with goals of undermining, corrupting, or destroying its foundations.

There will be restrictions toward a subversive member of some dominant sect whose goal is the preaching of personal beliefs or party dogma to obtain disciples. Prolonged presence of a strong subversive stimulus in the immediate environment of any group invariably produces the desired subversive trait. This is the nature of man to become a slave member of any faction. Any association of this type will be experienced from the visiting lecturers. To do otherwise seems to be in direct contradiction to the major goal of the group settlement to live more through the individual process of thought..

Determination of Occupants

Since I have no direct client, the choice of marital-types and single-types will be purely hypothetical. I expect to draw interested parties from many sources and types. To set the limits of the design program, I have used the following approach which I believe to be completely plausible.

The capacity of the settlement will be around 1000 people, plus some workers, and managers. I expect to have the three types of social families seek residence; the single person, the married couples with children, and the couples without children. By acquiring the national percentages of marital and family status I am assured of logical accurate statistics to determine the set limitation in the design program.

The following statistics were taken from the 1965 edition of Statistical Abstract. After analysing 47,436 families in the United States to determine the distribution of types by number of children under 18 years of age, the following statistics were reported.

Distributions of Family Types

Families and Type	Percentages
No children	43.1%
1 child	17.3%
2 children	17.4%
3 "	11.3%
4 "	11.0%

The marital status of the entire population by age and sex produced the following percentages.

Marital Status of the Population - 1964

Male:	Percentages
Single	26.4%
Married	68.1%
Widowed	3.3%
Divorced	2.1%
<u>Female:</u>	
Single	20.1%
Married	64.4%
Widowed	12.3%
Divorced	3.0%

By applying the figures of percentage distribution of types of families to the average percentage of the marital status of the population, I can reasonably compute the total percentage of single and family types.

<u>Average Marital Status</u>				
Male and Female				
Single	=	$\frac{26.4 + 20.3}{2}$	=	23.4
Married	=	$\frac{68.1 + 64.4}{2}$	=	66.3
Widowed	=	$\frac{3.3 + 12.3}{2}$	=	7.8
Divorced	=	$\frac{3.0 + 2.1}{2}$	=	2.5
				<u>100.0</u>

Apply the percent of types of families to the 66.3% of the total average marital status.

<u>Percentage of Types of Families</u>				
No children	=	43.1%(66.3)	=	28.5
1 child	=	17.3%(66.3)	=	11.5
2. children	=	17.4%(66.3)	=	11.5
3. "	=	11.3%(66.3)	=	7.5
4 "	=	7.3%(66.3)	=	7.3
				<u>66.3%</u>

Total Percentage of Single and Family Types

Single Individuals	33.7%
Married	
No children	28.5%
1 child	11.5%
2. children	11.5%
3 "	7.5%
4 "	7.3%
<u>100.0%</u>	

Taking this group of people and examining the total number of people involved, we find that the following is true.

<u>Number of People</u>		
33.7 singles	=	33 people
28 married no child	=	56 "
11 1 child	=	33 "
11 2 children	=	44 "
7 3 "	=	35 "
6 4 "	=	34 "
		<u>Total 234 people</u>

Inspection shows that if these 243 people were cut in half the result would be around 100 people. The final limitation is thus set and I have computed the number and type of people to design for.

Number of People and Type in the Design Program

16-singles	16 people
14-married no child	28 "
5 - 1 child	15 "
5 - 2 children	20 "
3 - 3 "	15 "
3 - 4 "	18 "

Total 112 people $\times 10 \approx 1000$

Some reshaping of this program was required to account for the probability of certain family types acquiring children; for example, those who are married without child are more apt to acquire children. The statistics show the one-child family is almost equal in number to the two-child family and the three-child family almost equal to the four. The final design program of what type of housing to provide is discussed more thoroughly in that portion of the thesis about Functions titled The Function of Living .

Functions

FUNCTIONS

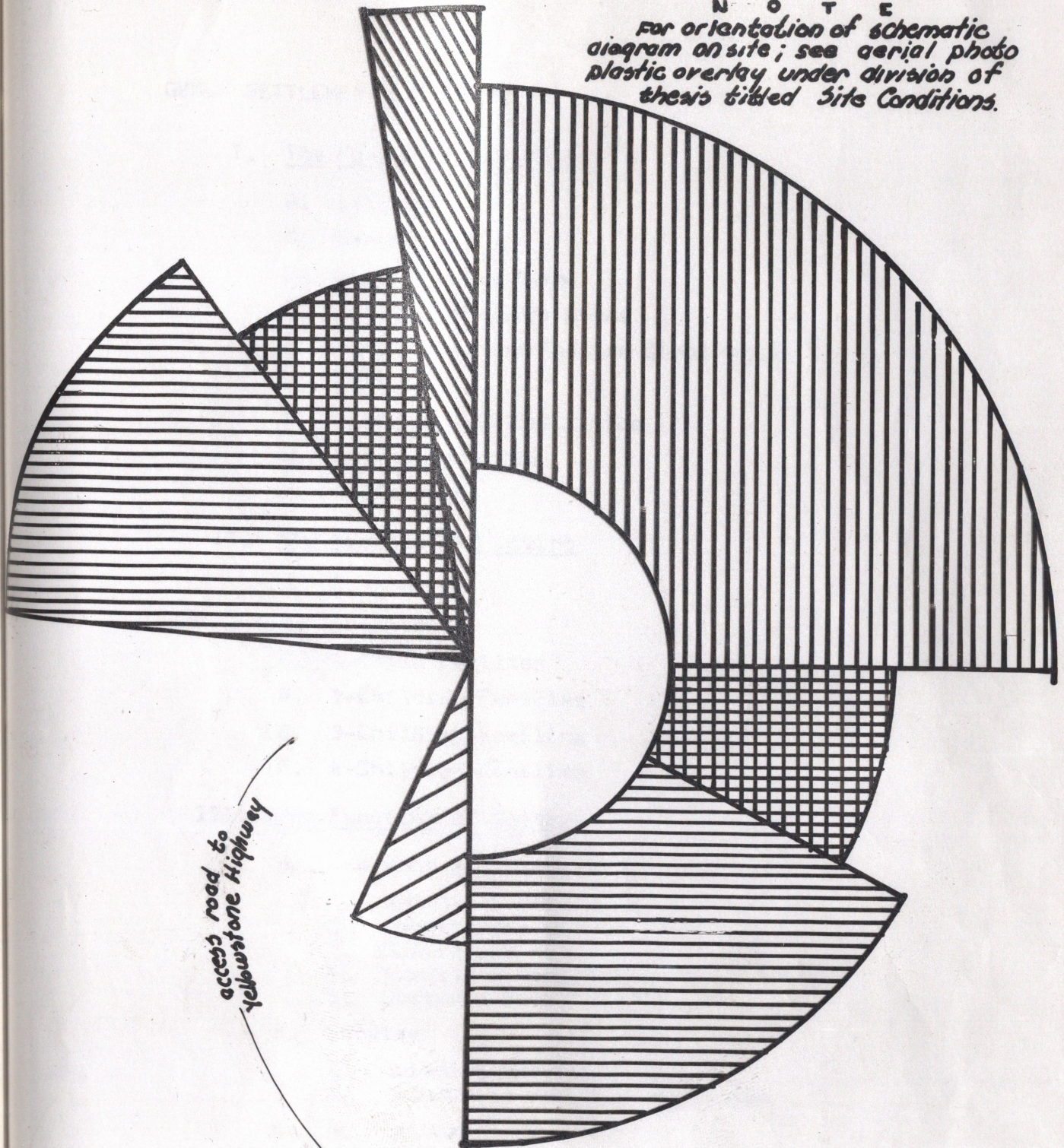
Introduction

The group settlement exists to help man "live more." It must function toward this goal. The settlement provides residential space for people to live within an environment of culture all located within the greater environment of nature. The settlement is analogous to a small city and will function much on the same basis. Social, cultural, private, scientific, economic, and natural outlets are present to assure the successful operation. Emphasis here is placed on the cultural and natural environments for those philosophic reasons which have been mentioned often before in the Introduction and the Conditions Creating A Need. The settlement is a huge educator existing as a cultural outlet for people. It is a school for all people who wish to live there. It transforms the complex confusion of mentalities in today's social sphere into the simplification of the living process. It produces that awakening in man of perception and awareness denying any major self-deception. It is the savior of the mind. It is a rational approach toward the new environment required for the new aware being. It is a humanistic environment existing for man.

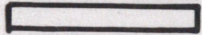
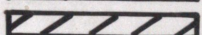
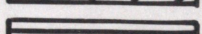
To simplify the complex functioning system of this city-type settlement, I have divided and classified all functions into five types presented on the following pages. These five functions are studied separately and are reinforced with schematic flow diagrams as graphic aids. This approach has simplified the functions tremendously and should be fairly easy to follow.

Figure 18 is a schematic layout of the site development of the five functions of the group settlement. To refer this directly on the site see the plastic overlay sheet on the aerial photo. The aerial photo is Figure 13 and the plastic overlay sheet is Figure 12.

N O T E
 For orientation of schematic
 diagram on site; see aerial photo
 plastic overlay under division of
 thesis titled *Site Conditions*.



LEGEND:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Cultural & educational facilities shown thus: |  |
| Market facilities shown thus: |  |
| Mechanical facilities shown thus: |  |
| Maintenance, Service, & Control shown thus: |  |
| Living facilities shown thus: |  |
| Open court spaces shown thus: |  |

SCHEMATIC LAYOUT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT : FUNCTIONS

GROUP SETTLEMENT FUNCTIONS

I. The Function of Culture

- A. Library
- B. Reading Rooms
- C. Conversation Rooms
- D. Art and Creative Rooms
- E. Auditorium and Theatre Combination
- F. Chapel
- G. Recreational Facilities
- H. Small Gymnasium
- I. Music Room

II. The Function of Living

- A. Singles
- B. Doubles
- C. 1-Child Families
- D. 2-Children Families
- E. 3-Children Families
- F. 4-Children Families

III. The Function of Control

- A. Entrance to Settlement & Offices
 - 1. Manager's Office
 - 2. Secretary's Office
 - 3. Conference Room
 - 4. Visitor's Reception
 - 5. Entrance Gate
- B. Service
 - 1. Building Service
 - 2. Automobile Parking Facilities
- C. Maintenance
 - 1. Garage
 - 2. Equipment Storage
 - 3. Cleaning Facilities

IV. The Function of Market

- A. Bakery
- B. Foods
- C. Barber

- D. Clothing Store
- E. Cafeteria & Cafe
- F. Coffee Shop

V. The Function of Mechanics

- A. Heating Plant & System
- B. Water Plant
- C. Sewer System
- D. Communications
- E. Power Lines - Electricity

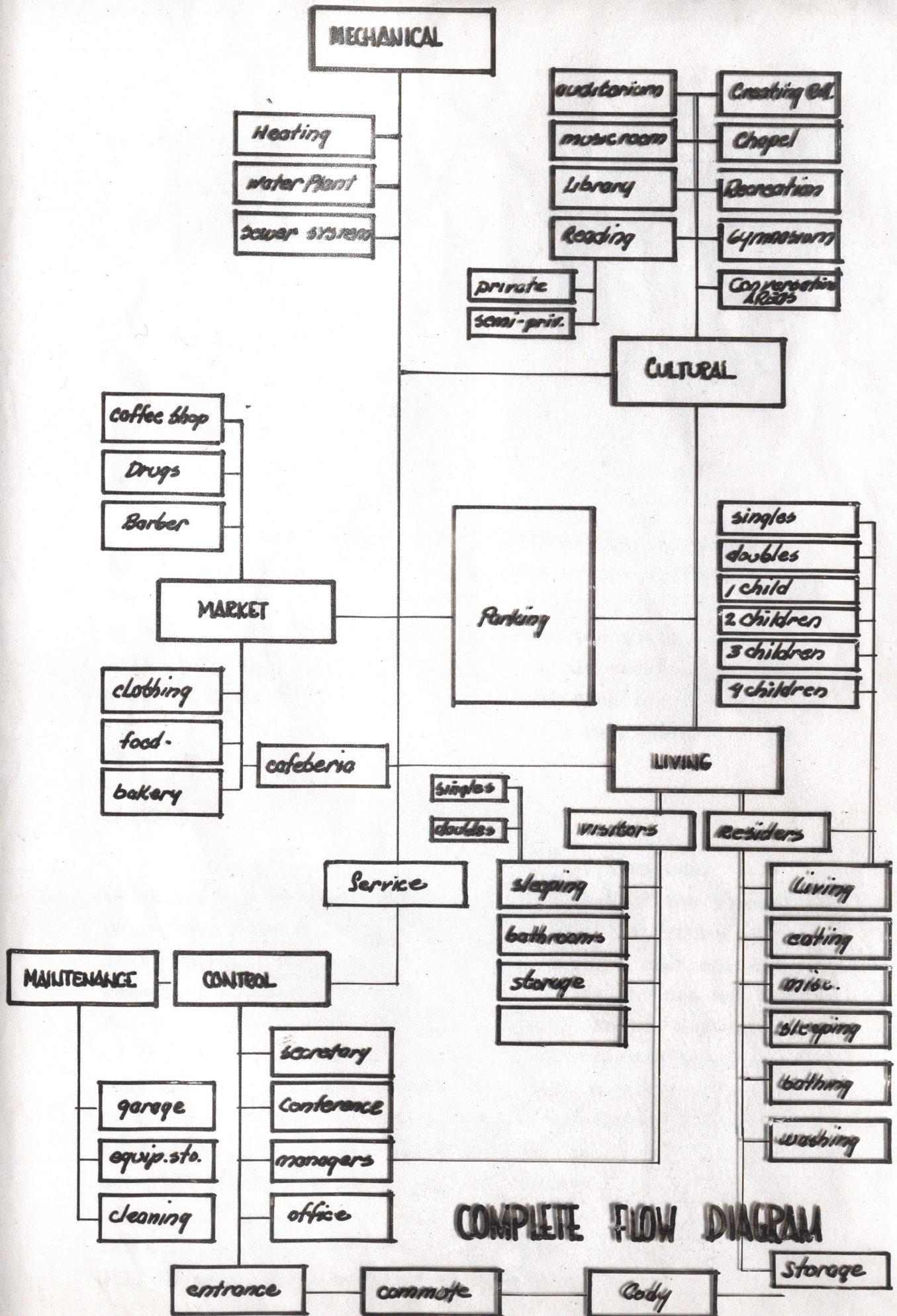


FIGURE 10

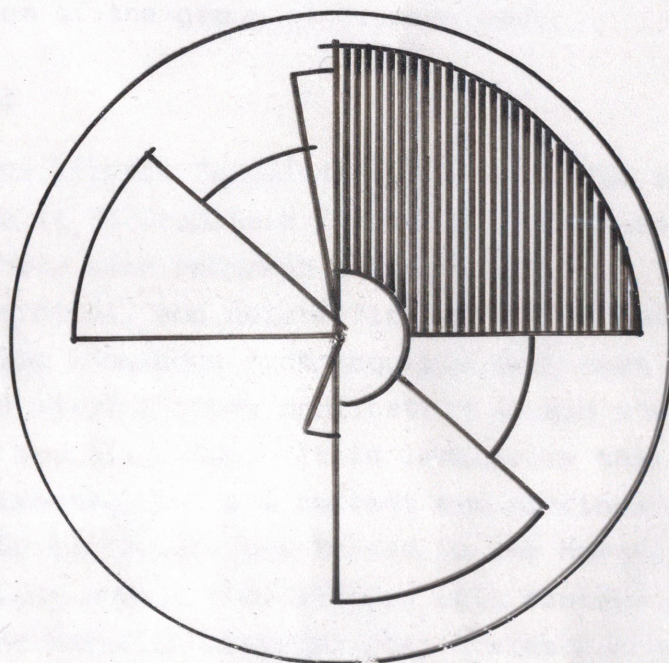
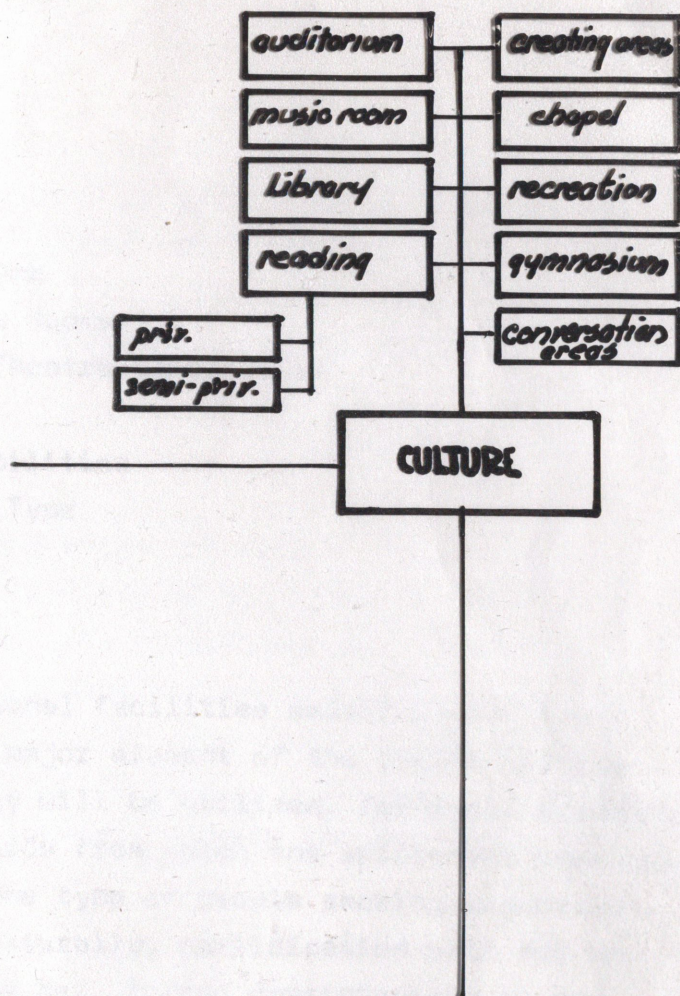


FIGURE 20

THE FUNCTION OF CULTURE

1. Library
2. Reading Rooms
3. Conversation Rooms
4. Art and Creative Rooms
5. Auditorium and Theatre Combination
6. Chapel
7. Recreational Facilities
8. Small Gymnasium Type
9. Music Rooms

Introduction

The cultural educational facilities existing within the natural environment are a major element of the thesis program. These facilities hopefully will be utilized, for their presence as one of the integral seeds from which the settlement idea grew will somewhat determine the type of people seeking occupation within the settlement. Naturally, participation will not be total; I do not wish it to be. Forced participation is the negation of the group settlement goal.

Library

The library facilities will exist for everyone. I believe it is important for man to read more of the thoughts which have been recorded through history. The future social, philosophical, and scientific revolutions are now beginning, demanding knowledge from acquired real past and present sources for the revolutionary application toward the new environment of the new millenium. It is imperative that man be concerned more directly with the current and previous human situations if he is to contribute any reason to the humanistic improvement of "living more." The library will contain a wide range of selected material covering most fields and will excell in the presence of great books. Naturally, book space with magazine racks and storage will have to be planned for. Reading rooms will be adjacent to the library facilities.

Reading Rooms

The reading rooms or area will be of two types, private and semi-private. Their location will be close to the library and will contain a minimum of furniture. I foresee a space which will stimulate the reading act with an aesthetic scheme of relaxation.

Conversation Areas

The conversation rooms exist for verbal interchange or any other reasonable need and are of two types - classrooms and small conversation spaces. The classrooms will accommodate larger groups of people and may be used as teaching aids. The small conversation rooms will be within easy reach of the market coffee shop. During design attention will be given to providing lounges inside and small squares outside for use during the warm summer months.

Arts and Creative Rooms

These exist primarily for the meditating and creating potentials of man which will be sowed if the seasons are right. They will be used if the environment demands it. The arts and creative rooms will harmonize with nature by utilizing the panoramic viewing potential of the tremendous site conditions. (see Fig. 15) They will be used for art, music, meditation, thinking, reading, viewing, and plain day-dreaming.

Auditorium and Theatre Combination

The auditorium and theatre will be utilized by the settlement members and the visiting lecturers who will speak on subjects of social, philosophical, and scientific importance. The film industry has produced some work which has merit; thus, the auditorium will also double as a theatre. Having a capacity to seat 150 people with expansion room, the auditorium will have a minimum of stage lighting, a projection booth, projection screen, small stage, and podium.

Chapel

If any member of the settlement desires to indlude in any form of Churchianity, he will visit the many varied congregational facilities within nearby Cody. The chapel in the settlement exists for the use of any man regardless of his sect. The chapel will include an altar area with a minimum of pew spaces for people. A single podium will be included for speaking purposes. Consideration during design to have services held outside during the summer months will be made.

Recreational Facilities

Perhaps man debases his own body more than the environment around him. Physical fitness is not the worst program set forth and recommended by the present social administration. The knowledge of man must take precedence over any other universal knowledge. Perhaps if we knew the first, we would find we knew the latter (a philosophy set forth by Jean Paul Satre). Regardless, to understand the MAN requires healthy, aware, and fit minds and bodies. As Michael Angelo stated from the artistic standpoint, "He that hath not mastered, or doth not master the human figure, and in special its anatomy, may never comprehend it." (5, 164) I find an analogy between Michael Angelo's artistic view and the humanistic view of realizing ourselves and man in the midst of present day failing environments is easily drawn.

Recreational facilities within and around the settlement include the following.

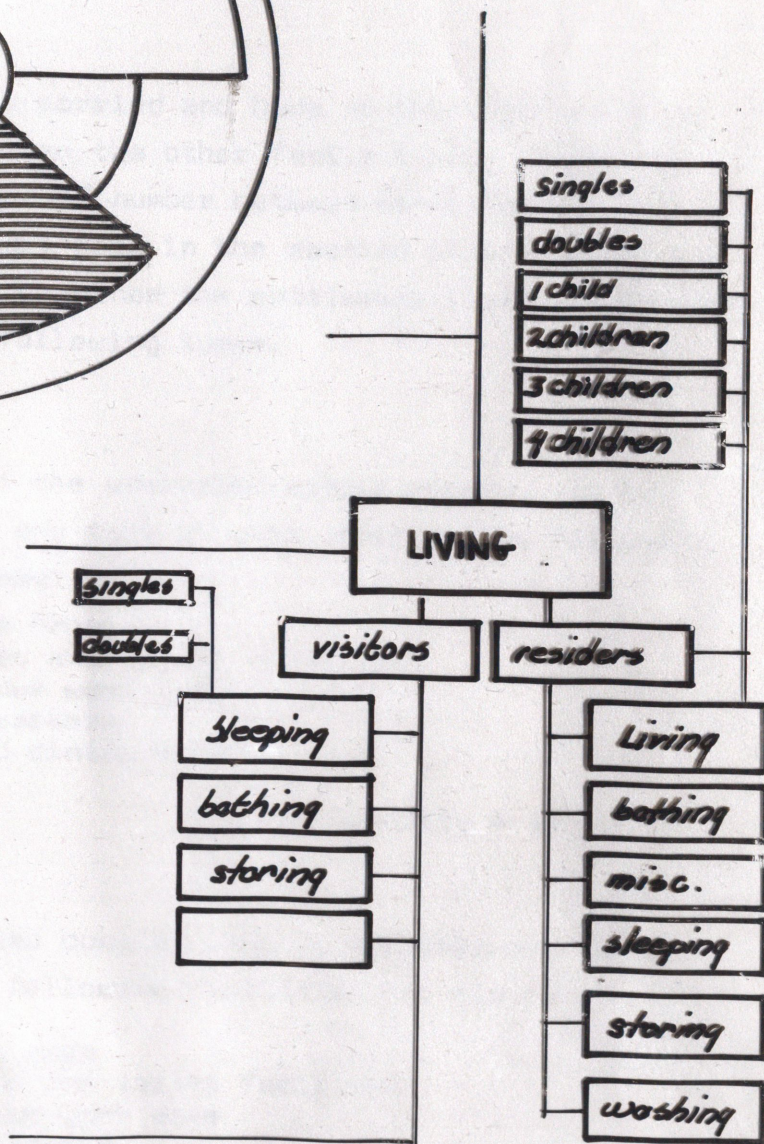
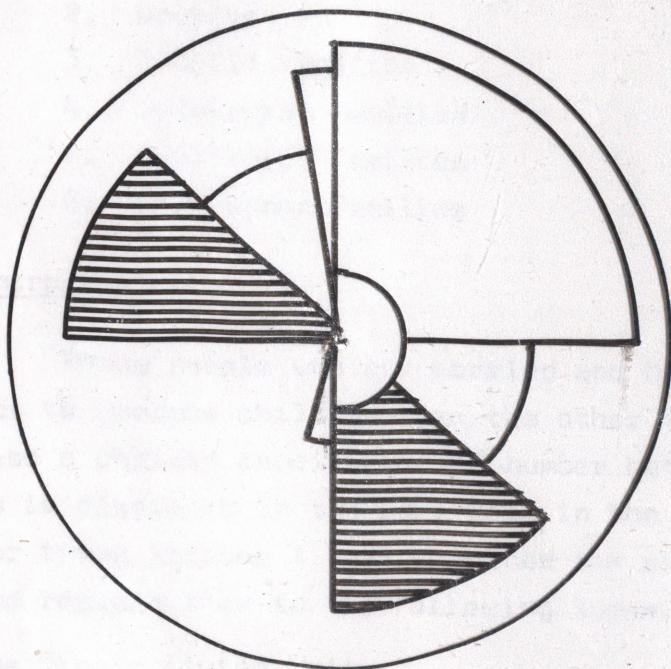
1. Hiking and pionic areas along the mountain slopes.
2. A large work and recreation space which will provide instruction toward art, ceramics, wood-working, and any other creative outlet. If these educational facilities are enjoyed they will be recreational.
3. A small gymnasium
4. Buffalo Bill Reservoir

Small Gymnasium

Within the gymnasium will be handball courts, a small hardwood court for competitive games, and gymnastic equipment. Room must also be provided for locker, shower, and toilet spaces.

Music Rooms

Primarily, the music room will exist for the listening of music. Music is indeed a stimulator to man's thoughts and should be played in an atmosphere which will reinforce those thoughts. This space will be equipped with adequate outlets for any equipment which may be used. Light and atmosphere will again play an important part in the music stimulating process.



The Function of Living - Units

1. Singles
2. Doubles
3. 1-Child Families
4. 2-Children Families
5. 3-Children Families
6. 4-Children Families

Introduction

Those people who are married and have no children are more apt to produce children than the other family types. There is also a certain consistency of number between other family types as is discussed in the last page in the section of the Occupiers. For these reasons I have combined the settlement living facilities and reduced them to the following types.

The Single Living Unit

This unit exists for the unmarried single person. It is the smallest in area of any type of unit offering the following facilities within the space:

1. Living room area
2. Bathing area and toilet facilities
3. Miscellaneous work area
4. Sleeping quarters
5. Cooking and dining area
6. Storage

Quantity = 16 units

The Double Unit

This unit accommodates couples with no children and those who have one child. The following facilities are considered:

1. Living room area
2. Bathing area and toilet facilities
3. Miscellaneous work area
4. Sleeping quarters
5. Cooking and dining area
6. Storage

Quantity = 19 units

The Two and Three Children Unit

Families with two and three children will be accommodated

in this unit offering the same facilities as the single and double with increased space and added facilities for sleeping.

Quantity = 8 units

The Four Children Unit

This unit will house the family with four children and will be the same as the three children unit with added sleeping facilities.

Quantity = 3 units

Visitors Units

The visitors units will be small double rooms with sleeping, storage, and toilet areas.

Quantity = 5 units

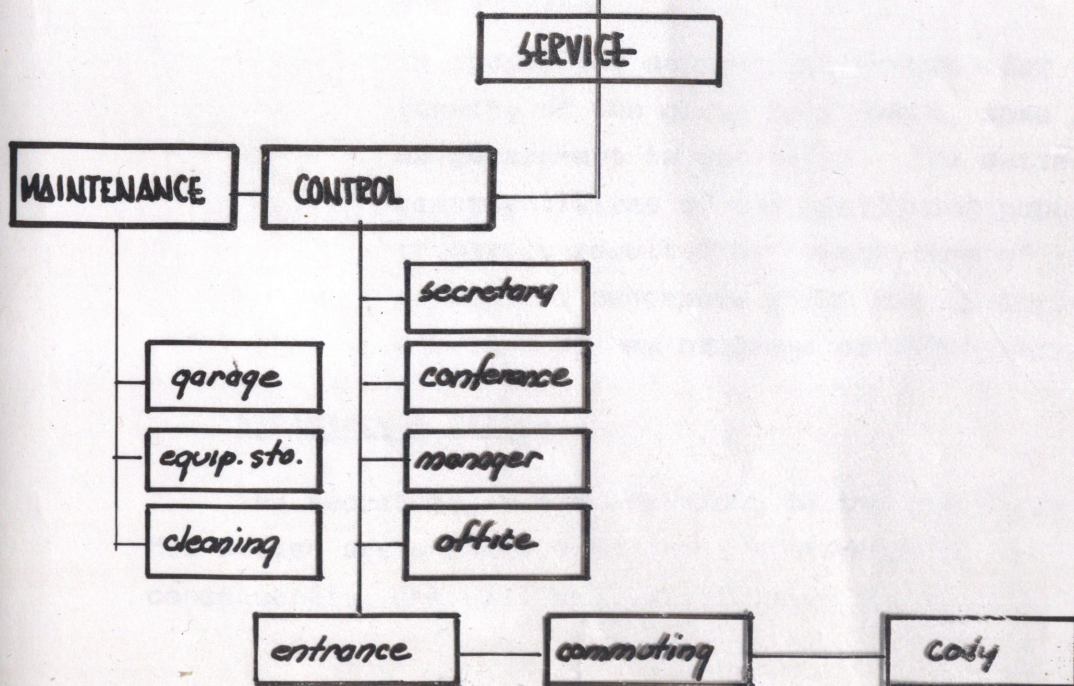
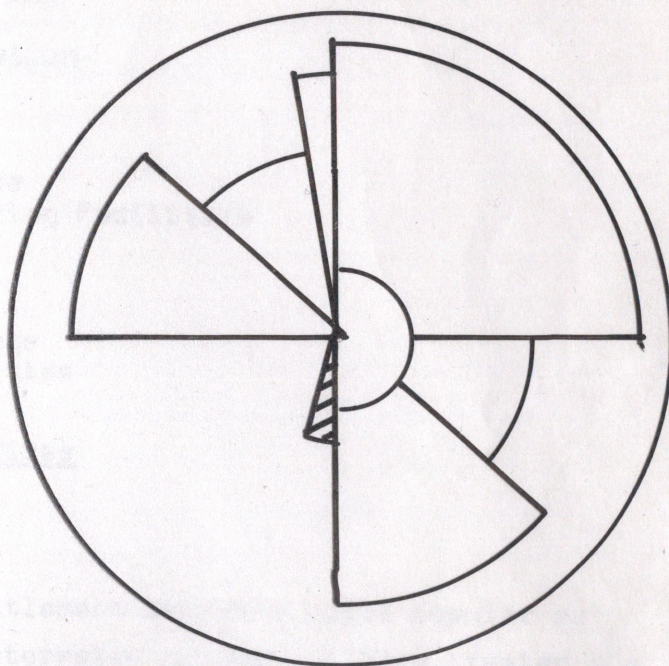


FIGURE 23

The Function of Control

1. Entrance to Settlement & Offices

- a. Manager's Office
- b. Secretary's Office
- c. Conference Room
- d. Visitor's Reception
- e. Entrance Gate

2. Service

- a. Building Service
- b. Automobile Parking Facilities

3. Maintenance

- a. Garage
- b. Equipment Storage
- c. Cleaning Facilities

Entrance to Settlement & Offices

Manager's Office

I foresee the group settlement becoming quite popular as a visiting attraction for interested people. I have created the manager, local government, and secretary for the following reasons:

1. To orientate visitors
2. To act as a center for group settlement economic and control.
3. To locate the central government - for proper functioning of the group settlement, some local control or government is essential. The duties of these representatives of the settlement population will primarily result from recognition of inadequate settlement processes which may be corrected through creation of new programs or reformation of the old.

Secretary's Office

The secretary is the assistant to the settlement's manager. Her duties are analogous to today's secretarial business functions; consequently, she will be located near the manager's office.

Conference Room

The conference room exists for meetings of group settlement representatives or individuals who through legal control and local government actions are doing their best to further the goal of the settlement. It is very important that the people living here contribute to the governing body. The number of settlers is not so many that individual democratic practices are insignificant toward the total group settlement.

Visitor's Reception

The manager's office, secretary's office, and conference room should be located as to be experienced first by visitors to acquire proper orientation and any desired explanation. Perhaps a small display room might be utilized showing the complete graphical picture of the settlement.

Entrance Gate

I am considering an entrance gate for the southern boundary of the group settlement along the access road.. The gate is not a guard but is to be a pleasant experience of things to come. The access road to the entrance gate and settlement will have to be constructed. From evaluation of the terrain I presuppose one or two bridges of small spans will have to be built.

Service

Building Service

The market place, garbage disposal, heating plant, and water plant will require servicing. Vehicle access to all of these facilities will have to be provided. Truck delivery service to the market place is essential.

Parking

Parking will be provided for all settlement inhabitants. It is necessary to increase probability of the success of the

group settlement goal by reducing the current shrine of the American Car. People are not going to ride to their homes; they are going to walk. The fact that this is going to be hard to sell merely is more proof of the stagnant state of man today. Through the experience of walking to their home occurs necessary physical exercise, direct encounter with the natural environment, and reduction of the car to the machine which it is.

Maintenance

Garage

A garage will provide the necessary equipment for mechanical repairs. Automobile service will be provided for in this garage area.

Equipment Storage and Cleaning Facilities

Throughout the settlement will be storage rooms equipped with sinks, mops, and other equipment necessary for cleaning and maintenance.

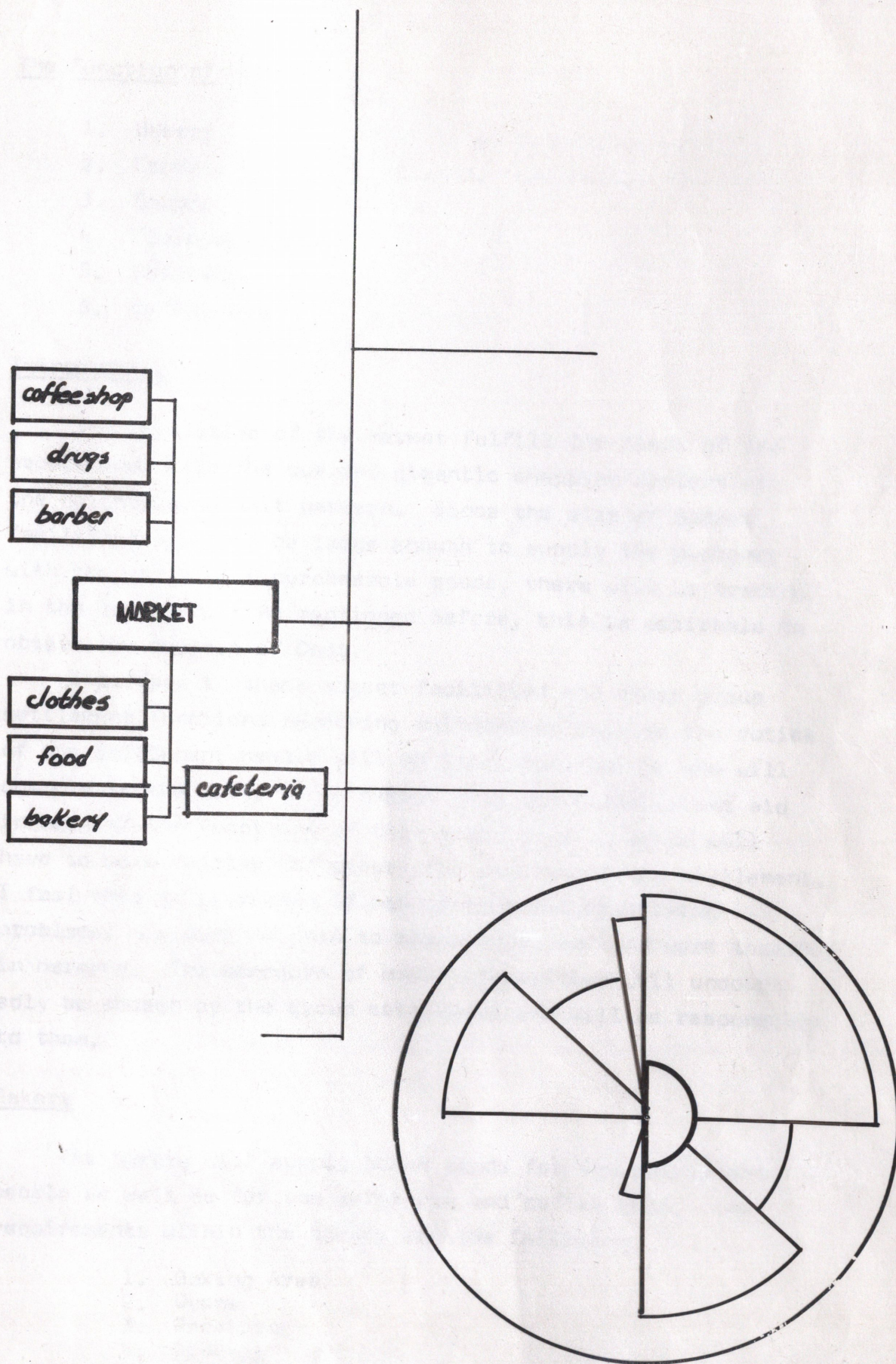


FIGURE 22

The Function of Market

1. Bakery
2. Foods
3. Barber
4. Clothing Store
5. Cafeteria
6. Coffee Shop

Introduction

The facilities of the market fulfill the needs of the people much like the current gigantic shopping centers of the neighborhood unit pattern. Since the size of market facilities will not be large enough to supply the customer with the variety of purchasable goods, there will be trading in the Cody area. As mentioned before, this is desirable to obtain the support of Cody.

Employees in these market facilities and other group settlement functions requiring maintenance outside the duties of the settlement people will be local Cody people who will commute to the city. I do expect some group settlement aid in most of the functions of this small city. People will have to work together to assure the success of the settlement. I feel this is necessary if man is to solve his living problems. He must be able to reasonably live and work together in harmony. The managers of market facilities will undoubtedly be chosen by the group settlement and will be responsible to them.

Bakery

The bakery will supply baked goods for the settlement people as well as for the cafeteria and 'coffee shop. The requirements within the bakery are the following:

1. Baking Area
2. Ovens
3. Receiving
4. Storage
5. Display and sales area

Foods

The food store will offer those general commodities of the table. Requirements within the Food Market are as follows:

1. Receiving
2. Refrigeration
3. Food Storage
4. Display and sales area
5. Office area

Barber - Self explanatory

Clothing Store

The clothing store will offer a good selection of wearing apparel for men and women. Requirements for the clothing store are as follows:

1. Receiving
2. Storing
3. Display and sales area
4. Office Area

Cafeteria

This facility will serve as a cafe for visiting parties and double as a cafeteria for group settlement people. The cafeteria to serve the settlement must be centrally located and will require servicing; therefore, the discussion of the cafeteria is included under The Function of Market.

Eating and cooking facilities are provided within the living units, but cooking for oneself or family continually is very tiring and seems a colossal waste of time. Everybody likes variety be it in the food they eat or the type or source of preparation. The cafeteria will offer meals during the day with no special time restrictions on serving. Serving will be buffet style for convenience and efficiency. The cafeteria will require the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Food Receiving | 6. Dining facilities |
| 2. Food Storage | 7. Office Area |
| 3. Food Preparation | |
| 4. Dish Storage | |
| 5. Dish Washing | |

Coffee Shop

The coffee shop will exist within the market with an outlet in the cultural area adjacent or close to the conversation areas.

MECHANICAL

heating

water plant

sewer system

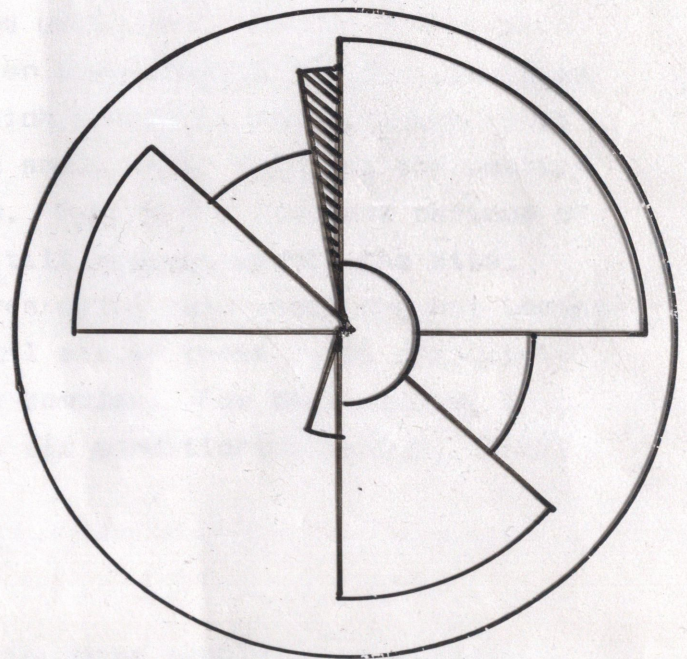


FIGURE 24

The Function of Mechanics

1. Heating Plant and System
2. Water Plant
3. Sewer System
4. Communications
5. Power Lines

Heating Plant

Mechanical consideration in architecture is a major determiner of the building and construction costs. Faulty planning here can run the cost of a building to absurdity. It is for this reason I have decided a central heating system for the entire settlement is plausible. The central steam system will require less maintenance, save on space required within living units, and provide heat to the settlement facilities in the most efficient manner.

The heating plant will contain boilers, steam distribution outlets, and other necessary mechanical equipment. It shall be located apart from the settlement.

I see no reason to install air conditioning systems, because of the site conditions. There are continually cool breezes of some sort during the warm summer months in the site area due to the high altitude on the mountain slopes. (see Site Conditions). Some are winds which travel up the drainage route from the south, and others are small winds climbing the western slopes of Rattlesnake Mountain. During the frequent periods of violent winds, edying air is still present within the site. It is doubtful that temperatures would ever reach the hot unbearable stage with adequate natural air of these types circulating within the site and settlement complex. For this reason, I have decided not to install an air conditioning system. Individuals may if they desire.

Water Plant

There are no city or public water supply lines readily accessible to the settlement within the immediate vicinity.

A main consideration in the site choice was the probability of reaching water from the drilling of a well to a reasonable depth. The dried up creek bed indicates a possible water source underground in the north area of the site where the unproductive natural spring is located. Probably the underground source here will not be of adequate quantity to serve the settlement complex. Due to the underground presence of huge gas deposits and minerals in the ground common to the site area, it is doubtful what condition any underground water pumped from the earth would be. The water source will therefore probably come from the Buffalo Bill Reservoir below and be pumped to a tank above the site to produce adequate vertical head for water pressure. Engineering hydraulic studies would reveal the most economical way to solve the water problem. The water of the Buffalo Bill Reservoir is fed by clear mountain streams and receives very little pollution. I am sure that this water will require very little purification and can be pumped from the reservoir to the site. At any rate, the water plant will require pumps, tanks, filtration and other purification equipment, chemical distributors, and any other hydrolic mechanical apparatus inherent to the supply of good clean water for settlement consumption.

Sewer System

Within the immediate area of the settlement site no sewer lines are available. The sewer discharge will be released from the site area by a gravity system of draining. A small purification plant at the base of the mountain will receive the sewage, return it to an acceptable state, and revert it back to Buffalo Bill Reservoir.

Communications

The phone lines to the settlement will be laid underground. Future communications in the western states will be following this trend as in the eastern states. The underground link eliminates the unsightly telephone poles currently existing on the natural scene and requires less maintenance.

Power Lines

A power line serving the tourist and living facilities in the Northfork river valley follows Highway 14 & 20. It begins at Buffalo Bill Dam and reaches 50 miles to the Yellowstone National Park boundary. The power lines which will serve the settlement will also be laid underground.

Aesthetics

AESTHETICS

Introduction

I have read that the philosophy of aesthetics is the study of the experience of that which pleases and earns the connotation of "beautiful." This position, set forth by Saint Thomas Aquinas in the Middle Ages seems to me to be a very shallow and simple conception implying aesthetics exists nowhere but in man's head. The American College Dictionary defines aesthetics as, "the science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of fine arts; ... or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles or effects; the doctrines of taste." Random House, too, seems to be guilty of definition without enough speculation and examination of the scope of aesthetics. Perhaps they are well aware of the inadequacy of the definition but are publishing for the average man, not truly capable of practicing aesthetics knowingly. They leave the philosopher to wrestle with the problem. As lower sense aesthetics exists today, it is either an emotional or rational value judgment of beauty. But, my friends, TRUE BEAUTY is in ALL, which makes the preceding aesthetic study quite an unproductive search.

Aesthetics in Truth, and in architecture is not contained in the above definitions. It is something else.

An Attempt to Define Architectural Aesthetics

Architectural aesthetics is much more than the above definitions would have us believe although a True definition is obscure to me at this moment. Presentation of design elements comprising line, space, and mass complete with their coherent properties of harmony, repetition, proportion, contrast, etc., at this point as an adequate aesthetical discussion is ludicrous and involves the most shallow of understanding. These are merely design elements and application principles completely devoid of human elements. Aesthetics can only be created by man through accidental ignorant acts or knowing acts. If I am

to talk of aesthetics, it behooves me to at least offer as best I can my concept of aesthetics as it applies to architecture and this thesis. I must warn that I have a strong feeling of aesthetics which I am sure I cannot verbalize substantially. As in the definition of humanity, I apologize for the obscurity.

What is architecture, but the attempt to symbolize the humanity concept into material form. Man does architecture for his needs and sometimes introduces humanity demanded in the creative search. That humanity is the aesthetics. Aesthetics is the successful search to recognize within the concrete forms of architecture the humanity of man. All aesthetics is this. The successful search will reap beauty, for remember beauty is in all forms of substance both natural and manmade. The universal quality of beauty in the world is neglected in aesthetic definitions of today and contributes to their fallaciousness. Aesthetic judgments are the critical evaluation and appreciation, emotionally or rationally, of the worthiness of the creative searches to satisfy the indefinite mystical humanism. All men cannot make this judgment. There may be very few who can make it. This then I feel as the nature of aesthetics. Geoffry Scott, an English literary figure came close in the great statement made in his hodge-podge confusion of The Architecture of Humanism:

The scientific perception of the world is forced upon us; the humanistic perception of it is ours by right. The scientific method is intellectually and practically useful, but the naive, the anthropomorphic way which humanizes the world and interprets it by analogy with our own bodies and our own wills, is still the aesthetic way; it is the basis of poetry and it is the foundation of architecture. (5, 162)

In the remainder of this aesthetic discussion concerning the group settlement, I will attempt to present what I am doing for the people and mankind through the architectural forms achieved through a patient creative search.

The aesthetical discussion will be divided into two parts--the consideration of the building aesthetics of the total complete group settlement complex, and the individual aesthetics

of the five divided functions as discussed in the Functions portion of the thesis paper. The following outline shows the organization of the proceeding discussion captioned Aesthetics.

I. Aesthetics - The Total Concept of the Group Settlement

- A. The Attitude of the Physical Settlement As An Entity
 1. The Goal of Overall Initial Impression
 2. Materials
 3. Form
 4. The Sun As An Aesthetic Consideration
- B. Man In the Settlement - Aesthetic Considerations
 1. The Natural Environment
 2. The Created Environment

II. Aesthetics - The Five Functional Divisions

- A. The Function of Culture
- B. The Function of Living
- C. The Function of Control
- C. The Function of Market
- D. The Function of Mechanics

The buildings became the structure of creation itself. Italian painter, architect, and art historian, Giorgio Vasari, was nearer the truth when he said of a building that it seemed "not made by man's hands - not built - but born." (5,164) From the time of working the group settlement must be born, reflecting that human spirit which will make it worth living in.

Overall Initial Impression

When any viewer first perceives the group settlement, a certain emotional or rational, esthetic or ethical, value judgment will be made regardless of his association with the settlement goal. He will either dislike, like, or have an unvalued or split opinion following his impression. As an architect I will try to produce that reaction I desire through the forethought architecture of the settlement complex.

After initial perception of the settlement, I want these questions to come up the mind of the viewer in some form or another:

AESTHETICS - The Total Concept of the Group Settlement

The Group Settlement As An Entity

The settlement must be designed as a complete entity, harmoniously blending the five functions into the major function of living by man within the natural environment. The physical setting of the site, great beyond compare, demands a harmonious construction of the settlement. The structure should neither contrast mightily with nature nor use the natural beauty as a crutch to copy and reproduce in the settlement forms. In an inadequate literary sense, it should do both and much more. Man should be reflected at every turn; what he now is, what he has been, and what he can become. Being created by man, the settlement should say, "I am capable of outliving man." The physical attitude of the settlement should produce a feeling of solidity. Of major importance is this need for the atmosphere of indestructibility originating from the inescapable truths on which I believe the settlement will be created.

The buildings demand the atmosphere of creation itself. Italian painter, architect, and art historian, Giorgio Vasari, was nearer the truth when he said of a building that it seemed "Non murato ma veramente nato - not built - but born." (5,164) From the womb of mankind the group settlement must be born, reflecting that human spirit which will make it worth living in.

Overall Initial Impression

When any viewer first perceives the group settlement, a certain emotional or rational, aesthetical or ethical, value judgment will be made regardless of his association with the settlement goal. He will either dislike, like, or have an unvalued or split opinion following his impression. As an architect I will try to produce that reaction I desire through the forecasted architectonics of the settlement complex.

After initial perception of the settlement, I want these questions to form in the mind of the viewer in some form or another:

1. What does this creation of man mean?
2. Why has it been built?
3. What kind of people live here?
4. If there is any good represented here for man, should I not try to be part of it?
5. Why was it built here?
6. What is behind those manmade barriers enclosing space?
7. What do the people living here think?
8. What were the thoughts of the creator of this thing?

My prime goal here is to conceive in man that curious element which invariably produces concern, sometimes thought, and eventually reason. If each man who views the settlement contemplates it from a position of objective reality, I will have no disappointments. And if he realizes through perception that there is an absence of the physical American urban skyline, which characterizes the desecration of man in this environment, I shall not feel defeated. Rather, I shall feel slightly contented. And if after man has viewed the settlement, returned to his urban locale, and compared those properties of the group settlement with those of his locale, I shall be overjoyed. For he then might ask himself this question: - "What manner of people is being reared in these infernal wastelands," (12) and what manner of people are being reared in the lands of the settlement? I hope they will be more "man" although I concede my reluctance to believe it impossible they may be the same. Such is the skeptical consequence of any architectural attempt to improve the state of man.

Materials

It has long been a misconception of man that good architecture means proportionally more money spent. It is just as popular an erroneous notion that good architecture constitutes the use of so-called "modern materials." In the majority of mid-western states, a belief of this type controlling local building, necessitates importation of fancy expensive materials from the far-away industrialized areas where they are produced. Many times the mechanics of these new materials require more experienced

builders with past experience using the material; thus, building bids go to large out-of-town contractors. Our assumptions that good architecture is expensive and constantly obligated to use the newest materials or latest means of construction are invalid. The fact that something is "new" and modern doesn't prove it is good.

Architecture today is a production of the power cult. Money and status seem to be the symbols for power and the bureaucratic establishments of power are reflected in the architecture. Just as social professions have always achieved a certain dignity because they always profess to serve life, achievements in architecture have received dignity for the same reason. The "build anything for man, for we will help man live" philosophy has had a large effect on the architectural revolution and has greatly influenced the material industry. Materials today are reaching that absurd point of reproducing the materials from whence they originally came. Paper wall covering can be attached with adhesive and cause by its use exactly the same human emotions brought forth by a wood-paneled wall. Within the group settlement, let this impure use of materials not occur.

The materials which will be used in the settlement will be of an indigenous nature. Since I feel it is necessary to acquire local support of the settlement, I plan on using local materials and labor. Indigenous materials have several qualities which will affect the aesthetics of the settlement. They state the nature of the area more effectively than foreign materials, making it easier to acquire a more harmonious statement. People living in the settlement will eventually feel more "human" if they are not in the presence of mere bastardizations of materials.

Form

Form has to grow from the idea. Like a seed both idea and the form grow then simultaneously. This is the design step which separates the "men from the boys," for it involves

the creativity of man. All knowledge of the problem whether programmed by an analytical approach or other has to be transferred into physical forms. Here the war is won or lost. If the war is won the creation roars of its contribution to man, humanity, and architecture; but, if the war is lost, the creation reeks with the stench of copywork.

Form and function unite as one within the settlement. One does not follow the other; rather, they grow together from the conceptual abstract stage to the concrete stage of realizing the creation as an existing reality.

Form in building is a "man" element in all his glory or in his blissful ignorance. Form in buildings is man deprived or man satiated, man slave or ruler, prudent or inadvertant, great or small.

The Sun As An Aesthetic Consideration

The early sun worshipers of Stonehenge were not the most ignorant of men. Realizing that extinguishing the sun would result in extinguishing man, the Dorians used this as the basic reason to establish Ole Sol as a diety. Our own existence we may contribute directly to the life-giving rays of the sun. We forget this all too quickly. Without the sun we would have no aesthetics. It is impossible for me to design this settlement without due consideration toward the sun.

Every opportunity which presents itself during design to utilize sun angle and rays as design elements will be attended. Maximum use of natural light within spaces of the settlement will be made to supply man with a natural interior environment. The sun will produce interesting effects from the varying intensity of its rays caused by physical natural actions and aperatures. Shadows can also be used to great advantage within the settlement to create interesting effects which change continually. Circulation both interior and exterior will be designed to use the sun light to best aesthetic advantage and each building will be designed and oriented after consideration of sunlight characteristics.

Man in the Settlement - Aesthetic Considerations

The Natural Environment

The natural environment must not be vitiated by the construction of the settlement. Nature's presence is essential if the potentials of man's creativity and individuality are to be realized within the settlement. I can think of nothing more important to man than his creative inspiration resulting from a close relationship to Nature. As Thomas Paine said:

But, the brutal destruction of our landscape is much more than a blow against beauty. Every artist, scientist, and philosopher...has pointed to the laws of nature as his greatest source of inspiration... In destroying our landscape, we are destroying the future of civilization in nature. (12)

I can think of nothing more important than nature in realization of self. The settlement must harmonize with the total natural environment almost as if it grew from the same seed which produced the trees, flowers, and all life. Nature must remain stationary around the settlement in all its glory so that man may walk through it and intensify his desires for personal knowledge and consciousness. He must make of it a humanistic perception and say, "That is the way it is. Experience it, absorb it into your own consciousness. Man simply confronts his own self and things around him. This is life." (15, 98) Through natural experiences, I say man will live more and the primary goal of the group settlement will be fulfilled.

Some of the distinguished traits of existentialist philosophy may come to be realized. Man will find himself set alone on the earth set loose from dated, unworkable, ethical, bonds, existing as an aware conscious being, but better able to understand his solitude through his constant search into the ultimate realm of his own mind. (15, 98)

All possible trees will be saved on the site when designing. Native materials will be utilized to create a harmonious relationship with the settlement and the natural environment.

The Created Environment

Apart from the harmonious part the settlement must play on the stage of nature, it must be a stage within itself. It must be a stage for man where he may practice the art of living and learning; consequently, the settlement must make such a definite cultural statement that one may wonder what true secrets of man are hidden behind its doors. Within the created environment man must be made at home in the world by realizing the world is but his home. Man will live here not totally apart from social mores, but not totally in their inescapable grasp.

As nature communicates a universal single message composed of a myriad of sub-messages, the settlement must stand as a single statement composed of many smaller statements. Each created portion of the complex will have a statement which will contribute to the overall declaration, analogous to the single statement of nature.

Added discussion of the aesthetics of the created environment is presented in the proceeding pages concerning the five functions and building requirements. All of the aesthetic goals set forth prior to this point apply to the remaining functional portion.

AESTHETICS - The Five Functional Divisions

The Function of Culture

All cultural spaces will be designed with the aesthetic goal of enticing the curiosity of man to art and science in order for him to become a conscious aware being. Within the learning environment of the cultural facilities I must again reflect man's capabilities. As man has the ability to grow mentally, let the settlement forms be applied to the site as if they too were alive. Their statement of life must be analogous to man's love of knowledge, almost totally smothered in every man today from the magnimity of his all encompassing social sphere, for which transcending involves accepting a state of social outcast. Transcendence comes through awakening of the conscious state to seek the reality in the world around. I hope the cultural presence of the arts and sciences will act as a catalyst to rouse man's desire to live a little more through the utilization of his own mind.

The built-in facilities of the library will create an atmosphere which will encourage the reading of books. Utilization of natural illumination in the library and adjacent reading rooms will help produce a more natural inviting space. Placement of library and reading rooms such that an inspiring view is present seems essential for the learning environment. Reading rooms of two types, private and semi-private, will contain the essentials for relaxation required for non-tedious reading.

So important are the art and creative rooms within the philosophical foundation that I feel perfectly justified in projecting this importance by making them the most dominant element in the settlement. Being the most dominant, they will make the largest general impression in the mind of the viewer. He will then hopefully be curious enough to involve himself in a search to determine the meaning of the settlement. The art, creative, and meditative spaces must be orientated toward the natural environment to inspire the creative, meditative, and individual elements in man.

The auditorium and theatre combination seating design should not be unbearable but should be comfortable. People should be free to change position so physical fatigue will not occur from stress due to prolonged single positions. The relationship of the speaker to the audience may produce a feeling of inferiority or superiority due to the change in relative elevation of each. I will strive to produce a goal of feeling at least equal to the speakers (some of which I desire not to be of infamous quality). Natural light will play an important aesthetic role here also.

As mentioned in the Introduction to the thesis, the religious significance of the cultural facilities will be non-denominational offering meditation space for all sects within a common area. The religious outlet is essential to the existence of man. Sigmund Freud says when speaking of religion in his Civilization and Its Discontents, "He who possesses science and art also has religion; but, he who possesses neither of these two, let him have religion." Considerations will be given to services within the natural environment during the summertime. The simple approach to the chapel is preferred over the common misconceived forms of church designs today. No dramatic attempt to reach the skies will be made; rather, a simple statement within the natural environment will provide that space for worship.

The Function of Living Quarters

Much time will be spent in the direct living area by all residents. It is imperative that the interior spaces, within which men may sleep, eat, work, cleanse, and live be tolerable. They must be liveable in every way. Each occupant will be free to control his own space, due to the flexibility of space. The natural environment will be brought inside via natural light. The sun will light the interior spaces with a high variation of intensity of light level due to transparent and translucent openings. An uncontinuous light level produces much more interesting effects in the interior spaces. Each living quarter will have a view which will be a major determiner in choosing shape and orientating spaces.

Here also the rooms and spaces will not be enclosed with false or fake materials, but will be formed by an honest statement of material.

The Function of Control

The control buildings should be designed as an integral part of the settlement reflecting the same general atmosphere. This will be accomplished by using similar materials, forms, and shapes.

The entrance gate is the very first impression one receives when traveling up the access road toward the settlement. The geography and terrain is such that the total complex within the site area cannot be seen until the viewer is directly in the site area. The psychological reactions from visitors and residents traveling this path will be very shocking. Innocently driving up the mountain access road, one first passes under the entrance gate to the settlement. Nothing else can be seen. After passing the control buildings one then continues through rocky clefts and pine covered cliffs completely unaware of the startling perception which will occur when they enter the basin of the site. Then, suddenly, the whole mountain opens up to show the group settlement where man is living nestled in the arms of nature. Only through actual experience can the emotional exercise of the entrance machine be totally appreciated for its greatness.

The Function of Market

There will be no neon abortions lighting the night skies and polluting the daytime skies in the market area of the group settlement. Any advertising will be of the simplest of nature and will exist only for the goal of identification of market facilities. Man will not get the feeling he is being pumped dry of his money and his intelligence and gullibility are being used as a vice for corporate wealth. Since the market area is group-owned operating on a wholesale basis to decrease the cost of living, the preceding approaches are possible. All market facilities will be located centrally as an integral part of the settlement.

The market place will not float on a sea of asphalt inhabited by the jungle of automobiles; rather, the shopping area will be of the town square type where circulation is totally legwork. All living units will not be so far from the centrally located market as to render walking to and from physically impossible.

The Function of Mechanics

Too often the more creative products of individuals who construct buildings are covered by a false layer of unnecessary hodge-podge. The plumber's various fittings of pipe are enclosed within walls. The heating contractor's hot water lines and air ducts are hidden in duct spaces. These men, creators in themselves, have the unconscious desire to express their creativity in their trade. The design attitude toward the mechanics of the building is to allow the various mechanical functions to honestly express themselves as a workable and necessary part of the whole. The economic significance of this type of approach is a cheaper total cost because additional cover-up materials are not required.

The heating plant, water plant, and sewage plant will be designed in the same general character as the settlement so all buildings are tied together.

Communications will be laid underground to eliminate the excess ruination currently plaguing our urban and residential skies. As Peter Blake said in his book, God's Own Junkyard, "So the American skyline ... boasts more lightpoles than trees; more tangled cables than branches, leaves, or birds; more smog and soot than sun or stars. Where man once decorated their roofs with gilded finial, we decorate ours with tar-papered watertanks, pipes, smokestacks, vents, aeriels, and illuminated billboards," (12) All these elements have an innate quality for beauty and in fact may be beautiful in some ways regardless; but, compared to the beauty of nature in the settlement building area, they seem to have little significance.

In summarizing, I will take the approach of the purest in regard to the mechanics of the building while remembering my goal of not polluting the settlement skyline untastefully.

Economics

ECONOMICS

Introduction

Because this thesis is of a hypothetical nature operating within a realistic environment, what is the necessity of an economic discussion concerning the source of money? If this attempt was a real problem (real as most readers know reality), an economic discussion would be mandatory for full coverage of the problem to determine a workable program. Because of the "higher sense reality" of this thesis search, no money is available and it is certainly doubtful in my mind that any could be obtained. If however, one strongly desires an economic discussion if only to fulfill the format requirements, I shall present to him a detailed analysis.

Following the proceeding discussion on money sources, I will explain briefly how the settlement operates economically.

Money Sources

So many sources present in this world seem all too willing to lend or donate money; thus, it behooves me as a member of the drastically needy faction and dependant party to consider all possible sources of allocation. The following sources are a few:

1. I would create a guild of beggars and set them loose on the streets of the largest cities of the world begging money for the settlement's sake. How do I justify this immoral use of human beings? It is but immorality for moral sake. The economic contribution of the beggars guild would aid the money problem considerably.
2. Thanks to the competitive spirit and aggressive qualities of varying intensities innate in every man, some individuals have achieved monetary richness. Thanks to the government which demands taxes from incomes to be used for the benefit of all men, personal monetary richness suffers. Thanks to the varying income tax levels of

proportionate incomes, outlets for money investments are mandatory. Would wealthy executives not leap at the chance to invest money in such a highly worthwhile project as the settlement in order that they might avoid taxation and in the long run save or make money?

3. I fully realize there are wealthy philanthropists in the world who for personal reasons enjoy the "pat on the back" from giving to the needy and worthwhile organizations money to enact their desires and programs. These men above all would not escape my pleadings for economic aid to construct the group settlement.
4. It has long been a practice of rich men to give their dollars to worthwhile charities. I am aware that to become a charity worthwhile of receiving this type of aid, it is necessary to at least have a slogan which represents the character of the foundation and the contribution being made to the humanity of man. Following the advertising line, I have created but a few which might be utilized to yield the maximum while inhibiting the minimum contribution. Charitable slogans might include:

"Keep the Heart of Man Beating"

"Help Fight the Human War"

"Give to the Needy"

"Support the Homeless"

"The Appalachia of the West Wants Your Help"

"Sleep Well Tonight - Give the Local Settlement Way"

"Go GROUPS"

(Guild for the Realization of Universal
Personal Self-soul)

"Demand Your Congressman Look Into the Details
of CARE"

(Civilization After the Realization of
Each)

"Put Your Dollars on Man"

"The Group Plan is the Good Plan"

"Go the Group Way"

"GROUP SETTLEMENT"

(Guild for the Realization of Universal
Personal Self-soul by Established Thought
Through Labryinthine Entities that Mandate
Existentialism in Nature's Totality)

"Give to the Group Settlement and Receive Free
Your D A M Pin"

(Disciple for the Advancement of Man)

"M A N I N N A T U R E"

(Mellinium Advancement of the Natural
Innate Necessities Attacked Through
Utilization of a Reasonably-rational
Environment)

5. I have no doubt the settlement would be considered foreign by people and a hostile attitude would develop due to the new environment. If the settlement is foreign, it is in the line for "foreign aid." Will the economic sources never cease?
6. And who can neglect those bake sales, bingo matches, raffles, carnivals, doughnut sales, and etc., whose minor contributions to the fund raising process are so major and deeply appreciated?
7. What of the possibility of creating bonds to raise money? I have seen their power extremely vicious in exhausting capital from people. I believe I would float bonds in all the seas of America. To be successful will be profitable.

In the economic Introduction I stated, "...and it is certainly doubtful in my mind that any could be obtained." After due analysis of money sources and the probabilities of donations from but a few sources, I am certain a dedicated aggressive young individual operating the building fund department could, without a great deal of trouble, raise enough money to build the group settlement.

Group Settlement Economics

The group settlement will operate from the rental return of the people who live there. Rents may be monthly or whatever is convenient to the relative party. The occupation of the settlement is more permanent than the large temporary apartment living of the cities.

Rental return will hopefully pay for maintenance costs, light, heat, water, employees salaries, and any other cost or service required to assure settlement functioning. There will eventually be enough people that the rental income will exceed the necessary overhead of cost and the settlement may proceed to return from borrowed sources, invest, or expand their facilities to handle an even larger populace.

Hopefully people will be able to live within the settlement cheaper than in the direct social structure. The following are some of the reasons why:

1. Efficient planning of living might cut living costs.
2. The group market system will require no raise of wholesale prices to retail prices for profit. If products can be purchased at wholesale and the sales prices not raised to retail, food bills will be lower.
3. With the cultural outlet people might be less inclined to spend money on the trivial misconceived luxuries of today.
4. From the existence of a social outlet within the settlement, the escape routes of the social paths may not be taken. Less drinking, night on the town, etc., means less money spent.
5. If the major goal of the settlement is realized, new values may reduce the shrine of the dollar making it less important.

Only a thorough and complete economic study could reveal the functioning path to following concerning economics of the settlement.

Summary

THESIS SUMMARY

Execution of the preceding report into visual reality was achieved with due diligence. With unemployed labor from a local bank, a small city for a capacity of 1500 people was created using indigenous materials. Building block was manufactured on the site. All labor and working force were local.

As impressive as the presentation might appear, I am convinced as a true solution to the high and in some cases naive conditions previously set forth, it failed. It seems I am sentenced to suffer the environment which I so futilely create. When Corbu wrote, "creation is a patient search," he might also have added, "it may be a futile one. It is interesting to critically note the previously written word and see immature thoughts and humanitarian concepts which appear simultaneously to satisfactorily structure the paper, but which a changing state of mind has found to be incompatible to a true humanitarian architectural attempt. Perhaps it is the seed of the East which has been planted. If so it must be watered so that it may grow.

Certainly little remorse is felt from the unsuccessful satisfaction of self, as the attempt was a noble one.

Man needs extension. Man needs to add to his house.

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