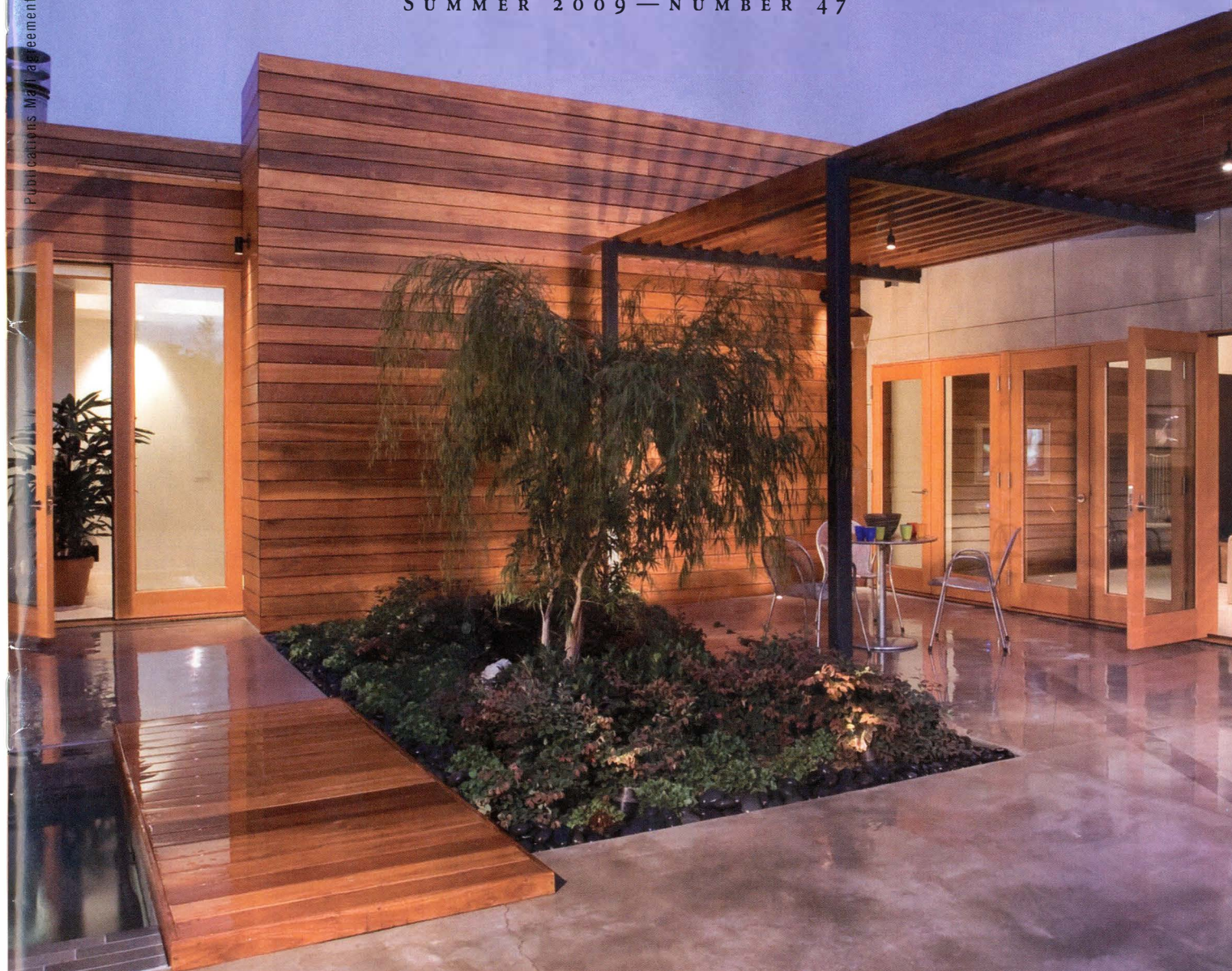


WOOD DESIGN & BUILDING®

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Wiley Residence

Reno combines progressive design with sustainable practices

Valley View Cabin

Extensive use of wood recalls rich history

Boston Golf Club

Modest clubhouse draws on wood harvested on site



Boston Golf Club

Modest 10,000-sq.ft. clubhouse – much of it created using wood harvested off the site – evokes a mountain cottage

Hank Gilpin, Project Manager/Designer

Left: At less than 10,000 sq.ft., the cedar-clad clubhouse was designed to remain intimate while meeting the needs of its 250 members.

PHOTO CREDIT: GREG PREMU, BOSTON, MA

The dream of two wealthy Bostonians, Boston Golf Club is a fraction of the size of most clubhouses, with a distinctly intimate, New England feel.

Founders John Mineck and his partner Rob Ketterson had a vision of creating a classic golf experience using modern tools including constructing a main house that was much more than a clubhouse – to work in a design vocabulary that would be both familiar and interesting. Tragically, Mineck died after his golf course was created but before he could see the clubhouse come to life.

The clubhouse had to be less than 10,000-sq.ft., and still meet all the needs of a 250-member golf club while remaining comfortable for small groups or individuals. Mineck also requested that impact and disturbance to the site be minimized. His contention was that the scenic beauty that attracted him to the place should be left as undisturbed as possible.

Mineck's interest and passion for woodworking inspired him to utilize domestic hardwoods. The use of non-native woods was limited. Lumber from the site itself was used where possible, otherwise only local species were incorporated. The major exception was the utilization of flat-sawn western red cedar for the siding and western red cedar for the roof. Eastern red cedar cut on the site was used for posts and bracing on the exterior as well as to construct the men's locker room bathroom. The clubhouse is divided into a series of intimate spaces: a billiard room, a library, a dining room dining room with seven tables. Perhaps the most interesting use of material was in the locker room where a massive pile of mixed woods – that had little continuity – were used. The room was divided into six bays, each one designated a specific species of wood – cherry, ash, maple, red oak and two bays of white oak. The disparate figured woods were framed as panels in doors, with plain, rift-cut stock of the same species used for the stiles and rails. In the bar, a 20-ft. long table – a halved log from a curly red oak felled on the



Above (Left): The elliptical staircase was built using curly white oak for the treads and railing. (Right) The handle on the porch door was made with walnut.

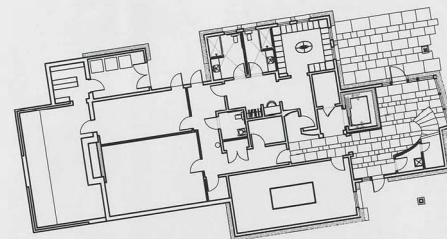
Right: Each of the six bays of the locker room was designated a specific species of wood.



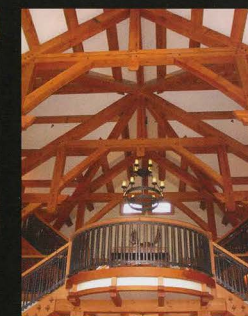
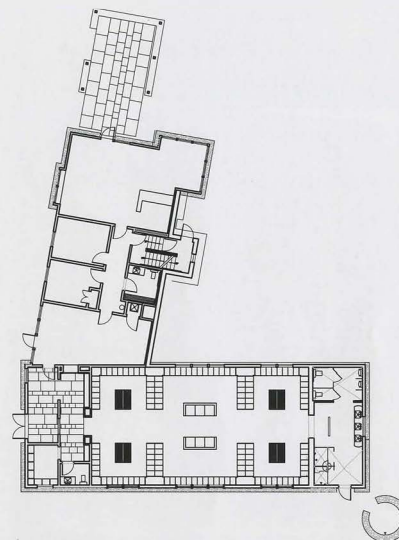
property – spans a wall of windows. Eight handcrafted stools go with it.

Structural and finish woods include southern yellow pine for laminated beams in both the grillroom and the locker room. Various spruces, some hemlock and firs – both Douglas and Balsam – were used for framing. Tulip poplar was used extensively for painted ceilings and trim work. And a significant amount of catalpa was used for walls and ceilings.

The site provided red oak, white oak, ash, hickory, and some elm, maple and cherry lumber for use on the interior. The flooring materials were primarily white oak and cherry. The wood boards used were random, flat-sawn, 5-in. to 9-in. wide and oiled. Oil was selected as a finishing coat for the floors due to its durability since golf shoes would wear and scratch off the surface of a hard finish in heavily trafficked areas. 🐾



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