

Hotel and Convention Center

for

Marysville, Montana

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HOTEL AND CONVENTION CENTER

FOR MARYSVILLE, MONTANA

by

Glen Edward Kanzelmeyer

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

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I would like to dedicate this book to my family:
Rose, Dr. James and Evelyn Kanzelmeyer, and Myles and Joanne Eaton
for their support and encouragement throughout my college career.

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Statement of Thesis

Statement of Thesis

Marysville Convention and Resort Facility is a project that I have created out of my interest in architectural renovation and restoration and the problems that are posed by the need to relate new buildings with existing buildings from a past horizon.

The project includes the restoration of buildings, many of which are still structurally standing. These restored buildings will become the retail core they once were in order to support the resort and convention center. The Belmont Ski Area will be enlarged by adding one or two chair lifts, adding several new runs, and increasing the length of several existing runs. A reintroduction of the old Great Northern Railroad will complete the historic renovation of Marysville.

The portion of the project which I will design is the convention center/hotel complex. The convention center will be able to accommodate a banquet of 300 people as well as smaller meetings. The hotel will have 100 guest rooms of various sizes and several recreational activities to supplement specific tasks. There will also be a restaurant, coffee shop, lounge/bar, office spaces, and a retail corridor.

Historical Sketch of Marysville

Historical Sketch of Marysville

Marysville, Montana is a near ghost town approximately fifteen miles northwest of Helena. Marysville's population has dwindled to between fifty and eighty people; however, during its heyday, the town government boasted a population of greater than five thousand people.

Silver creek, which runs through Marysville on its way towards Helena Lake, is where in 1862 the first discoveries of gold were made in the district. Sluice boxes, devices used to extract gold nuggets from creek sediment, were used to remove considerable amounts of gold from the creek.

The first major mining claim, in the Marysville district, was that of J.E. and W.H. Murphy, N.C. Nash, and W.A. Rader. On December 1, 1874, the four men filed claims on the Perobscot and Snow Drift mines. Although the two mines werre filed almost two years before, the town of Marysville owes its existence to Thomas Cruse and his Drumlummon mine filed in 1876. The Drumlummon is located on the hill directly south of town.

"Irish Tommy", as he became known, was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1856. Cruse, who caught gold fever, travelled through California, Colorado, and Idaho before he arrived in Montana sometime in 1866. With the help of William Brown, Cruse began placer mining in Silver City, approximately six miles northeast of Marysville. While placing with Brown, Cruse noticed that the gold was usually attached to quartz, so in 1868, Cruse set off on his own in search of the "Mother Lode."

There is some confusion as to how Thomas Cruse found and gained ownership to the Drumlummon mine. One source claims that Cruse discovered gold while "staking" one of his gift claims from Brown. Another source states that the claim was owned by George Detwiler who, when called out of town in 1875, asked Cruse to manage his claim for the extent of his absence. Then in the following year when Detwiler did not return, Cruse allowed the claim to go delinquent only to "jump" the ownership for himself.

By whatever means Cruse used to gain ownership of the mine, he worked alone on the mine without milling any ore. Then in 1880, with the help of William and Charles Magger, a five stamp mill* was built. Later Cruse bought out the Maggers with a $10,000.00 loan from Nate Vestal.

Thomas Cruse sold the Drumlummon mine in 1883 to the Montana Company for an estimated $1,630,000.00 while retaining one sixth interest in the mine.

The Montana Company, which brought to the mining camp a management that brought about its greatest development and productivity, immediately erected another five stamp mill. In 1884, a fifty stamp mill was completed and in the following year the company observed profits of $40-50,000.00 per month. In 1886, a sixty stamp mill was erected and profits multiplied (see figure one).

Nate Vestal, known as a man who cared little for money, bought the Snowdrift and Penobscot mines in 1876. In four months, Vestal's miners milled enough ore to cast a single gold bar, dimensioning twenty by

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*A stamp mill is a processing plant in which ore is crushed and the gold and other precious metals removed.

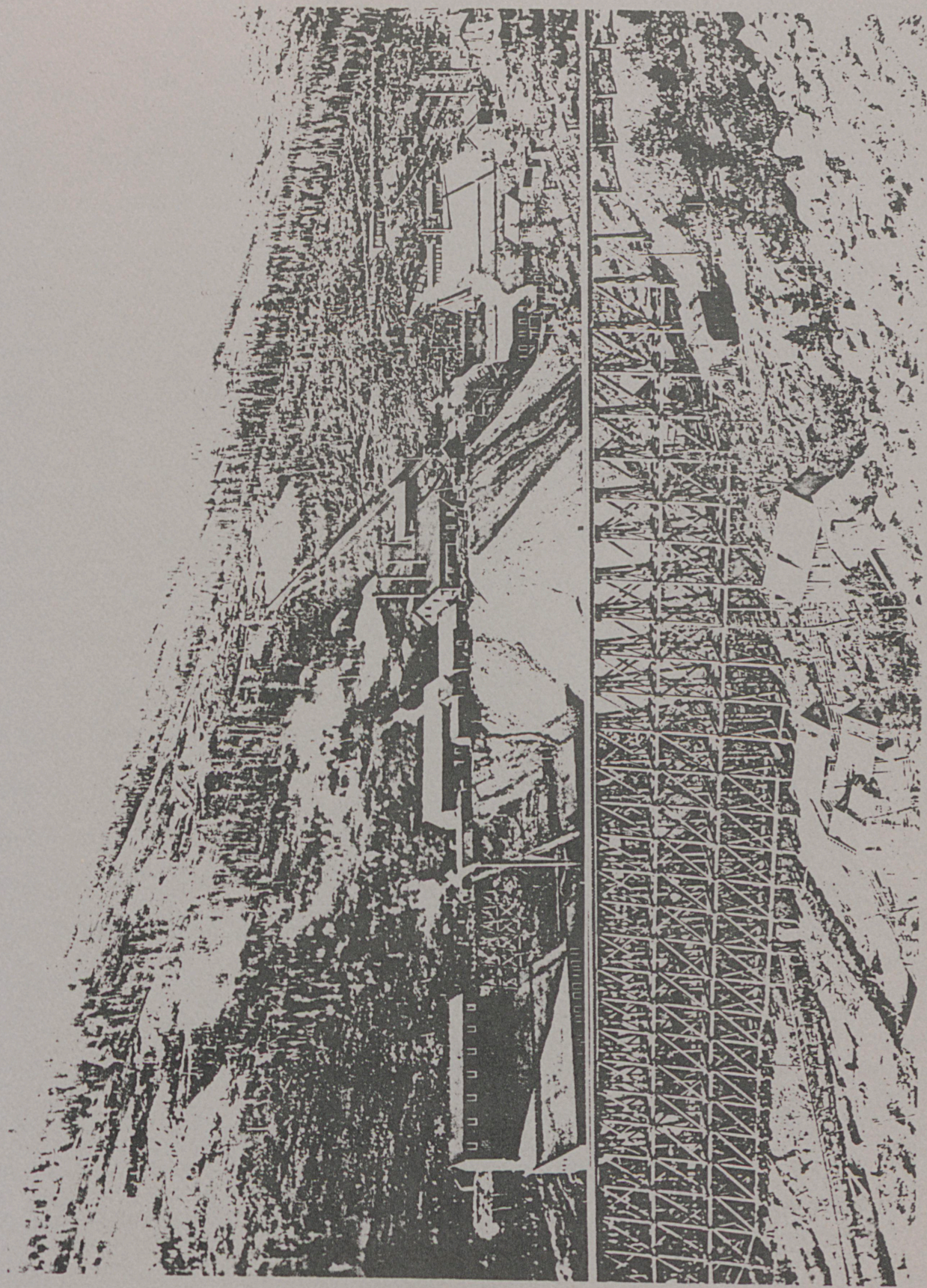


Figure One

seven by three and one-half inches and weighing 242 pounds. Its estimated value at the time was $54,262.62.

Vestal was also known as a kind man who was happy to share his wealth with others. Generally, he did this by "grubstaking" others; however. he was seldom repaid the debts that were owed to him. One exception was the $10,000 which he loaned to Thomas Cruse.

In 1879, Vestal sold complete ownership to all of his mines for a price of $400,000.00. With the money from his mines, the gold bar, and $80.000 worth of assets, Vestal left Montana. Within two years of his departure, Vestal returned to Marysville a broken man only to work in one of his old mines for $3.50 per day.

The Drumlummon and Penobscot mines proved to be the most productive mines in the district during the late nineteenth century. Some of the other mines in the district which were less productive but gained some notoriety were: the Belmont, also owned by Thomas Cruse; Gloster; Empire; Shannon; Bell Boy; and Bald Butte mines.

A direct outgrowth of the Drumlummon mine, Marysville had a population of approximately 1500 people in 1877. The population doubled by 1880.

The most significant years of growth and activity occurred between 1885 and 1895. The name Marysville probably came from Mary Ralston, one of the first people in town and one who helped "grubstake" Thomas Cruse.

Before 1887, the only way to reach Marysville was by coach from Helena, horseback, or on foot. The only way to bring supplies into town was by ox team or horse drawn wagon. Since Marysville was gaining

attention as a leading mining camp in Montana, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads began a race to be the first rail service in town.

The Northern Pacific chose a route which began outside of Helena and travelled around hills and over gulches while the Great Northern's route began in Silver City and followed a steeper grade along Silver Creek, (the route of the present Marysville road).

In 1888, the Northern Pacific was the first railroad into Marysville and it did so by erecting a great curved trestle over Sawmill gulch (see figure two). When the Great Northern entered the valley they were refused a right-of-way under the trestle and had to settle with placing a station one half of a mile below the town.

Because of the location of the station, compounded with the steepness of the grade, the Great Northern discontinued service in 1889. The Northern Pacific continued service until 1925 when the Railroad Commission granted them permission to remove the twelve and one half miles of track to Clough Junction.

In 1891, two hundred students attended the public school and required four teachers to teach classes. There were also three chtrches: Catholic, Episcopal, and Methodist; which held regular services. There were also more than twenty eight businesses which appeared to be at least moderately active.

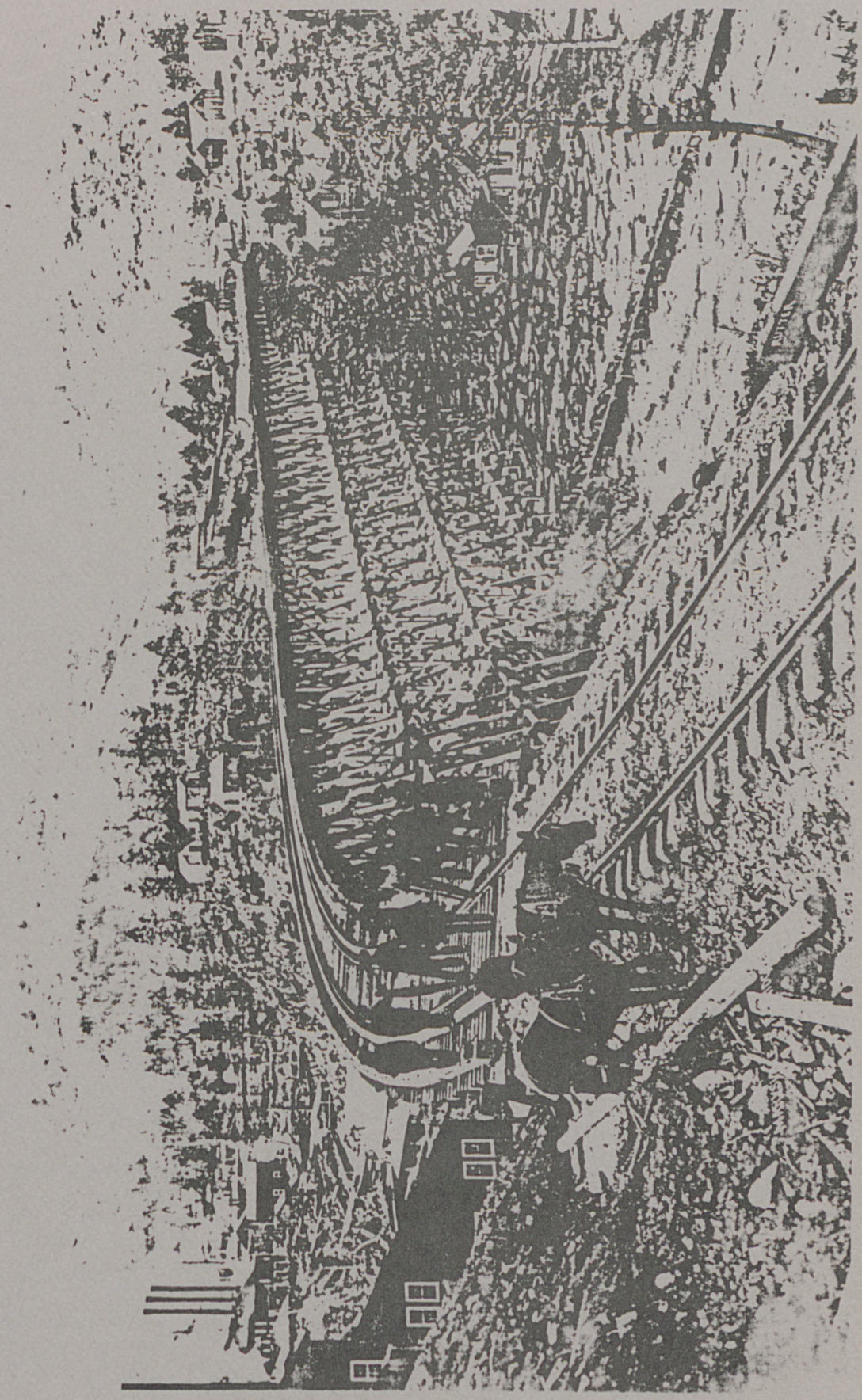


Figure Two

Owners	Business
Charles E. Dudley	Post Office
L. L. Lush	Justice of the Peace
Charles McKindrick	Newspaper
Charles S. Mathews	Newstand
Miss Annie Dillon	Drumlummon Hotel
R. Rothemmel	Peterson Hotel
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaffer	Pacific Hotel
William Simpson	Maskelyne Hotel
F. A. Lighthouse	American House
Mrs. Thorpe and Miss Campbell	Bon Ton Hotel
Mrs. Ann Baker	The Star Restaurant
Otto Maedel	Bakery
H. H. Potting	Grocery Store
A. G. Turner	Grocery Store
F. M. Collins	Saloon
Nick Barts	Saloon
Fisher and Farrell	Saloon
William McKindrick	Dry Goods and Clothing
Charles E. Dudley and L. L. Lush	Drug Store
Joseph Mares	Bootery
	(2) Blacksmiths
	(2) Livery Stables
	(2) Tailor Shops
	(1) Tin Shop

and a number of small industries.

It seems that in 1891 the only business that marysville did lack was a bank.

In 1892, a health and sanitation problem was brought to the attention of the public in an article by J. A. Hendricks in the July 14 Mountaineer. He stated that "a spring of good quality lies to the west of town" and that "a water company would be an excellent thing for the town." It was, however, difficult to get someone to finance such a large project while Marysville had no forseeable future.

Marysville and the surrounding mining camps reached a population of 4500 people by 1895. Six teachers were employed at the school which now taught 270 students. 500 citizens were registered to vote. The new businesses during this year were a bank, brewery. lumber yard, the

Marysville Electric Light Works, Western Union, Rocky Mountain Company. and two papers. The two newspapers used the telegraph to report news of the leading industrial cities in the United States such as; Pittsburgh, New York, and St. Louis.

Much of the towns entertainment, during the 1890's, consisted of brousing in the many saloons. Some other activities included: church sponsored socials, speaking and spelling contests organized by the public school, the Marysville Dramatic Club, candy pulls, domino parties, dance classes, the Marysville Brass Band, and the Old Folks Whist Club.

The Fourth of July was the social event of the year. The activities began with the 9:30 a.m. parade and endured late into the night with dancing in McKindrick's Hall. Often times the celebrating would be drawn out over several days. The Chinese added an oriental flavor to the celebrating; however, they usually kept their customs and rituals to themselves.

Marysville had a baseball team that competed against teams from other mining towns like San Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake City. Butte and Helena.

Gambling served as the greatest past time for the miners even though the town fathers regarded it as an epidemic. While a game could be bought into in many of the saloons in town, the miners could not get enough of it. It was said that the miners would bet on anything, even while on the job. If someone fell into the pond, they would pass around bets as to whether he would survive and if someone jumped in to

rescue the other, bets would be made again on the second one's plight.

Design Considerations

Design Considerations

Location and Access

Marysville is located twenty miles northwest of Helena by road. It is in the Rocky Mountains and borders the Helena National Forest. The road system that services Marysville is in good condition, well maintained, and permits easy access. The Marysville road is presently a gravel road on the old Great Northern's railroad bed. Route 279 is a well travelled road connecting the Marysville road with Interstate 15 and Route 200. Interstate 15 goes south through Helena and Butte and north to Great Falls while Route 200 travels west towards Missoula.

There are presently four airlines that fly into Helena. The smallest of these airlines is Big Sky Airlines. It presently has eleven flights per day to and from Helena. Eight of the flights come in from Billings while the other three from Butte, all of them originating and terminating in Billings. The Billings based airline presently flies in Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming.

Cascade Airways has four flights per day, all originating in Spokane and travelling through Butte. Cascade Airways is based at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport and flies in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Canada.

The largest of the airlines in Helena is Northwest Orient. They have two flights per day, one travelling west to Seattle-Tacoma, the other flying east to Minneapolis-St. Paul. With transfers there is access to over 83 cities in Asia, Europe and North America.

Western flies to more than 63 cities in North America and is based

in Salt Lake City. Two flights per day loop through Montana on their way to and from Salt Lake City.

There is the possibility of Amtrack adding a southern passenger route through Montana. If this should occur, one of the stops will be in Helena as it travels from Spokane to Bozeman and further east. In Helena, a transfer could be arranged to bring passenger service to Marysville on the Northern Pacific tracks. Although the tracks from Marysville to Clough Junction were removed, the railroad bed remains in good condition and is used today as a hiking trail. With the replacement of this line, railroad passenger and freight service can be brought into Marysville.

Geography and Geology

Located near the middle of the Rocky Mountains, within two miles of the Continental Divide, Marysville is nestled in a valley with mountains on three sides. The tallest visible peak from the town is Mount Belmont. It is located to the west of town and has an elevation of 7330 feet. Edward Mountain, 6710 feet, slopes north out of town and the Drumlummon Hills are directly to the south.

The bedrock in the area consists primarily of Precambrian sedimentary rocks of the Belt Series (Blackwell and Baag 1973). The two most common formations in the area are Empire Shale and Helena Limestone. The shale is a dense, blocky fracturing argillite and the limestone is a dolomite with a thirty three percent silica content. Within the town, the bedrock is largely a granite with small amounts of quartzite.

The bedrock in town is located at a depth of four to six feet while elsewhere it is located between one and four feet below the surface.

The vale in which Marysville is situated has very little in the way of large vegetation. Most of the ground cover is wheatgrass and there are several groves of aspen and douglas fir. On the hills surrounding the town, is a young forest of douglas fir, mountain juniper, lodgepole and ponderosa pines. The height of these trees ranges from sappling up to fifty feet, this is because of the clear-cut harvesting that took place during the period of peak mining.

The main water drainages in the area are Silver Creek and Little Prickly Pear Creek. Silver Creek runs south of Marysville along the

base of the Drumlummon Hills. Little Prickly Pear Creek runs along the north side of Edward Mountain. Both of these drainages originate near the Continental Divide and flow east into Lake Helena.

Climate

Because the site is located on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, many of the air masses moving towards eastern Montana are deflected from the area by the Big Belt Mountains.

Winds may be quite strong, especially among the ridges and mountain tops. Marysville, however, is well protected from many of the high velocity winds. Prevailing winds are from the west and sometimes northwest but are deflected by Mount Belmont and Edward Mountain.

Most of the storms are from Pacific air masses which deposit more precipitation on the western slopes of the Continental Divide. About two thirds of the precipitation at elevations over 6000 feet occurs in the form of snow, whereas only about one half at lower elevations occurs in this manner. June is the wettest month and may receive several steady rains. Thunderstorms usually occur in July and August.

The temperature in Marysville is approximately five to ten degrees cooler than in Helena. The summers are moderately cool and the winters cold causing a short growing season. Freezing may occur during any month.

The following climatological data was recorded at station Marysville #3 between the years of 1958 and 1970.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Precipitation (inches)	1.69	1.26	1.22	2.07	2.78	3.41	1.07	1.12	1.73	1.24	1.59	1.72	20.9
Humidity (%)													
5:30 A	68	70	69	68	70	70	64	62	68	70	70	70	68
11:30 A	64	62	55	48	45	45	37	37	46	53	62	65	52
5:30 P	64	61	53	43	43	42	33	32	41	51	61	65	49
11:30 P	71	73	72	65	66	69	57	53	65	69	74	74	67
Average Temperature (°F)	19.1	21.9	25.8	37.2	46.6	52.5	60.2	58.0	50.2	40.3	26.6	21.9	37.6
Number of Days 32°F / 90°F	31/0	28/0	31/0	27/0	16/0	5/0	2/1	2/1	15/0	28/0	29/0	31/0	244/2
Average Wind Speed (mph)/direction	7.3w	7.6w	8.4w	8.8w	8.8w	8.5w	8.1w	7.8w	7.8w	7.7w	7.4w	7.2w	8.0w
Mean Number of Days													
Clear	6	6	7	6	6	7	14	15	11	10	7	6	101
Partly Cloudy	10	9	10	10	12	12	12	11	10	10	9	10	125
Cloudy	15	13	14	14	13	11	5	5	9	11	14	15	139

Community Characteristics

Marysville is a near ghost town with a population estimated at 80 people. It is located in a valley approximately 15 miles northwest of Helena (see figure five).

The chief industry in the region during the late 1800's was gold and silver mining. There are several mines still in production today; however, very little results from the efforts put into the claims. The chief industry today is ranching. Much of the land used for herd grazing is rented by the Bureau of Land Management. Some other industries in the region include timber harvesting, resort managing, and outdoor gaming.

According to the Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan (State Fish and Game Commission 1973), the demand for recreational opportunities in the region surrounding Helena will increase substantially by 1990. Marysville was chosen as one of the areas most favorable for future development.

The only developed recreational site near Marysville is the Belmont Ski Area. Thi site is approximately 125 acres and is opened on Fridays, weekends, and holidays. The public ski area, which has one pomalift, one T-bar, and three rope tows, can handle a peak load of 600 skiers. On the average, there are around 300 skiers per day. most of them being regulars from Helena. Other recreational uses of the area include: snowmobiling, snowshoeing, cross country skiing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting and picnicing.

Many buildings from the original mining town remain standing today. Of these buildings, the most distinctive are those along Main



Figure Five

Street. Although, many of the facades has collapsed, one can still gain a sense of the original architecture. Along with the structures on Main Street, some of the other significant structures are the Catholic and Methodist churches and the public school.

The town and ski area are both located on privately owned land, but much of the land surrounding the area is property of the Bureau of Land Management. The borders of the Helena National Forest are approximately one mile to the south and three miles to the west.

Conditions Constituting a Need

An interview with Julie Davies and Linda Howard, of the Montana Promotions Division in Helena revealed the need for more convention facilities in the Helena area. Existing convention facilities in Helena are the Coach House Downtown, Coach House East, Helena Park Plaza Hotel and the Colonial Inn. These facilities have a combined convention capacity of 2200 people. Howard said that there was a need to double the convention facilities in Helena and that Marysville would be a good location for a small convention facility. She also said that conventions in the region would cater to the Montana State Convention Association more than any other.

Jim Simpson, manager of the Belmont Ski Area, listed several additions that he would like to make to the ski area in order to improve its performance. Since the ski area is often operated near capacity, it is most important to increase the amount of available ski runs. Simpson wants to add two chair lifts, one from the existing parking lot and the other from Huggins Flat, an area to the west of Edward Mountain. He also wants to update and increase the ski lodge and parking facilities.

By locating a ski lodge and parking area in Huggins Flat some of the traffic could be diverted away from Marysville. Finaly, Simpson said that he would provide snow machines to improve the conditions and lengthen the ski season.

To provide overnight lodging, a hotel should accompany the convention center. Since most conventions occur during the week and most ski trips during the weekend, both sets of guests could be handled

by a smaller hotel. By locating the hotel in Marysville, the chair lift and ski runs can be lengthened to the base of the hill near the hotel.

Portions of the original mining town will be restored or replaced in an accurate manner. These will serve as support facilities for the hotel and ski area. Commercial, restaurant, office, and recreational facilities will be housed here.

Selection of Development Area

The project site was chosen because of many reasons. Some of them deal with the location and proximity delegated by the new and existing building structures while others tend to the natural features and conditions.

The most important need, which limited the location of the site, was to create a close relationship between the hotel and Main Street structures. This relationship is needed to allow pedestrian travel between the two and to promote a sense of small town intimacy. By locating the site at the north end of Main and Grand streets, the town becomes enclosed on three sides. The other two enclosing features being Mount Belmont and the Drumlummon Hills.

The sense of intimacy will especially be observed when the passenger crosses the Sawmill Gulch trestle, crests the hill and enters the town. When the train comes to a complete stop to drop off its passengers, it will be on a direct axis between the train station and hotel entrance. Between the station and hotel, a park will be placed to separate the old from the new, as well as tie them together.

All three north-south streets in Marysville can be used to get to the hotel by guest and service vehicles. Grand Street ends at the main entrance to the hotel while Main Street goes around the buildings west side for service vehicles and Edward Street passes by the east side providing access to the guest parking spaces.

A location close to the chair lift as well as the lower end of the runs is an important feature for the skiers who will be staying at the hotel. This will shorten the distance that the skiers will need to

travel before and after a day of skiing.

This site allows the building's length to be extended along an east-west axis. This allows for greater southern exposure and limits the surface area exposed to the prevailing winds.

A site north of the main street area was chosen to ensure that it remains out of the Drumlummon Hill's shadow during the winter. The site slopes at a 9° angle from north to south. This allows the building to expose a larger surface area to the south while presenting a smaller surface area to the north.

There are several runoff drainages that run through the site. They originate on Edward Mountain and Mount Belmont and drain into Silver Creek. The drainages hold water only after long rainstorms and spring runoff. There should be no problem in diverting the drainages around the building site. Also there is a three inch pipe which carries water to Marysville from Jenny's Fork. This pipe can be diverted about the site to deposit its contents into a pond that will be formed in the park.

Finally, there are several residences on the site and surrounding blocks that will have to be removed or relocated. There will be lots along South Main Street and further north along Edward Street set aside for the residences that are relocated.

Program

I. RESTORATION OF MARYSVILLE BUSINESS DISTRICT

Main Street in Marysville has twelve original buildings existing in various conditions of disrepair. Of these twelve buildings, only two have been used during the past ten years. The upper floor of a once drug and hardware building has been and is still used for town and club meetings. It, along with a railraod station relocated from another town and converted into a bar, is the only building on Main Street to be kept in operating condition. The other building, a grocery store and gas pump, was in use until the owner, a woman who has lived her whole life in Marysville, became unable to continue operating the business.

Design Goals:

1. To signify those buildings which made the Marysville Business District during its peak mining years.
2. To select the buildings that should be restored in order to recreate the town's character.
3. To set a list of criterium for which restorations and other building projects must abide.

Restrictive Items:

1. Few buildings remain in Marysville. Those that do remain are in poor condition.
2. There are few or incomplete records of the buildings which no longer remain (see figures six and seven).

These points make it difficult to properly select the buildings which should be restored and the criterium for which the restorations and future building projects should follow.

Figure Six



Figure Seven

II. RAILROAD FROM MARYSVILLE TO HELENA

There are several trestles, including the ones that span China and Sawmill Gulch, that have either collapsed or have fallen into a condition of disrepair. The Railroad station at Marysville no longer exists and no records or pictures of it were to be found. Pictured in several photographs is the engine and passenger coaches that traveled between Marysville and Helena twice daily between 1888 and 1904 (see figure eight).

Design Goals:

1. To reconstruct the Marysville line from Clough Junction to the Marysville turntable, including the station.
2. To reinstate passenger and freight rail service from Helena to Marysville.
3. To recreate, in whole, the Marysville mining town image.

Restrictive Items:

1. In 1925, the tracks from Clough Junction to Marysville were removed. Since then, the railroad bed has become overgrown with vegetation.
2. The trestles do not remain in a condition to support a rail system.
3. It is difficult to predict whether a project of this nature would ever become cost effective.

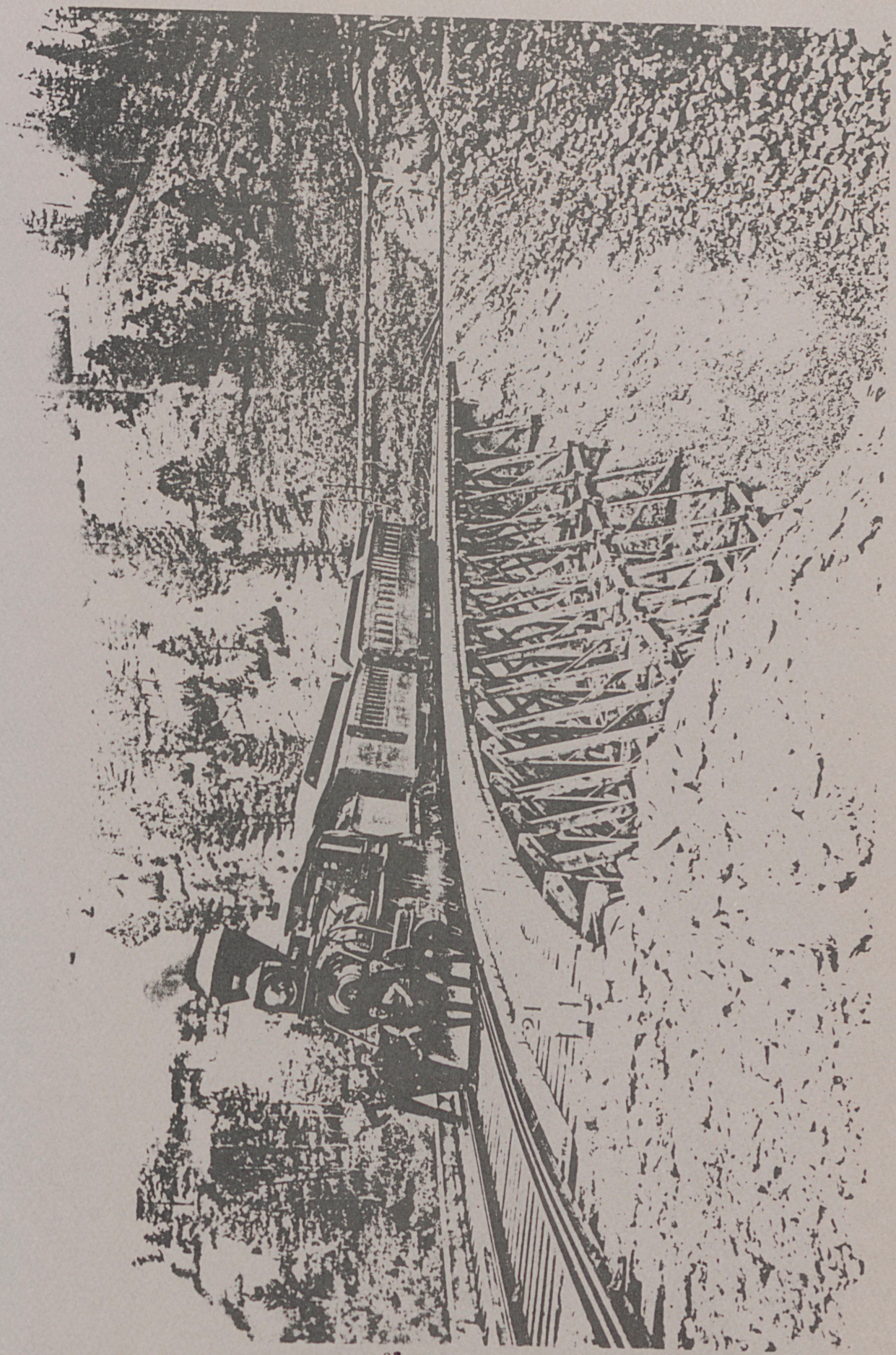


Figure Eight

III. ADDITION OF A TOWN PARK

A town park, centrally located within the town, can provide a pedestrian link between the town's buildings. An open space within the park can act as a small public assembly area for concerts, lectures, conventions and other outdoor gatherings or activities. A series of water, landscaping and vegetation features can create a variety of spaces for the pedestrian. This type of a space is a positive natural beauty in a town of this size.

Design Goals:

1. To create a public gathering space that can accommodate assemblies of 10-200 people.
2. To create an axis between the railroad station and the hotel/convention center. To create a green space in the center of town as a link between the town's buildings.
3. To provide a variety of water and landscaped features for the pedestrian.

Restrictive Items:

1. All of the water and landscaping features must be man-made.
2. There is no block in town devoid of buildings chosen to be restored.

IV. BELMONT SKI AREA CHAIR LIFT

A chair lift originating in Marysville will enable the Belmont Ski Area to expand its ski runs. The placement of a chair lift in Marysville will not only promote the enlargement of the Belmont Ski Area, but will also provide access directly from Marysville. On the west side of Main Street, across from the town park, the location will provide a great convenience to those skiers who are using the overnight accommodations in the hotel.

Design Goals:

1. To create an access to the Belmont Ski Area from within the town site.
2. To make the town more accessible to the skier by providing parking around the town site.
3. To provide the possibility of longer ski runs and to provide a chair lift for skiers of lesser abilities.

Restrictive Items:

1. With the lengthening of the runs comes a greater need for snow machines. There is, however, plenty of ground water to accommodate these machines.
2. With a new chair lift, there may be an increase in the amount of skiers. This will have to be accounted for in future planning.

V. TOWN PARKING

All of the new facilities in Marysville will demand a large amount of parking spaces. Most of these spaces should be positioned around the perimeter of the town to create a primarily pedestrian village. The parking areas should not be barren asphalt paved surfaces, but should provide a quality amount of vegetation.

Design Goals:

1. To provide parking for skiers, tourists and other visitors to the Marysville area.
2. To provide a variety of parking areas in and around the town for specific needs.
3. To provide a parking environment that is reflective of the surrounding country side.
4. To situate the parking areas so that they are somewhat obscure from the townsite.

VI. HOTEL AND CONVENTION CENTER

Designing a hotel in a historical setting, like Marysville, conjures the image that the National Park Services Rustic Architecture creates.

NPS Rustic Architecture grew out of the need for the government to preserve the integrity of the country's wilderness when, in the 1880's, the railroads began developing resort sites in the "wild west." In an excerpt from the NPS's Statement of Policy in 1918, Fredrick Law Olmsted, Jr. expressed the need to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historical objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." This statement helped make the 1918 policy a major driving force of the NPS's movement towards a consistent natural architecture.

The Rustic Park Architecture is probably best described as a Craftsman style, informally planned, wood frame on a masonry structure. Historian, William C. Tweed regards it as "a number of styles sharing a central concept or ethic."

At the end of WWII, criticism about the conservative nature of and all around disinterest in the Rustic Park Architecture brought about its discontinuation as the singular style of architecture used in the National Parks.

To utilize this style of architecture for the design of a new hotel and convention center, many of the buildings, designed with the Rustic Park Architecture's goals used, were studied to gain an insight into the various aspects of the architecture. Some of the buildings that were studied are Old Faithful Inn, in Yellowstone Park, designed by Robert Reamer and built in 1905, Glacier Park Hotel, Lake MacDonald Hotel and Many Glaciers Hotel all in Glacier Park and built in 1911, and the Ahwahnee Hotel in Yosemite Park, built in 1927 and designed by Gilbert Standley Underwood. The Ahwahnee Hotel was the first National Park built under the guidelines set by the NPS in 1918.

By studying the features, materials, and plans of these buildings, a comprehensive understanding of the nature of Rustic Park Architecture is sought for use in the solution of this project.

Design Goals:

1. To create a facility that reflects the image of Marysville during its peak mining period.
2. To create a single facility that provides for all of the activities listed in the program.
3. To create a facility that reflects the image of the Marysville region.
4. To place this facility within the context of the town.

Restrictive Items:

1. The only strucutres of this size and type being built during

this period of time were the railroad resorts and the Rustic Park Architecture.

2. In trying to reflect the image of the region, the facilities materials would be limited to limestone, and an assortment of pines or soft woods.

A. PARKING AND DRIVE — public

1.	PARKING, GUEST:	110 @ 400 sq.ft.	44,000 sq.ft.
2.	PARKING, EMPLOYEE:	20 @ 400 sq.ft.	8,000 sq.ft.
3.	DRIVE:		
4.	OUTDOOR MALL:		
			52,000 sq.ft.

Description of Space:

These spaces all occur on the exterior of the facility. They should be well planted with vegetation of various species.

The drive is the main entrance to the hotel complex and the main entrance should be covered with a porte cochere to protect the guests from the weather while unloading their vehicles. The drive should accommodate busses and automobiles at the same time.

Parking should be provided in a secluded portion of the site. It should have an entrance to the main lobby as well as the guest rooms.

The outdoor mall should be located on the south side of the complex. It should have entrances into the rental spaces and the main lobby.

Adjacencies:

These spaces will be adjacent to the main lobby, guest room entrances and the off site areas. They should respect all of these areas that they are adjacent to.

B. LOBBY, OFFICE AND RETAIL SPACES

1.	HOTEL LOBBY:	1 @ 2,500 sq.ft.	2,500 sq.ft.
2.	RETAIL RENTAL:	3 @ 700 sq.ft.	2,100
3.	CONCESSION RENTAL:	3 @ 300 sq.ft.	900
4.	CHILD CARE CENTER:	1 @ 1,200 sq.ft.	1,200
5.	OFFICE RENTAL:	4 @ 400 sq.ft.	1,600
6.	HOTEL OFFICES:	mixed	750
		Total	9,050 sq.ft.

1. HOTEL LOBBY public

Description of Space:
This space is the main entrance to the whole facility. There should be two entrances, one from the city and another from the parking. The lobby gives the guest his first impression of the facility. It is the major circulation device of the facility, the one space from which one enters the other spaces of the complex. This space should reflect the image of the hotel/convention facility.

Adjacencies:
There should be a direct relationship with the reception desk and hotel manager's office. A guest should have direct visual contact with the reception desk upon entrance to the lobby. It should also be adjacent or adjoining to the restaurant foyer and restrooms, convention foyer, retail corridor, office spaces, guest rooms, bar/lounge, and coffee shop.

2. RETAIL RENTAL public

Description of Space:
These spaces will be rented for retail shops and will be located in a corridor off of the main lobby space. Some of these shops will be opened to an outdoor mall as well as the indoor corridor. Gift, confectioners, and flower shops will be placed in these spaces.

Adjacencies:
The retail corridor should open directly into the main lobby and should be easily accessible from the guest rooms and recreation facilities.

3. CONCESSION RENTAL public

Description of Space:
These spaces will be smaller in size to the retail rental spaces. They will, however, be treated the same as the retail spaces. Newstands, curios, and smaller operations will be placed in these spaces.

Adjacencies:
They should be treated as the retail spaces but have the better

locations to the main lobby.

4. CHILD CARE CENTER public

Description of Space:
This room should be large enough for several activities to take place at one time. This may be achieved through a division of the space. There should be desks and tables as well as large open floor spaces for children to play on.
Adjacencies:
This room should be directly accessible from the main lobby space. It should also be accessible from the guest rooms and recreational facilities.

5. OFFICE RENTAL semi-private

Description of Space:
These spaces should be placed in a somewhat isolated location. They should be open floor plans so as to adapt to many floor arrangements. They should also be provided with exterior views.
Adjacencies:
These spaes should be accessible from the main lobby and should be adjacent to public restroom facilities.

6. HOTEL OFFICES semi-public

1.	HOTEL MANAGER'S OFFICE	1 @ 150 sq.ft.
2.	SECRETARY	1 @ 300 sq.ft.
3.	RECEPTION	1 @ 150 sq.ft.
4.	STORAGE AND RECORDS	1 @ 150 sq.ft.

Description of Space:
These spaes should be placed in the main lobby area in full view of each entrance to the complex. The reception space should have a counter space 8-10 feet in length and a computer terminal for reservations and check-ins. The secretary's office should be adjacent to the reception desk for times of manpower shortages. The manager's office should be adjacent to the secretary's office and have a separate entrance. The records and storage should be easily accessible from the offices and be located within a fireproof vault.

Adjacencies:
These rooms should be located within the hotel lobby space and should have close relationships within each space. They should also have a close relationship to the guest rooms.

C. FOOD SERVICE FACILITIES

1.	DINING HALL	1 @ 2,500 sq.ft.	2,500 sq.ft.
2.	KITCHEN	1 @ 1,500 sq.ft.	1,500 sq.ft.
3.	COFFEE SHOP	1 @ 1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.
4.	BAR/LOUNGE	1 @ 750 sq.ft.	750 sq.ft.
5.	RESTAURANT MANAGER'S OFFICE	1 @ 150 sq.ft.	150 sq.ft.
6.	STORAGE	mixed	850 sq.ft.
7.	EMPLOYEE	mixed	400 sq.ft.
8.	FOYER/PUBLIC RESTROOMS	1 @ 950 sq.ft.	950 sq.ft.
9.	RECEIVING DEPARTMENT	1 @ 400 sq.ft.	400sq.ft.
		Total	8,500 sq.ft.

1. DINING HALL — public

Description of Space:

A room in which a formal atmosphere is provided for dining guests. This room will provide a variety of formal seating arrangements to accommodate guests with diverse needs. Only breakfast and dinner will be served here.

Many views, including one of the ski hill, should be provided from this space.

Adjacencies:

This space can only be entered from the foyer, although there are several fire exits. There must be a close relationship with the kitchen.

2. KITCHEN — private (employee)

Description of Space:

This room will provide kitchen services for the dining hall, coffee shop and bar/lounge. A central location between these functions, with an emphasis on the dining hall, is a must.

A placement of this space on the north side of the facility would not hinder its operation.

Adjacencies:

This space, in order to function properly, must be placed in direct access to the food and beverage storage. As the only kitchen, there must be easy access to the dining hall, banquet space, coffee shop and bar/lounge. The employee lounge and changing rooms should be located nearby.

3. COFFEE SHOP — public

Description of Space:

This is a less formal dining room open during every meal time. There will be fixed counter and booth seating provided. This room should open into the main hotel lobby.

Adjacencies:

This room should provide easy access from the dining foyer and main hotel lobby. There should also be some access from the kitchen.

4. BAR/LOUNGE — public

Description of Space:
This space is primarily a before and after dinner room. Tables and counter seating will be provided in the bar room. An outdoor sundeck should be located with direct access from the bar. A lounge area should be provided within the hotel lobby. Lounge type seating should be provided within these two spaces.
Adjacencies:
The bar should be accessed from the dining foyer and outdoor sun deck. The lounge should be opened into the hotel lobby.

5. MANAGER'S OFFICE — private (employee)

Description of Space:
This room is to provide a work space for the restaurant manager as well as be a storage room for the food service paper work.

Adjacencies:
Should be in close proximity to the kitchen and have a private entrance.

6. FOOD AND BEVERAGE STORAGE	550 sq.ft.	private (employee)
CHINA STORAGE	250 sq.ft.	private (employee)
GARBAGE STORAGE	50 sq.ft.	private (employee)

Description of Space:
These rooms are solely to provide a storage area for and to preserve the contents. They should be located within the kitchen area.
Adjacencies:
The food and beverage storages should be located within the food preparation area of the kitchen. The china storage should be located between the dining room and washing facilities. The garbage storage should be located near the wash facilities and loading deck.

7. EMPLOYEE LOUNGE	1 @ 200 sq.ft.	private (employee)
EMPLOYEE LOCKER ROOMS	2 @ 100 sq.ft.	private (employee)

Description of Space:
The employee lounge is provided for the restaurant employees to use during break times and dinner hours. Eating and resting will take place within this space. The locker rooms are primarily a restroom with room to change in.
Adjacencies:
The locker rooms should be located within the lounge areas. The lounge space should be located for easy access to the kitchen.

8. FOYER WITH RESTROOMS — public

Description of Space:
Within this space is the reception desk for the dining hall. From

this point, guests will either be sat for dinner or have to make a choice between waiting in the lounge, using the coffee shop or leaving.

Public restrooms should be located within this space as well as a coat rack and waiting room.

Adjacencies:

This space should be clearly accessible from the hotel lobby. One should be able to access any of the seating areas from the foyer.

9. RECEIVING DEPARTMENT private (employee)

Description of Space:

This room is for the receiving of food and goods to be used in the food service facilities. A loading dock should be located with direct access. This room should have easy access to the storage areas in the kitchen.

The service elevator should be located in this room if need be.

Adjacencies:

This space must have a direct relationship with the loading dock, and kitchen storage areas.

D. CONVENTION CENTER

1.	BANQUET SPACE	1 @ 3,000 sq.ft.	3,000 sq.ft.
2.	MEETING ROOMS	mixed	2,000 sq.ft.
3.	FOYER WITH RESTROOMS	2 @ 500 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.
4.	STORAGE ROOM	1 @ 250 sq.ft.	250 sq.ft.
5.	BANQUET PANTRY AND SERVICE CLOSET	mixed	500 sq.ft.
		Total	6,750 sq.ft.

1. BANQUET SPACE — semi-public (guest)

Description of Space:

This space is used for banquets or large meetings of up to 200 people.

A stage for a small band or string quartet and an outdoor deck will be features of this room. There should be views of the outdoor areas from this space. This space will be rented out, so it should create an air of elegance.

Adjacencies:

This space needs to be located next to the conference foyer. There should also be a direct relationship with the banquet pantry and storage room.

2.	MEETING ROOM 1	1 @ 1,000 sq.ft.	semi-public (guest)
	MEETING ROOM 2	2 @ 500 sq.ft.	semi-public (guest)

Description of Space:

These rooms are to provide a space for smaller meetings (20 to 100 people).

The larger meeting room will incude audio-visual equipment for lectures.

Each of the rooms will allow for many seating arrangements and styles, ie. lecture, conference, etc.

Adjacencies:

These rooms must each have a clear access from the convention foyer.

3. FOYER WITH RESTROOMS — semi-public (guest)

Description of Space:

This is a transitional and gathering space between the hotel lobby and meeting rooms.

A display area, in each foyer, should provide a listing of the days and weeks events. Public restrooms should be provided in this space.

Adjacencies:

This space should be entered directly from the hotel lobby. It should also have clear access into each meeting room and the restrooms.

4. STORAGE ROOM — private (employee)

Description of Space:
This room is for the storage of extra furniture not being usd in the convention spaces at a particular time. This space should be placed in a rather inconspicuous, yet easily, accessible location.

Adjacencies:
This space should be located directly adjacent to the banquet space and should have easy access to verticle circulation.

5.	BANQUET PANTRY	1 @ 250 sq.ft.	private (employee)
	SERVICE CLOSET	1 @ 250 sq.ft.	private (employee)

Description of Space:
These rooms are where the meals are kept warm and served within the banquet space. The rooms should be isolated from the banquet space when not in use.
Verticle circulation should be located within this space. This will be the direct link with the kitchen.

Adjacencies:
These spaces should have a direct relationship with the banquet space and should have clear access from the kitchen facilities.

E. RECREATION FACILITIES

1.	SWIMMING POOL AND DECK	1 @ 8,000 sq.ft.	8,000 sq.ft.
2.	CHANGING ROOMS WITH SAUNAS	2 @ 1,000 sq.ft.	2,000 sq.ft.
3.	SNACK BAR	1 @ 500 sq.ft.	500 sq.ft.
4.	GAME ROOM	1 @ 1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.
5.	HOT TUBS	1 @ 1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.
6.	GYMNASIUM	1 @ 1,000 sq.ft.	1,000 sq.ft.
7.	GUEST FLOOR LOUNGES	3 @ 750 sq.ft.	2,250 sq.ft.
		Total	15,750 sq.ft.

1. SWIMMING POOL AND DECK — semi-public (guest)

Description of Space:

The swimming pool and deck will be enclosed within a glass and wood structure. The glass surface will reveal activity within to guests entering the complex at the main entrance while allowing natural light into the room.

The space will be open to the lounges above on the guest floors for visual access.

The deck around the pool will provide a space where swimmers and non-swimmers may interact.

Adjacencies:

This space should be easily accessed from the guest rooms, directly adjacent to the locker rooms, and in close proximity to the other recreational facilities. The swimming pool requires a location on the south side of the building.

2. CHANGING ROOMS WITH SAUNA — semi-public (guest)

Description of Space:

This room allows guests to travel between their rooms and recreation facilities in street clothes. They will allow guests to change before and after using the facilities. Each room will have lockers within changing rooms, four showers, four toilets and a sauna.

Adjacencies:

This room should be easily accessible from the guest rooms and should be adjacent to the swimming pool, hot tubs and gymnasium.

3. SNACK BAR — public

Description of Space:

This room will provide refreshments for those guests who are using the recreational facilities. The snack bar will open directly onto the swimming pool deck.

This service is also provided for those individuals who wish to visit the pool side without participating in any of the activities.

Adjacencies:
This room should open directly onto the swimming pool deck and should be accessible from the other recreational facilities and retail corridor.

4. GAME ROOM public

Description of Space:
This room will provide guests with other activities in which to spend their leisure. The activities provided in this space are: pool, table tennis, video games, and pinball machines.

Adjacencies:
This space should be located on the retail corridor and should have a close relationship with the other recreational facilities. It should be easily accessed from the guest rooms and the hotel lobby.

5. HOT TUBS semi-public (guest)

Description of Space:
Two hot tubs, one a mineral water tub, the other a spring water tub, will be placed in this room. A deck is provided which surrounds the two tubs. There should be an open movement between the hot tubs and swimming pool for those individuals who wish to move freely between the two.
There should be benches provided around the deck for those who wish to visit others using the tubs without getting in themselves.

Adjacencies:
This room should be directly accessible from the changing rooms and swimming pool and should have easy access from the guest rooms and gymnasium.

6. GYMNASIUM semi-public (guest)

Description of Space:
This room will be equipped with Nautilis and Universal weight machines. It will have floor mats for aerobic exercises. Supervision should be provided in this space for the guests using the machines. Children will not be allowed in this room. Class or group activities will be held here and on the swimming deck.

Adjacencies:
There should be a direct relationship with the swimming pool, hot tubs, and changing rooms. There should also be viewing from the pool side and outdoors.

7. GUEST FLOOR LOUNGES semi-pulbic (guest)

Description of Space:
This room is for the guest who does not wish to be confined to his guest room or leave the guest floor.

This room should have writing desks, chairs and couches, a television and a view of the pool and deck.

Adjacencies:

This room should be centrally located on the guest floor near the verticle circulation. The general storage room should be direcity adjacent to this room.

F. GUESTROOMS

1.	SINGLE	20 @ 250 sq.ft.	5,000 sq.ft.
2.	DOUBLE	60 @ 350 sq.ft.	21,000 sq.ft.
3.	SUITE	20 @ 450 sq.ft.	9,000 sq.ft.
		Total	35,000 sq.ft.

1. NORTHSIDE ROOMS

SINGLE BED ROOM (20)	private (guest)
DOUBLE BED ROOM (20)	private (guest)

Description of Space:

Rooms located on the north side of the building will have a wood stove in order to supplement the heating and to add to rusticity.

Each room will have a bathroom with a bath/shower, toilet and sink. There will also be a small table, around which one may sit, and a television for their entertainment.

Single rooms will have one double bed, double rooms will have two double beds. Each room will also have a ski-rack, closet space and a dresser drawers.

Adjacencies:

These rooms should be easily accessible from the hotel lobby through the verticle circulation. They should also be accessible from the guest parking and be in close proximity to the guest floor lounge, general storage room, laundry and wood storage.

2. SOUTHSIDE ROOMS:

DOUBLE BED ROOM (40)	private (guest)
SUITE (20)	private (guest)

Description of Space:

Rooms located on the south side of the building should have an outdoor deck to utilize the south sun during the year.

Each room will have a bathroom with a bath/shower, toilet and sink. They will also be provided with a small table and chairs and a television within the room. Seats will be provided for the deck during the summer months. A ski-rack, closet space, and dresser drawers will be built into each room.

The double rooms will have two double beds in each room while the suites will have one double bed in a loft space. The suites will also have a small kitchenette with a sink, oven, stove top, and freezer. The suite will also have a work desk for studying.

Adjacencies:

These rooms should be easily accessible from the hotel lobby through the verticle circulation. They should also be adjacent to the guest floor lounge, general storage room, laundry and wood storage. These rooms should also have a direct access from the guest parking.

G. MECHANICAL AND SERVICE ROOMS

1.	HEATING AND ELECTRICAL	2 @ 1,000 sq.ft.	2,000 sq.ft.
2.	HOTEL FURNITURE STORAGE AND REPAIR	mixed	2,000 sq.ft.
3.	JANITORIAL ROOM	4 @ 150 sq.ft.	450 sq.ft.
4.	LAUNDRY ROOM	1 @ 500 sq.ft.	500 sq.ft.
5.	WOOD STORAGE CLOSET	2 @ 150 sq.ft.	300 sq.ft.
6.	GENERAL STORAGE ROOM	3 @ 150 sq.ft.	450 sq.ft.
		Total	5,850 sq.ft.

1.	HEATING ROOM	1,000 sq.ft.	private (employee)
2.	ELECTRICAL ROOM	1,000 sq.ft.	private (employee)

Description of Space:
These are rooms used for the placement of equipment necessary for the proper function of the facility.

Adjacencies:
These rooms should be located in close proximity to the recreation facilities. They should also access the guest rooms through service corridors.

2.	HOTEL FURNITURE STORAGE ROOMS (3)	1,200 sq.ft.	private (employee)
	HOTEL FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP	800 sq.ft.	private (employee)

Description of Space:
The storage rooms are for the storage of furniture not being used at the time.
There will be four stations in the repair shop; woodworking, metalworking, paint and finish, and upholstery. These will be for the maintenance of the hotel furniture.

Adjacencies:
The storage rooms should be in close proximity to the guest rooms and the repair shop should be located near the verticle circulation but in an isolated place.

3. JANITORIAL ROOM — private (employee)

Description of Space:
This room is for the storage of equipment used by the maintenance personnel. Ample space is required for the proper storage of this equipment. A sink is needed for the mixing and disposal of chemicals.

Adjacencies:
These rooms should access each room in the complex. There should be a room located on each floor of the facility.

4. LAUNDRY ROOM — private (employee)

Description of Space:

This room is where bed sheets and towels are cleaned. There should be room for several washers and dryers and a sink.

Adjacencies:

This room should be located near the verticle circulation. Since only one laundry room is used, a laundry shoot should be placed in such a manner as to transport the laundered linens to the laundry room.

5. WOOD STORAGE ROOM — private (employee)

Description of Space:

This room is used for the storage of split wood that is used in the wood stoves located in the guest rooms. This room should be under lock and key so that only authorized personnel may access the wood being stored within.

This room is a middle location in a sequence of moving the wood from outdoors storage areas to the guest rooms.

Adjacencies:

This room should be centrally located on the guest room floors near the verticle circulation. One is required for each floor with guest rooms on the north side of the building.

6. GENERAL STORAGE ROOM — semi-public (guest)

Description of Space:

A room in which ice, pop and snack machines will be located. This room should be open at all times.

Adjacencies:

This room should be centrally located on the guest floor adjacent to the guest floor lounge. There should be one on each guest room floor.

PROGRAM

1.	PARKING AND DRIVE		
	Guest Parking		44,000 sq.ft.
	Employee Parking		8,000
	Drive		
	Outdoor Mall		
		Total	52,000 sq.ft.
2.	LOBBY, OFFICE AND RETAIL SPACE		
	Main Lobby		2,500 sq.ft.
	Retail Rental		2,100
	Concession Rental		900
	Child Care Center		1,200
	Office Rental		1,600
	Hotel Offices		750
		Total	9,050 sq.ft.
3.	FOOD SERVICE FACILITIES		
	Dining Hall		2,500 sq.ft.
	Kitchen		1,500
	Coffee Shop		1,000
	Bar/Lounge		750
	Restaurant Manager's Office		150
	Storage (Food, China, Garbage)		850
	Employee (Locker Room, Lounge)		400
	Foyer/Restrooms		950
	Receiving Department		400
		Total	8,500 sq.ft.
4.	CONVENTION CENTER		
	Banquet Space		3,000 sq.ft.
	Meeting Rooms		2,000
	Foyer		1,000
	Storage Room		250
	Banquet Pantry and Service Closet		500
		Total	6,750 sq.ft.
5.	RECREATION FACILITIES		
	Swimming Pool and Deck		8,000 sq.ft.
	Changing Rooms with Saunas		2,000
	Snack Bar		500
	Game Room		1,000
	Hot Tubs		1,000
	Gymnasium		1,000
	Guest Floor Lounges		2,250
		Total	15,750 sq.ft.

6. GUESTROOMS		
Single		5,000 sq.ft.
Double		21,000
Suite		9,000
	Total	35,000 sq.ft.
7. MECHANICAL AND SERVICE ROOMS		
Heating and Electrical		2,000 sq.ft.
Hotel Furniture Storage and Repair		2,000
Janitorial Room		600
Laundry Room		500
Wood Storage Closet		300
General Storage Room		450
	Total	5,850 sq.ft.
FACILITY TOTAL		80,350 sq.ft.
with PARKING		132,350 sq.ft.

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Appendix A

MARYSVILLE FROM EDWARD MOUNTAIN



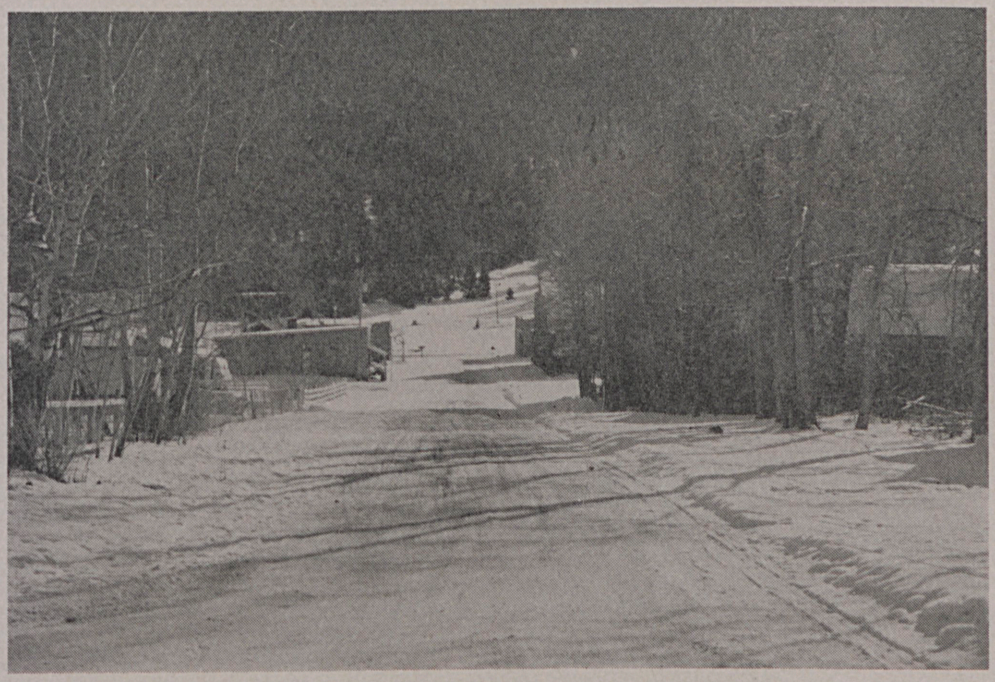
MOUNT BELMONT FROM THE MARYSVILLE ROAD



MARYSVILLE FROM EDWARD MOUNTAIN



MAIN STREET FROM PROJECT SITE



EDWARD MOUNTAIN FROM GRAND STREET





MARYSVILLE FROM MOUNT BELMONT



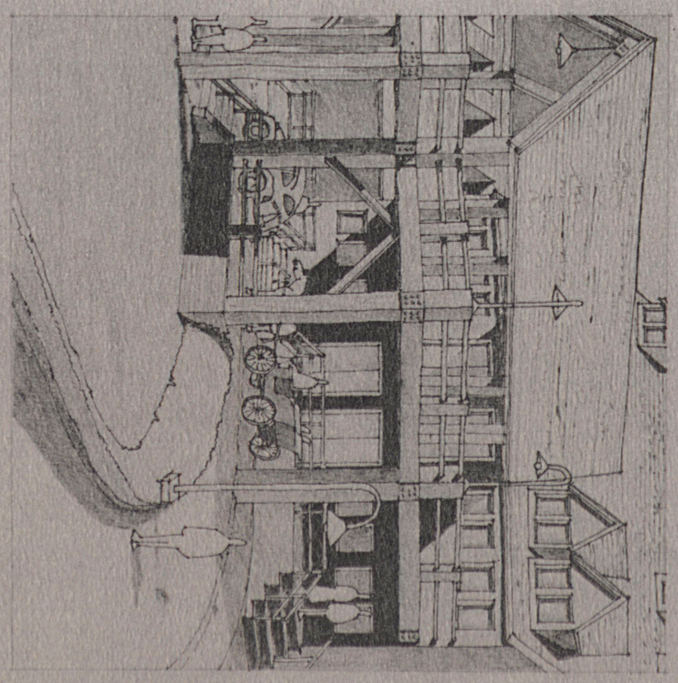


Appendix B

Site Development

scale 1/50": 1'-0"

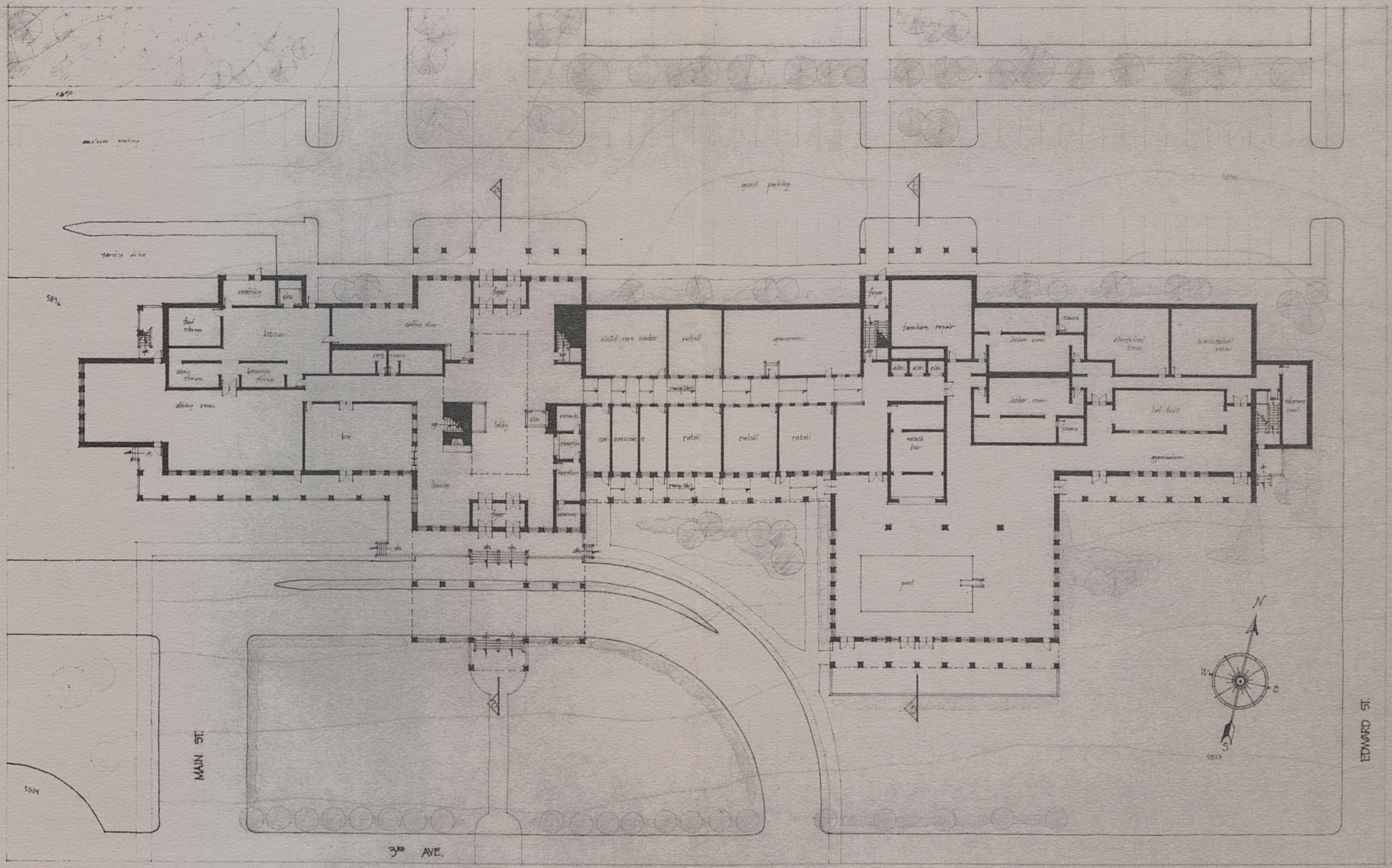




Porte Cochere

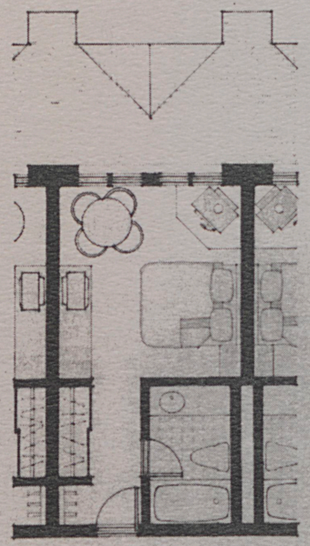


View from Lift

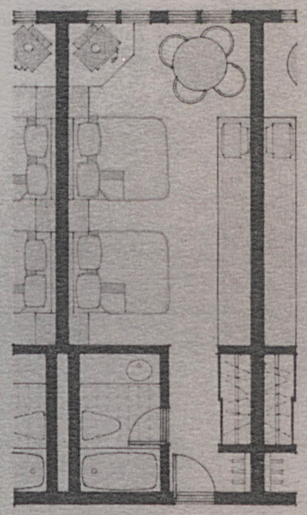


First Floor and Site Plan

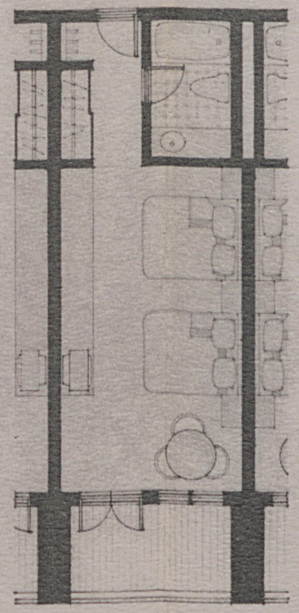
scale 1/16" : 1'-0"



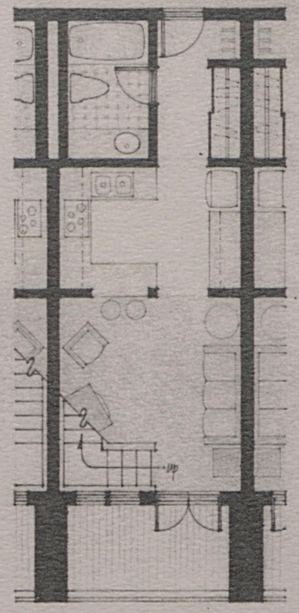
Single



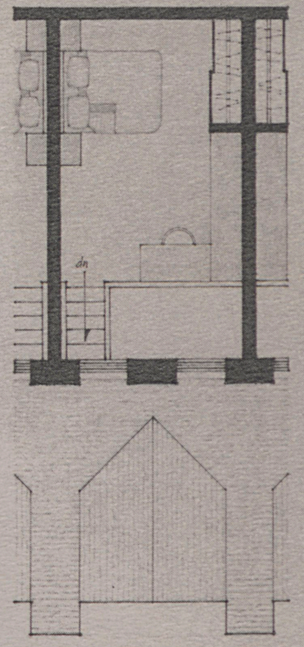
Double - north

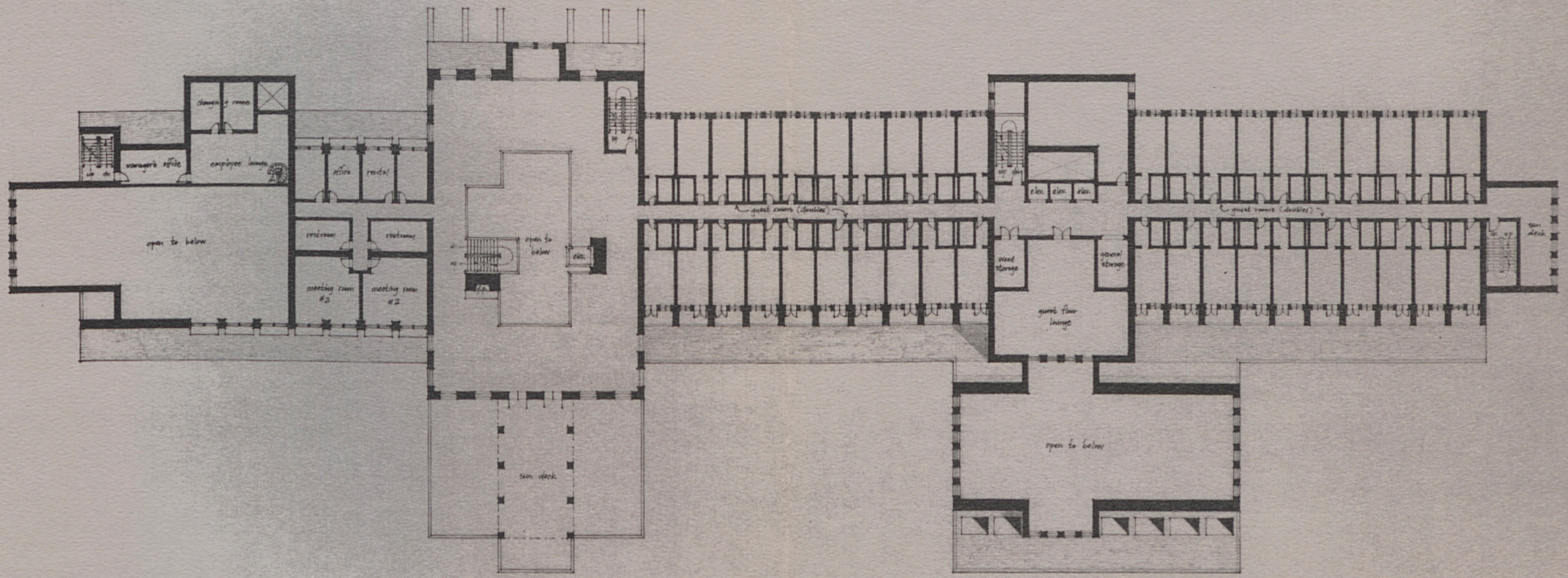


Double - south



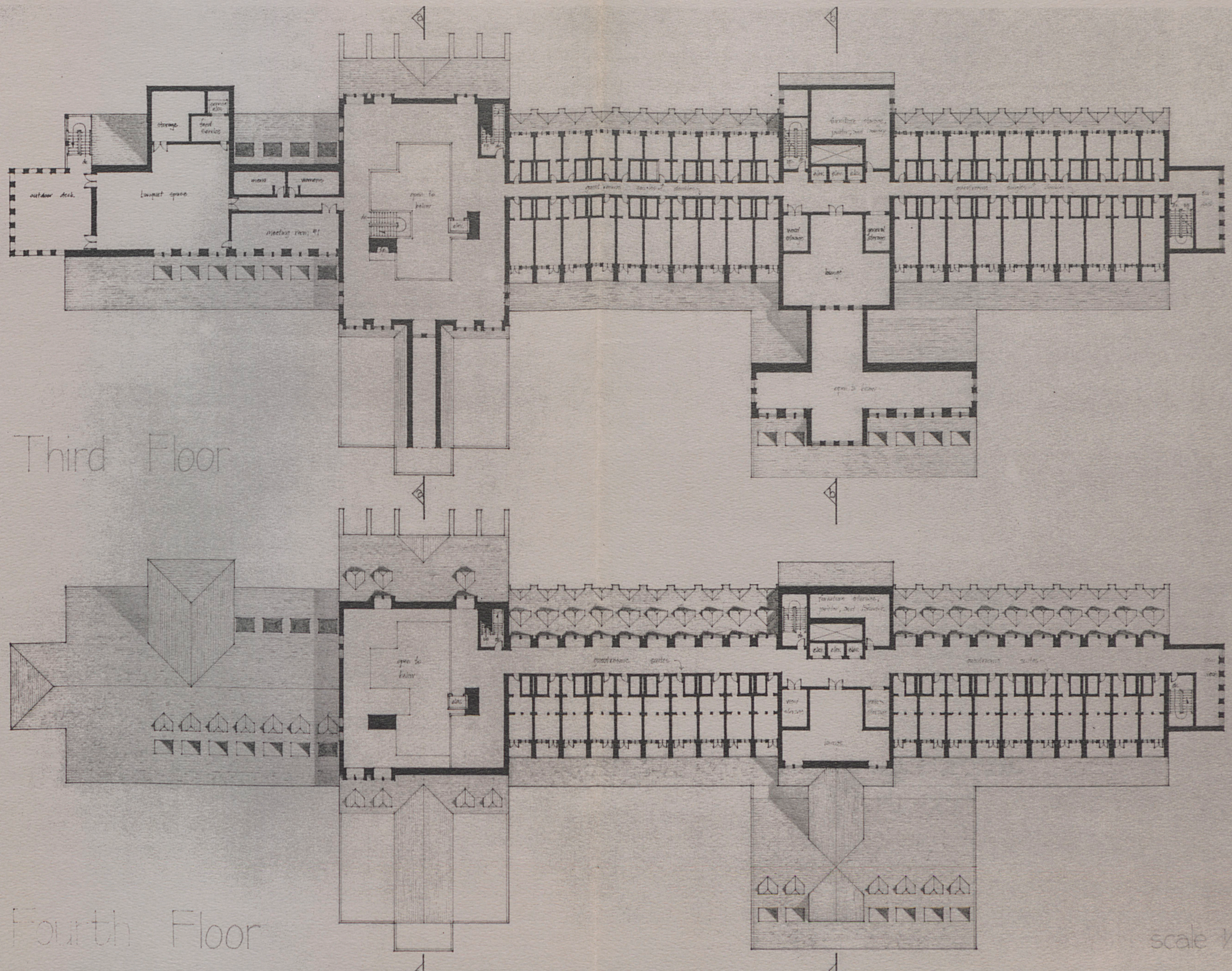
Suite





Second Floor

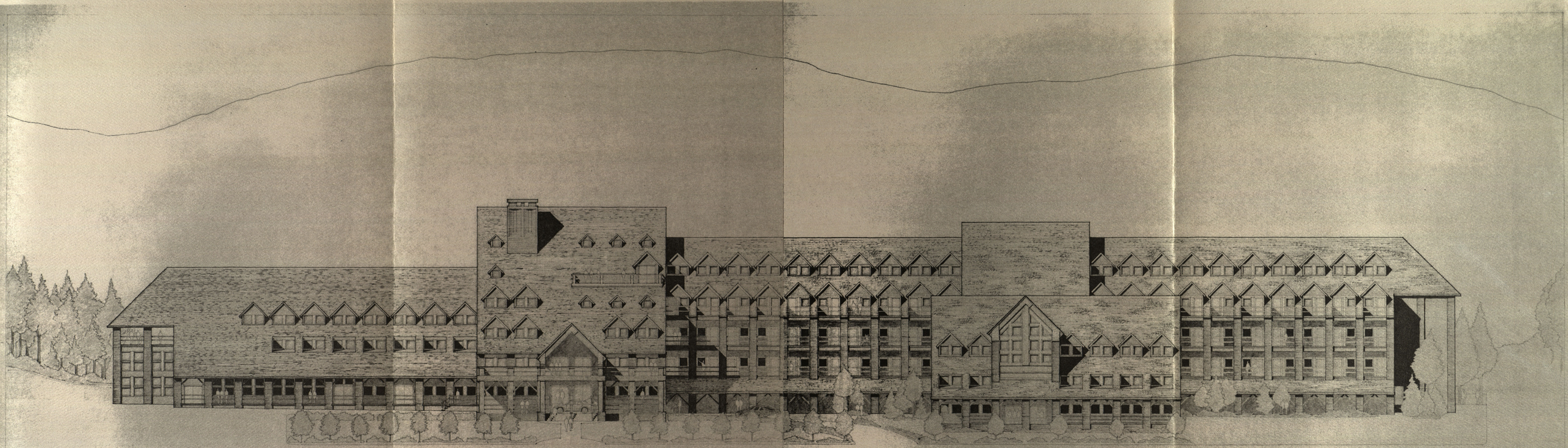
scale 1/16":1'-0"



Third Floor

Fourth Floor

scale 1/16"=1'-0"



South Elevation

scale 1/8" : 1'-0"

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