

6-2-1962

A Mountain Resort for Mount Wheeler Development Co., Red River, New Mexico

John C. McKinley

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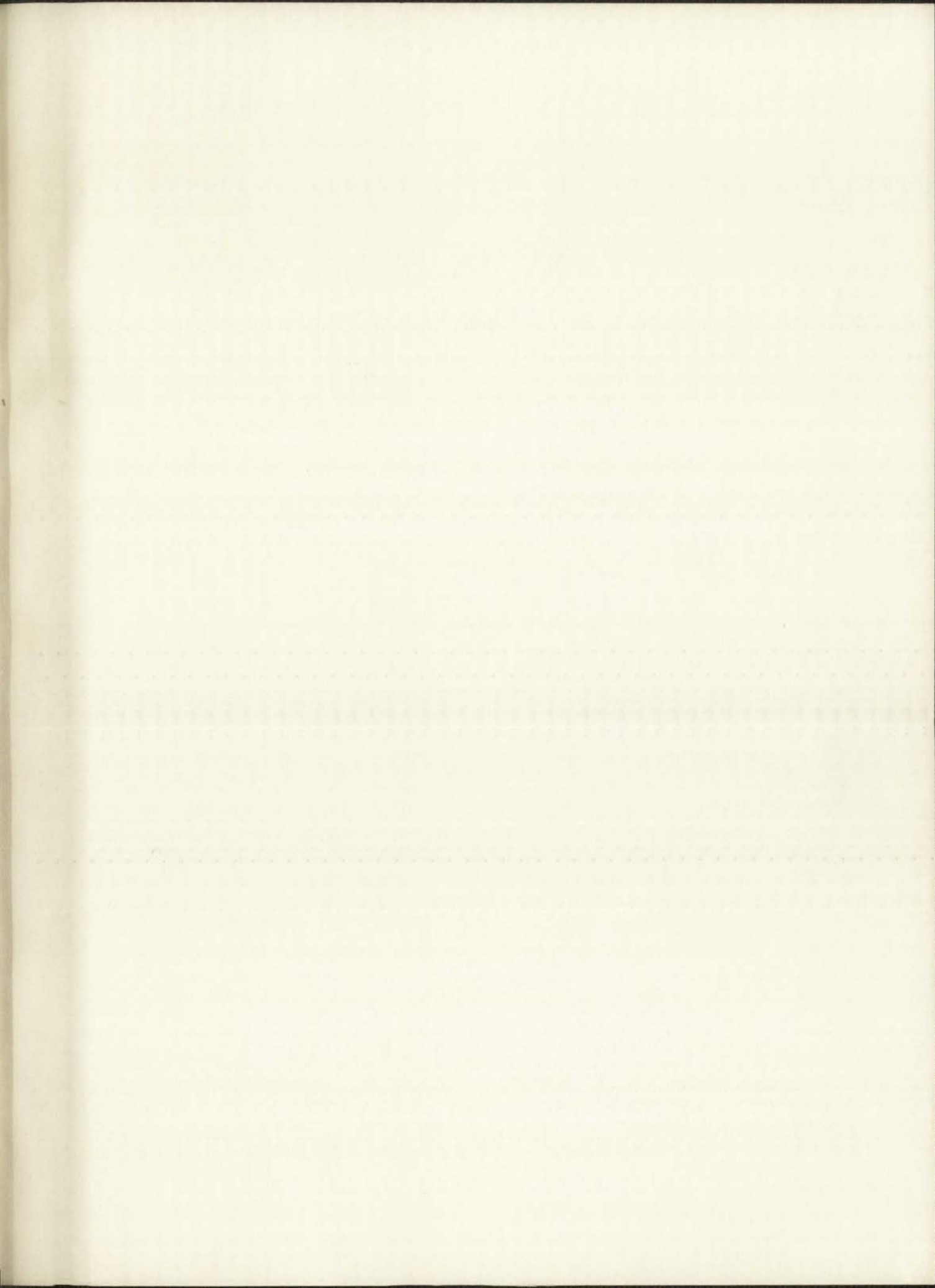
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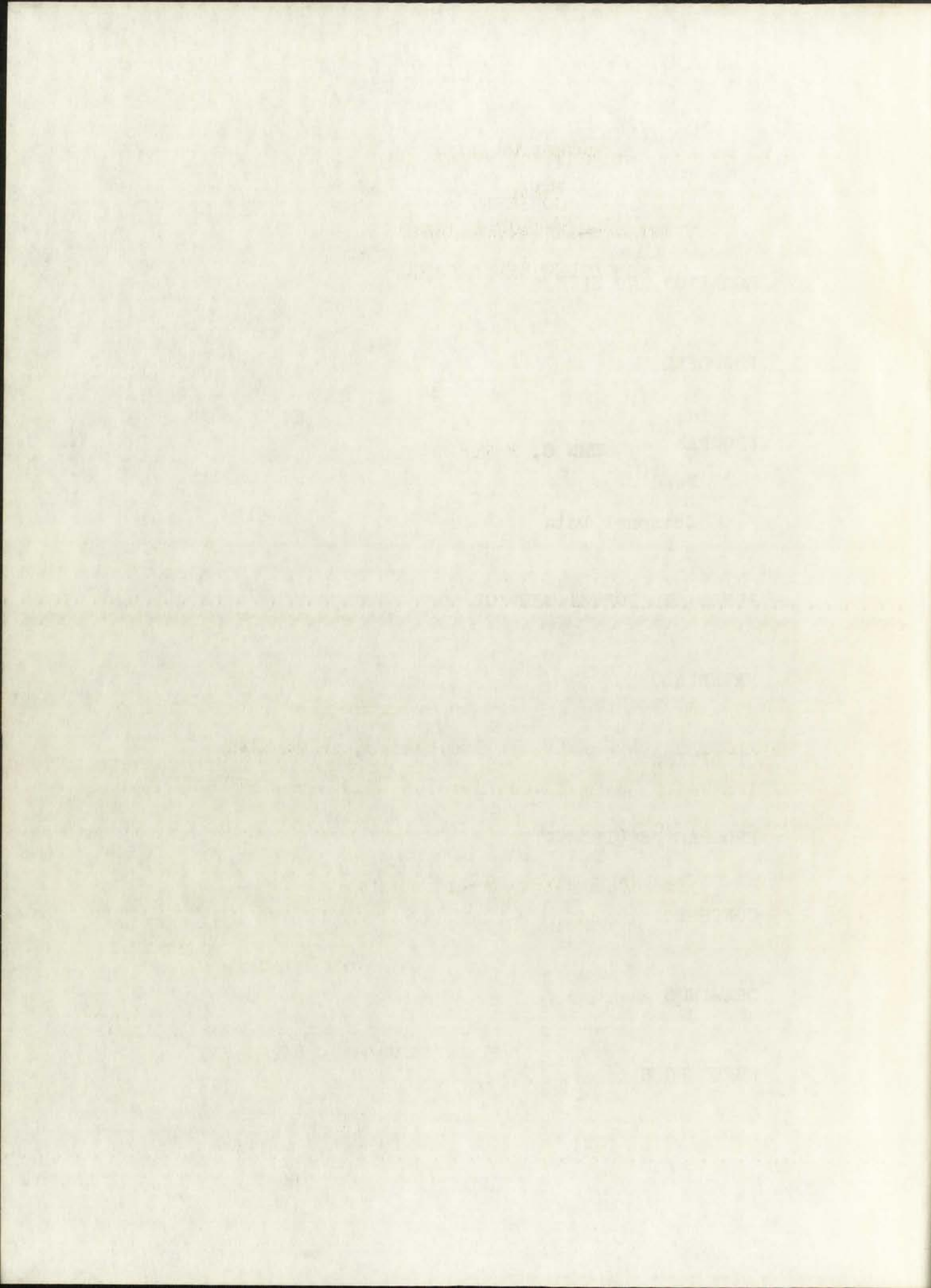
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A MOUNTAIN RESORT
FOR
MOUNT WHEELER DEVELOPMENT CO.
RED RIVER, NEW MEXICO

BY
JOHN C. MCKINLEY

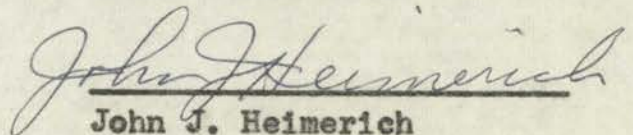
BACHELOR'S THESIS

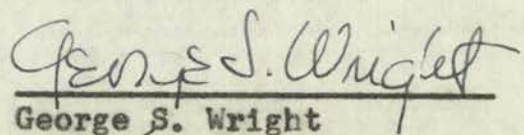
Presented to the faculty of the Department of
Architecture, University of New Mexico, in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Architecture.

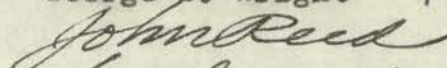
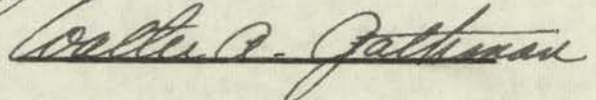
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June 2, 1962³

Thesis Committee:


John J. Heimerich


George S. Wright



Walter A. Gathman

1907

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

1907

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Presented to the Faculty of the University of Chicago

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

by

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1907

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A MOUNTAIN RESORT

А ПОСЛЕДНИМ ЧЕГОМ

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SITE

The vicinity in which the site is located is a few miles southeast of the town of Red River, New Mexico. This is a wilderness area of thick Douglas Fir trees spotted with groves of Aspen. The mountains and the valleys are almost virgin land.

The site elevation is approximately 9400 feet above sea level, and the top of the mountain ridges are about 11,500 feet above sea level.

The access to the site is a narrow dirt road which follows closely to the Red River. The Red River originates near the top of Mount Wheeler, which lies five miles to the south of the site.

Ski trails will start from the site and lie south, up the face of Bull of The Woods Mountain. Beaver dams will provide dammed water to the west of the building complex, about 800 feet away.

Nearby towns include Taos, Raton, and Eagle Nest.

Supplementary information regarding other towns can be found on drawing No. 1 at the end of this report.

The locality in which the site is located is a low plain
 northeast of the town of Red River, New Mexico. This is a
 wilderness area of high rugged hills fringed with grasses
 of sugar. The mountains and the valley are almost virgin land.
 The site elevation is approximately 5,000 feet above sea
 level, and the top of the mountain ranges are about 11,000 feet
 above sea level.

The access to the site is a narrow dirt road which follows
 directly to the top of the hill. The red river originates near the top
 of Mount Wheeler, which lies five miles to the east of the site.
 The scale will start from the site and its south, on the
 east of the site of the house. However, there will provide
 access water to the west of the building complex, about 300 feet
 away.

Neighboring towns include Tuba City, and Safford, Ariz.
 The primary information regarding other towns can be
 found on drawing No. 1 at the end of this report.

PROPOSAL

ГЕОГРАФИЯ

BACHELOR'S THESIS PROPOSAL

BY

JOHN C. MCKINLEY

TITLE

A Mountain Resort

LOCATION

Red River, New Mexico

PROPOSAL

The Red River area is rapidly developing into a vacationer's and sportsman's resort. People are coming to this area and staying for one or two weeks at a time. My client wishes to develop new facilities to be able to take advantage of the growing popularity evident in this area. The architectural design problem will consist basically of lodges, restaurants, warming houses, and a terminal building.

It is the purpose of this thesis to gather and formulate all of the necessary information concerning the feasibility of such a project. Finally, the lodge complex will be designed so that it best suits the nature of the problem.

THE HISTORY OF THE

1800

CHAPTER I

The first part of the

CHAPTER II

The second part of the

CHAPTER III

The third part of the
 and the fourth part of the
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It is the purpose of this
 all of the necessary
 such a project. Finally,
 that it best suits the

PROGRAM

МАНОСНІ

NEED

The Red River vicinity enjoys a tourist trade, upon which the town's economy and existence depends.

In the 1959-60 ski season Red River had 4200 skiing days.
In the 1960-61 ski season Red River had 5600 skiing days.
In the 1962-63 ski season Red River had 11,000 skiing days.

A skiing day implies one skier on a particular day.

Each year this one sport has increased due to the popularity of the area. In 1962-63 the total number of tourist was 195,000. On July fourth Red River had 30,000 tourist.

There are only accommodations for about 3,000 people. These accommodations are not all first class. About 1,500 of the accommodations are first class, while the rest are of very poor quality.

With these figures in mind, my client wishes to develop a new area, but not in the actual town of Red River.

The new area is southeast a few miles and located at a higher elevation and it boasts a much heavier snowfall. This additional snowfall will provide better skiing and a longer skiing season.

At the present ski lift in Red River, weekends total 650 people skiing daily. During the week local enthusiasts number about 150 per day.

By developing the new area it will be possible to offer the local and out of state ski clubs excellent skiing facilities and accommodations.

During the summer the area offers a retreat to the mountains in a remote area as yet tucked away by itself.

The Red River valley is a fertile plain, with much

the land's economy and agriculture dependent.

In the 1870s the Red River valley was a major source of

the fur trade, and was a major source of

the fur trade, and was a major source of

a better day for the fur trade and agriculture.

Each year this area exports thousands of tons of

of the area. In 1900-1901 the total number of

On July fourth last there were 20,000 cattle.

There are only about 100,000 cattle in the

and the total number of cattle is about 1,000,000.

and the total number of cattle is about 1,000,000.

and the total number of cattle is about 1,000,000.

quality.

With these figures in mind, it is difficult to

one year, but not in the total run of the year.

The Red River valley is a fertile plain, with much

the land's economy and agriculture dependent.

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quality.

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quality.

and the total number of cattle is about 1,000,000.

and the total number of cattle is about 1,000,000.

quality.

and the total number of cattle is about 1,000,000.

in a recent year as yet.

SEASONS

This area enjoys a strong contrast in seasonal weather. Summers are very mild, although a few hot days occur. The temperature varies from 70° to 85°.

In the Fall color brings a new character as the Aspen turn red, gold, and orange. Winter snows bring another identity to the hills. The winter temperatures vary from 50° below to 55° above, with almost every day warming-up to comfortable.

The average snow fall is 164 inches with the heaviest snow falls in November, January, February, and March.

WINTER

This area enjoys a strong contrast in seasonal weather. Summers are very mild, although a few hot days occur. The temperature varies from 70° to 85°.

In the fall color brings a new character as the Aspen turn red, gold, and orange. Winter snows bring another identity to the hills. The winter temperatures vary from 20° below to 52° above, with almost every day warming-up to comfortable.

The average snow fall is 160 inches with the heaviest snow falls in November, January, February, and March.

FUNDS & FOREST SERVICE

ИЛИДЕ К БОУЕГЛ ЭИНАІСЕ

FUNDS

Funds for this endeavor have been arranged by the client. He has privately financed this project through an Insurance Company.

FOREST SERVICE

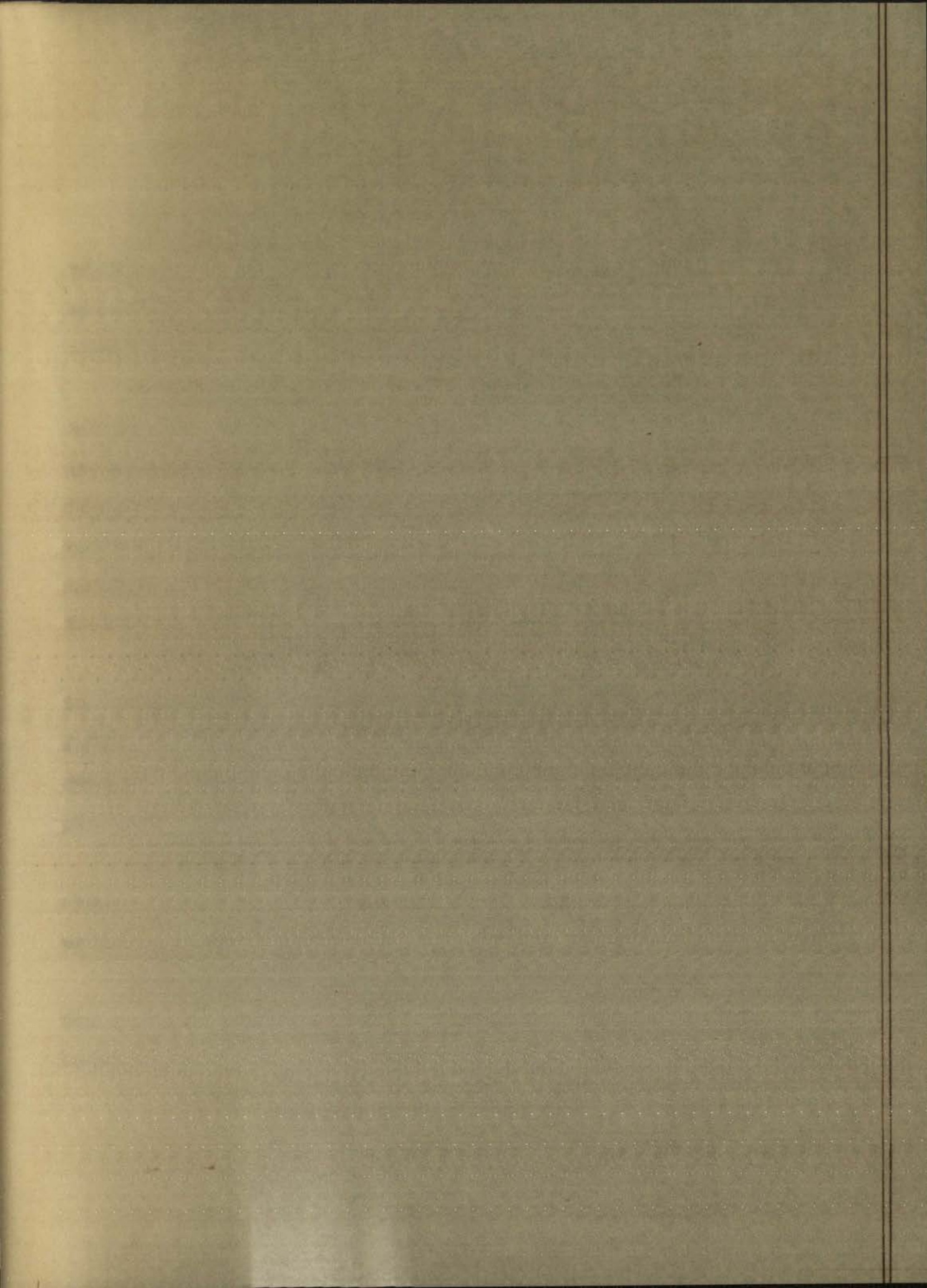
The Forest Service must approve design of the warming house at the top of the lift. Permission must also be obtained before clearing of forest areas. The main concern of the Forest Service is the problem of erosion control and cutting of existing timber.

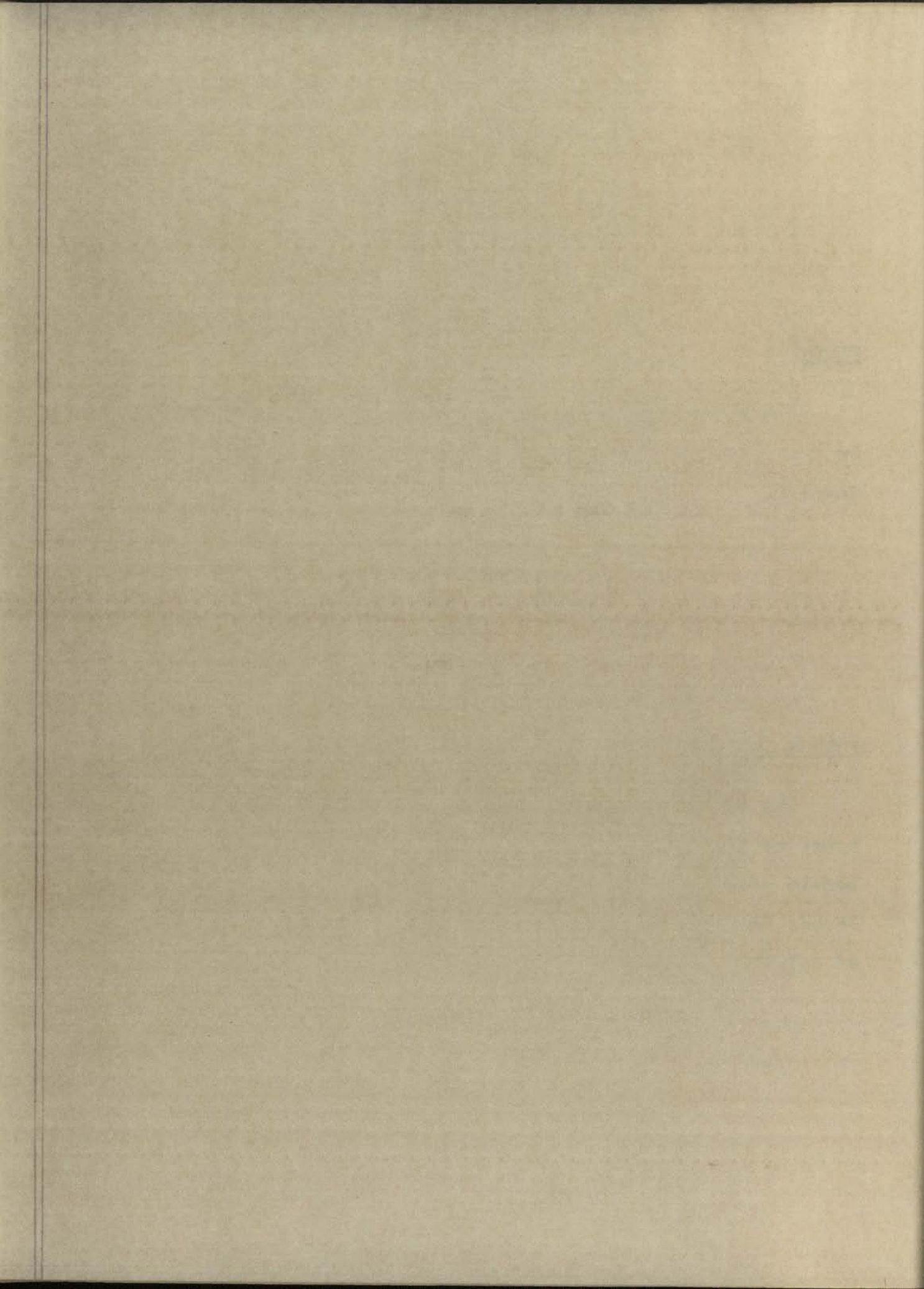
INDEX

Index for this report has been arranged in the following order:
The first section contains the list of names of the various
institutions and organizations which have been consulted in the
preparation of this report.

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service was approved by the War Relocation Authority at the top of the list. The first section of the report is devoted to a description of the Forest Service and its activities in the various camps. The second section of the report is devoted to a description of the Forest Service's activities in the various camps. The third section of the report is devoted to a description of the Forest Service's activities in the various camps.





The materials for construction, especially the exterior siding and roofing will receive extreme weathering. The materials chosen must be able to provide low maintenance and durability.

It has been found that wood siding and wood shingles do not weather well, as they have been used. The "Hondo Lodge" in the Taos ski valley is built of logs stacked and joints filled with stucco. The roof is of wooden shingles. These materials as they have been used did not provide durable and maintenance free construction. Therefore it may be assumed that such construction is not feasible.

The Ruidoso Lodge designed by Victor Lundy, A. I. A., is of laminated wood structural members and steep wood shingled roofs. The buildings are slightly elevated from the ground. Stone walls are used in exposed conditions. Window walls are placed back under deep over hangs of the roof.

The laminated members are considered to be a good fire risk. The cost of fire insurance to an extent will dictate materials to be used.

Large precast concrete members are questionable outside the limits of Red River, because of accessibility to building locations.

The materials for construction, especially the exterior
plating and roofing will receive special attention. The
materials chosen must be able to resist the salt-water and
sunlight.

It has been found that wood of the red wood family do
not weather well, as they have soft wood. The woods chosen
in the past are white oak, yellow pine, and white pine
filled with asbestos. The use of wood is not advised. These
materials as they have been used and have been found to
withstand this condition. Therefore it is recommended
that wood construction be avoided.

The building is designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.
It is of reinforced concrete construction and steel roof structure.
The building has all the steel for the roof.
Stone will be used in exposed positions. Window sills are
placed back under overhang of the roof.
The finished exterior is designed to be a light color.
The roof of the structure is an asphalt with bitumen
materials to be used.

Large concrete columns support the superstructure outside
the walls of the tower, because of necessity in building
locations.

I decided that the materials used should be left natural. Stone cast into forms with concrete provide durable and maintenance free construction. Rough-sawn lumber for beams, joist, and roofing left rough without paint provide contrast to the concrete-stone walls. The floors are to be brick set on a sand cushion above concrete slab floors.

The stone is available at the site. The roughout lumber is available at saw mills in the vicinity.

The weatherproof materials are the most difficult to choose. Past experience has shown that only extremely durable roofs last, therefore I chose lead roofing with flat seams.

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Past experience has shown that only extremely durable roofs last.
Therefore I chose lead roofing with flat seams.

UTILITIES

UJLILLES

ELECTRICITY

Available from the Kit Carson Rural Electric Company
of Taos, New Mexico.

HEAT SOURCE

Liquified petroleum to be used in Restaurants and Terminal
Buildings.

Electric Heat is to be used in the Lodge units and warming
house.

WATER SOURCES

Spring

River

SEWER

Leaching field

INTRODUCTION

Available from the Air Service, Royal Air Force, Canada
at 1000, New Market.

CHAPTER I

Identified as a problem in the design of instruments and systems
in the design of instruments and systems. The design of instruments
and systems is a complex task, and the design of instruments
and systems is a complex task, and the design of instruments
and systems is a complex task.

CHAPTER II

Design
of instruments

CHAPTER III

Design of instruments

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

ЪНОСНАУИ ЫЕОУІНЕМЕИ.ІЕ

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

RESTAURANT AND COCKTAIL LOUNGE

Lounge	800 sq. ft.
Toilets	200 sq. ft.
Restaurant	1000 sq. ft.
Cafeteria - Coffee Shop	800 sq. ft.
Managers quarters	800 sq. ft.
Clothing display	800 sq. ft.
Lobby	200 sq. ft.
Office	100 sq. ft.
Mechanical (downstairs)	400 sq. ft.
Laundry (downstairs)	200 sq. ft.
Kitchen	800 sq. ft.

TERMINAL BUILDING

Ski rental shop	600 sq. ft.
First aid room	200 sq. ft.
Ticket office	300 sq. ft.
Employees dormitory	800 sq. ft.
Lift equipment housing (downstairs)	
Mechanical room (downstairs)	
Toilets	150 sq. ft.

LODGES

36 Cabins	375 sq. ft. each
Toilets (Heating Unit above)	
Visitor dormitory	600 sq. ft.

REAR BUILDING

REAR BUILDING

800 sq. ft.	Loft
300 sq. ft.	Loft
1000 sq. ft.	Restroom
200 sq. ft.	Cafe - Coffee Bar
800 sq. ft.	Storage room
800 sq. ft.	Office
200 sq. ft.	Loft
100 sq. ft.	Office
400 sq. ft.	Mechanical (ductwork)
200 sq. ft.	Loft (ductwork)
800 sq. ft.	Kitchen

REAR BUILDING

800 sq. ft.	1st floor shop
200 sq. ft.	1st floor room
100 sq. ft.	1st floor office
800 sq. ft.	Employee dormitory
	1st floor (ductwork)
	Mechanical room (ductwork)
150 sq. ft.	Loft

LOFTS

27 sq. ft.	2nd floor
	Loft (ductwork)
400 sq. ft.	Water dormitory

WARMING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT AT TOP OF LIFT

Cafeteria	800 sq. ft.
Kitchen	300 sq. ft.
Toilets	200 sq. ft.
Outdoor warming area	400 sq. ft.

MANHATTAN HOUSE AND RESTAURANT AT 207 W. 11TH

800 sq. ft.	Cafe
300 sq. ft.	Kitchen
500 sq. ft.	Tables
400 sq. ft.	Outdoor seating area

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

CONCEPT

СОИСЕБЪЛ

CONCEPT

This site is situated in rather a unique location, in that the complex will be located by itself in a spectacular wilderness area. I propose that the buildings should be congruous with the area; that if the buildings are to be part of the valley, they must belong to the slopes. This can be done only by moving the buildings as the slopes move, and as a result, the buildings flow together naturally. That is, if a unity is to tie the buildings together, then that unity must come from the terrain.

The unity of the mountains is their ridges folding into each other with the valleys in between being enclosed by the mountain's mass and height.

The view is overwhelming, bold, and of massive scale. Somehow I believe that to capture the full intensity of the view, I must break it down into more intimate experiences shielding the onlooker through enclosures which must provide a strong sense of shelter, and in this way the view will then become measurable. The view can be decimated, captured in glimpses, and then as the spectator emerges from the enclosure; he will become part of the outdoors and the view becomes the surroundings.

The materials to be used are rough, heavy of texture, and left natural. The materials of the area: rough cut lumber and stone are the major materials and are bold enough to establish a character of the valley and lend to the atmosphere of being sheltered.

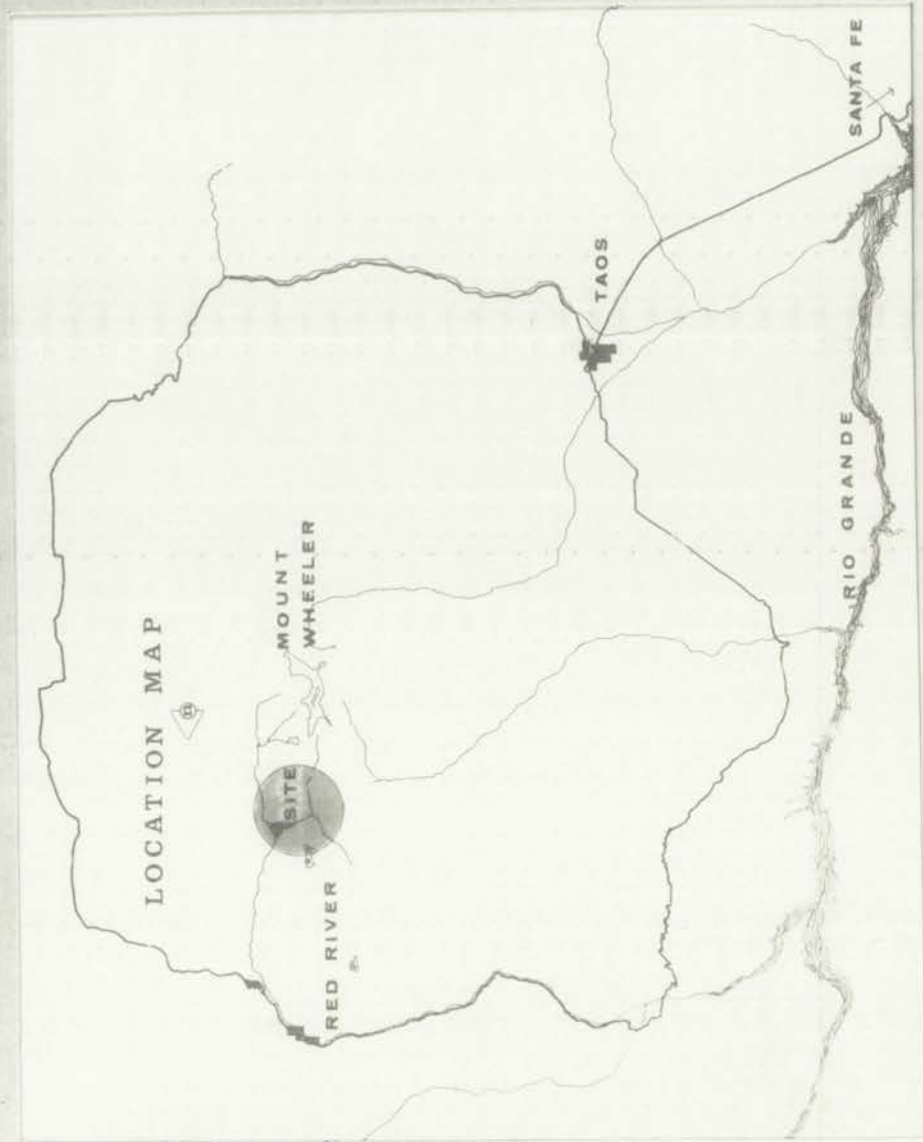
This state is maintained in order to maintain the
the complex which is located in itself in a specific structure
even. I propose that the solution would be continuous with the
state that all the conditions are to be met at the same time,
that belong to the system. This can be done only by making the
building as the object of the system, and as a result, the initial
view together with the system, that is, it is a system in itself.
building together, the system and the system from the system.
The state of the system is that which is being
each other with the system in order to be followed by the
state's state and in the
The view is maintained, which is a system, and
how I believe that to maintain the full integrity of the view, I
must keep it from being a system, and in this way
outlook through the system which is a system, and then as the
state, and in this way the system is a system, and then as the
The view can be followed, and in this way, and then as the
operator changes the system, that is, it will become part of the
outlook and the system, the system.
The state is to be seen in the system, and
left behind. The system is of the system, and then as the
state is the system, and in this way, and then as the
character of the system and in the system of the
state.

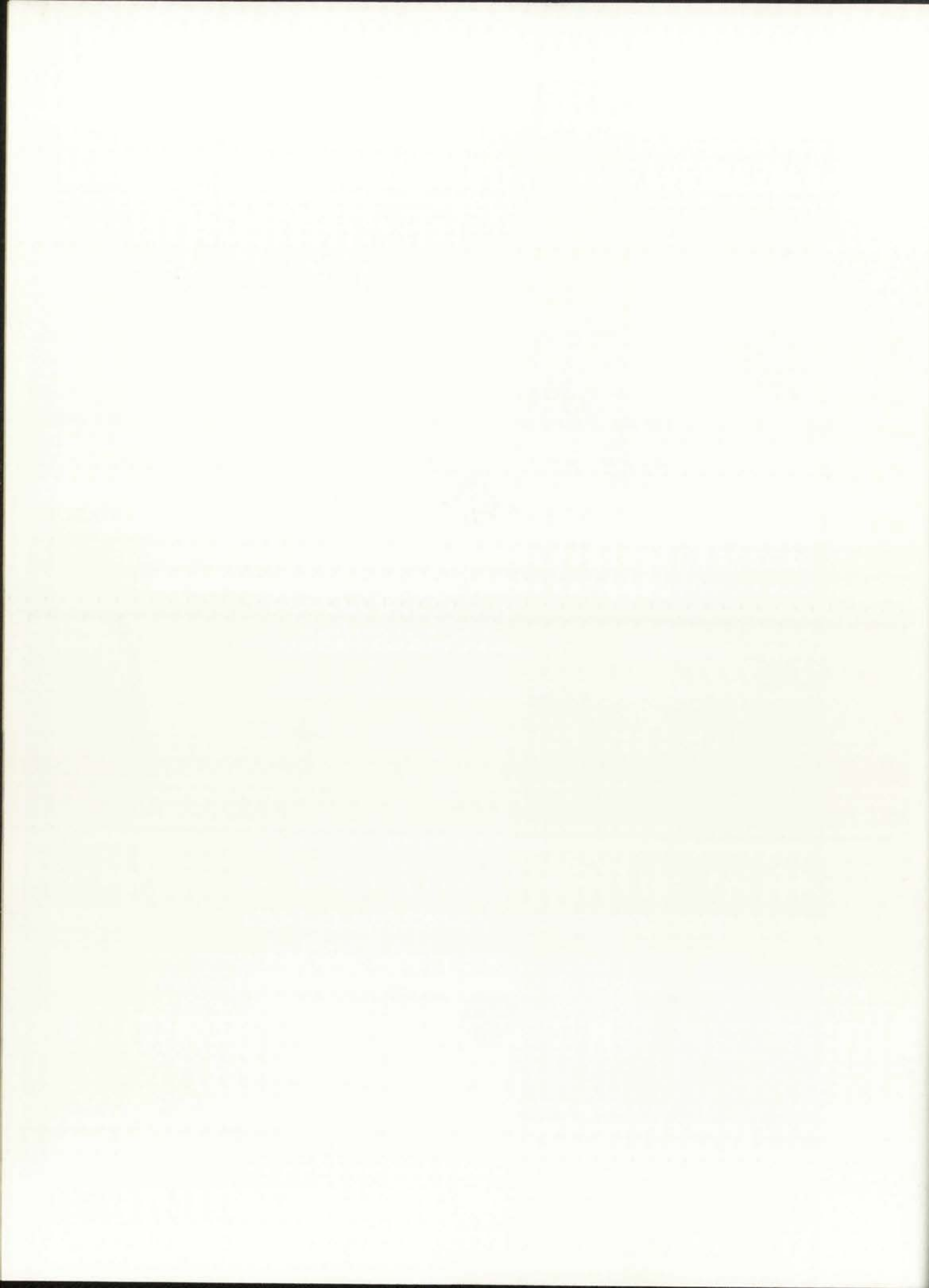
The site is not finite, nor are the buildings. It will present different aspects as one views it from different vantage points. The plan wanders naturally through the site, giving the buildings a life of their own. The symbol (cliché) of the "ski village", is destroyed and the truth remains.

The site is not finite, nor are the buildings. It will present different aspects as one views it from different vantage points. The plan wanders naturally through the site, giving the buildings a life of their own. The symbol (which) of the "old village", is destroyed and the truth remains.

**A
MOUNTAIN
RESORT
FOR
MOUNT
WHEELER
DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY**

BY JOHN C. MCKINLEY





GENERAL SITE PLAN

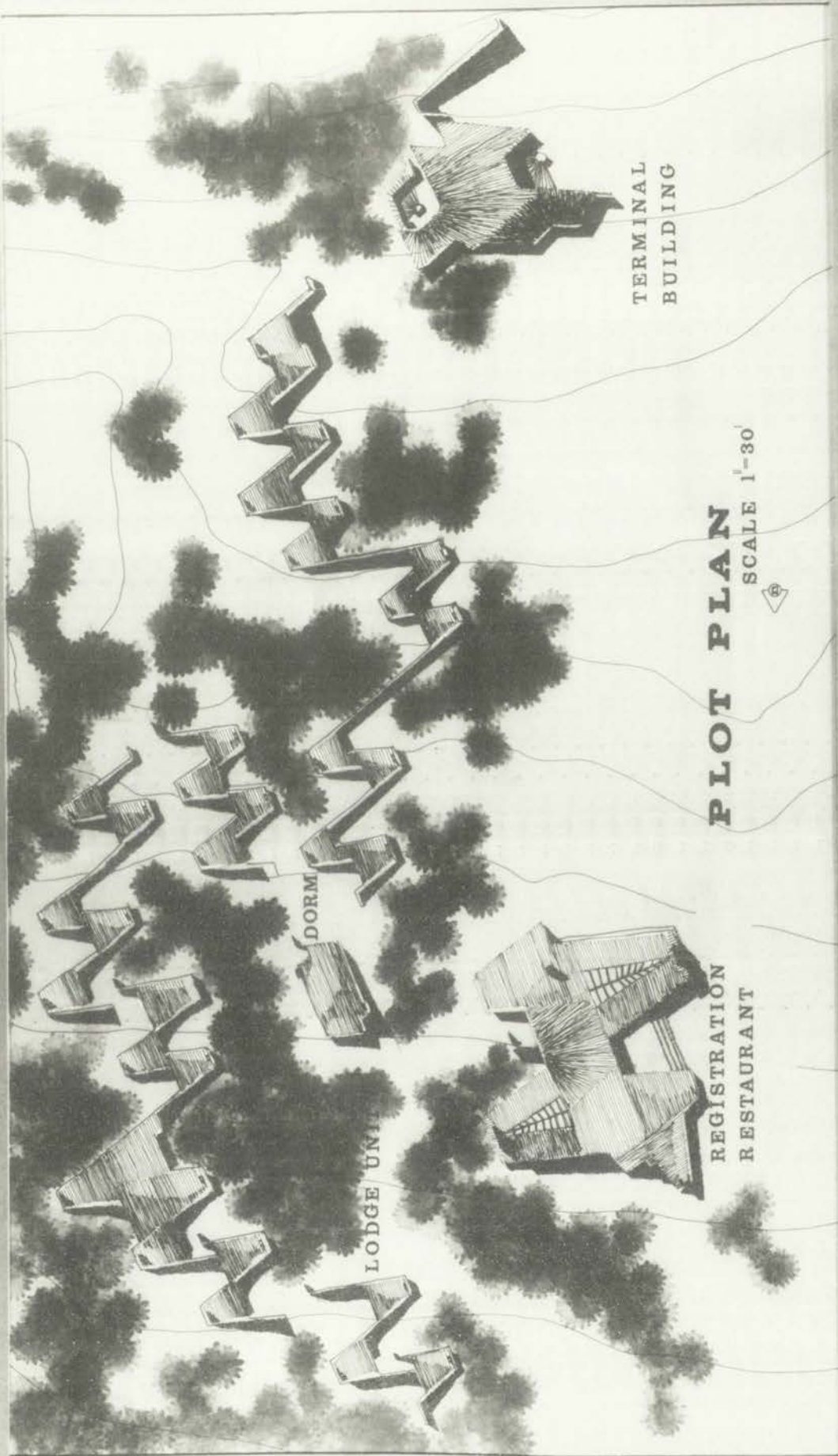
SCALE 1"=200'

LEGEND

- (a) ROAD
- (b) PARKING
- (c) STREAM
- (d) BEAVER DAMS
- (e) REGISTRATION - RESTAURANT
- (f) LODGE UNIT
- (g) TERMINAL BUILDING
- (h) LIFT







TERMINAL
BUILDING

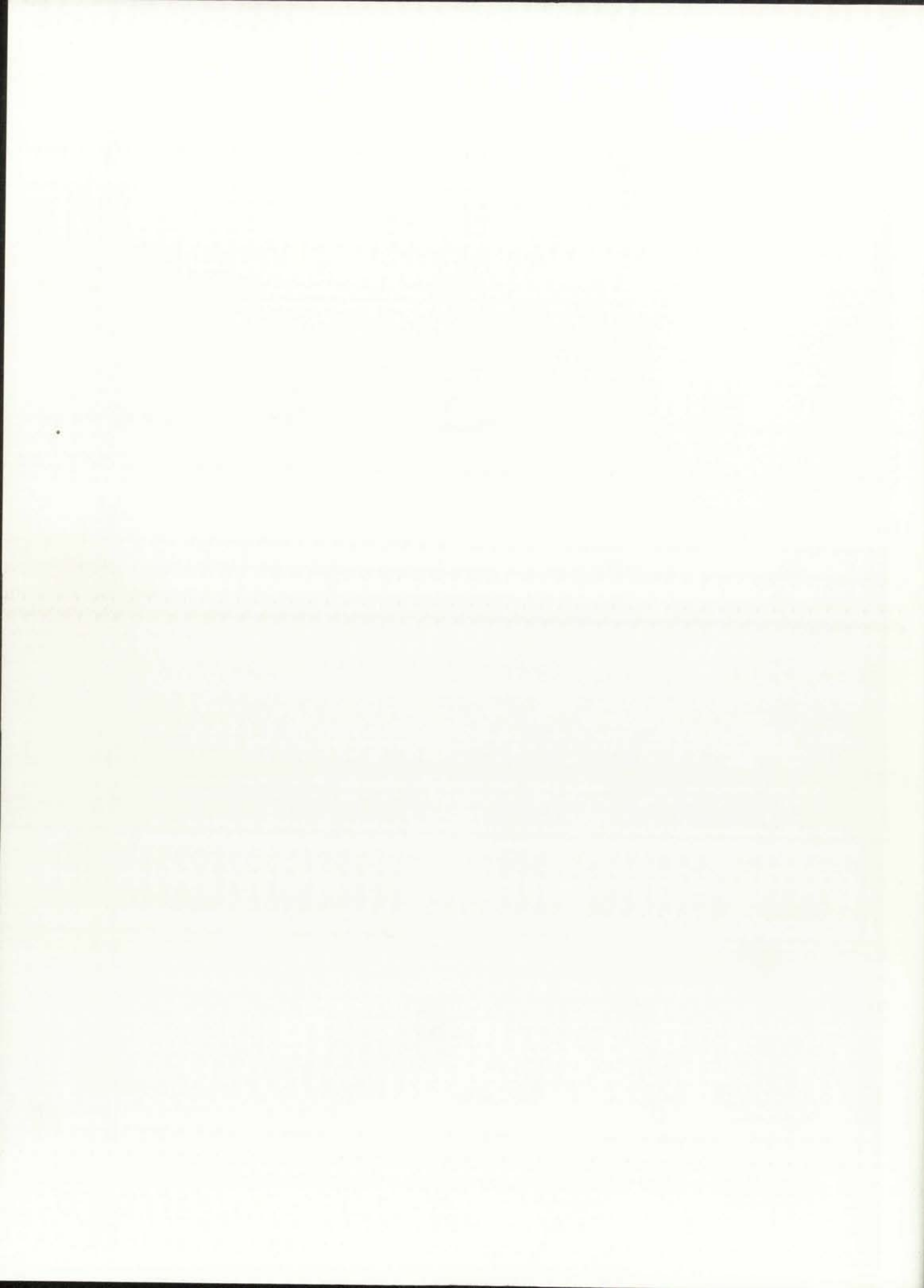
PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1"-30'

DORM

LODGE UNIT

REGISTRATION
RESTAURANT





WARMING HOUSE AT TOP OF LIFT

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



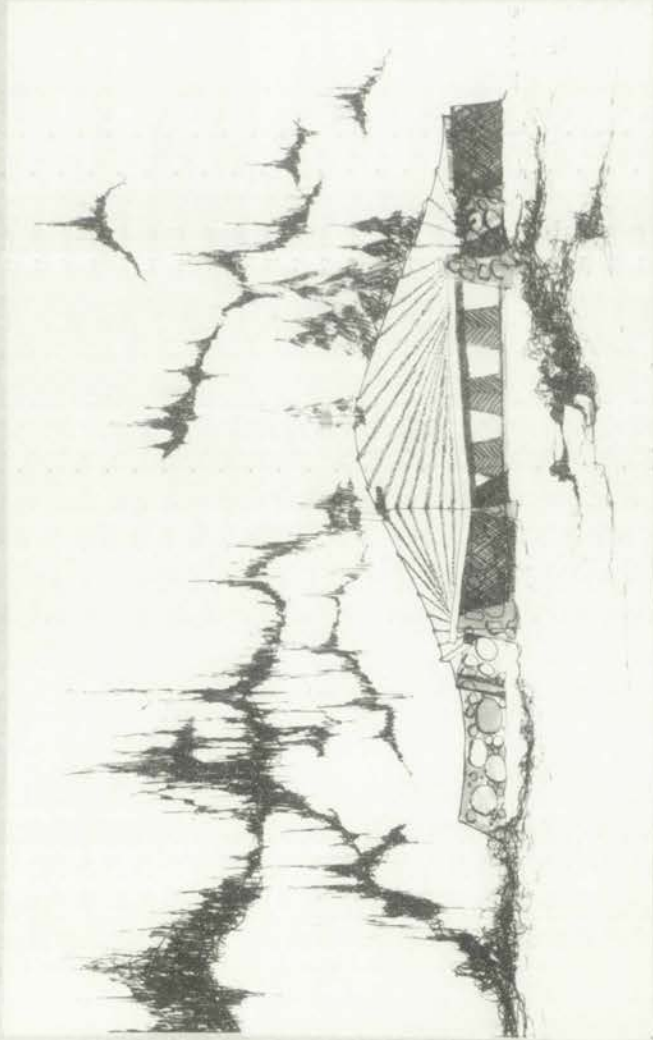
LEGEND

- 1 OUTDOOR WARMING AREA
- 2 ENTRANCE
- 3 CAFETERIA
- 4 KITCHEN
- 5 EMPLOYEE TOILETS
- 6 PUBLIC TOILETS
- 7 FIREPLACE





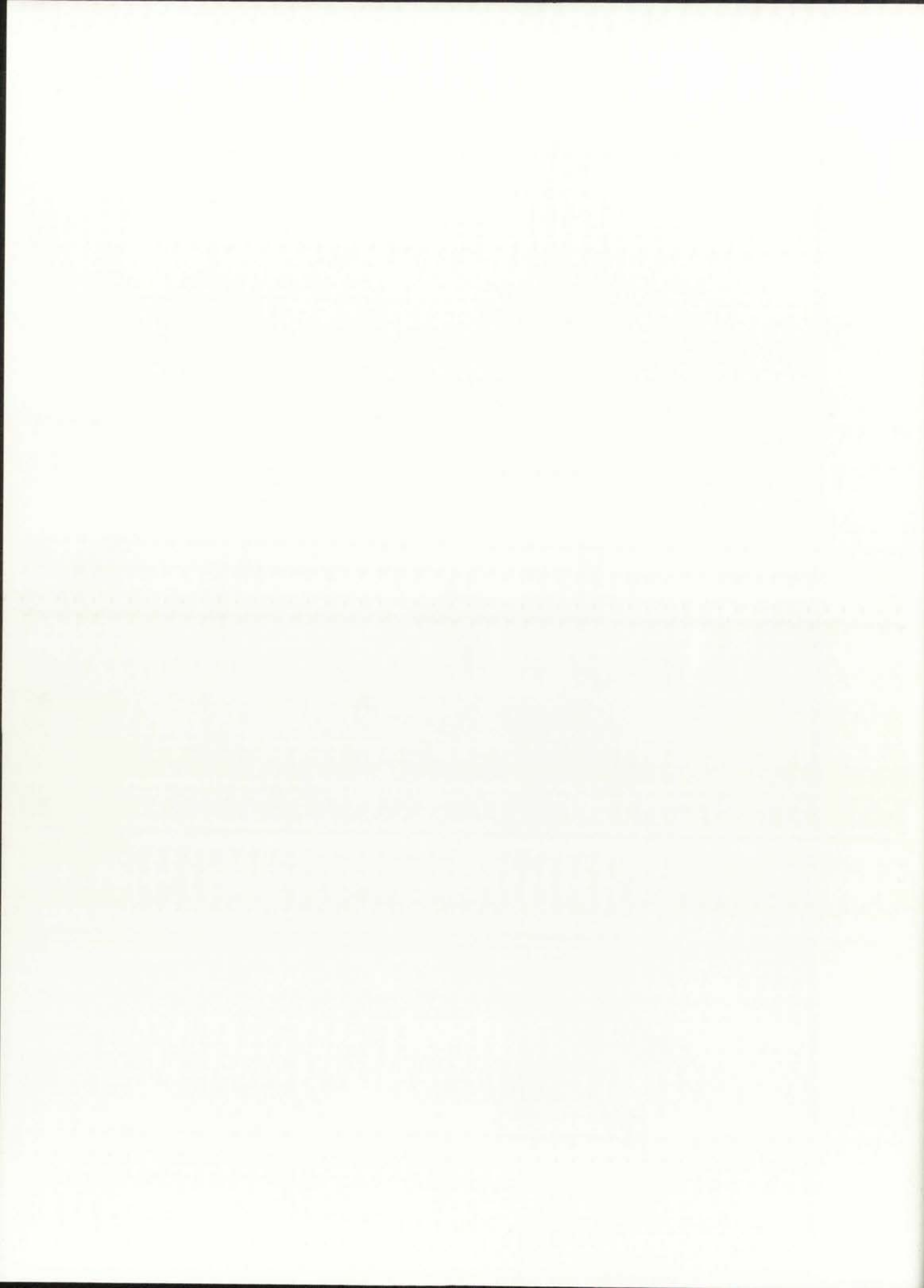
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



**WARMING HOUSE
ELEVATIONS**

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

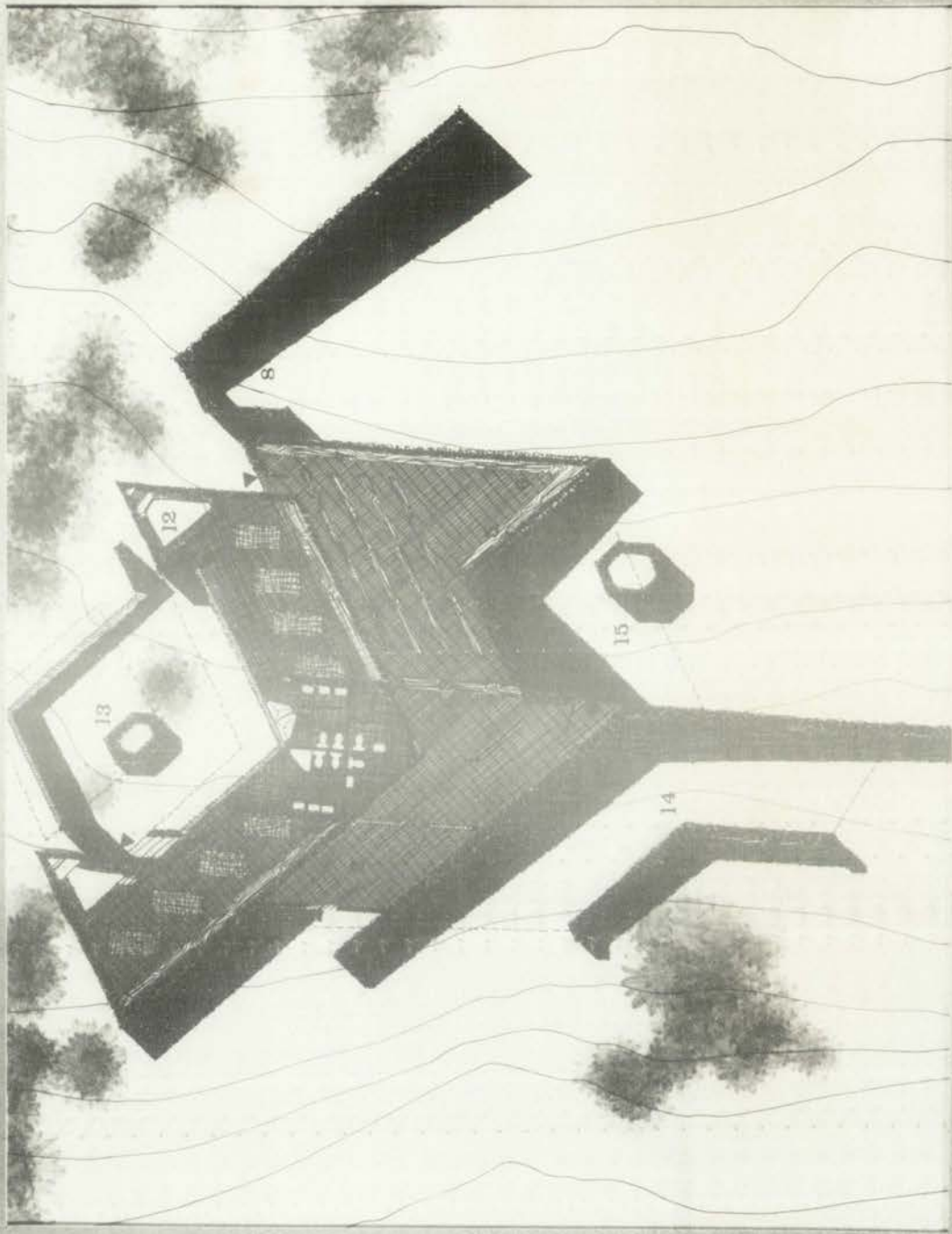


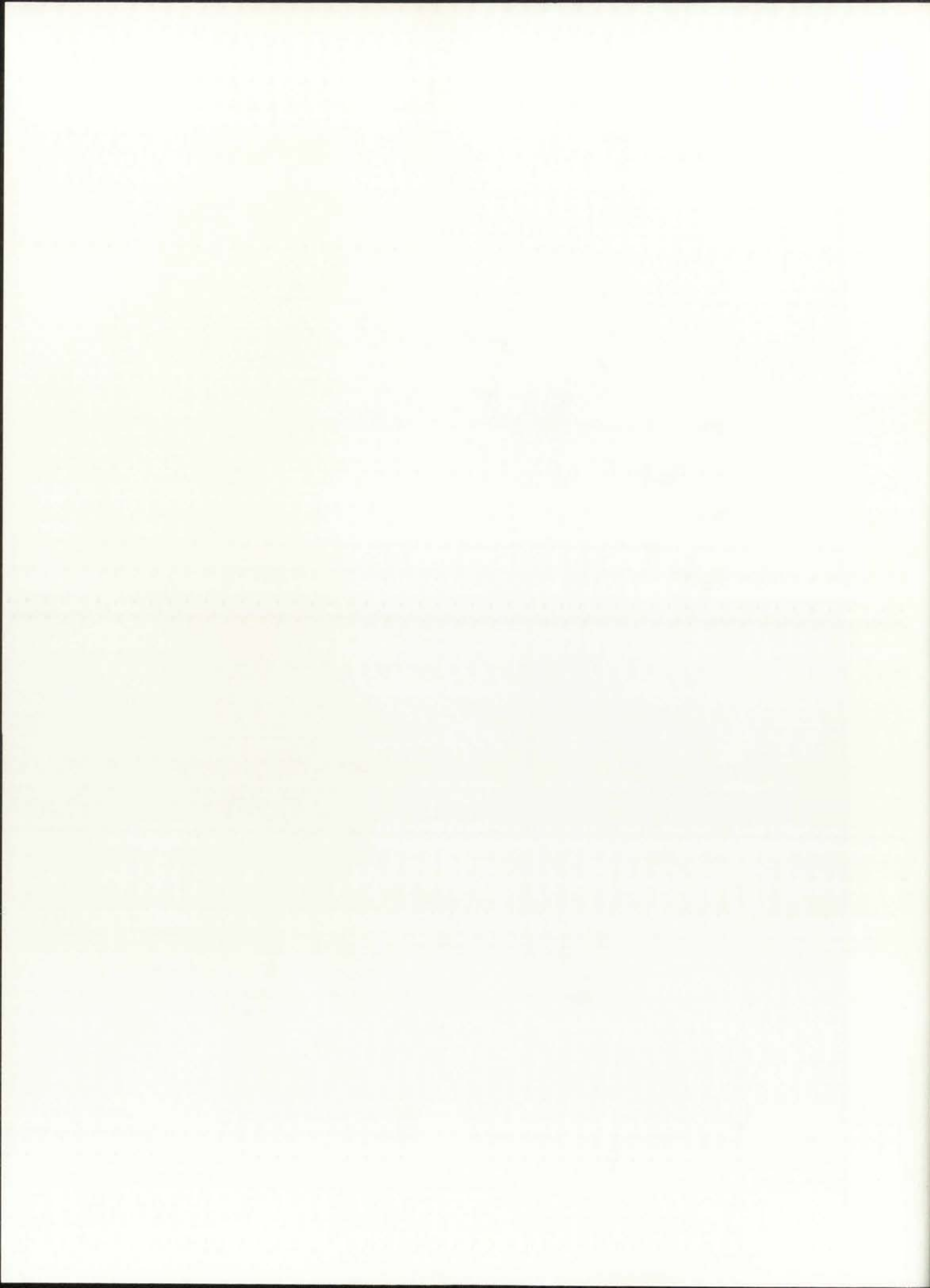
TERMINAL BUILDING

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

LEGEND

- 1 LOBBY
- 2 FIRST AID
- 3 SKI RENTAL
- 4 SKI STORAGE
- 5 TICKETS
- 6 LIFT OPERATOR
- 7 SKI REPAIR
- 8 LIFT
- 9 PUBLIC TOILETS
- 10 EMPLOYEE TOILETS
- 11 EMPLOYEE BUNKS
- 12 RECESSED SEATING
- 13 COURT
- 14 GARAGE
- 15 ENTRANCE





TYPICAL LODGES

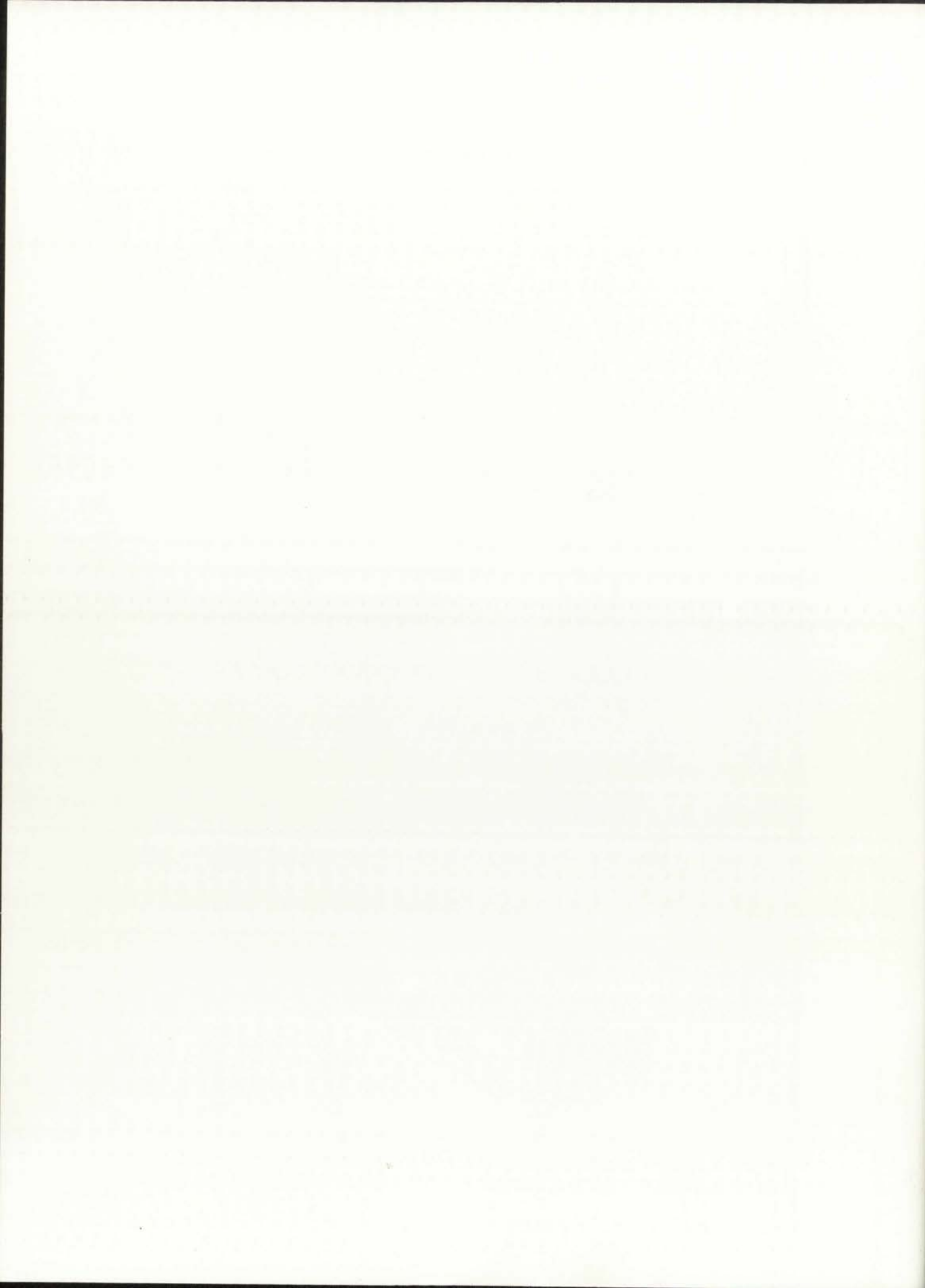
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



LEGEND

- 1 SLEEPING AREA
- 2 BATH
- 3 RECESSED SEATING
- 4 FIREPLACE
- 5 CLOSET





LODGE UNIT SECTION

SCALE 1/2" = 1' 0"



MATERIALS

ROOF

- Ⓐ WHITE NEOPRENE PLASTIC
- Ⓑ 3 LAYERS 1x SHEATHING
- Ⓒ 3x14 JOIST

WALLS

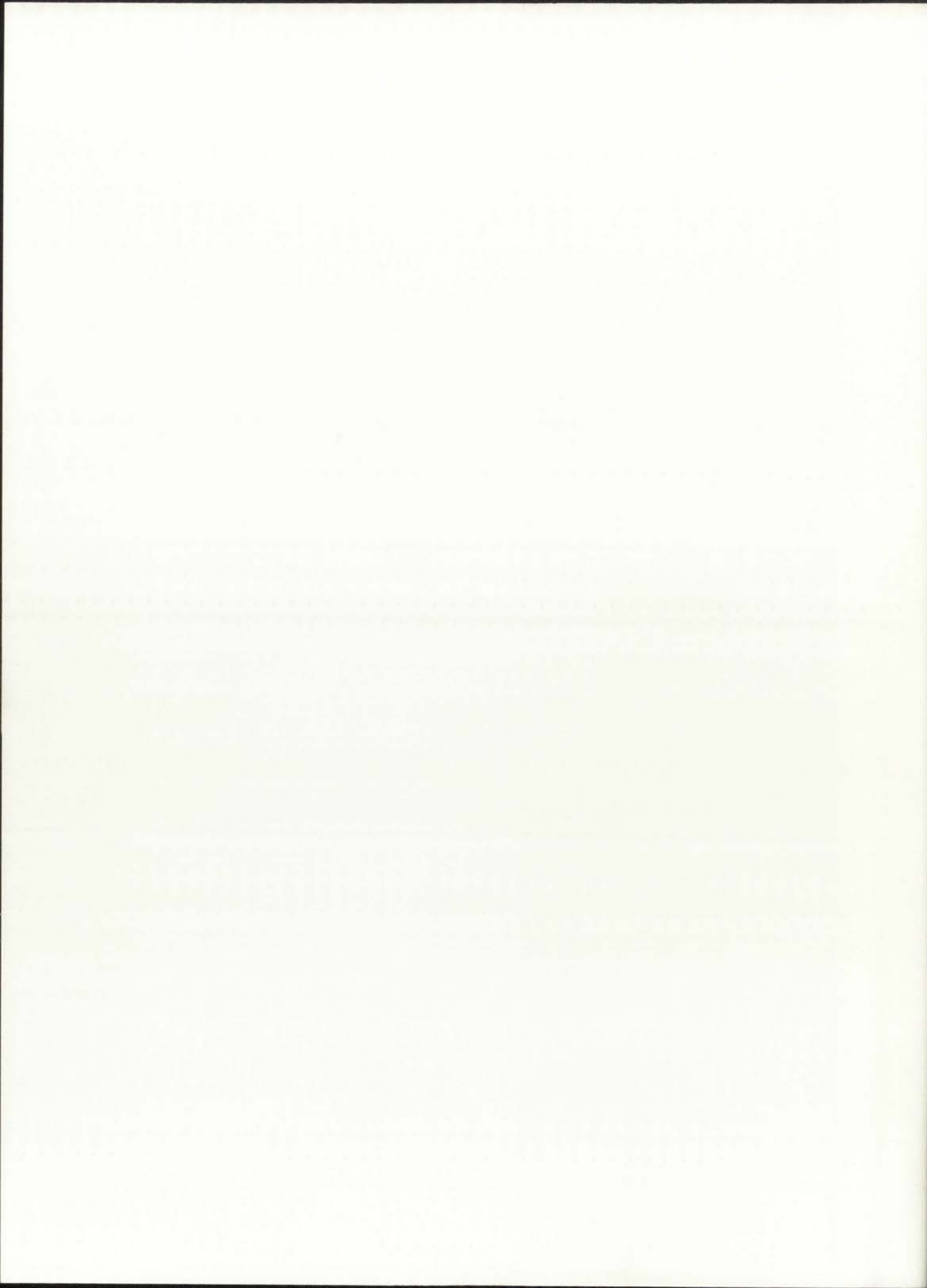
- Ⓓ MONOLITHIC STONE & CONCRETE

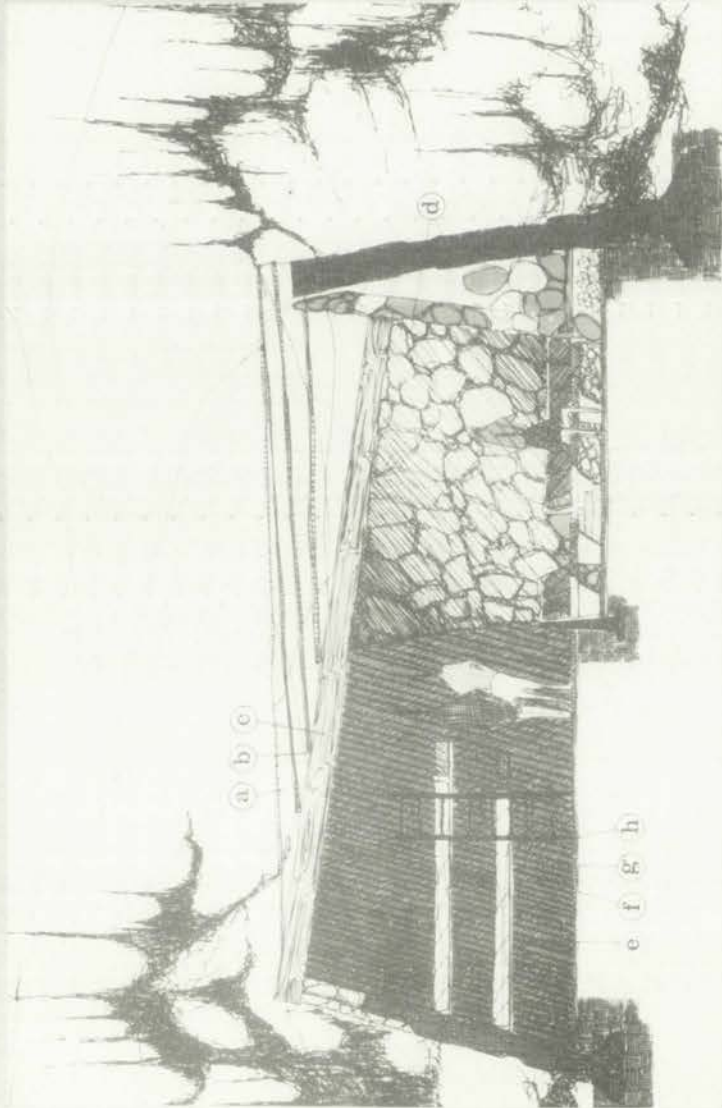
FLOOR

- Ⓔ WATERPROOF MEMBRANE
- Ⓕ CONCRETE SUBFLOOR
- Ⓖ SAND CUSHION & BRICK

HEAT

ABOVE FURRED BATH CEILING





MATERIALS

ROOF

- (a) WHITE NEOPRENE PLASTIC
- (b) 3 LAYERS 1x SHEATHING
- (c) 3 x 14 JOIST

WALLS

- (d) MONOLITHIC STONE & CONCRETE
- (e) ROUGH SAWN LUMBER

FLOOR

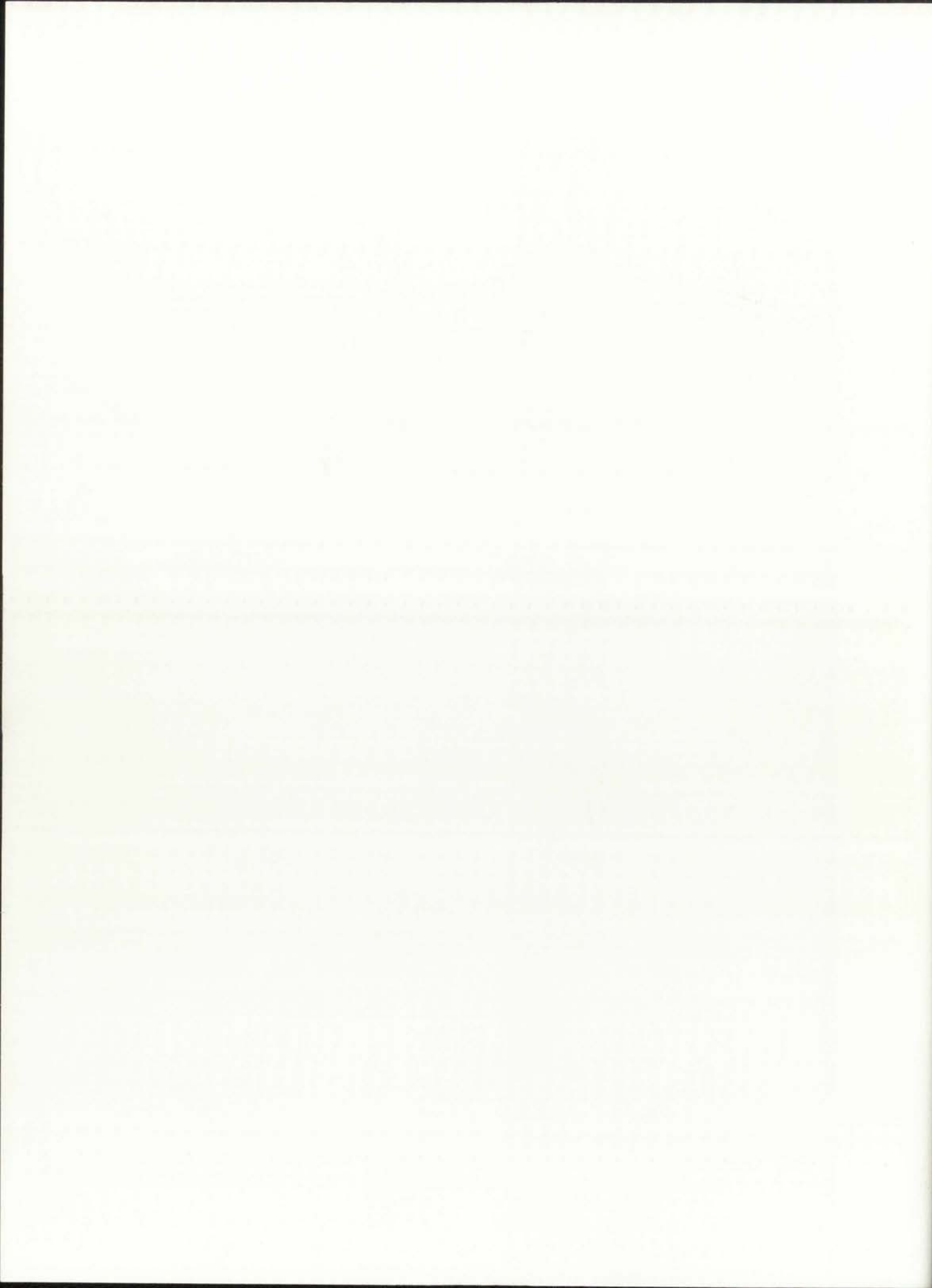
- (f) WATERPROOF MEMBRANE
- (g) CONCRETE SUBFLOOR
- (h) SAND CUSHION & BRICK

HEAT

ABOVE FURRED BATH CEILING

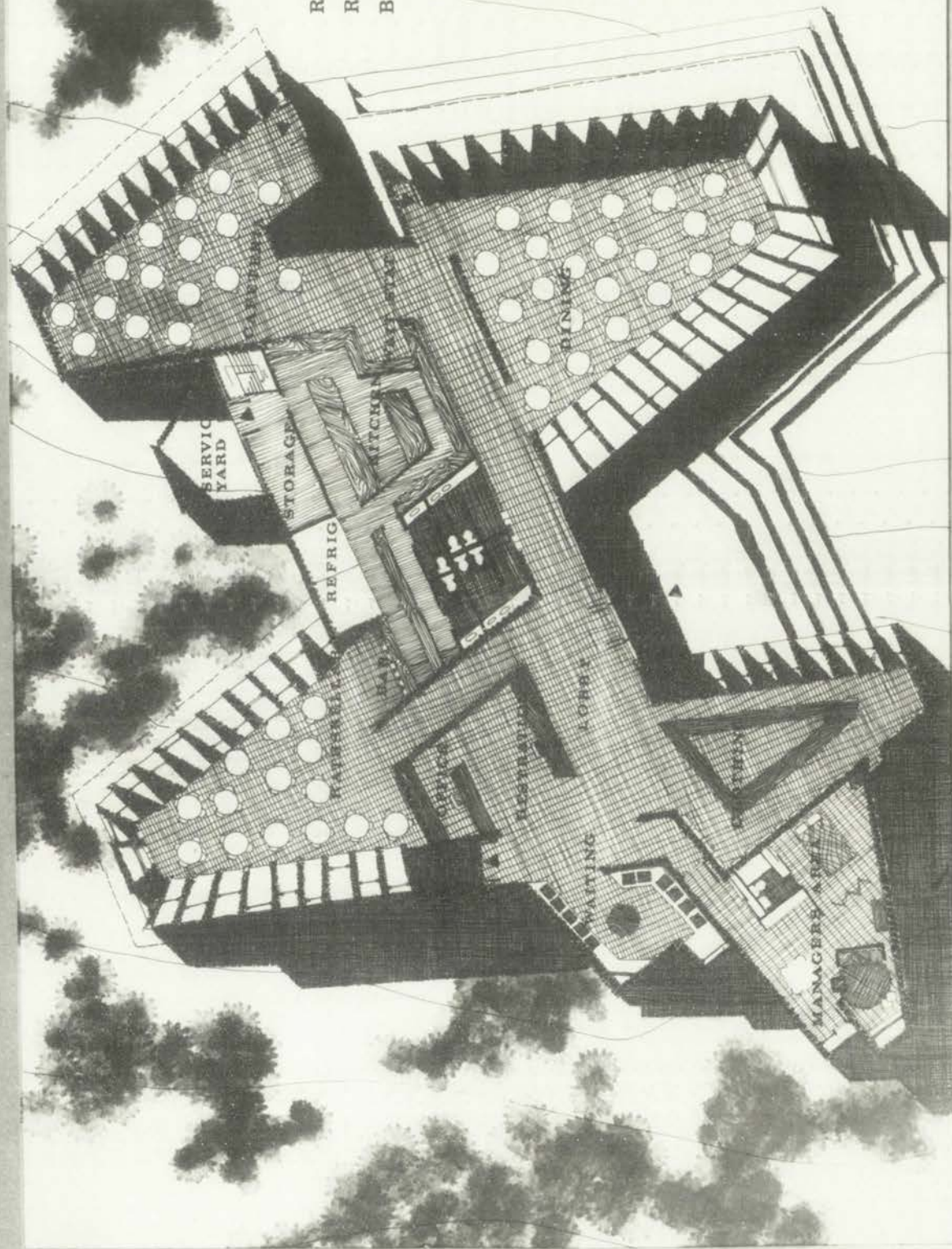
DORMITORY SECTION

SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



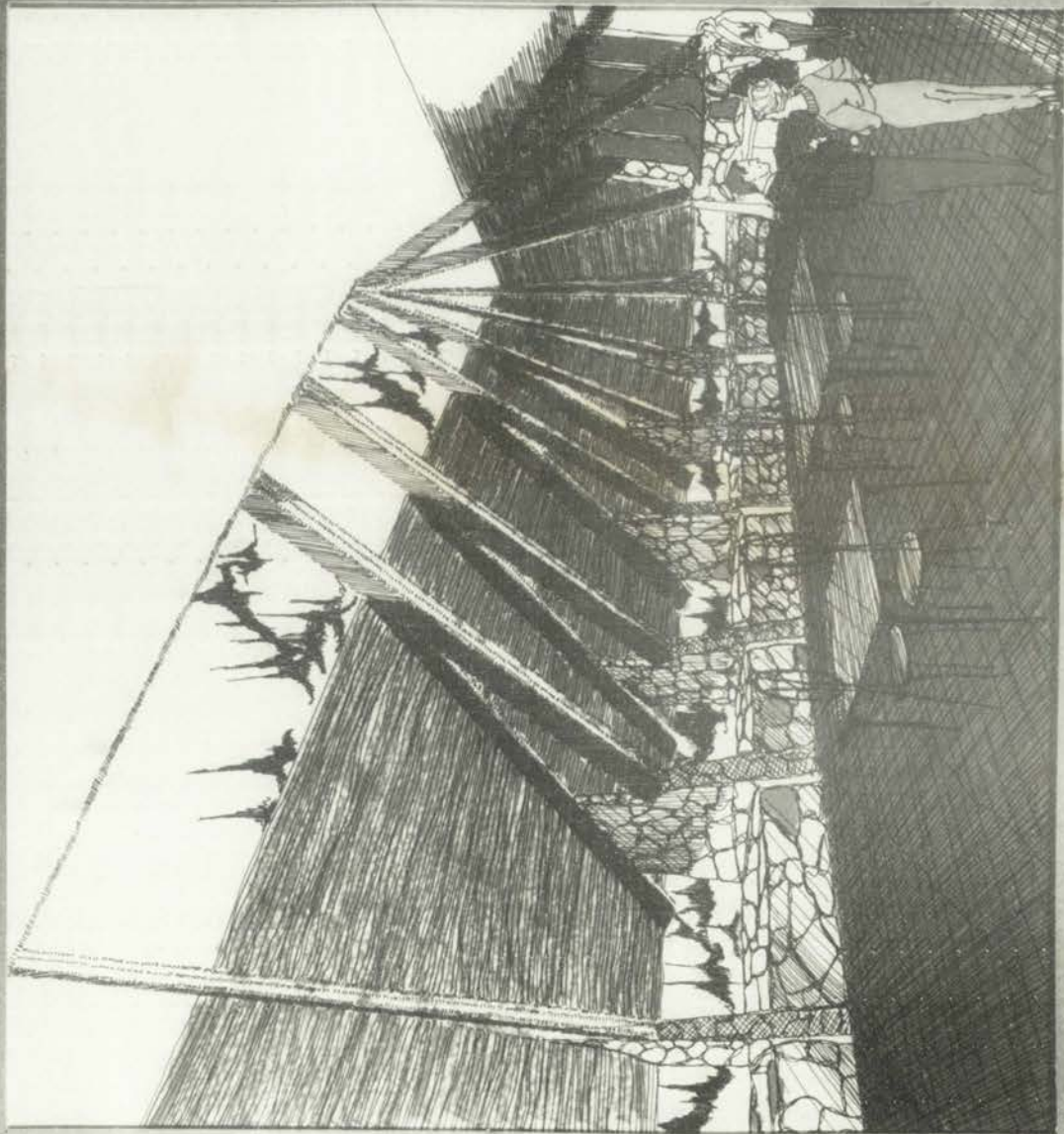
REGISTRATION-
RESTAURANT
BUILDING

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

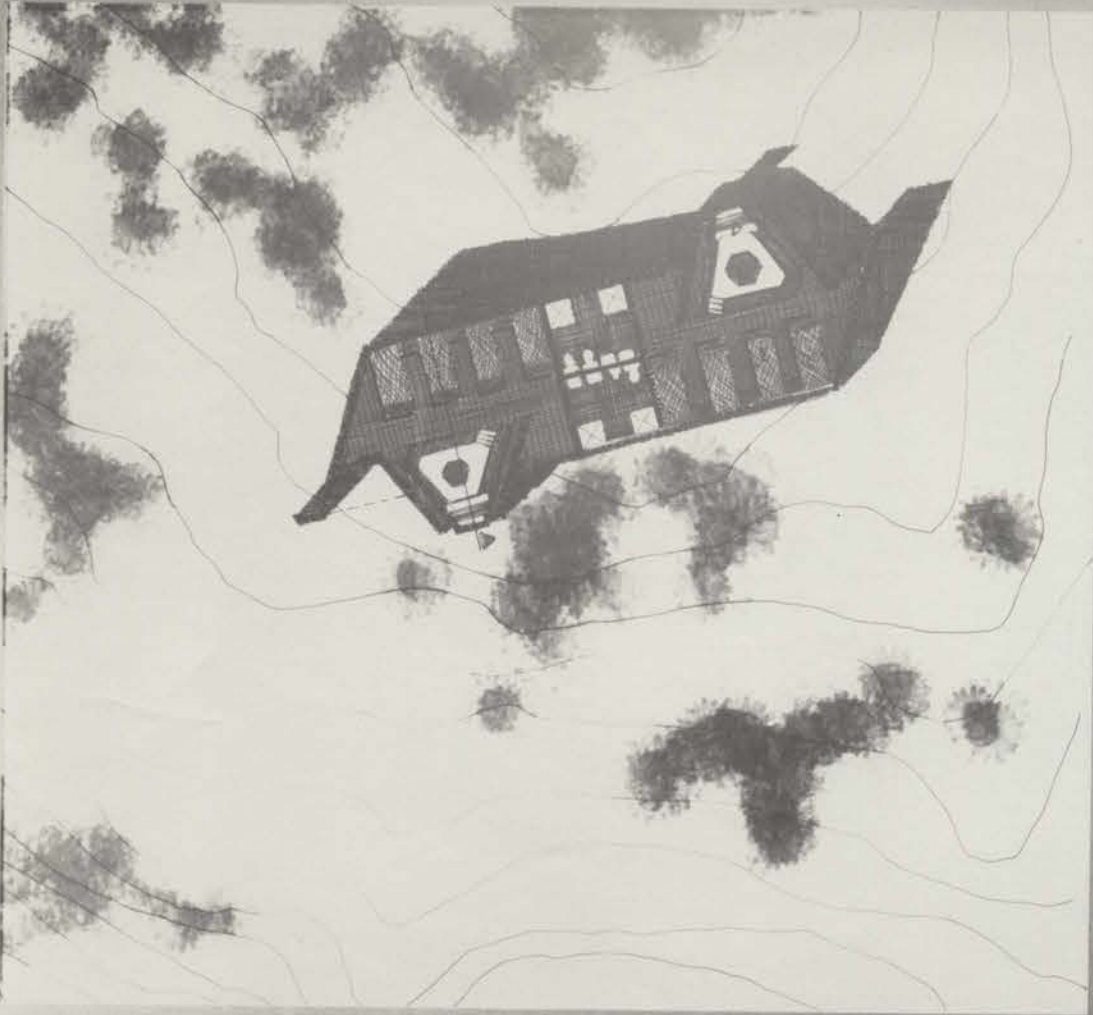




**PERSPECTIVE
OF DINING ROOM**







DORMITORY

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

LEGEND

- 1 BUNK AREA
- 2 BATH
- 3 RECESSED SEATING
- 4 FIREPLACE

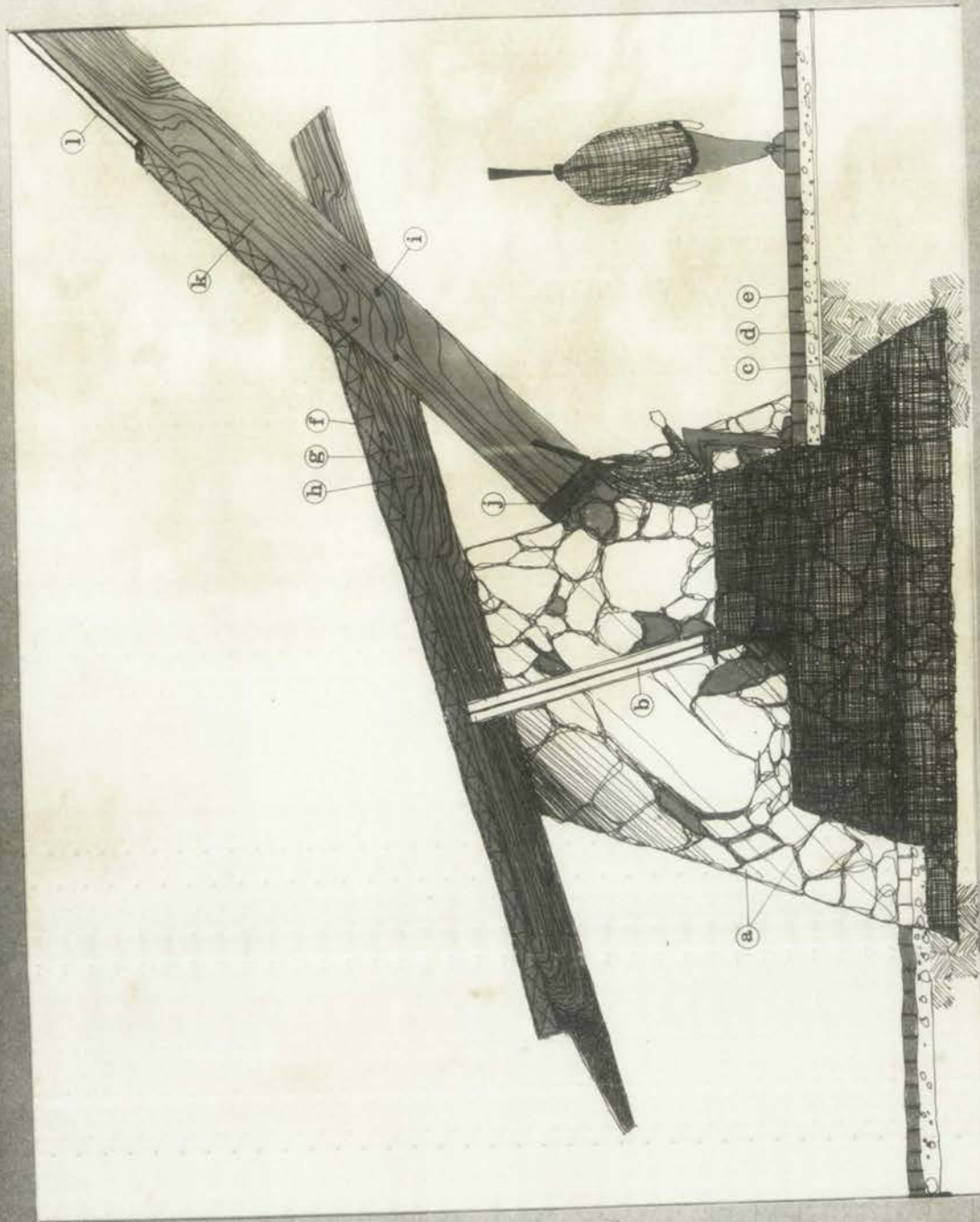


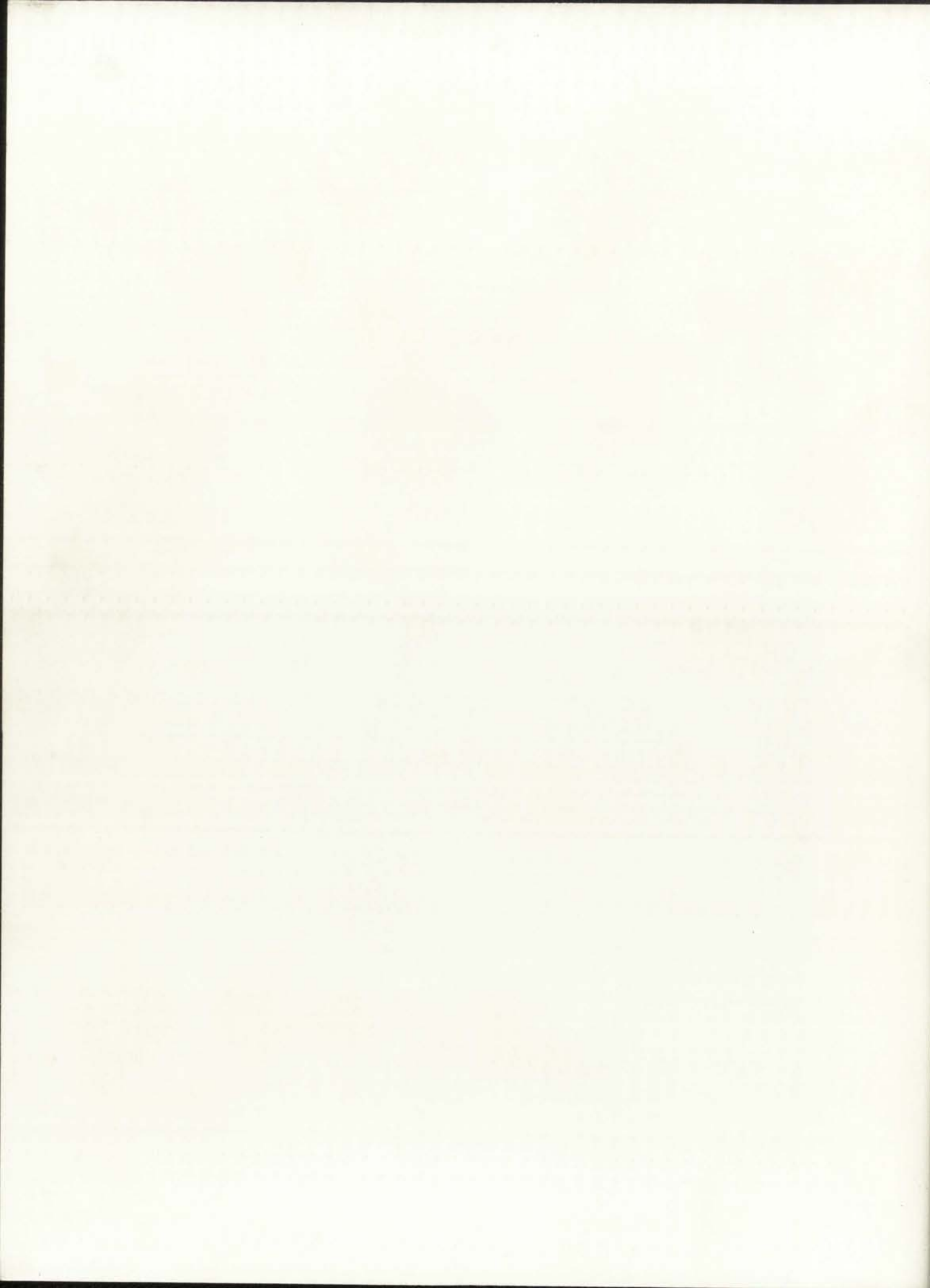
DINING ROOM SECTION

SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

MATERIALS

- a MONOLITHIC S & C
- b GLAZING
- c WATERPROOFING
- d CONCRETE SUBFLOOR
- e BRICK
- f PLASTIC ROOF
- g 4x8 PLANKS
- h 2-3x18 BEAM
- i BOLTS
- j STEEL SADDL
- k 3-4x20 BEAMS
- l GLAZING





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THE HISTORY OF THE

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