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A CLUBHOUSE FOR THE LAUREL GOLF & RECREATION ASSOCIATION

Part 1

Undergraduate Thesis in Architectural Design

by

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at

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preface

The intent of this thesis research report is to develop a building program for a hypothetical architectural problem. Because this project is based on the activities of the Laurel Golf and Recreation Association it is necessary to state that the conclusions reached by this author do not reflect the decisions of this organization. Any information given by the Laurel Golf and Recreation Association was with the knowledge that the problem would be hypothetical.

purpose

"The primary purpose of any private club is to provide those social and athletic needs its members desire and can afford." (1:69)

Private clubs with a membership of more than 400 are usually feasible in large cities where a limited number of people with similar interests can economically support their own activities. Such clubs are supported

financially by the members whose dues are reinvested in the club when need for building or activity changes are deemed necessary. In short, a private club is a business operated by its members for their own interests.

In this respect the "private" club activities of the Laurel Golf and Recreation Association are unique. This is the first club to be built in Montana through the combined efforts of the Federal Government and a small community. Finances for this project were made possible by an FHA loan. The loan, in this instance, is for a period of 40 years, and is to be used primarily during the initial building phase. The loan provides $1000.00 for each $100.00 membership fee. The membership fee is paid annually and is to remain at $100.00 throughout the 40 year loan period.

Future expansion, because the loan is for a non-profit use, will be financed by leasing undeveloped areas of the site for agricultural purposes. There also exists the possibility of selling fringe plots for residencial development.

need

The conditions creating a need for this project can best be realized from an interview I had with Mr. Bryan Nutting, a retired, life-long Laurel resident, and a member of the nine-man Recreation Association Board. During the course of the interview, and while visiting the site, the proposed project was discussed from the standpoint of both individual and community interests. Since it

would not be realistic to attempt to satisfy every individual interest with this clubhouse, I have grouped the needs on a community-wide scale into the following categories: (1) lack of desired facilities, (2) condition of existing public facilities, and (3) the desire for a community meeting place.

LACK OF DESIRED FACILITIES

The fact that Laurel, today, does not have a golf course is not due to a lack of interest. Just the opposite is the case. Between 1929 and 1950 three attempts were made to develop a golf course on a private basis, but all proved to be unsuccessful. Very little promotion, a small population (less than 3000), and no clubhouse facilities were all partially responsible for the failure of these golf courses.

Billings, which is only 20 miles east of Laurel has three private courses. These clubs, however, are not open to membership for the many Laurel golfers who pay a "greens fee" to use the golf courses.

The proposed development plan calls for the golf course and clubhouse to be built first. This seems to be the order of construction that satisfies a majority of the original 250 members. Eventually, a swimming pool, tennis courts, riding stable, archery and target ranges and facilities for lawn games will be added.

CONDITION OF EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

At present, Laurel's public recreation activities are limited to summer activities for children from 2-15 years of age. Thompson Park, which is the only park with playground equipment, also contains a swimming-wading pool combination, three tennis courts, and a very good baseball park.

The pool, ballpark, and tennis courts were built in 1945 when Laurel had a population of 3000 people. Today, with a population of 4800, these facilities are overcrowded and in poor condition from over-use.

Being a small community with limited finances, it is not possible to expand the facilities or enlarge the organized recreation program on a community-wide scale. The proposed facility will offer a greater variety of activities under an organized program.

DESIRE FOR A COMMUNITY MEETING PLACE

Laurel does not have a public building that is equipped to seat or provide food services for a large number of people. The Owl Cafe can serve dinner to 30 people, while the Union Hall, a renovated school building, can seat about 70 people in a crowded, uncomfortable atmosphere.

Even though the proposed clubhouse is not a "public" building, it will be made available for important community activities and for special occasions. The kitchen and

dining facilities will be designed to provide adequate food services for groups of 80 people.

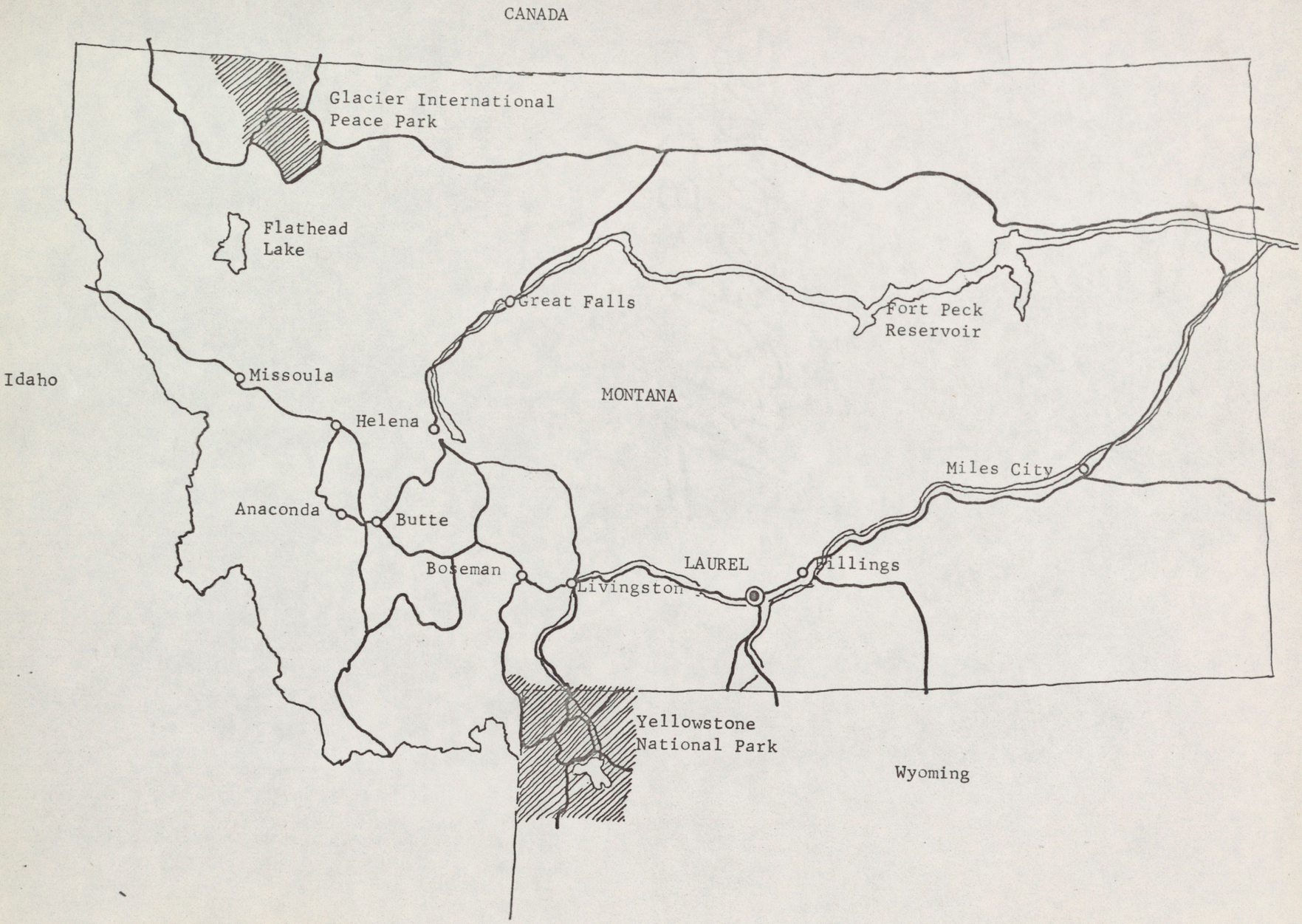
Provisions will be made to divide the large dining-dancing area into smaller areas for private banquets and small group activities.

Generally, the clubhouse will remain a private facility, but will provide services for the community that are now present only in Billings.

local conditions

GEOGRAPHICAL

Laurel is located in Yellowstone County, Montana, at 108°46' west longitude and 45°40' north latitude at an elevation of 3,297 feet (see map page 9). The Beartooth Mountains are to the south and west, while the Great Plains begin north and east. One mile southeast of Laurel the


CANADA
Glacier International
Peace Park
Flathead
Lake
Great Falls
Fort Peck
Reservoir
Idaho
Missoula
MONTANA
Helena
Miles City
Anaconda
Butte
Boseman
LAUREL
Billings
Livingston
Yellowstone
National Park
Wyoming

Clark's Fork River flows into the Yellowstone River.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

Historically, Laurel is a railroad town. At one time the largest railroad car shops on the Northern Pacific line between St. Paul and Seattle were located in Laurel. The railroad yards were the main source of Laurel's economy until 1945 when the coal mines in Red Lodge were shut down.

Agriculture became important to the economy during the early 1900's when the building of large ditches made irrigating possible. The development of the sugar beet industry by the Great Northern Sugar Company in Billings has made sugar beets the main crop.

In 1921 the Laurel Leaves oil refinery began its operations in Laurel. Production at the refinery was limited until 1941 when the Farmers' Union Central Exchange bought the refinery and began an expansion program. Today the refinery is the third largest in Montana and is currently spending $4,000,000 to modernize equipment for better production.

CLIMATE

Being situated in the borderline area between the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, the climate of

Laurel takes on some of the characteristics of both regions. Generally, however, the climate is considered semiarid.

The average precipitation is slightly over 13 inches with about one third of this amount falling during May and June. From November through February snowfall is common but only produces about 20% of the total annual moisture. Mean snowfall is 54.2 inches. The temperature can range from an average of 15.1° in January to an average of 76.2° in July. The average annual temperature is 47.2°.

The prevailing winds are from the west and southwest. Winter storm-winds blow from the north and northeast. Wind velocity can attain a high of 35-40 m.p.h. during the year.

The sun angle at 12:00 p.m. with an azimuth of 180°-0' varies during the year from 20°-30' to 68°-30' altitude.

POPULATION

From 1887-1910 as an early railroad town, Laurel's population grew rapidly. Slow but steady growth after 1910 has been due to internal expansion.

The population of Laurel according to the U.S. census is as follows:

1900 - 1,271

1910 - 1,986

1920 - -----

1930 - 2,558

1940 - 2,754

1950 - 3,663

1964 - 4,601

SOCIAL ATMOSPHERE

The people of Laurel are very sports-minded, partaking of hunting and fishing individually, and high school football, basketball, and baseball on the community level. Being a "labor union" community, politics are predominantly liberal and Democratic.

Social activities consist of card clubs, church socials, fraternal organizations, and a barbegue on the 4th of July that is sponsored by the volunteer fire department.

TRANSPORTATION

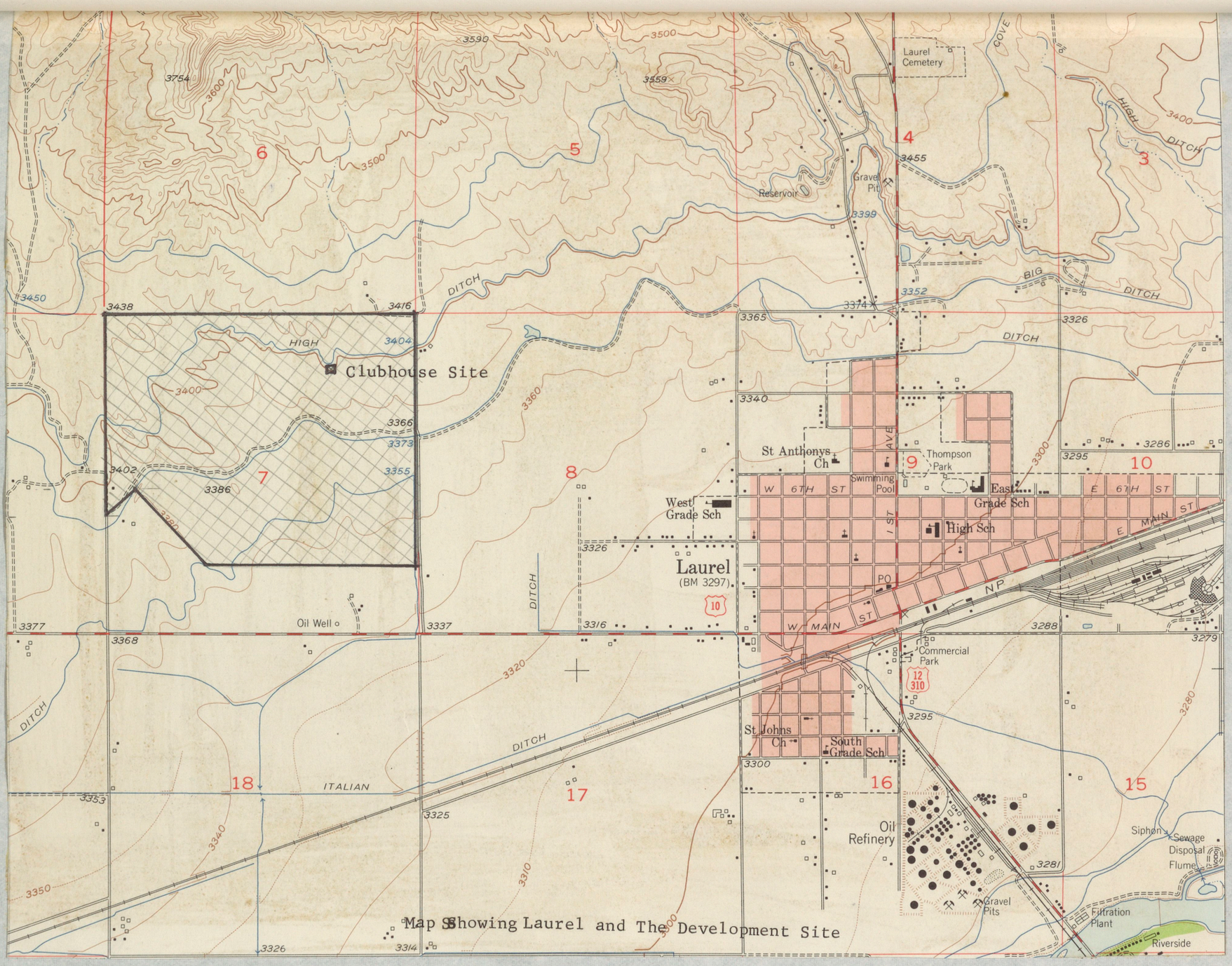
Laurel has no municipal transportation system with the exception of one taxi. The usual mode of transportation is by private car.

site conditions

LOCATION

The site for this project is located one mile west of Laurel and ½ mile north of highway 10 in section 7, 13S range 24E (see map page 14). The site contains 455 acres of which 180 acres will be used for the golf course.

The clubhouse will occupy a rocky mound projecting



Map Showing Laurel and The Development Site

south from the High Ditch bank (see map page 14). This location gives a panoramic view of the valley.

ORIENTATION

The orientation of the building on the site should be with respect to aesthetic, practical, and natural factors. The immediate view of the golf course and distant view of the river valleys and mountains would be of particular value to a large window area. Protection against the sun and wind must be provided for the southeast side of the building. Additional wind protection can be achieved by using the existing trees or a windbreak against the northeast winter winds. Access to the site from the public road will have an effect on the location of the service area and the clubhouse facilities that use this area. The location of the parking area will also help determine the orientation of the building. Since there are no other buildings in the immediate area, the orientation of the clubhouse will depend on the location of the golf course, the location of the access road, and the direction of the sun and wind.

ADJACENT ENVIRONMENT

The adjacent environment is rural, being mostly open farmland. The only evidence of life is the groves of trees

that surround farmhouses to the north and east.

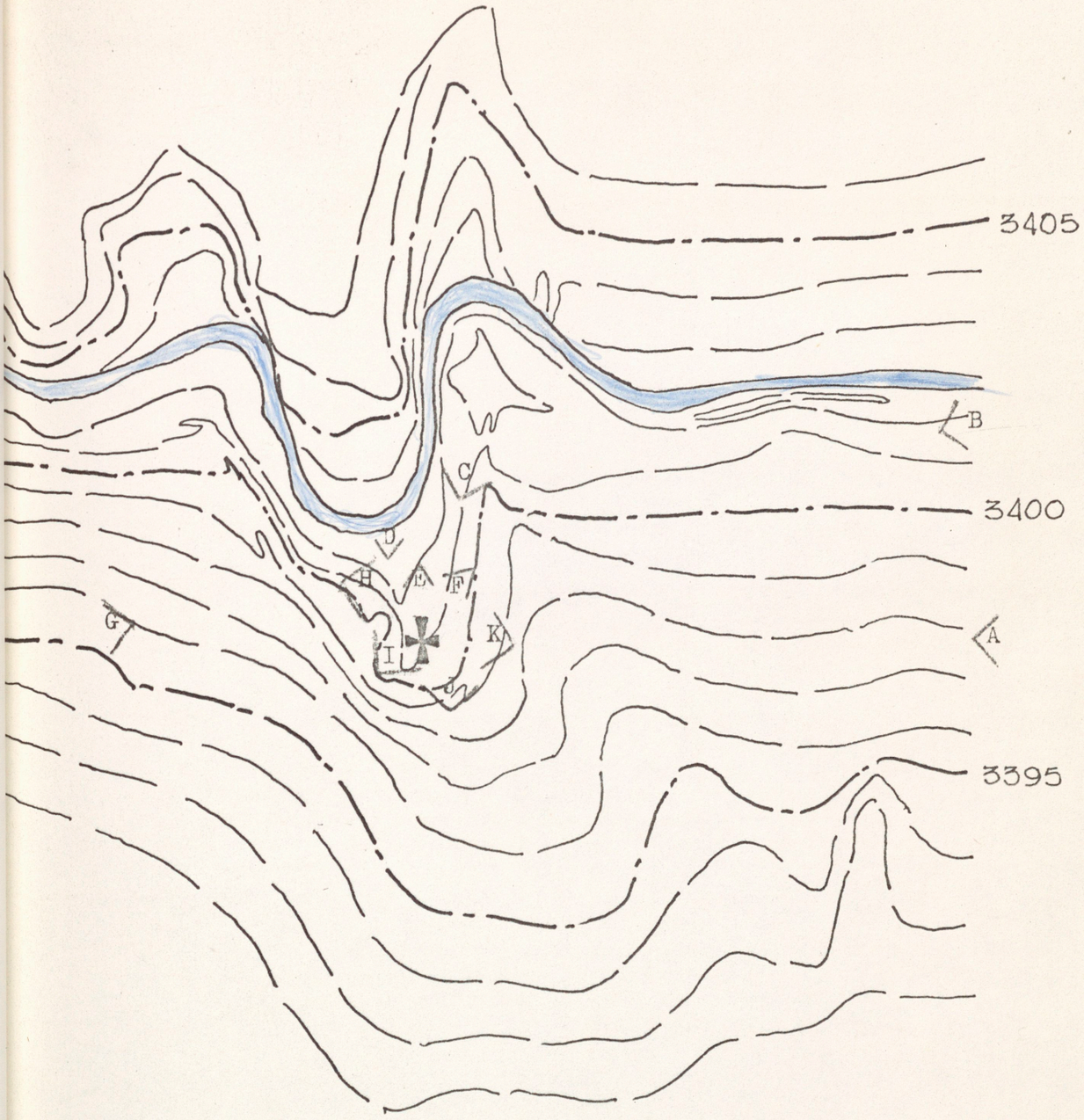
TOPOGRAPHY

The terrain is gently and rolling with no sharp breaks or outcroppings of rock (see photographs pages 18-23). River boulders which can be found at the tops of the hills are the only evidence of the rocky subsoil conditions. Two large irrigation ditches run west to east through the site. The High Ditch cuts through the site about 150 feet north of the clubhouse site. The Big Ditch parallels the southern border of the irrigated portion of the site.

No soil tests or test borings have been made in this area, but adjacent farm buildings, homes, graineries, machine sheds, and barns are sturdy structures showing no evidence of uneven settling.

VEGETATION

Presently the eastern half of the site is covered with a dense growth of alfalfa. The western half is pasture. Natural growth consists of cottonwood trees that have grown along the High Ditch. The area where the clubhouse will be has a beautiful grove of trees that will furnish shade for the lawn area and the putting green of the 18th hole. The western boundary is lined with cotton-



SITE PLAN

Scale-1"=2000'
Contour Interval 1'-0"
◁ Photograph key



PHOTOGRAPH A

A view of the site from the county access road.



PHOTOGRAPH B

View of the site looking west from the county road turn-off.



PHOTOGRAPH C

View of the clubhouse site looking southwest.



PHOTOGRAPH D

View of the site looking south.



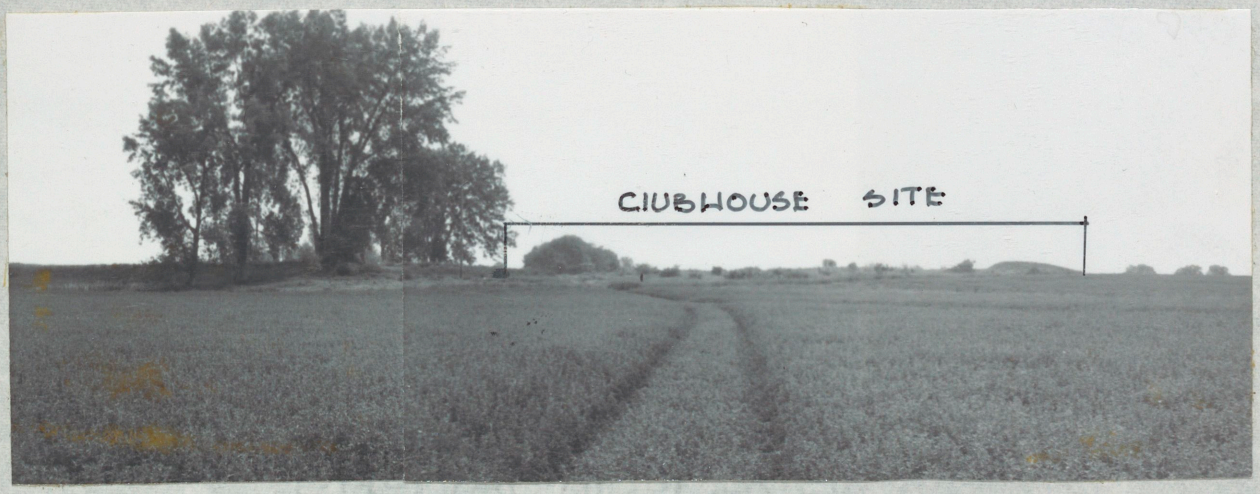
PHOTOGRAPH E

View of the site looking north.



PHOTOGRAPH F

View looking northeast showing the site access road and a farm.



PHOTOGRAPH G

View of the site looking east.



PHOTOGRAPH H

View looking west from the clubhouse site. The first nine holes of the golf course will lie between the trees on the right, the trees that line the western boundary of the site in the background and the left edge of the photograph.



PHOTOGRAPH I

View looking southwest towards the Beartooth Mountains and the Yellowstone River valley.



PHOTOGRAPH J

View looking south towards the first tee.



PHOTOGRAPH K

View looking east towards Laurel.

wood trees that provide a background for the golf course and screen the site from adjacent farms and untilled land.

UTILITIES

Other than electrical power there are no public utilities. A 250 foot deep water well will be drilled for clubhouse use. Ditch water will be pumped from man-made ponds for irrigating the grounds. Sewage disposal will be by septic tank and a ground drainage system. However, high ground-water level may make it necessary to use seepage pits.

TRAFFIC PATTERNS

The site is in a rather remote location now that the interstate highway bypasses Laurel. It is now necessary to leave the interstate highway between Laurel and the site and drive west on old highway 10 before turning north on the country road that borders the eastern edge of the site. A private road connects the clubhouse parking lot and the county road.

Traffic on the grounds will be by foot paths and golf carts. Horseback riding trails will not intermix with pedestrian travel.

building function

The functions of a private golf clubhouse can be divided into two main categories, social and golf activities. A separation between these two activities is necessary, and should be accomplished at the entry. A separate entry for the golf activities may be necessary for they will be open to the public.

There are several basic criteria that govern the design of a private clubhouse, but perhaps the most important is the convenience and enjoyment sought by the members and their guests. Maximum convenience for the members and employees lends to the financial stability of the club.

Membership in the club also influences the function of the building. As the ages of the members change and interests shift, so must the facilities of the club. It is therefore necessary to allow for future expansion of the building's facilities and recreational activities.

SOCIAL

Social activities in a private club are usually characterized by an informal arrangement of spaces. These spaces should be arranged to permit the individual the privacy of his own company, or that of a small or large group. These spaces should create a comfortable, relaxing, and friendly atmosphere while providing a fine outside view. Even though these spaces must function together as one large space, it is necessary to consider the function of each space individually.

1) Entry

The entry should be inviting and help create the character of the building. It should be accessible from the parking lot and be a terminus for pedestrian

travel. The interior of the entry should divide the traffic going to the various social activities and be a dividing point for the traffic between the golf and social activities. A separate entrance for the golf area may be necessary.

A coat room should also be located within the entry. A small lobby area may also work in conjunction with the entry to separate spaces and help control traffic.

2) Bar and Lounge

The bar and lounge area is usually the financial backbone of the club. This area should therefore be designed for maximum comfort and privacy. The bar will be the only area serving alcoholic beverages and should be equipped with a complete set of the latest equipment - mixing, washing, and backbar storage for bottles and glasses. All of the bar and lounge furniture should be moveable. Stationary furniture tends to limit access to the bar. The bar and lounge area should be accessible directly from the entry, and from the dining and dancing areas. Before and after dinner cocktails may be served in the dining area.

3) Dining and Dancing

The dining area should be designed to take care of everyday membership as well as larger groups. This should be a spacious and comfortable area in which one

or many may enjoy eating a dinner. Since the dining area will not be open all of the time, it may be possible to serve buffet or cafeteria style dinners. When large dinners are being served, tables can be set up on the dance floor. Private dining areas should be dual purpose with a flexible type of separation.

The dance floor should be large enough for comfortable dancing. A small bandstand for five musicians should be provided. If more floor area is needed for dancing, it should be possible to move the dining furniture out of the way. The dining and dancing areas should be located in close proximity to the entrance, kitchen, and bar-lounge areas.

4) Food Service

Due to the type of meals to be served, the food operation must be efficient in order to make a profit. All kitchen equipment must be modern to allow a minimum amount of time to be spent in preparing meals. Automatic washing and rinsing equipment will be necessary to handle large banquets. Portable steam tables can be used to serve buffet or cafeteria style dinners outside the kitchen. The kitchen should be located so as to have direct access to the outside service and dining areas.

5) Card Rooms

Card rooms to not need to be a completely separate

area. They can be located in out-of-the-way portions of a larger area, but need screening for privacy and sound control.

6) Restrooms

Restrooms should be provided in a location accessible from all of the main areas and the entry. They should be large and should require a minimum amount of maintenance. A janitor's closet should also be located in the vicinity of the restrooms.

GOLF

Due to the attire worn and noise involved, the golf and accompanying athletic activities must be separated from the social activities. This can be either a horizontal or vertical separation. A complete separation from the social area will make it necessary to have an extra bar-lounge for the golf area. Since most of the athletic activities will involve the use of the same shower and locker spaces, they should be located in close proximity to each other and the shower-locker area.

Due to the moisture in the air and the chemicals used in the water, the swimming area might better be placed in a separate area with its own shower-locker space. (1:76)

1) Pro Shop

The pro shop is the focal point of the golf area. It is also a supplementary source of revenue and should be enhanced to become a center of interest. Spacious club-swinging room, and a good system for displaying golf equipment are necessary. The pro shop should have a good view of the golf course and be located with direct access to the clubhouse entry and the golf course. A large cart and club storage and work space is also necessary.

2) Lockers and Showers

Lockers and showers should be attractive and functional. Color and lighting can do much to enhance these areas. Additional storage or locker space may be needed for the archery and target shooting equipment. Separate showers and lockers should be provided for the swimming pool. These areas should be readily accessible from any athletic activity, either indoors or out-of-doors.

3) Manager's Office

An office for the club manager will be needed. It should be large enough for a desk, chair, and files. It should be located close to the entrance but away from the social activities.

4) Employees' Lounge

This can be a relatively small room with a couch and a few chairs. It can work in conjunction with the locker and shower rooms for changing clothes.

5) Storage of Equipment

A storage shed for golf carts and grounds equipment will be needed. This should probably be a separate building. It should be located close to the golf activities and directly off the pro shop.

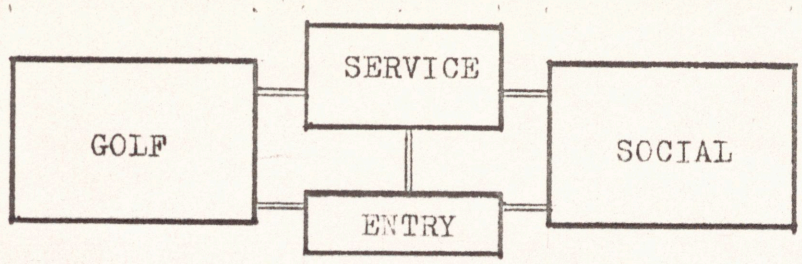
6) Mechanical

The mechanical spaces will contain heating, hot water, and air conditioning equipment to provide these facilities for the entire clubhouse. If the swimming pool is to be heated, the water heater will be in this area along with the equipment needed to introduce chemicals into the pool water.

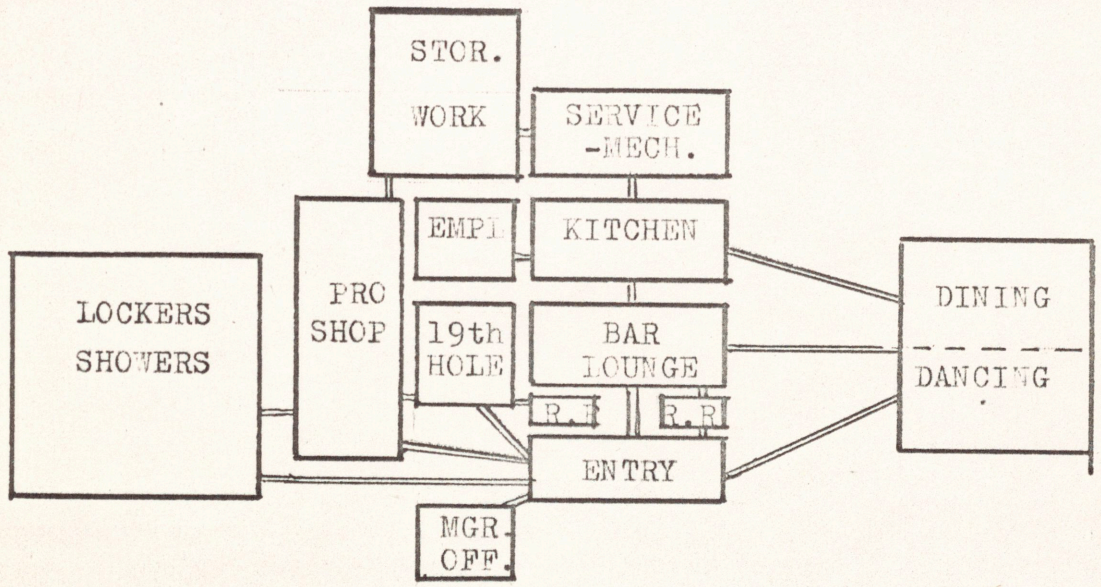
7) Teen Club

Since most of the members have families, it may be possible to provide a "teen club." This would be a separate building, and may be a part of the swimming facility.

RELATIONSHIP OF SPACES



BASIC DIVISION OF SPACES



FLOW DIAGRAM

building program

This building program is based on a projected membership for the club. The maximum membership of 450 was determined by the club board. A projected membership makes it possible to design for a full membership without concentrated regard for continued expansion in small stages.

The following analysis of space requirements provides a general description of the capacity, area function,

equipment, and relationship between these spaces. Capacities are approximated from the number of possible users.

	Area	Approx. Sq. Ft.
Entry		
1.	Entry-Lobby Function - provide weather protection, and separate traffic into main areas, form transition between entry and main areas. Equipment - registration desk, benches.	500
2.	Coat Room Function - provide storage for coats and hats. Equipment - coat and hat racks.	
Main Areas		
3.	Lounge Function - provide area for relaxation. Equipment - chairs, tables, and T.V.	500

	Area	Approx. Sq. Ft.
4.	Bar and Cocktail Lounge Function - provide alcoholic drinks. Equipment - bar stools, mixing, washing, and drying devices, and bar accessories.	750
5.	Kitchen Function - prepare meals. Equipment - ovens, grills, cold and frozen storage, food preparation areas, dish washers and rinsers, portable steam equipment.	600
7.	Dance Floor Function - provide an area for dancing. Equipment - piano and bandstand.	650

	Area	Approx. Sq. Ft.
8.	Card Rooms Function - provide area for card playing. Equipment - folding tables and chairs.	120
9.	Restrooms Function - provide restroom and powder-room for women. Equipment - lavatories, water closets, urinals, mirrors, and miscel-laneous equipment.	350
Golf		
10.	Pro Shop Function - provide area for pro to instruct, dis-play and sell golf equip-ment, and provide a work space for cleaning golf equipment. Equipment - desks, chairs, files, and display devices.	550

	Area	Approx. Sq. Ft.	
		Mens	Womens
11.	Lockers and Shower Rooms Function - provide an area for showering, and a dry area for dressing. Equipment - lockers for the safe storage of clothes, and benches.	1000	300
12.	Manager's Office Function - provide a private workspace. Equipment - desk, chair, files, and safe.	125	
13.	Employees' Lounge Function - provide area for relaxing. Equipment - coffee table, couch, and chairs.	300	
14.	Equipment Storage (2 required) Function - 1) provide area for storing golf clubs and carts	700	

Area	Approx. Sq. Ft.
2) provide area for storing club equipment Equipment - cleaning and preserving chemicals, clothes, and miscellaneous equipment.	Separate Building - 1000
15. Mechanical Room Function - provide for heat, hot water, and air movement. Equipment - boiler, hot water tank, and fan.	350
16. Teen Club Function - provide recreation. Equipment - variable (tables, chairs), refreshment bar.	Separate Building
17. Swimming Pool Function - provide recreation.	Separate Building

	Area	Approx. Sq. Ft
	Equipment - diving board, filtering system, water heater, and chlorine mixer.	
18.	Service Area	300
	Function - provide an area for delivering, and for waste storage.	
	Equipment - garbage cans, incinerator, and carts.	
	Note - Some of these areas may be altered or stricken from the program. Other areas may be added.	
	TOTAL APPROXIMATE SQUARE FEET REQUIRED	8000 Sq. Ft.

aesthetics

I feel that for any architecture to be successful it must have complete regard for its surroundings. This does not mean that a building cannot contrast with the site or that it cannot be divorced from the earth. With the proper use of materials, color, and form, the architect can create a building that is indigenous with the natural

elements of the site. The line of the horizon, be it a long straight line or a jagged line formed by mountains, should in some way be reflected in the building. Every natural element and every man-made object should harmonize or contrast to form an orderly balance with the total landscape.

THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SURROUNDINGS

The site is on the northern border of the irrigated farmland that slopes upward to the dry sandstone rimrocks that border the Yellowstone River valley. The dry, barren rimrocks and the sagebrush flats contrast sharply with the gently rolling farmland of the site. The transition between the two types of land evokes two entirely different feelings. The dry sandstone rimrocks and sagebrush flats are uninviting while the green of the golfcourse and the surrounding trees are inviting and restful.

There are no buildings close to the site to depict any architectural style. The building must therefore suggest the inherent character of the site. This I feel is possible through the relationship of the hillock on which the building will be located and the land that gradually slopes away from the building site. The gradual transition between the planes of the land and the low horizon line seem to suggest a low profile.

MATERIALS

The building materials should maintain the character of the site while conveying a feeling of activity for the recreation facilities. The materials on the interior will help establish the mood in areas used for different functions. The golf area should feel light and durable while the social areas should feel comfortable and relaxing.

Since very few materials are in evidence on the site, it is not possible to immediately eliminate any specific type or range of materials. The manner in which the materials are put together will have much to do with the feeling and character that can be achieved. It is doubtful if any one material used alone would create the desired character. Perhaps a combination of a few materials used carefully and united with the proper structural system can best relate the building to the surroundings and provide the right spaces for enjoyable social and recreational activities.

COLOR

The site in its natural condition does not exhibit a wide range of colors. Those colors that are present are natural and subtle, varying only in value.

The colors used in the building should complement the natural colors of the site. The functions of the

different areas of the building require a change in value but not necessarily a change in hue. Brilliant hues can be used to accent areas but should not be used over a large area.

FORM

The forms used should be simple geometric forms. The rectangle, square, triangle, and circle can be arranged individually or in combinations to blend with each other and with the surroundings. Variations in size and shape should be limited to establish unity among the forms comparing the parts of the building and between the overall shape of the building and the site.

I don't feel that the site lends itself to a complex of separated forms. A single shape comprised of variations in form will provide a better transition between the building and the site.

economics

Club membership at the time of the bid opening is the main economical determinant for this project. A total of 325 membership fees of $100 made possible a total of $357,500 when added to the FHA loan. This amount was to cover the cost of the site, water and sewage systems, golf course landscaping, and the architect's fee, besides the clubhouse and accompanying facilities. Any future

expansion will be at the expense of the club members.

SITE AND SITE IMPROVEMENT

The golf course, which covers 160 acres, will be the major cost of this project. Actual landscaping costs are not available but the course was designed by Jot Carpenter of Ted Wirth and Associates in Billings, Montana. Landscaping in the immediate area of the clubhouse will be mostly for parking, sidewalks, and gutters, with a small amount of earth terracing to provide level areas for lawn games.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION COSTS

The main maintenance cost will be for the golf course. An estimated $16,500 per year is reasonably accurate for grounds maintenance.

It is not possible to estimate building maintenance cost without knowing the square-foot costs for heating and cooling, lighting, janitorial service, insurance, and taxes.

BUILDING COST ANALYSIS

The square foot method is the only method which can give a fairly accurate estimate of the total building

costs before the design is begun.

The following costs were taken from the Marshall Valuation Service, 1965.

Exterior Walls	Interior Finish	Mech.	Heat	Sq. Ft. Unit Cost
Masonry, concrete, steel or wood frame, brick, stone, concrete or metal panels.	Plaster, terrazo, carpet, vinyl asbestos, hardwood.	Good lighting and plumbing.	Hot water	$14.96

The following multipliers and additives are used to form a total estimated building cost.

Refrigerant air conditioning, add $1.10 per sq. ft.	$16.06
Floor to ceiling multiplier 1000 x per sq. ft.	$16.06
Floor area-perimeter multiplier- .96 per sq. ft.	$15.45
Local multiplier $1.03 per sq. ft.	
Refined Square Foot Unit Cost.	$15.92

A 200-foot deep water well will be necessary to provide drinking water for

the clubhouse. According to the Marshall Valuation Service, the cost will be $15.00 per lineal foot of depth for a 4"-6" casing.

Total well cost	$3,000.00

The following individual sewage system is based on a recommendation of the Uniform Plumbing Code, 1961. The costs are from the Marshall Valuation Service.

Septic tank - 3000 gal.	$1,500.00
Drain field tile - $2.70 per lineal foot for 200 feet of tile	$ 540.00
Total sewage systems cost	$2,040.00

ESTIMATED BUILDING COST

Estimates for this club are based on the unit cost for an average country club of 8000 square feet in size. The area figure was taken from page 39 of the building program.

Total Building Cost	$127,200.00
Water Well	5,000.00
Sewage System	2,040.00
Total Project Cost	$134,240.00

summary

bibliography

BOOKS

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2. Ramsey, C.G. and Sleeper, H.R., Architectural Graphic Standards, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1963.

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4. Time-Saver Standards, F.W. Dodge Corporation, New York, 1946.

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PAMPHLETS

1. Laurel Chamber of Commerce

INTERVIEWS

1. Mr. Bryan Nutting, Club board-member.

Summary

The results of the foregoing research is a DESIGN for a social and recreational facility. A building different from other buildings in that it is used only for liesure-time activities. As previously determined these activities would be divided into athletic, mainly golf, and social functions. Since parts of the written research were inadequate, I made minor changes in area requirements and combined other spaces.

The site and location of the building on the site was partially predetermined by the location of the golf course. From this point my concept was to provide for the members and thier guests a series of spatial experiences by means of which they can identify themselves with the club either individually or in groups.

These spatial experiences mentioned above would begin at the intersection of the private and county roads from where the clubhouse would first be seen. From here to the straight approach bordering the parking lot the clubhouse would blend with the immediate surroundings, and contrast with the mountains in the background.

A vertical separation of interior spaces was decided upon because the golf area would be open to the public while the social area would be private. It was also necessary to lower the golf area for easy access to the course. At the same time a better view was provided the social area.

Golf spaces are a combination of tight and open spaces with a wide hallway being the main path of travel. This hallway is flanked on one side by the Men's Grill and on the other by the Pro Shop. A narrow hallway that leads to the locker rooms intersects the main passageway close to the foot of the stairs but not before the golfer gets a good view of the course through a large glass door at the end of the hallway.

The social visitor would pass through a narrow entry into the lounge which serves as a transition space as one moves from one area of the club to another. These spaces are arranged for the convenience of the members and employees. The dining-dancing area can be divided by a movable partition for smaller group activities or private parties.

The character and quality of the interior spaces was the most important aspect of the building. I wanted the building to be clean and simple, gaining interest from the overall massing, the split-face block walls and the relationship of the lines to the gentle slope of the surrounding landscape.

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