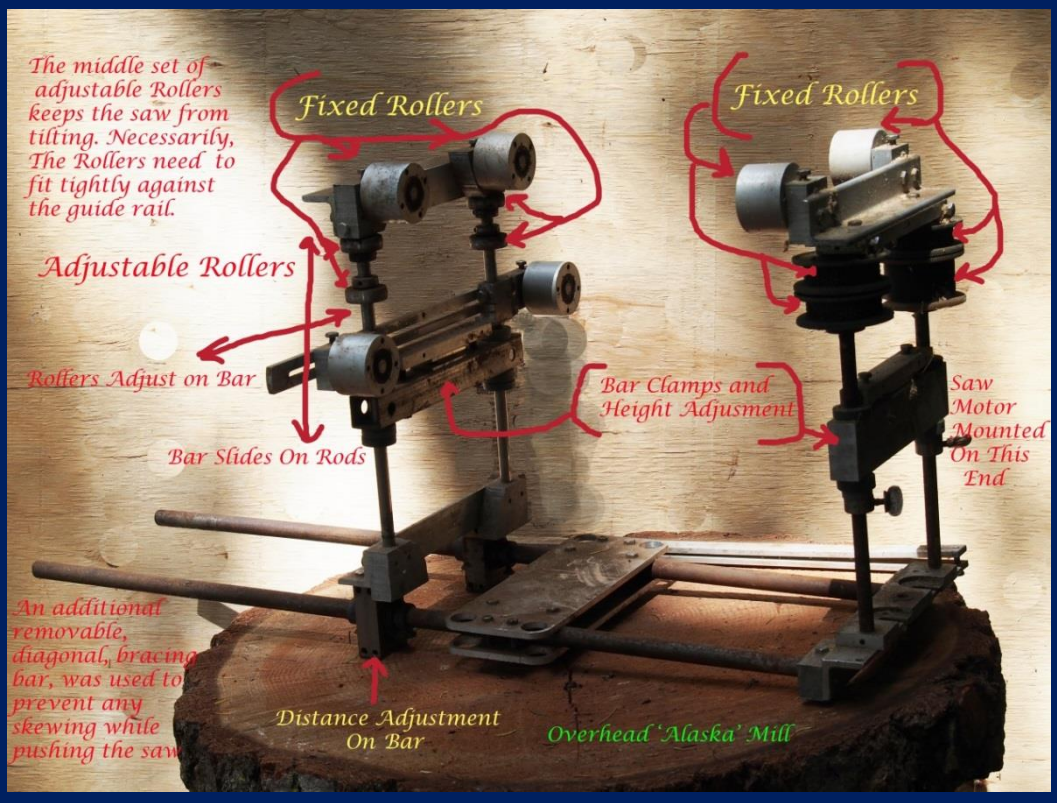
Part III

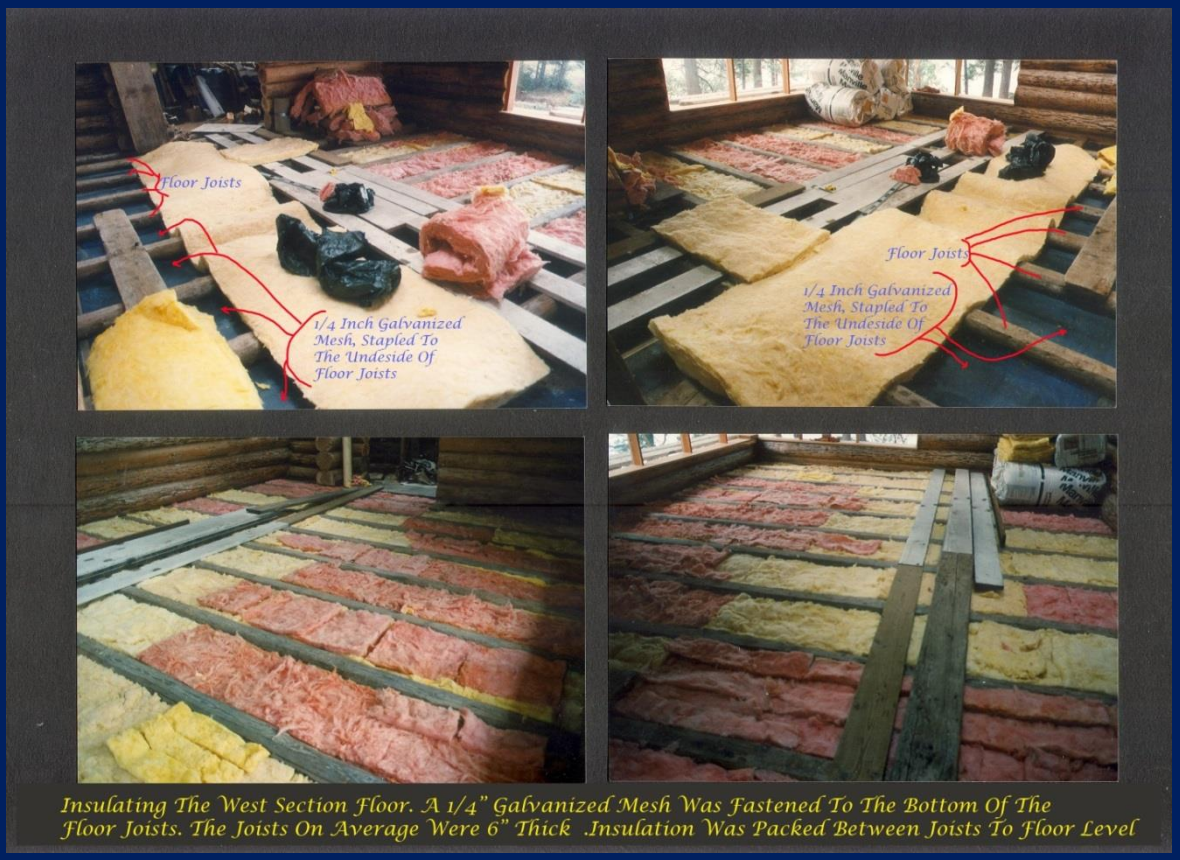
Before proceeding much further, it would constitute a serious omission to not mention, in what seems the appropriate place, the 'overhead Alaska mill'. Appropriate, because the windows were installed before the floor was begun. This device was put together after executing a long overhead cut (12" to 14" wide by 19 feet long) in the Southwest wall to create a space, large enough for the windows. While having succeeded in enlarging this opening, it was considered by the author a most laborious task, holding a running unsupported saw, attempting to follow a straight line, level on two planes; and create enough force with the saw to do some actual cutting. The word is 'body breaking'.

Yes, it required some thought, and some time to devise another method for doing this; hence the 'overhead Alaska mill'. Actually Alaska had little to do with the contraption; it might be considered an 'overhead Greek mill' concocted by Zorba. Voila!



The device was used to make a second cut, like the first, in the southeast wall, for exactly the same purpose.

The installing of the windows has escaped documentation by the camera, but the flooring photos illustrate the Voila!

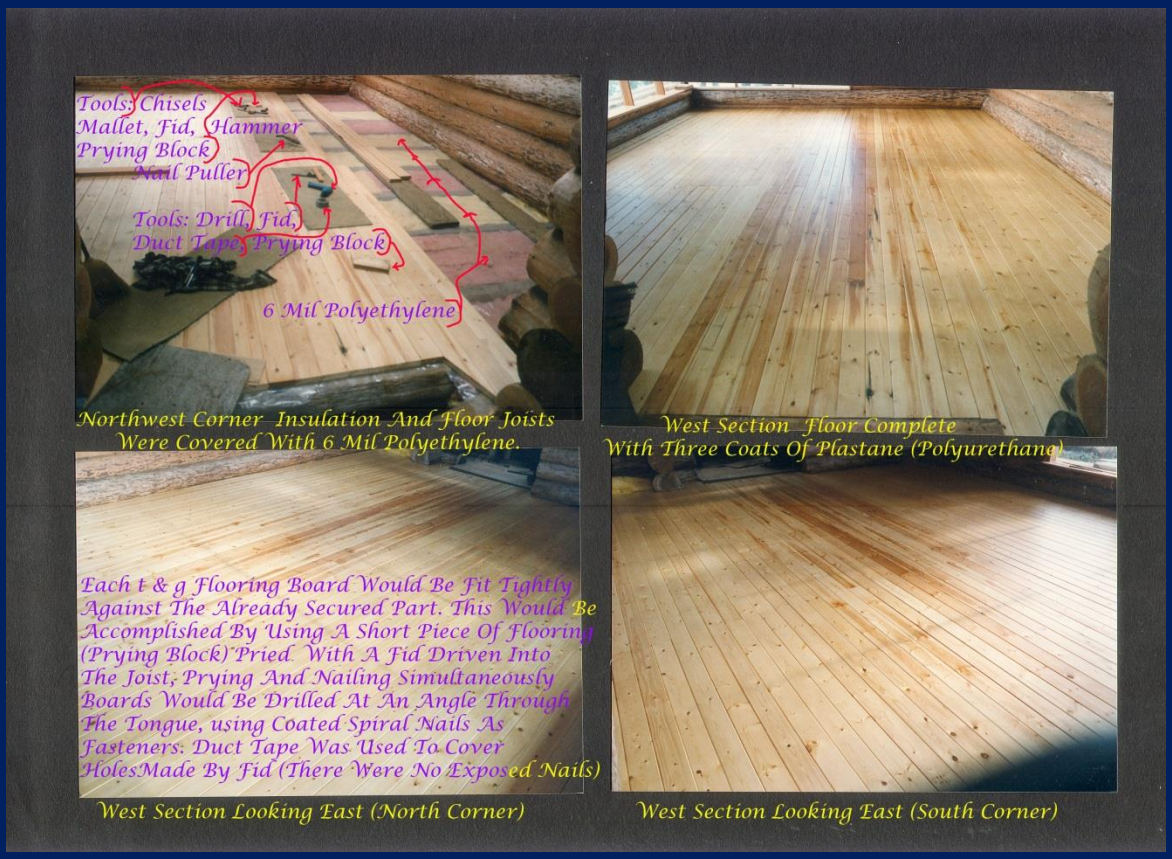


Insulating The West Section Floor. A 1/4" Galvanized Mesh Was Fastened To The Bottom Of The Floor Joists. The Joists On Average Were 6" Thick .Insulation Was Packed Between Joists To Floor Level

East Section Tempoary Storage And Sorting Of Flooring

Preparing The Flooring

West Section Laying Out Flooring This Area Would Have Sixteen Foot Pieces Of Flooring Laid Without Lap Joints. The Butt Joints Would Be Under The Kitchen Counter. The Rest Of The Floor Would Be Lapped


Tools: Chisels
Mallet, Fid, Hammer
Prying Block
Nail Puller
Tools: Drill, Fid,
Duct Tape, Prying Block
6 Mil Polyethylene
Northwest Corner Insulation And Floor Joists
Were Covered With 6 Mil Polyethylene.
West Section Floor Complete
With Three Coats Of Plastane (Polyurethane)
Each t & g Flooring Board Would Be Fit Tightly
Against The Already Secured Part. This Would Be
Accomplished By Using A Short Piece Of Flooring
(Prying Block) Pried With A Fid Driven Into
The Joist, Prying And Nailing Simultaneously
Boards Would Be Drilled At An Angle Through
The Tongue, using Coated Spiral Nails As
Fasteners. Duct Tape Was Used To Cover
HolesMade By Fid (There Were No Exposed Nails)
West Section Looking East (North Corner)
West Section Looking East (South Corner)


West Section Looking West Sunny Views Of A Pristine Urethaned Floor
Laying Out Insulation On New West Section
Floor For Use In The East Section

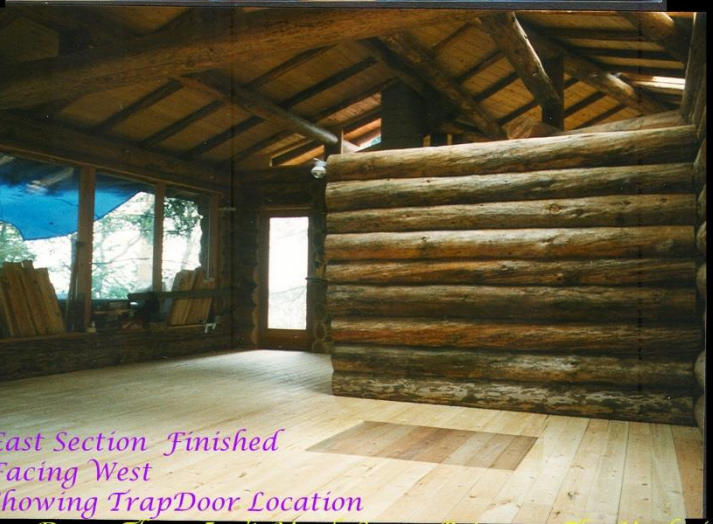
Temporary Storage For Flooring

Setup For Planing Chamfers With Electric Hand Planer After Resurfacing And/Or Depending On Which Side Of Board Was Chosen, A Chamfer Would Most Likely Be Needed

1.) East Section Facing West North Section Finished
2.) East Section Facing West With Added Insulation And Polyethylene
3..) East Section Facing East With Added Insulation And Polyethylene

Working Out Of Finished West Section (Facing East)

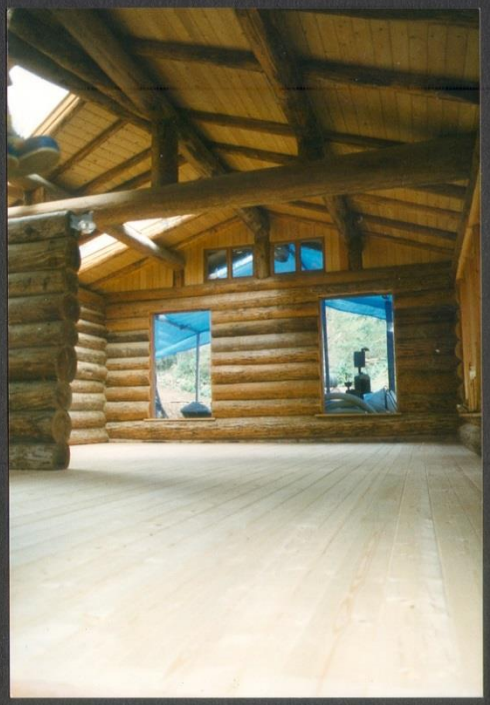
Working On North Side Of East Section (Facing East) This Also Shows The Tucking Of Insulation Into The Space Created By the Curvature Of The Joists As It Meets The Galvanized Mesh



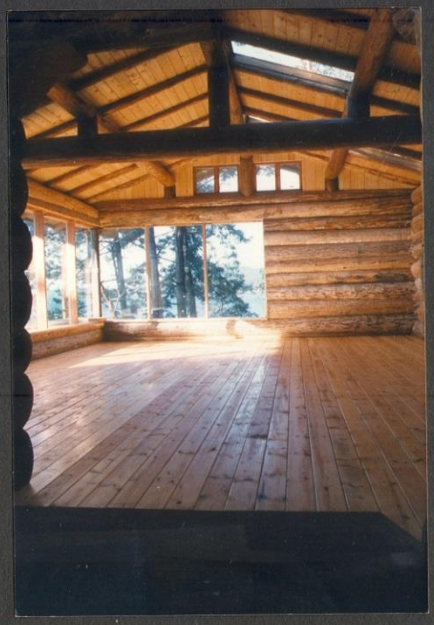
East Section Finished
Facing West
Showing TrapDoor Location

'Trap Door. There Isn't Much Space Between The Undrside Of The Building And The Ground .. Since The Author Is Claustrophobic, He Did Not Wish To Crawl Underneath Into The Narrow Space. The 'Trapdoor' Is Placed In The Bathroom To provide Access To the Bathroom Plumbing. The Trapdoor Is Constructed Of A Removable Piece Of Flooring With A Removable Insulated Screened Piece BeTween The Joists Trapdoor Location is Highlighted

1.) Finished Floor Standing East Section Looking Into West Section
2.) Same Showing Bathroom Log Partition Bathroom Interior
3.) Finished Floor Standing West Section Looking East,
Bathroom Parttion Showing Exterior Wall



East Section Interior
Finished Flooring East Section
Facing East



West section Interior
Finished Flooring West Section
Facing West

The chimney was eventually painted a rustic 'barn' red.

Having attained a third part pursuant to the exegesis of Go Daddy, we shall continue with the harangue.

Once the floor was finished, with three coats of urethane, it was time to start filling the place with the comforts of home. Stoves, there were to be three, two serviced by the block chimney, a Home Comfort, and a Shraeder Fire Place; and third, a Franklin, by a metal stack, capped with a Duravent assembly. In placing the stoves it was decided to provide a tile base, something that would insulate the heat from the floor, and would provide a non-flammable surface for errant sparks and hot cinders, as well as protect the floor from marring.

To accommodate the log peeler it was deemed an indoor facility would replace the outhouse. The associated throne became a part of what was planned as a 'bathroom' which also would house a tub with shower, also a 'vanity', a closet, and some cabinets, a mirror, some towel racks, some lighting, and water plumbed in as well as out. There was the kitchen area which would require many cabinets, a sink with water, and associated plumbing, and lighting. Additionally a hutch was foreseen, as well as a 'cooling closet', each of these to be constructed by the author. In addition it was time to acquire two Laz-Y-Boys for the proposed sitting area. Of Course, a bed needed to be constructed, and located. Such was the beginning of occupancy.

In the course of the author's life it has been his proclivity to admire and cherish what is known as 'hardwood'. Hardwood comes in many forms; from trees to dimensional lumber, with cured blocks of the stuff in between. Cured blocks of the stuff became the interest of the sculptor in the author. His primary choice was 'American', or black, walnut. This wood could come in fairly large configurations, ideal for carving. Once into the carving of wood, he came into contact with a gentleman who specialized in 'gun blanks' made of black walnut. The gun blank man's interest also went beyond the limited scope of making gun blanks, to the utility of wood, hardwood, specialty woods etc. Chinquapin, Bird's-eye maple, myrtle (some with dark seams he cut out also for gun blanks), fruit tree woods, notably cherry and pear; experimentally he would make some of these into blanks. Some of the myrtle the

author acquired was used in making beaters for his wife's Navajo weaving class (myrtle machines well and takes a high polish). This same blank fellow carried in his wares other woods not only for making gun blanks, but also for novelty uses such as sculpture, which was in some demand from the sculpting department at the University. There was a need outside that community, by loners, such as the author. The wood man promoted the use of arbutus, which was plentiful in the area, but was a difficult wood to control, however fine a carving wood. His technique was to split any piece of arbutus lengthwise down the middle through the 'heartwood' (this was done to prevent wholesale cracking). He also devised a method of curing the arbutus through a controlled drying procedure where he would encase the chunks of cut wood in plastic bags, and locate them near his furnace in his garage. If the wood was more or less 'green', it would sweat copious amounts of water, which would be captured in the bag, creating an ambient wetness, as the wood 'cured'. In the end this would produce a relatively stable, crack free, carving medium.

The blank maker used patterns from several of the gun manufacturers for the processing of the blanks. Gun manufacturers would provide any of their products with stocks, and forearms, since there had to some way of holding and bracing this thing that would fire projectiles with killing power, even after travelling some distance. The guns came equipped with 'sights' to enhance the 'aiming' of the device that would discharge the projectile. Whenever the 'bullet' which housed the projectile, encased with some explosive powder, had been hammered, there would be a 'kick' depending on how large the projectile and 'charge' (powder). Rifles, the nominal beast we are discussing, came in various sizes from innocuous .22 caliber to blunderbusses of much larger calibers.

When loyal members of the NRA and staunch believers in the Second Amendment To the Constitution Of The United States Of America (of the Gunfancier's Union) would not be chasing down likely prey, or out on the range, or mounting their trophies, they would be in the workshop fashioning a very fancy gun stock from a fancy gun blank. Black walnut was known for its 'figure' (swirling lines of light and dark grain, sometimes enhanced by the gun blank gentleman who would soak the blanks in barrels of water saturated with sawdust and chips from black walnut shavings (or so he claimed). Walnut was also believed to absorb the shock of a kick

better than any other stock. So be it. 'Its guns that kill people, not people that kill'. Quoted from the highest sources of the NRA.

What has this to do with Log Housing In The Bush? Logs are made of wood. So wood is a legitimate matter for discussion. This diversion began with the author's persevering interest in woods suitable for sculpture, but also suitable for making furniture. He chiefly made tables from walnut. He also made a writing desk, a frame for a two foot high hour glass.

To make this lengthy excursion shorter, the author will note that he acquired black walnut, pear, cherry, arbutus, and elm from the gun blank man. He has carved cherry, pear, black walnut, and arbutus, along with maple, yew, and bass wood. In his search for wood he has visited shops that specialize in fancy hardwoods like teak. He acquired planks of aformosia (an African teak) as well as pieces of walnut. From the local planning mill he has acquired maple, birch, cedar, redwood, and Philippine Mahogany. From an importer of Central American hardwoods he has acquired Guapinol (a golden-colored hardwood), Lilac (or so named [a hardwood of deep purple color]), Coyote, (or so named [a rich yellowish light brown hardwood]), Rosewood, Honduras Mahogany. From His father-in-law who had a Guatemalan student (who owned a lumber mill in Guatemala) various blocks of wood, Cedro the only name he remembers (if he ever knew the other names).

He has also found good wood in dunnage. One of his favorite carvings is made from bass wood dunnage.

This whole side trip has a happy ending. Two blocks from where he lived in Eugene Oregon, on his very street. there lived a fellow and his wife who operated a two person saw mill nine miles out of town. The occasion of their sawmill is unknown, but it may have begun with the Columbus Day storm in 1962, wherein a typhoon class storm worked its way inshore up the Willamette Valley through Washington into British Columbia with winds exceeding 80 mph. This storm destroyed many orchards, walnut orchards in particular. Walnut orchards are of the English Walnut variety. This tree has a relatively short life span. However, if it is grafted onto American Walnut stock, its longevity is enhanced. Anyway many walnut trees fell to the high winds. This became the source of much sawing by the two individuals who lived on our street. These people came to the author's attention through a circuitous path. One of the author's employers had a 'butcher block' fashioned of

laminated maple by this street 'neighbor'. The occasion of the transmittal of this information is lost in the vagaries of time, but, since the author was in the market for hardwood, he followed the path. Butcher blocks are made from pieces of wood laminated together with the end grain facing the swings of the meat cleavers. Besides their utilitarian value, these 'blocks' become art objects when made of fancy hardwood, and finished to a high degree. The author was not interested in butcher blocks any more than he was interested in gun blanks, but he visited the gentleman down the street in search of walnut (of which the gentleman had plenty [more than the author realized]). This fellow was a very clever mechanical genius. He had a commercial planer, but when it came to a wood lathe, and a router, his inventions surpassed anything available in the market place. His router was made into a drill press like device, but it was designed for free hand routing, without chatter and grabbing. It was made from two jack hammer spindles coupled together in one body mounted to a column to support their considerable weight. The column allowed up and down movement; the dual spindles allowed universal freedom of movement, pivoting first on the column and one spindle with respect to the other. So three axes of movement; up and down, and universal swing in a complete circle. The beauty of the contraption was its mass, and its rigidity which permitted actual drawing with the router without vibration or grabbing, as long as the work piece was clamped to the same apparatus as the column supporting the whole device.

Well, now that you understand what has just been written, the author will move onto the second clever device, the lathe. The design of the lathe was prompted by a potential customer's request for spiral fluted piano legs. The idea was to slow down the rotation of the work piece (the piano leg) while a router like cutter made the flutes. This was to be done in a controlled fashion rather than by free hand as in the other router design. The lathe was designed to turn the workpiece very very slowly (maybe ½ a revolution per minute), while an integrated cutter moved on a longitudinal chassis in parallel with the piano leg. To look at the finished machine one would wonder at its likelihood of doing anything but self-destructing. But it did as it was intended. The appearance of the lathe can only be described as 'rube' or haywire, with its collection of belts, sprockets and chains.

The author cannot recall much besides being impressed with the man's ingenuity. He did obtain some walnut pieces from him, with which he intended to make a frame for the aforementioned two foot high hour glass.

The two foot hour glass is another story involving another neighbor and a lawyer. Suffice to say the lawyer rendered some service with respect to an altercation with an immediate neighbor. Payment for the service was to be a two-foot hour glass that the lawyer could place conspicuously upon his lawyering desk as a reminder to his clients that 'time is money'. The author's part was easy compared to the glassblower's, who had to form this giant hour glass. Needless to say the glassblower was a very clever Dutch fellow who learned his skills in a European trade school tradition. Anyway the glass was fashioned to look like a waspy hour glass; more spectacular than Gina Lollobrigida; special sand was acquired and dried; a sized orifice between the two halves of the glass had to be determined so that between the sizing and uniformity of sand, and the orifice, exactly one hours worth of sand would pass in one hour after the whole object was turned end for end. The hour glass was sealed under a vacuum.

Later on, sort of dramatically, it was learned that the old fellow down the street had passed on, from stomach cancer. Gee!

The author's temptation was to rush down to the place to see about those clever machines and how much wood had the woodchucker chucked. Not wanting to disturb a grieving widow, the author let it lie, or lay. Until, at his workplace, he learned from another workman, who had mentioned the passing; also that he was the widow's adviser. Also the author had seen some walnut passing by on the top of his neighbor's car.

By the time the author got to visit the widow two months down the road, she had sold the machines 'dirt cheap' to a friend of the friend who was advising her. The lady was very gracious toward the author, allowing him to look over the walnut that had been stored in a shed near the house.

In one of those ridiculous tragedies to be found amongst the anomalies and the vicissitudes, the stored wood, being black walnut, and being exposed to dampness and occasional leaks to be found in unmaintained sheds, being prone to the persuasions of decrepitude, the pile was suffering the onset of dry rot, a ruinous condition that spoils the wood for its aesthetic usage. However,

rather guiltily, the author picked over some of this wood, culling pieces that seemed salvageable, even if only partially, he ended up with a load that he took home. The pieces were mostly cants some 1 ½ to 3 inches thick. Most of the selected pieces seemed rot free. Those that were not had the rotten parts cut out, the remainder being used variously. The wood had a lot of figure, usually cut from the trunk of the tree, some of it cut up through an intervening crotch, creating a very colorful piece of wood. One of these crotch cuts came as a pair of boards which were used in the hutch seen in this epistle, also another pair were used to fashion a table in Eugene. But to back track some, once again, some of the wood was used for making the table, and for making the writing desk, as well as bases for sculpture; the balance was stored above the house away from contact with rain etc. It remained stored for several years (almost 30 years) before it was moved to Lasqueti with the hope of it finding a use there. Other pieces of hardwood acquired in the manner previously mentioned, also found their way to the 'rock'.

One last diversion if you will. The wood seemed to be suffering the same fate it had in Eugene, disuse. Until one day, the local sawyer, who had cut some lumber on two previous occasions was called upon to mill a huge craggy old Douglas Fir that had been blown down that year. Geeeezzzz, what a farce!? The whole tree was riddled with pitch seams that loaded up the band saw blade with pitch so that it would not cut straight. The sawyer did the job, but got little usable product for the effort. He was clearly frustrated. However as a salve, the author suggested making his time worth something as he suggested slicing the cants of Walnut into more usable boards. This he was willing and able to do, but with some wastage, because the cants were not flat pieces of wood, but somewhat warped. Anyway the small pile was reduced to a nominal thickness of one inch, subject to planning. From these pieces he fashioned the hutch, the kitchen cabinet facing, the table, and the rolling cart. He used a piece of rose wood for a headboard on the bed. He still has other nice pieces of hardwood for which he would like to find a place; maybe he will be able to suspend them from the ceiling, just to be able to look at them.

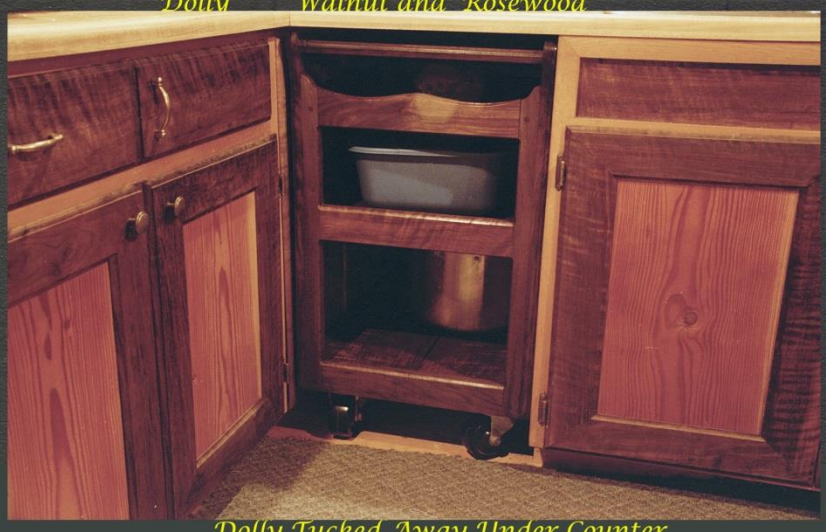
Back to cases; where were we? We were writing of the author's proclivities with regard to hardwood, all with the notion of getting to

making a hutch, cabinets, a dolly, and a table, all of which you will see in the subsequent photos.


Inside View
Of Cold Room
Looking Up
(Before Shelving)
Cold
Room
Cold
Room
Cold
Room

Kitchen Wall Cabinet Walnut

Dolly Walnut and Rosewood



Dolly Tucked Away Under Counter

Besides the hutch, cabinets and dolly, there was the table.

While on the subject of wood, cracking and splitting are conditions one wishes to avoid for aesthetic reasons, as well as preventing the easy access to wood eating bugs. Why some logs crack and why some do not, is something for real aficionados to ponder. In the log house building business, controlled cracking is achieved somewhat by the long excavations, but also by doing as suggested by some of the log house building books, one of which is to cut into the top side of the log with the tip of the chain saw straight down for two to thee inches, maybe every three feet. Then drive a wedge of some sort to create a pressure along a spine where a crack could be forced to occur, hidden from view. Instead of doing this, the author cut a slot about two inches deep down the whole length of the top of the log; he did this on all the longer logs. With or without this added step, it seems there was very little cracking appearing on the exposed surface of the log. However, some exposed ends of logs do show some pronounced cracking in the excavated end of the joint.

Only one of the ten pieces used as whole logs in the ridge poles, purlins, and crossbeams, showed large cracks (over a quarter of an inch in width).

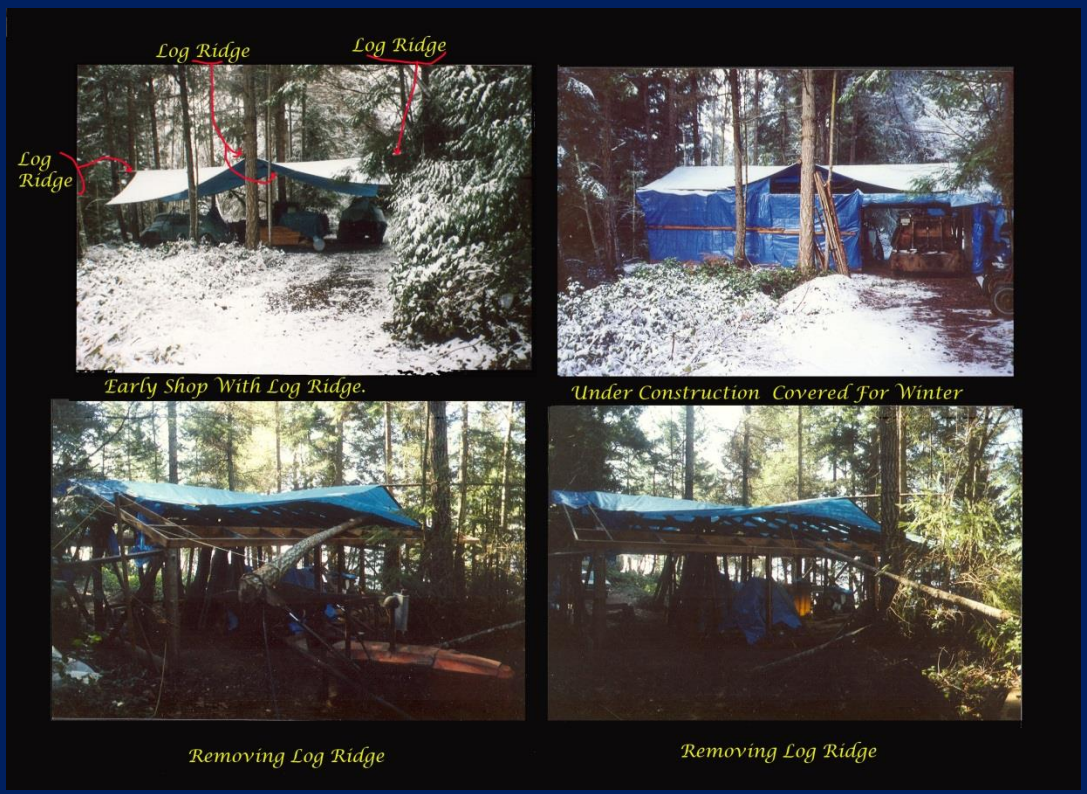
Cracking is a problem for sculptors who work in wood. An illustrious professor at the University, forever the enthusiast for art, and forever producing works, whether in the image of Marini, Moore or Lipschitz, whenever he had a public showing the 'gallery' would need to be provided with humidifiers with fans, in order to prevent his wood sculptures from cracking (sometimes with an audible thock). Such are the vagaries of art. A cracked piece of art is just that; cracked; perhaps cracked art, thereby.

Not to digress further, but to augment the adventure on the rock. A covered shop area was needed. Initially this consisted of a log being suspended horizontally between two other trees to form a ridge line, and another log crossing over this in the middle suspended in like manner, over which a large tarp could be placed, tied in the corners with ropes tied to yet other trees. A big open tent for equipment, such as it was, a tractor, a wrecking truck, a couple of VW beetles.

Clearing For Shop Facing West

Tarp Over Clearing

Meanwhile their neighbors suggested tearing down their old house on Main Road. From this was acquired enough building materials to do most of the structural work on the shop, In addition, a log perimeter was used, upon which 2 x 8 doubled were used vertically in the corners, and triple 2 x 6 in the middle, with log posts supporting the middle of a ridge beam resembling an inverted T made of double 2 x 8 on the stem and a single 2 x 8 on the cross. These were braced by 2 x 6 Y-T bracing, in the middle. From the ends of the ridge were extended gussets of 2 x 8 to the end vertical supports. 2 x 6 rafters were used, supported on top by the inverted T, in the middle, and the outside wall, by 2 x 8. In addition to the wood, the roofing of aluminum sheet became a part of the shop roof after Charline filled all of the previous fastening holes with silicone rubber.



The initial shop size was 25 x 36 feet with 25 x 25 enclosed. Later a 12 foot lean-to was added for housing two, of what became three tractors. Tractor two was a diesel powered 1975 Massey Ferguson 135 came along as an opportune thing on the island, and tractor number three, an unknown vintage another diesel powered Ferguson 35 was acquired for its bucket apparatus, which tractor number two lacked.

Log Housing In The Bush

Shop Before Enclosure

The shop end walls were constructed of salvaged building materials acquired mostly through the fellow with the photography business. These consisted of large partially glazed vertical garage doors, and horizontally folding garage doors, partially glazed.

Shop Interior Looking South

Shop Exterior Most Of Shop Was Constructed With salvaged Building Materials Side Windows Used 12 Mil Flexipane (TuffGlass) Clear Plastic

Corner Facing Southeast

Shop Interior Looking Southwest ;Foreground Milling Machine; Background, Barrel Stove

Shop Exterior Facing South

Shop Enclosed North Side With 12 Foot Breezeway For Access Through Shop East And West On Roadway For Vehicles And Tractor

Doorways came from the same source. The side walls were fashioned, to waist height, from 1 x 10 cedar shiplap salvaged from the neighbor's building. The remainder of the side walls were made from panels of Tuff Glass (or Flexipane), clear 12 mil plastic, that could be somewhat stretched and stapled to 2 x 4s, this material was chosen for admitting lots of light. The shiplap was covered with TYPAR to protect it from the weather.

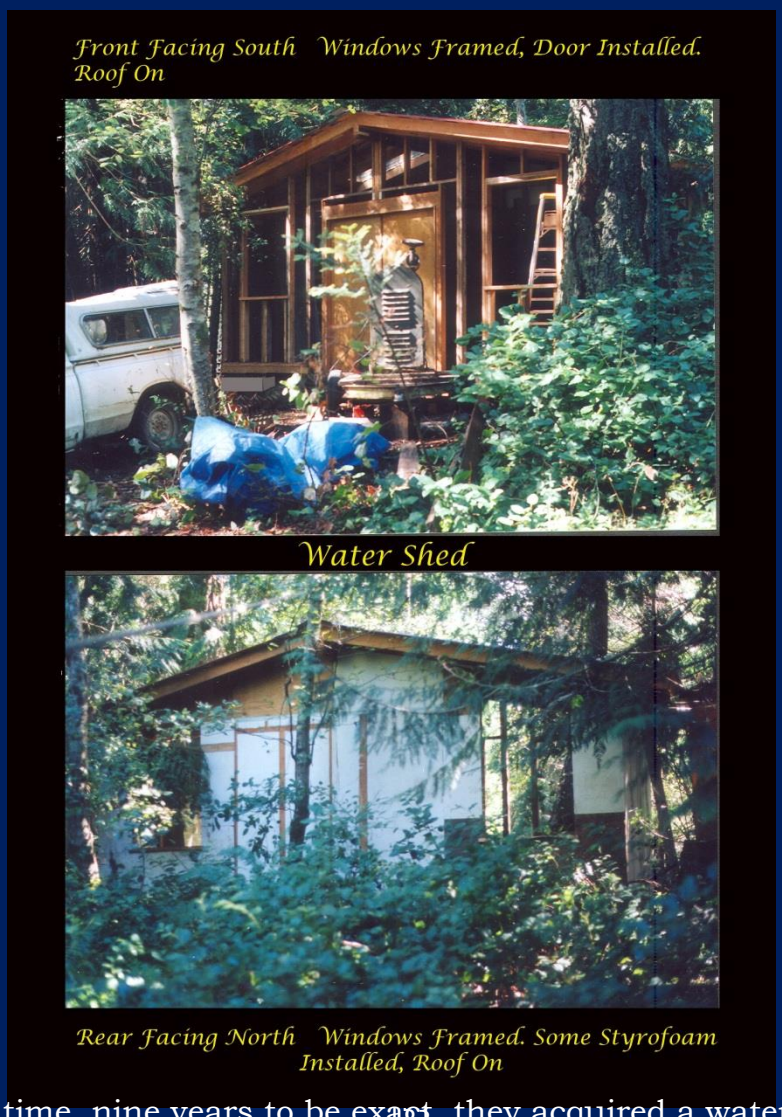
Besides the metal roofing, wiggle fiberglass panels were used in strips between strips of the metal to provide lighting.

Since its construction three fir trees have fallen on the shop, two doing considerable damage, necessitating much repair and reconstruction. After the author leaves the planet, it is likely the shop will accompany him shortly thereafter; not much salvageable

This was not the end of construction.

From the beginning Water was a concern. On the island, many approaches were applied. From roof catchment systems to drilled wells. As already mentioned, was the methods used by the people for whom the author did caretaking. Until the well-drillers appeared people used hand dug wells, backhoe dug wells, excavator dug ponds, and a variety of siphons in streams, dug wells and ponds, storing water in small swimming pools, cisterns, plastic tanks, tanks from water trucks, fabricated tanks of plywood.

Log Housing In The Bush



With time, nine years to be exact, they acquired a water license

from the Provincial Government, which permitted them to dig a hole, where an abandoned pot growing operation had existed. The hole was located on 'Crown Land', an approximate 120 feet more in elevation than their storage tank. A siphon constructed of 1 inch poly pipe 2500 feet in length brought the water home. Initially the hole was covered to keep out animal life, until a dead mouse was discovered therein, which resulted in chlorinating the water.

Some residents got together to bring a well-driller to the island, splitting the costs of barging the equipment to the rock amongst the group. The author elected to join them, being uncertain as to the fate of the 'crown' license, and a sufficient supply of water, plus the hope that a cleaner water supply would be available. It so transpired, obtaining cleaner water, but highly alkaline, with sulphates, iron and boron. They procured pharmaceutical grade Citric Acid to neutralize the pH.

In the end, with an enlarged hole, the water license was used for watering the garden, and the greenhouse (suppled by a separate 80 gallon tank located next to the water shed). In the water shed they mounted a 1350 gallon fiberglass tank on a concrete slab. From the water shed located some 200 feet from the house (initially from the trailer) Charline dug a ditch, both to protect the poly pipe, and to prevent that part of the supply from freezing. The water shed became an insulated building.

Charline (below) Gingerly Exposing Phone Line With Camp Shovel, Garden Hook, Pick, And Pulaski Plus Dog (Probably Tika), Digging Ditch From Watershed To House Charline (right) Digging Ditch To Trailer.

(lower right) Ditch At House End (Finished By The Author)

Ditch Looking Uphill (Toward Watershed) Ditch Looking Downhill (Toward House)

Ready For The Pipe

You must have guessed by now, that *WATER,* of Earth, Air, Fire, and WATER, is an important consideration.

Summary Of Resource:

1.) Dug Water Hole On Crown With Crown License, Ten Years Later, Enlarged With Small Excavator. This Source Is Located Approx. 2500 Feet Away At An Elevation Approx. 120 Above Water Shed. It Is Piped Through 1" Poly Above Ground. It Is Used For Watering Garden And Greenhouse. The Line Needs To be Drained During The Winter.
2.) Drilled Well 105 Feet Deep. Water Is Pumped From Well To 1350 Gallon Water Tank Located In Insulated Water Shed. Well Produces Water At Approx. ½ GPM. Water Is Very Alkaline, pH 10. It Is Neutralized With Citric Acid.
This Part Of The Water Source Is Not Drained In The Winter. However Water Is Shut Off At The Tank, And At The Entrance To The House. It Is Drained Within The House.
3.) One Large Pond For Emergencies. Also The Wintertime Overflow Is Used To Power A Small Water Turbine To Produce 12 Volts DC.

Still not the end of Construction:

Along with settling into island life, they had begun gardening with the owner of the place where the author had done the caretaking. For two years they gardened with a lady that deserves to be honored in these pages. She needs to be honored for her generous spirit, and her humanity.

At the time, her husband had been gone for six years. But she continued on, mostly to uphold what they had begun in the Bush. But her heart was not in it, so it became an endurance thing. It was at this time the author and his wife proposed sharing the labor in maintaining a 'vegetable' garden. The Mrs. already had a bed of roses constantly under attack from deer and sheep. She maintained a formal garden of perennial vegetation as well as a blueberry patch, and a planting of rhododendrons. She also maintained an herb patch, and a greenhouse (upon which the author later modeled his).

Initially we just did the rototilling for both the annual planting, and the Fall cover crop. Others had actually used this preparation to grow crops of beans, and sunflowers. But, for two years before

she decided to leave the island, we shared the garden experience, from which we learned a great deal.

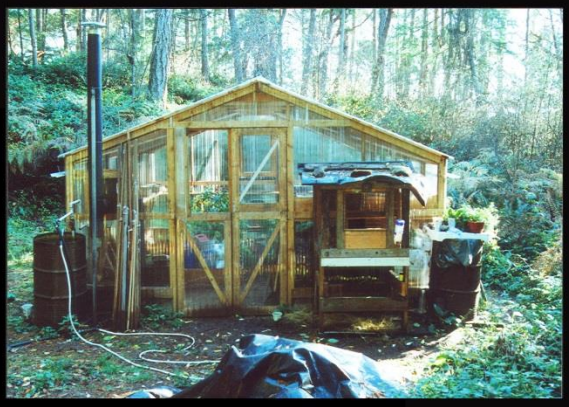
The Honored Guest, Mrs. Jean Collins, Soon After The Author And Charline Abandoned The Trailer.

After the Honored Guest departed the island, although we had a an understanding that we would continue to use her garden, the new occupants were not amenable to the idea, and the Honored Guest, like many humans on the planet, yielded to the pressures from that quarter. (They, in turn, allowed it to go fallow). The rhododendrons were rescued (moved and relocated elsewhere) by another neighbor. After so many years, to suffer such a fate! Another lesson to be learned.

This abandonment enabled us to get on with our own plans; a greenhouse, a garden (with fruit trees), and shortly thereafter, a garden shed.

The greenhouse came first, in preparation for what soon followed, a plot to fledge the greenhouse production. Amongst the many things we had learned from the island experience, dealing with mice, and dealing with raccoons, as well as deer and feral sheep. The greenhouse was made proof against all but mice, and eventually a rat. The garden/orchard, on the other hand, was made animal proof, excepting mice, ravens and pileated woodpeckers. An electrified wire was added as a top strand to the garden fence, which was six feet high, made of 2 inch square mesh. The garden was surrounded by a drainage ditch which acted a moat.

Log Housing In The Bush



Greenhouse Located In Clearing Between House And Watershed (looking east)
16 feet by 20 feet; Lexan Throughout. Base 4 x 6 Raised Off The Groung On Cement Blocks.. Cross Ventilation Heated Wood Or Propane
The Lexan Sheet Was Run Down To Ground Level
Outside Greenhouse Is Located A Rabbit Hutch Which, At The Time Of The Was Home To An English Angora.
Greenhouse Was Provided With A Gardnener

Log Housing In The Bush

Then came the accumulations that led to an enlarged living space; to grow from 1000 sq. ft. to 1320 sq. ft. with an addition, using frame construction upon logs. This projected from the south side, requiring the removal and relocation of four 46 " x 76" windows to a new outer wall. And a west wall, all glazed with five 46" x 76" windows; the east wall contained a glazed door (to match the other two glazed doors) and a smaller window. The north wall opened onto the rest of the house without partition. The original roof line projected into the new room. The gable was copied from the original gables, and log ridge pole was used to carry on the theme. As well, a round vertical (a piece of a dismembered fir tree) was used inside the corner where the glass from two sides met at 90° (the west and south walls). All the framing materials were milled with the use of a rented portable mill, from wood (fir, cedar, and pine) obtained from the property.

The next part of the pictorial depiction of life in the Bush involves the addition (increased living space for all the accumulations that encumber ones life.) *Continued in Part 4.*