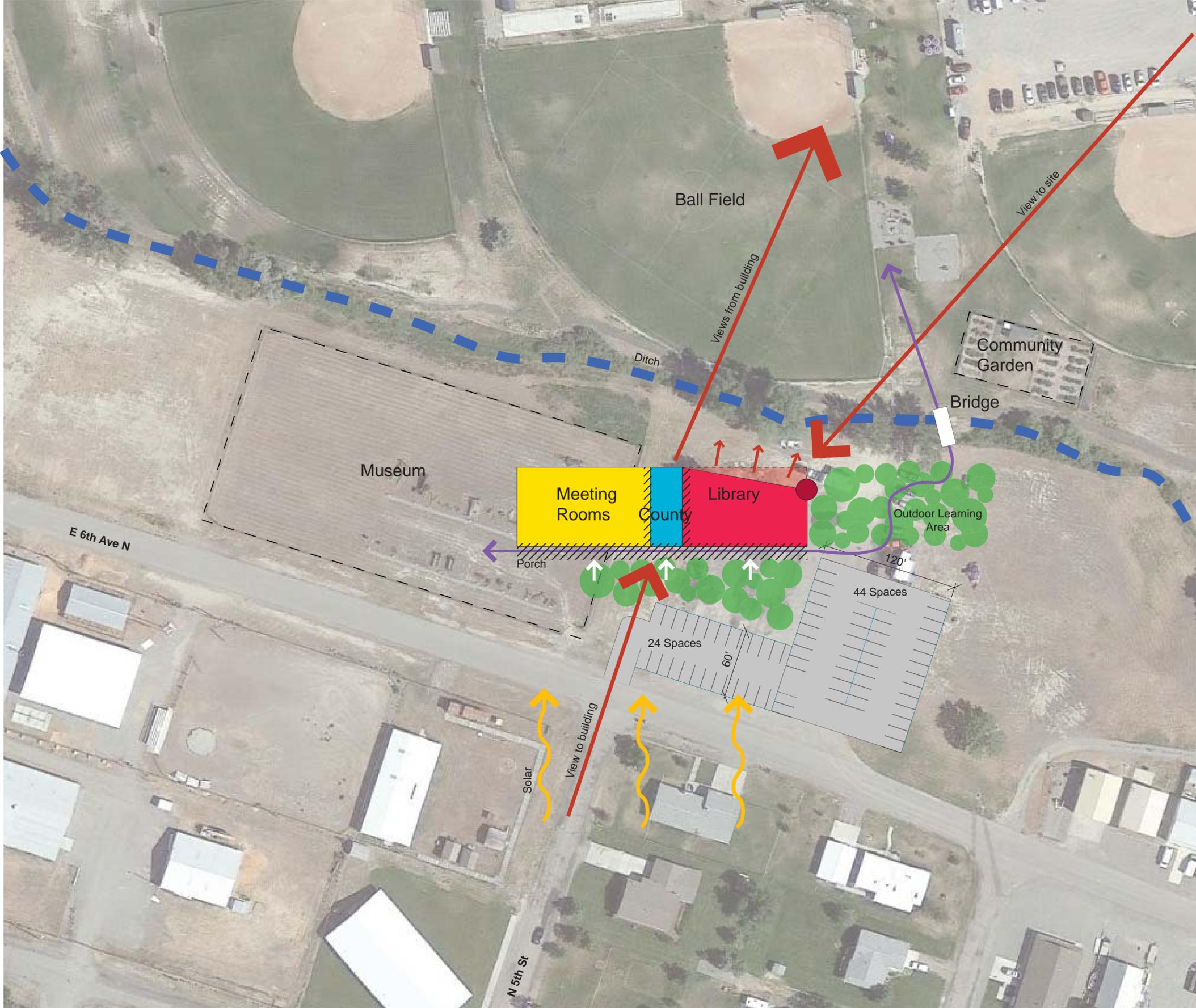




Option  
**1**



Option  
**1**

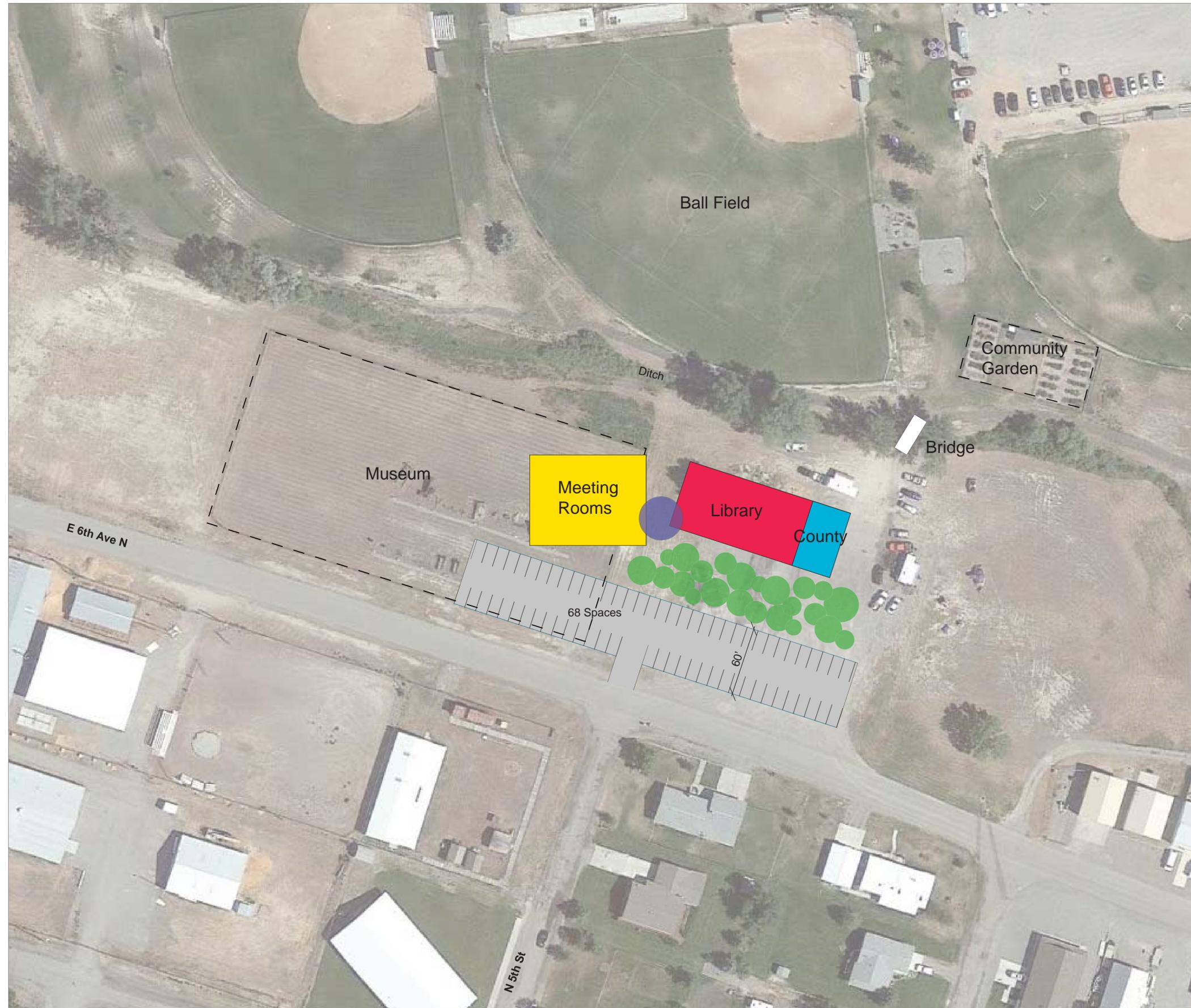
## Long House

The Long House is also a traditional building form used in many different climates and cultures. The roof is typically a very simple, yet elegant form. The concept is based upon the program areas organized in a linear form that is typically accessed from a linear front porch or a linear interior corridor, in this case on the south side of the building with the north side opening to beauty of the landscape. The form of the Long House is easily expandable and allows each program area to operate independently of the other or in concert with each other.

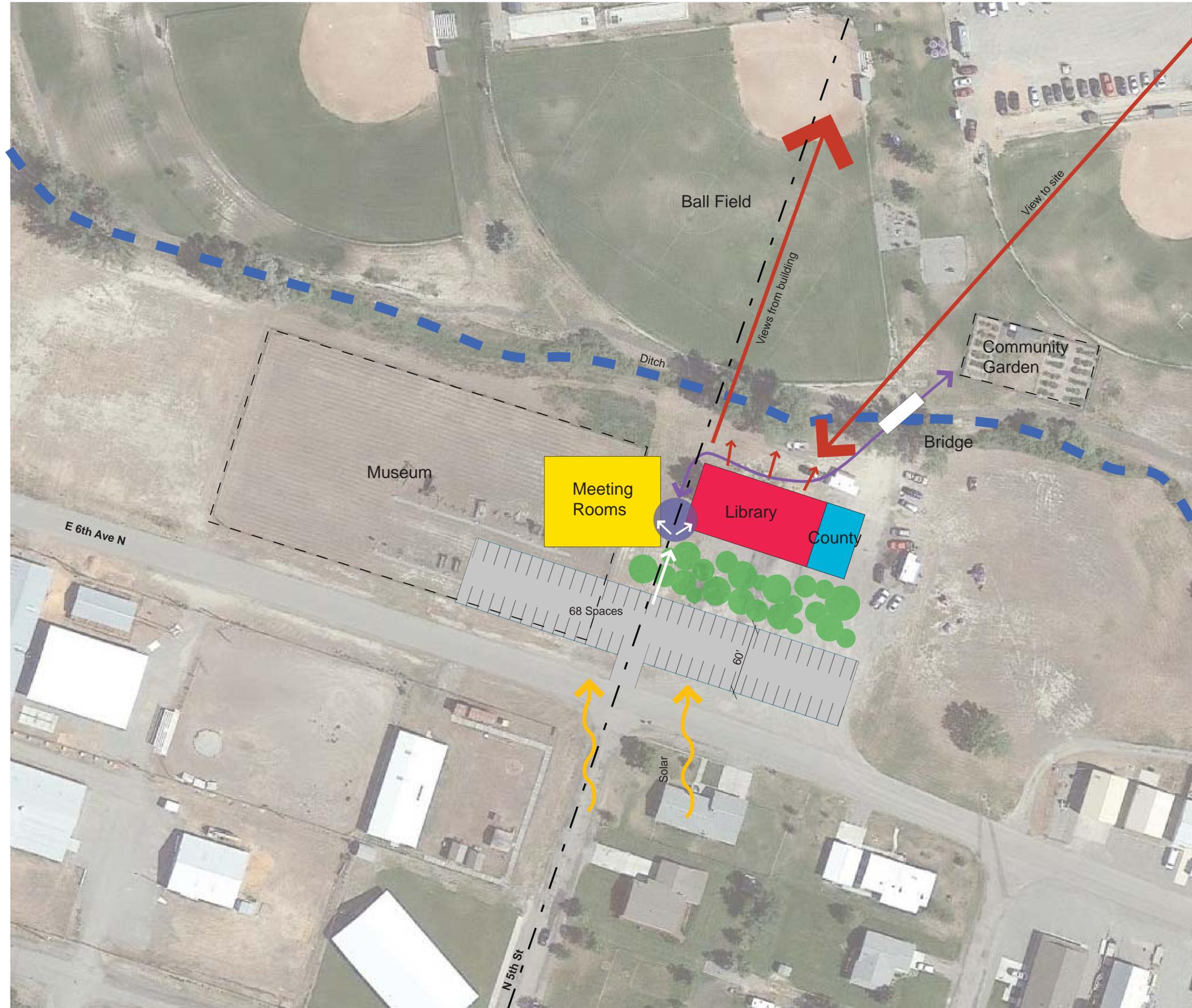


Option  
1

Architectural  
Precedents



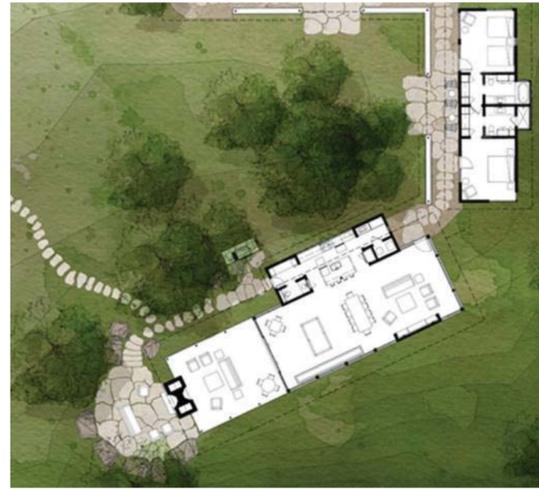
# Option 2



Option  
**2**

## The Bend

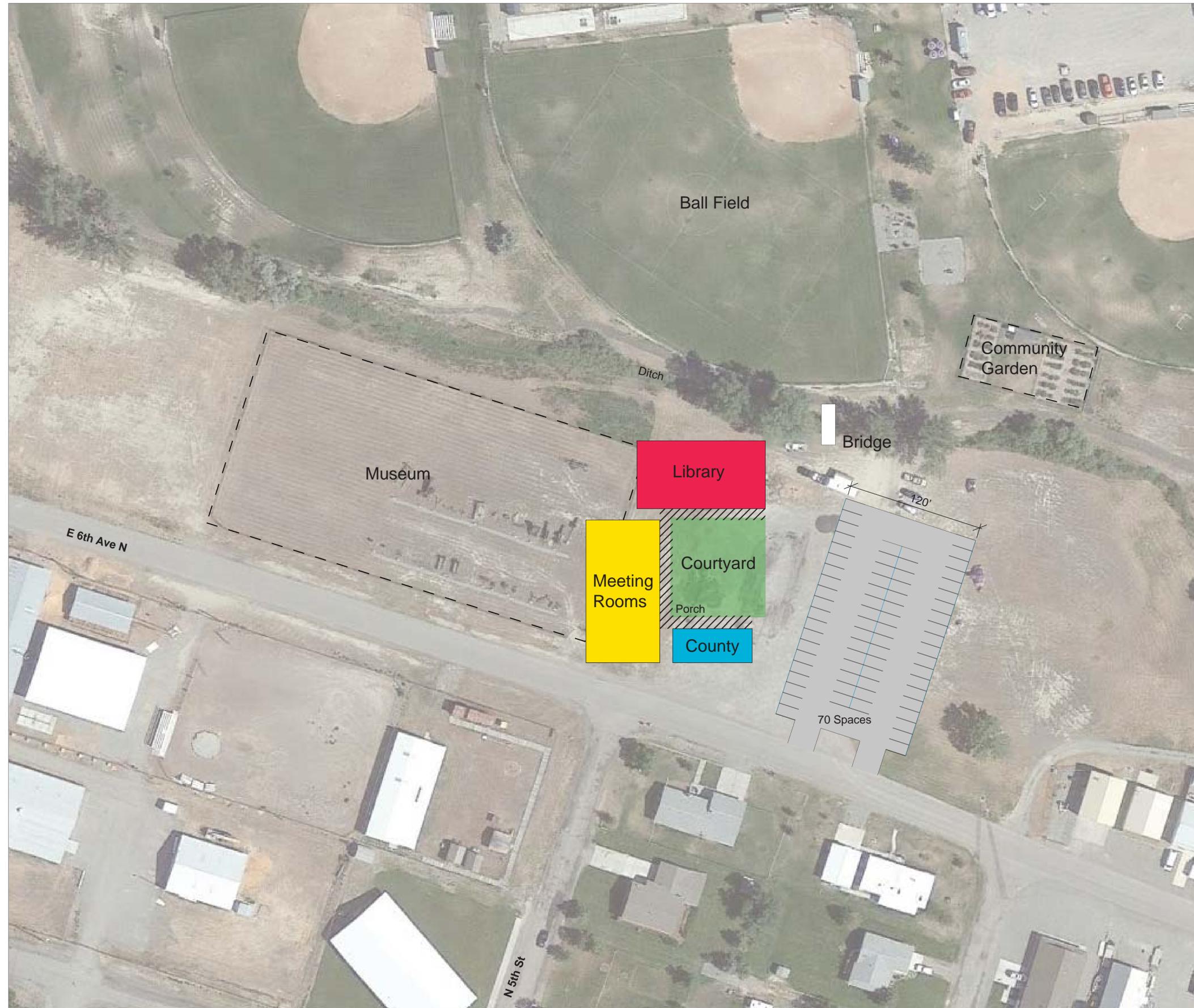
Much like the flow of the Yellowstone River, the Bend is organized along a linear pattern similar to the Long House but bends or breaks in the middle to respond to the natural patterns of the site and the landscape in the distance. The knuckle of the Bend is an entry pavilion or orientation to the entire site and the landscape. The program areas of the facility could have independent forms reinforcing the various activities within. The north side of the Bend would open to the landscape.



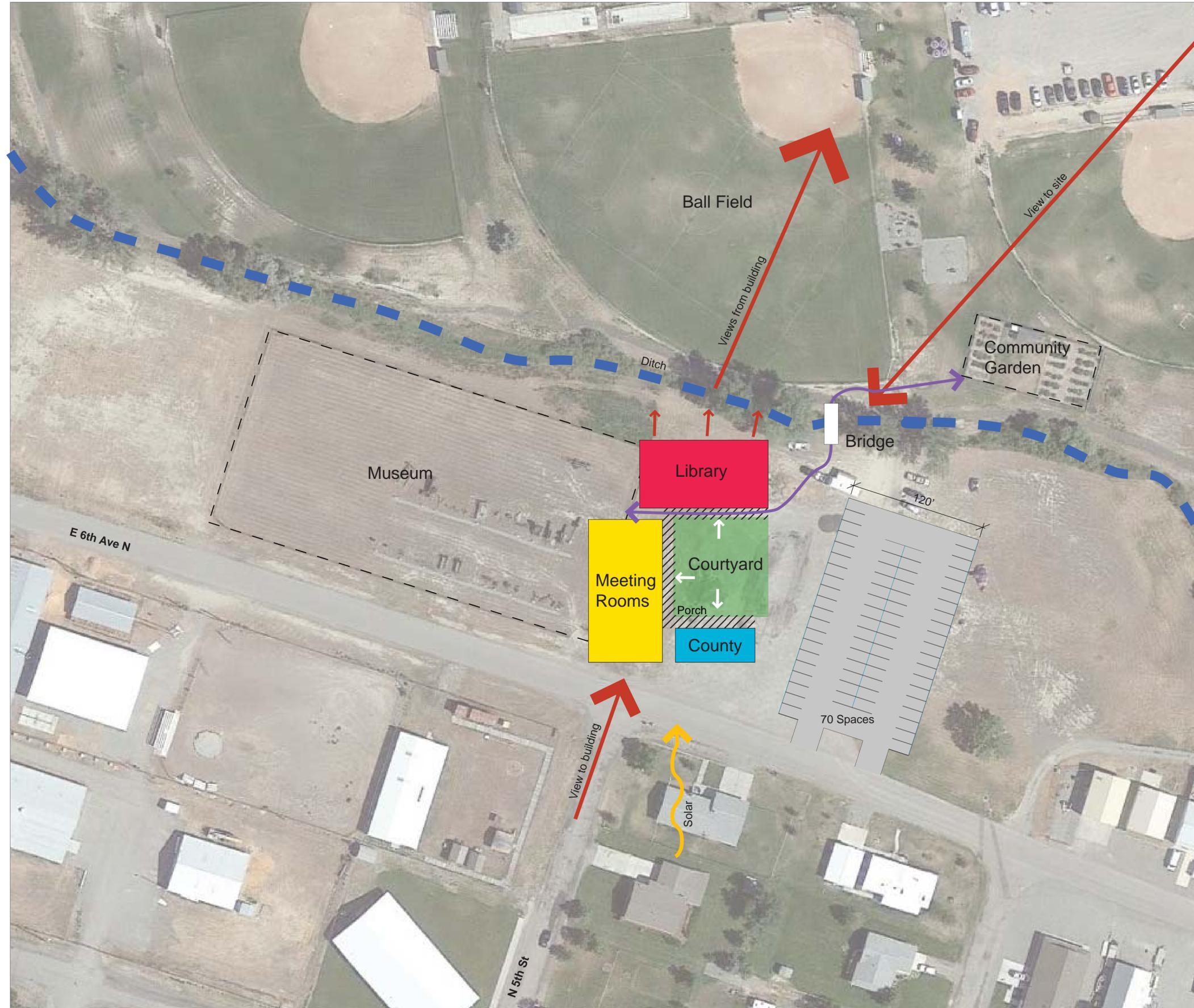
# Option 2

Architectural  
Precedents





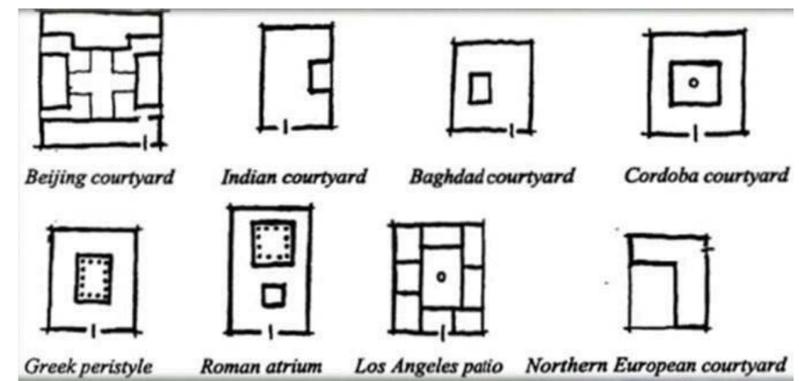
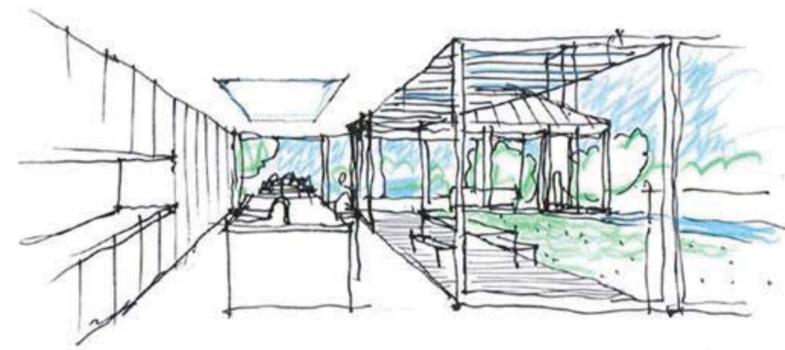
Option  
**3**



Option  
**3**

## The Courtyard

The Courtyard has historically an efficient manner to organize buildings in all climates and cultures. The Courtyard concept allows each of the three functions of the building to operate independent of one another and yet seamlessly as if one building. The Courtyard provides the orientation to the building, provides the opportunity for an extended porch focusing on a protected outdoor space common to all areas of the building. Additionally, Libraries has historically used the courtyard as a means to bring light into the building.



Option  
3

Architectural  
Precedents



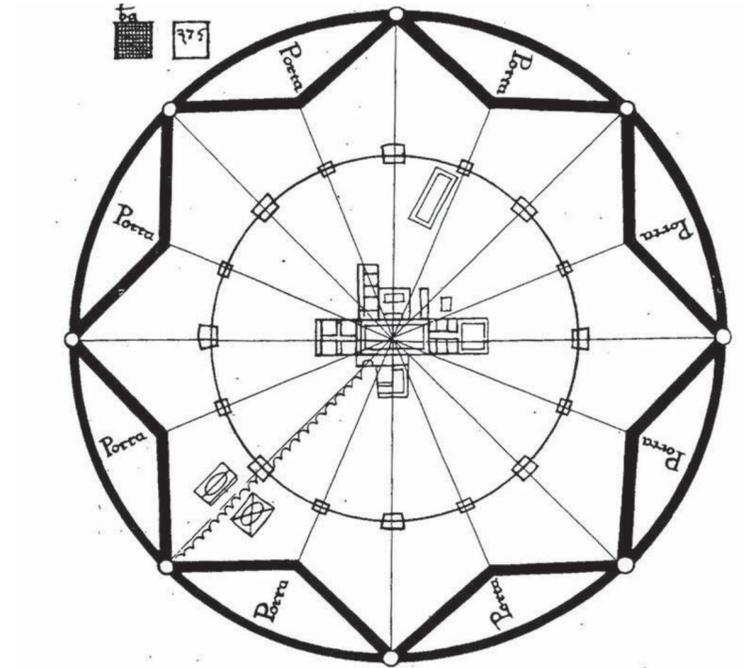
Option  
**4**



Option  
**4**

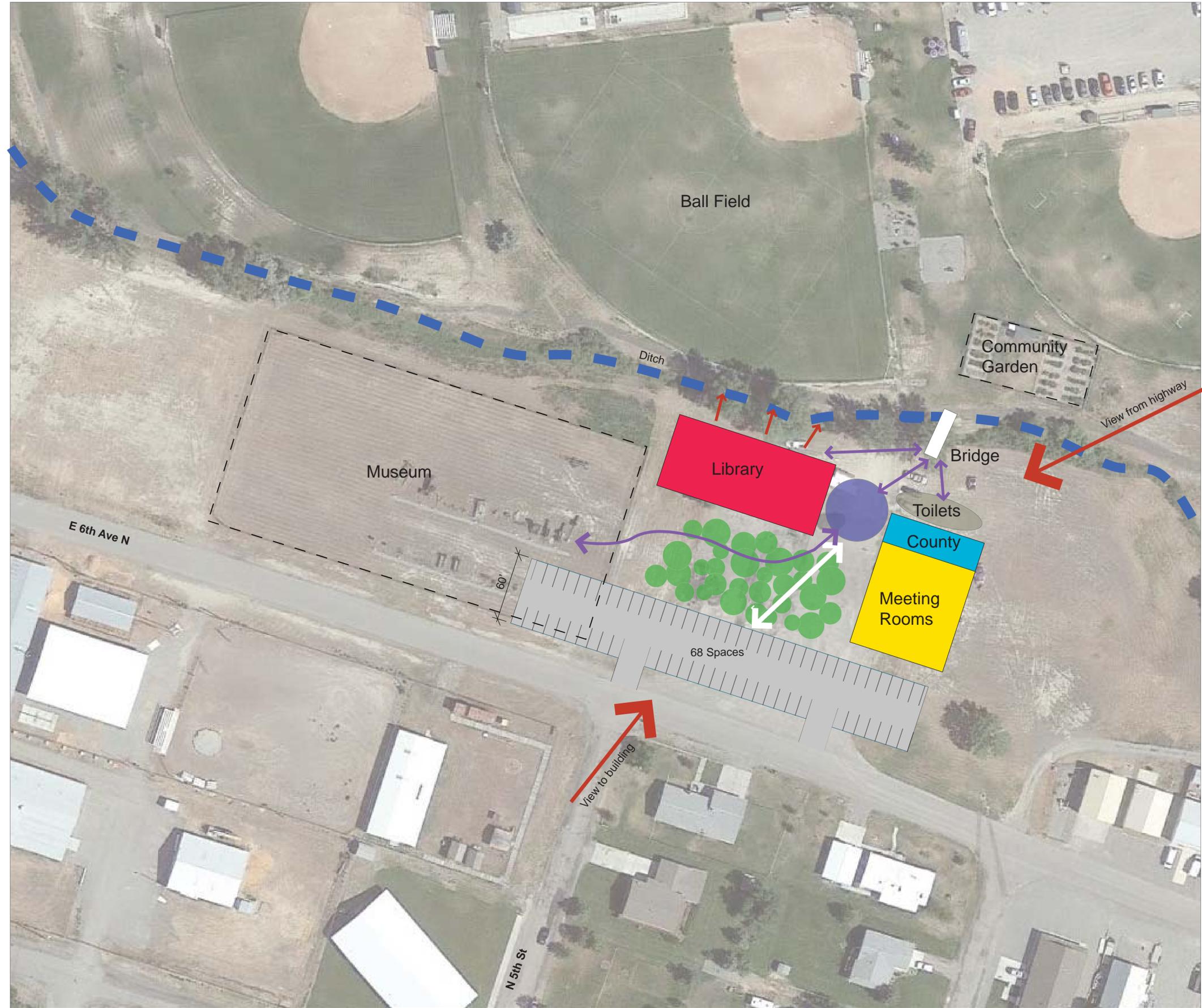
### The Object

This concept is organized around a distinguishable form or object, perhaps something common to the vernacular of Stillwater County, that is used as the "iconic" focus of the building. The larger and more flexible program areas are attached to the object with the potential to operate independently or collectively with the ability expand to the north.



# Option 4

Architectural  
Precedents



# Option 5

Site Diagrams



## The Grain Elevator

The CHS Grain Elevator was one of many iconic architectural structures built in the 20th Century in Stillwater County. Although the CHS structure was recently demolished in Columbus, the memory of its dominance and importance on the Montana skyline remains and is appropriate to use as an organizing element for this facility.

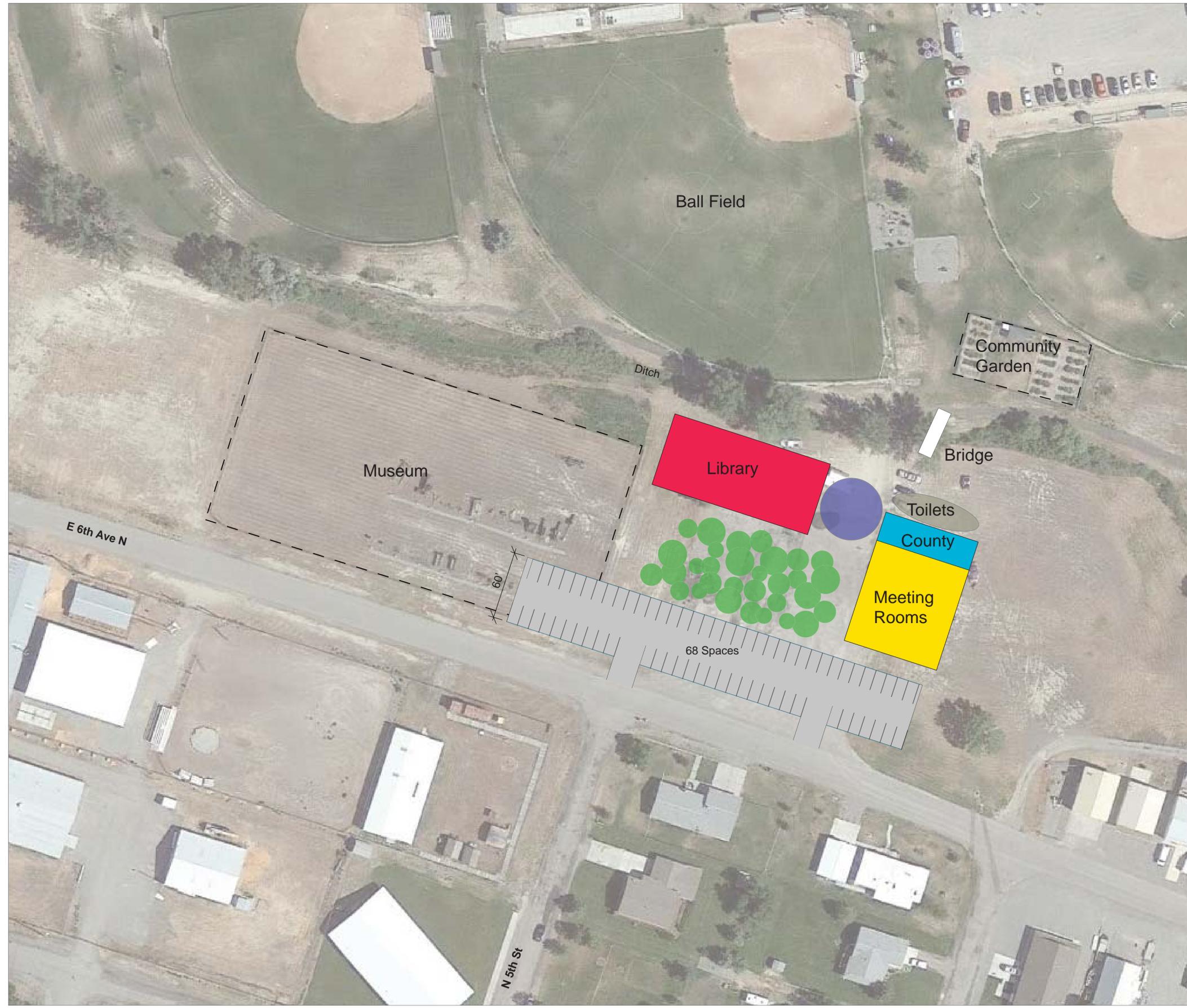
In this option, the Library is a building element located on the northwest portion of the site opening to the natural areas of the site on the north, the outdoor interpretive area of the History Museum on the west and the ability to have a reading porch and children's reading garden on the south. The primary entry to the County Library County Building is in an iconic form recalling the CHS structure that is the knuckle, or connector, of the building. Potentially this structure could serve as either a common lobby or as the County Extension and Development Area Offices. The County Gathering, Training, and Recreational spaces would be organized in a building element on the east side of the site. The organization of this option allows for independent expansion of the respective programs in addition allowing for sharing of resources and independent operations.



Option  
**5**

Architectural  
Precedents





# Option 4

Program



### The Grain Elevator

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Option  
**5**

Architectural  
Precedents