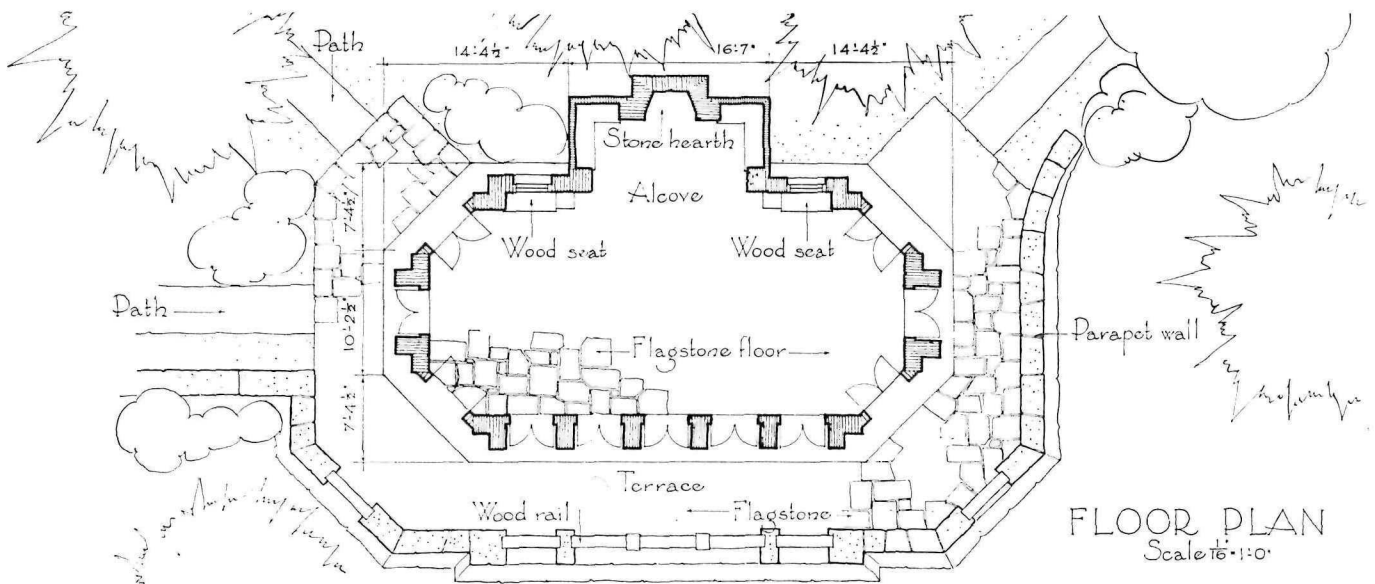




Community Building, Buttermilk Falls State Park, New York

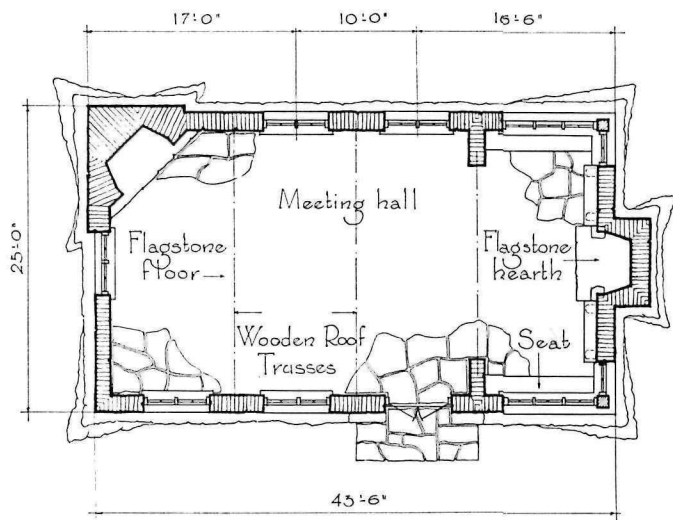


This hillside structure happily escapes the stereotyped, both in plan and exterior treatment. Abundance of doors and windows gives views in all directions. Perhaps the building is not actually

used as a community building as the term is applied herein, but being enclosed, it is more than a shelter and closely resembles the community buildings useful in cabin colonies.

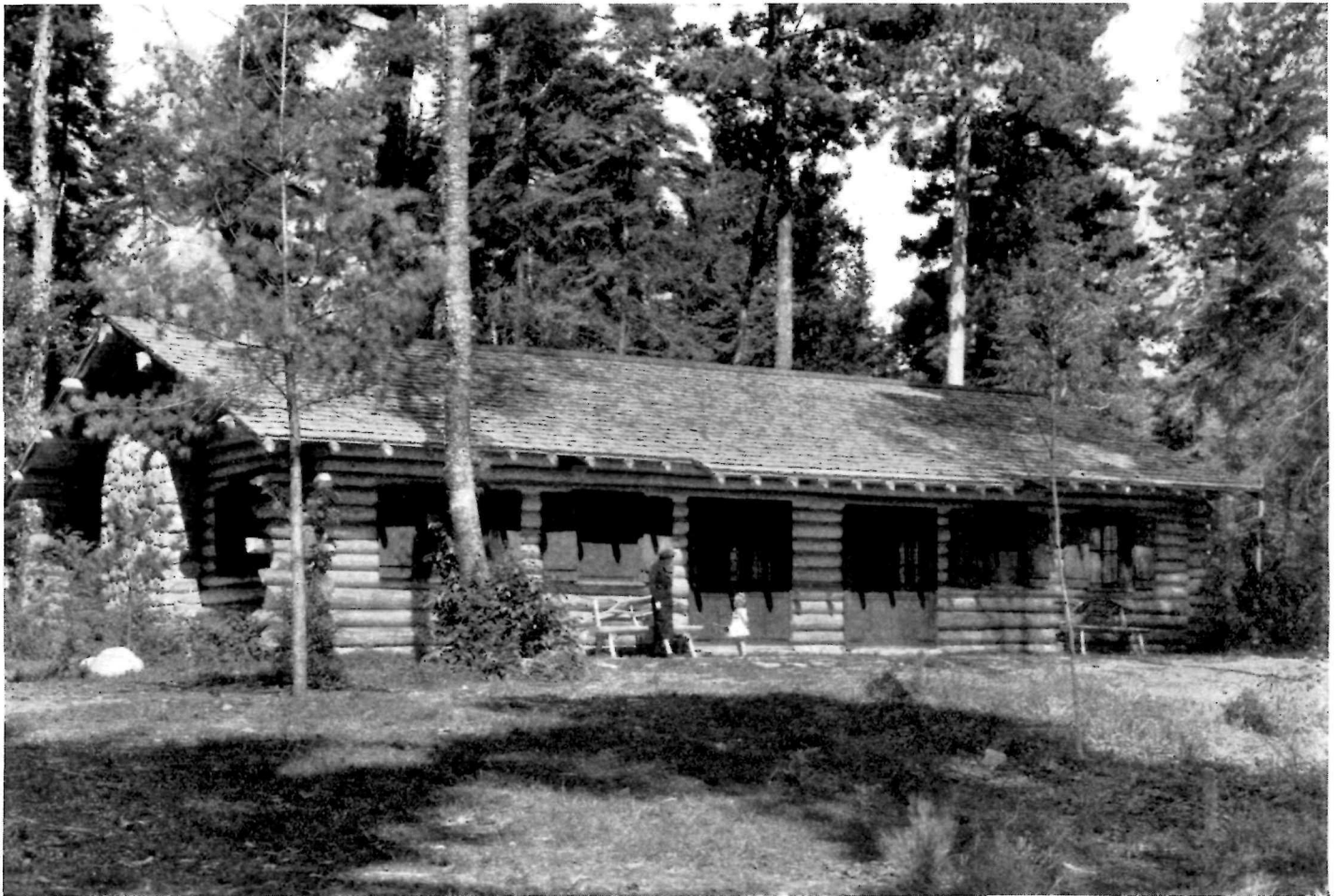


Green Mountain Community Building, Boulder Mountain Park, Colorado



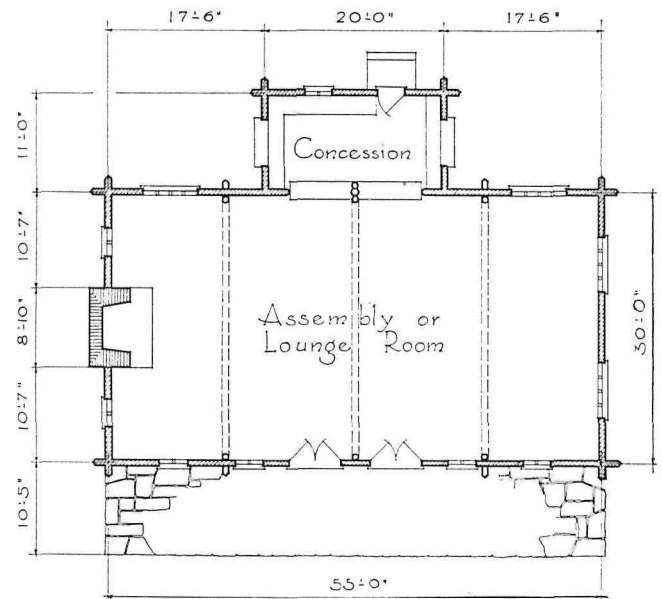
FLOOR PLAN
Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ " = 1'-0"

In close harmony with the rock-strewn site, this building seems without false note unless it is the formlessness of the rocks employed to top off the chimney. Even this can claim a measure of exemption from criticism on the plea of relationship to the indigenous rocks. There are many uses for a building of this general type in a park, as a rallying point for Boy Scouts and other organizations visiting or camping in the park as groups, or as a warming shelter where winter sports are indulged in in a small way. The many windows provide good ventilation in summer, yet when these are closed and both fireplaces are lighted, comfort in cold weather is offered.



Community Building, Scenic State Park, Minnesota

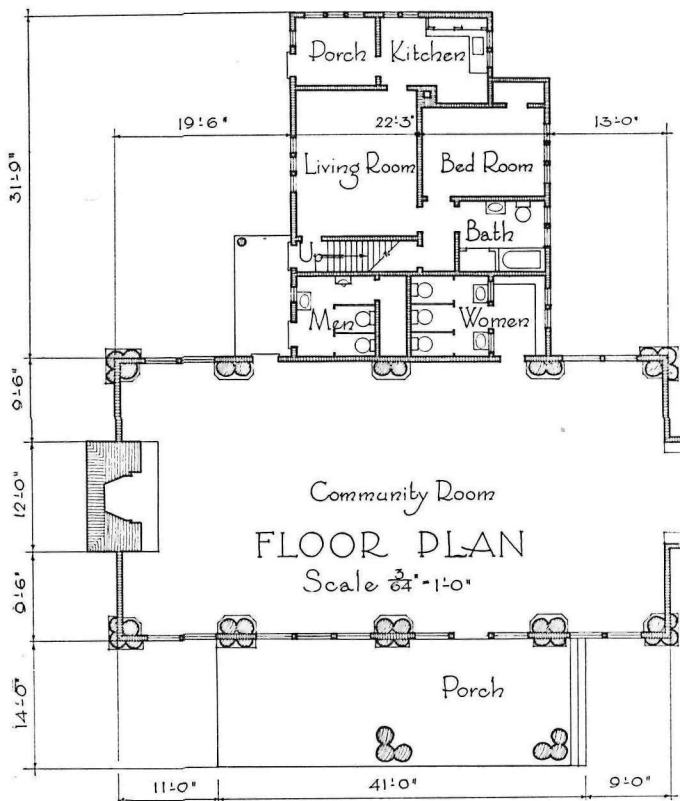
In the fine character of the log construction of this example Minnesota justifies her advantage of superior native timber resources. We are almost blinded to the lesser merit of the chimney masonry, which, for all its sturdy proportions, approaches the "peanut brittle" technique. An imagined ideal park structure might call for a masonry chimney from one of several localities, but it would assuredly specify "logs and log construction by Minnesota." This building accommodates day visitors as well as the residents of a nearby group of cabins.



FLOOR-PLAN
Scale $\frac{3}{8}$ " = 1'-0"



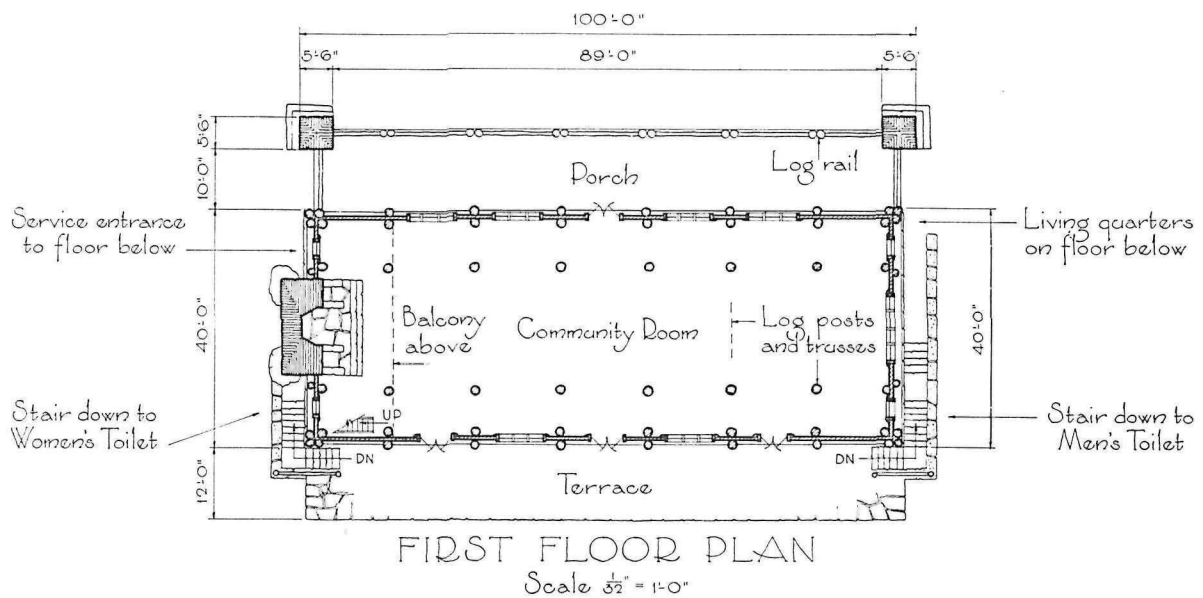
Community Building, Longmire, Mount Rainier National Park



A park structure of importance that, after pointing the way for many later buildings, has been surpassed in achievement of the subtleties of design and execution that make for true park structural character. Comparison of the almost mechanical stiffness of the rafter ends with the handcrafted quality of the “whittled” rafter ends of other subjects more recently built will indicate one such advance in structural technique. The thinness of the roof shingles and the character of the masonry of the chimneys leave something to be desired.

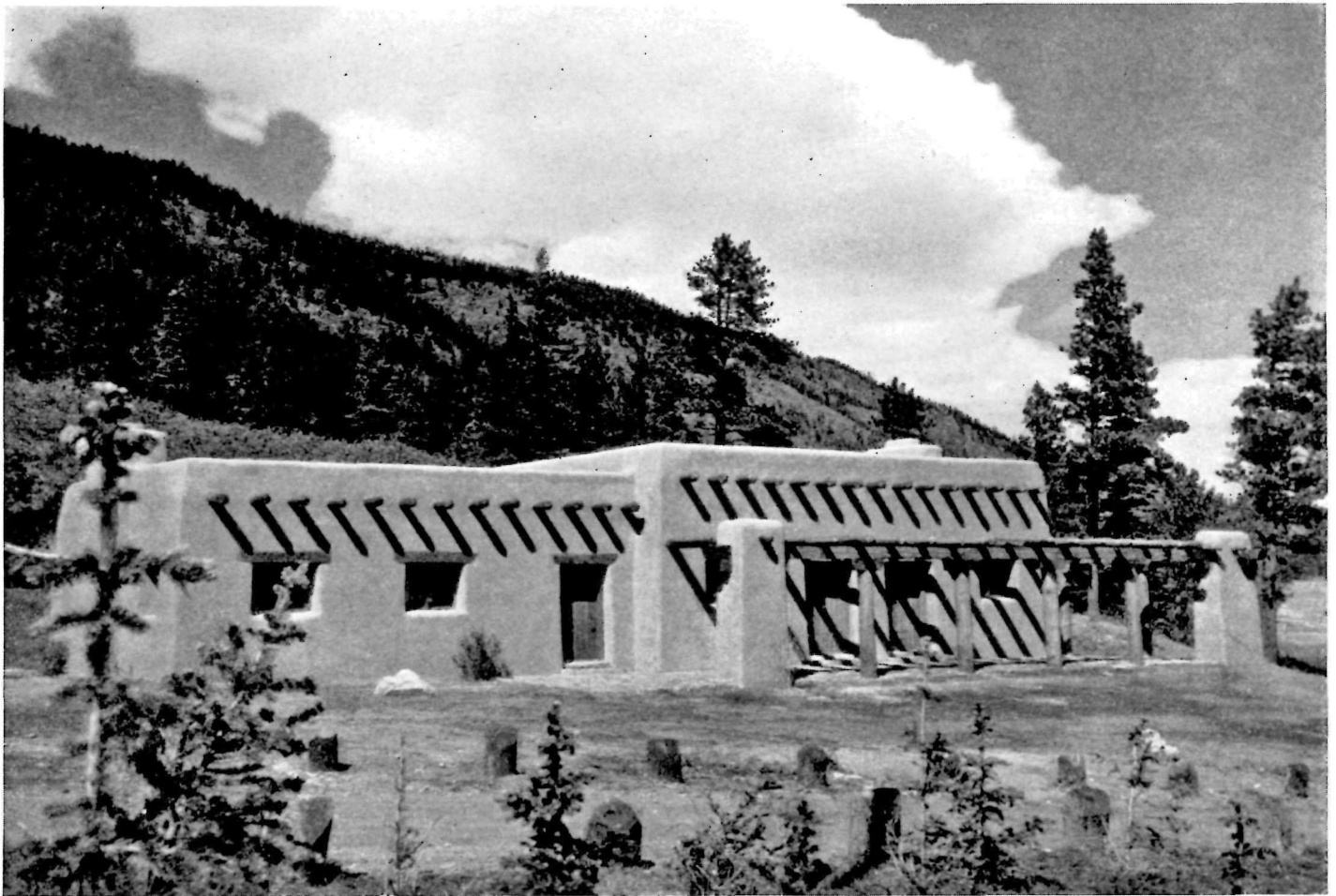


Community Building, Paradise, Mount Rainier National Park

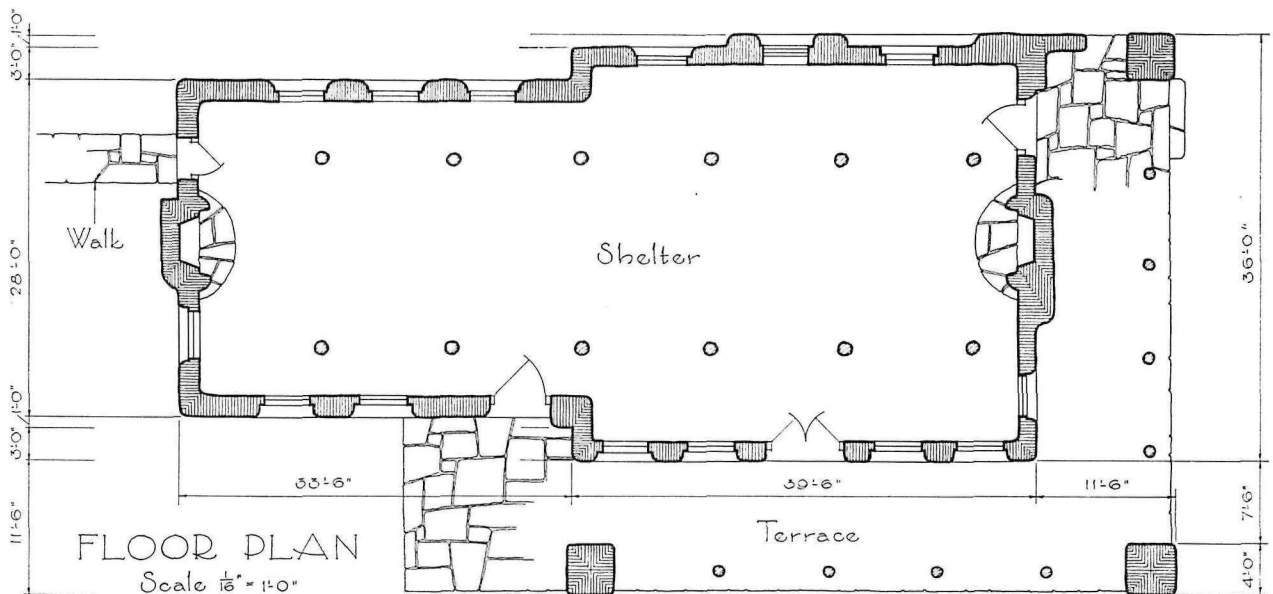


The steepness of the roof of this building, located high up the slope of Mount Rainier, is completely justified by the heavy snowfalls. Features of the plan are the front terrace from which the snow-capped mountain summit can be viewed and the

porch with deck roof at the rear from which the lowlands far below can be seen. A balcony is built across the fireplace end of the main room, and public toilets and living quarters are provided in the lower story.



Community Building, Monument Lake Metropolitan Park, Trinidad, Colorado



Lacking any of the dependencies sometimes found in the typical community building of wide purpose, perhaps enclosed shelter is a more exact designation of this stucco-covered adobe structure in the

tradition of the Southwest. The floor plan suggests that the building can be readily remodeled in the future to qualify as a refectory building, or, if a cabin colony were developed around it, as a lodge.