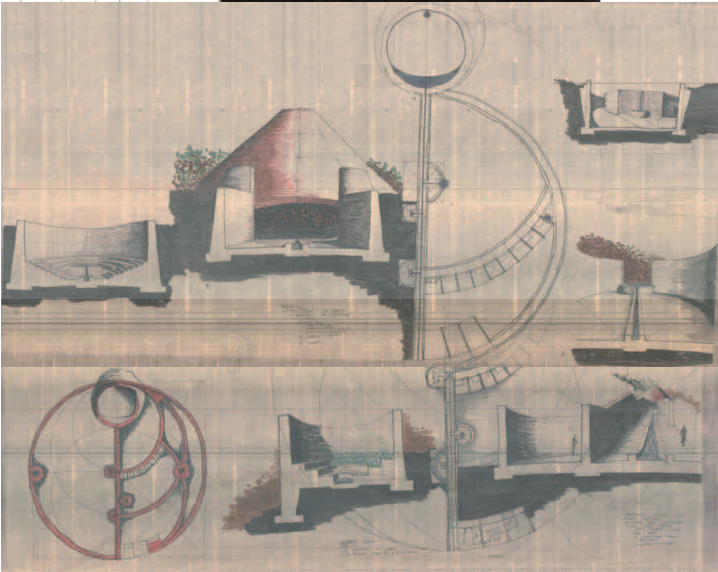
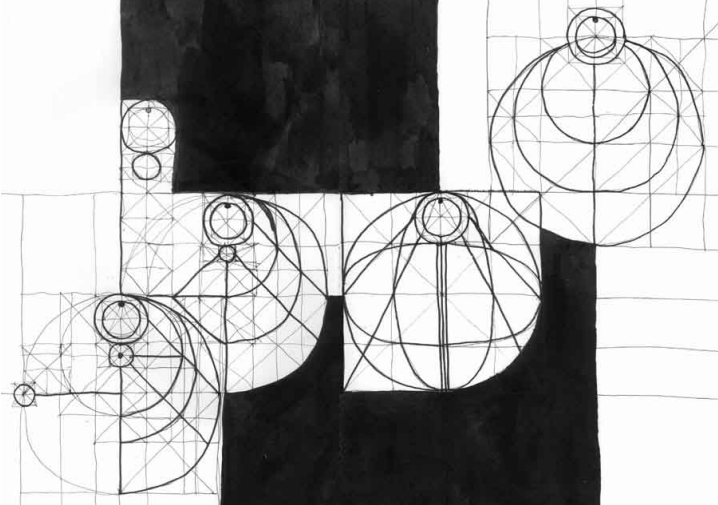
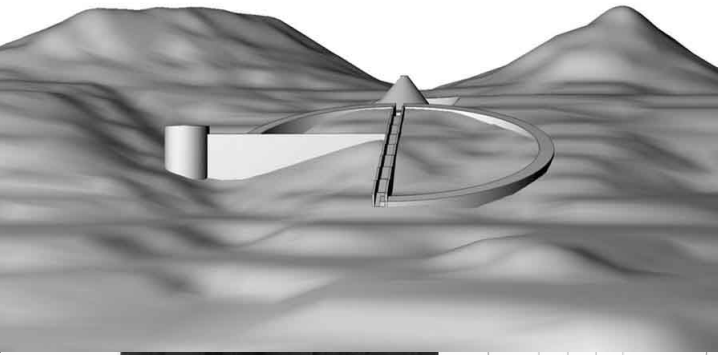


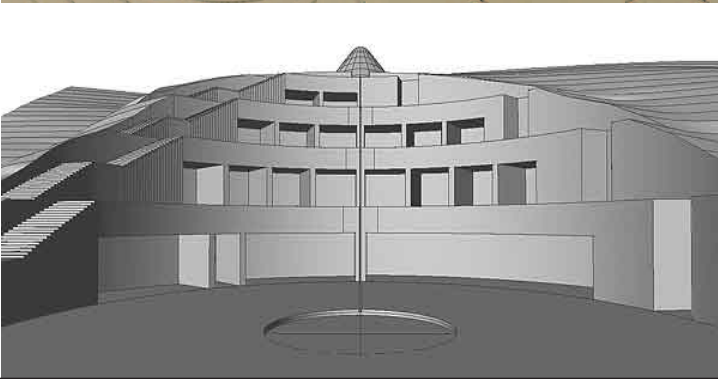
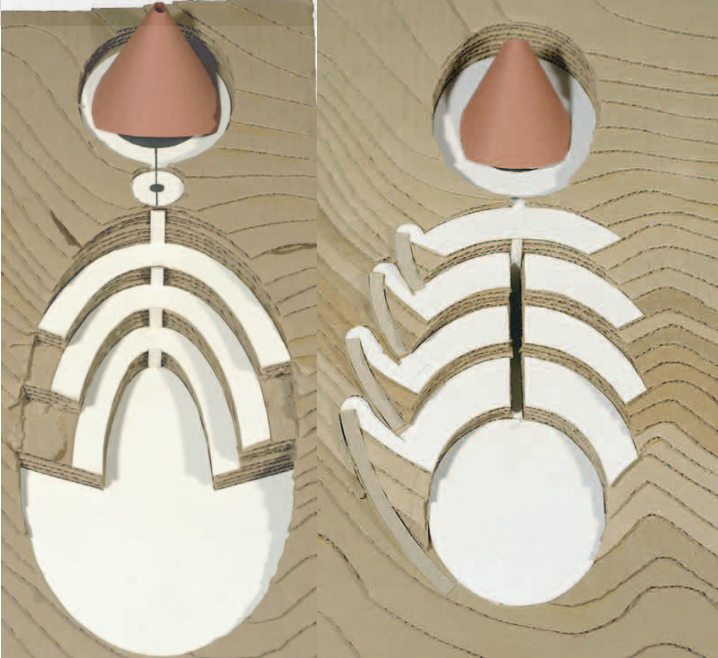
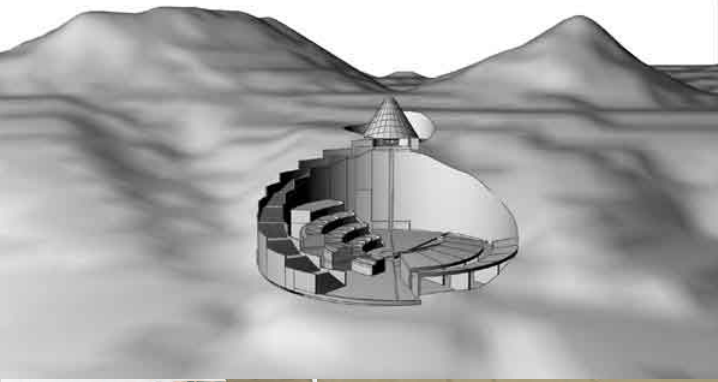
circular paths
interconnecting
the complex



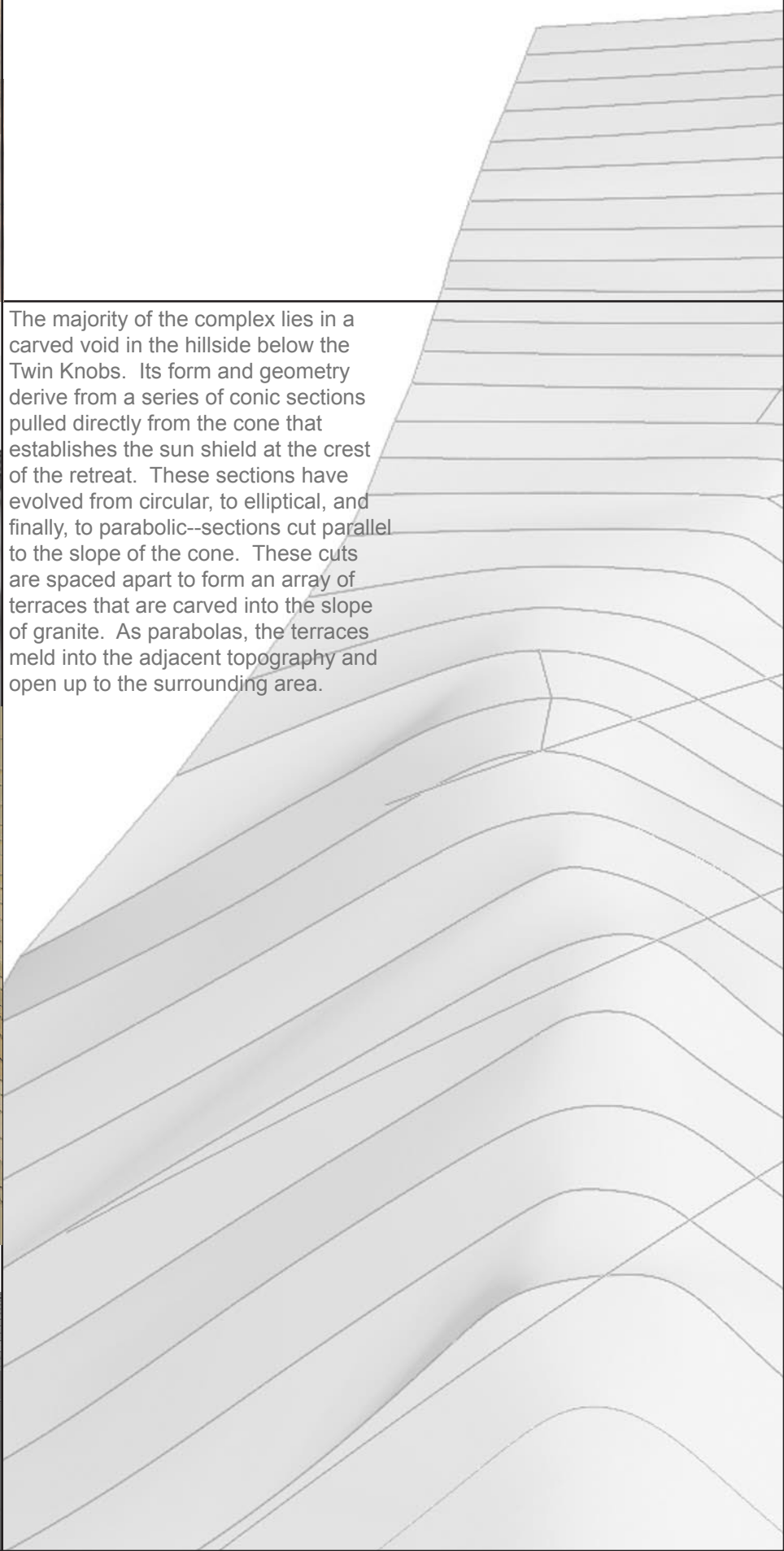
geometric

development

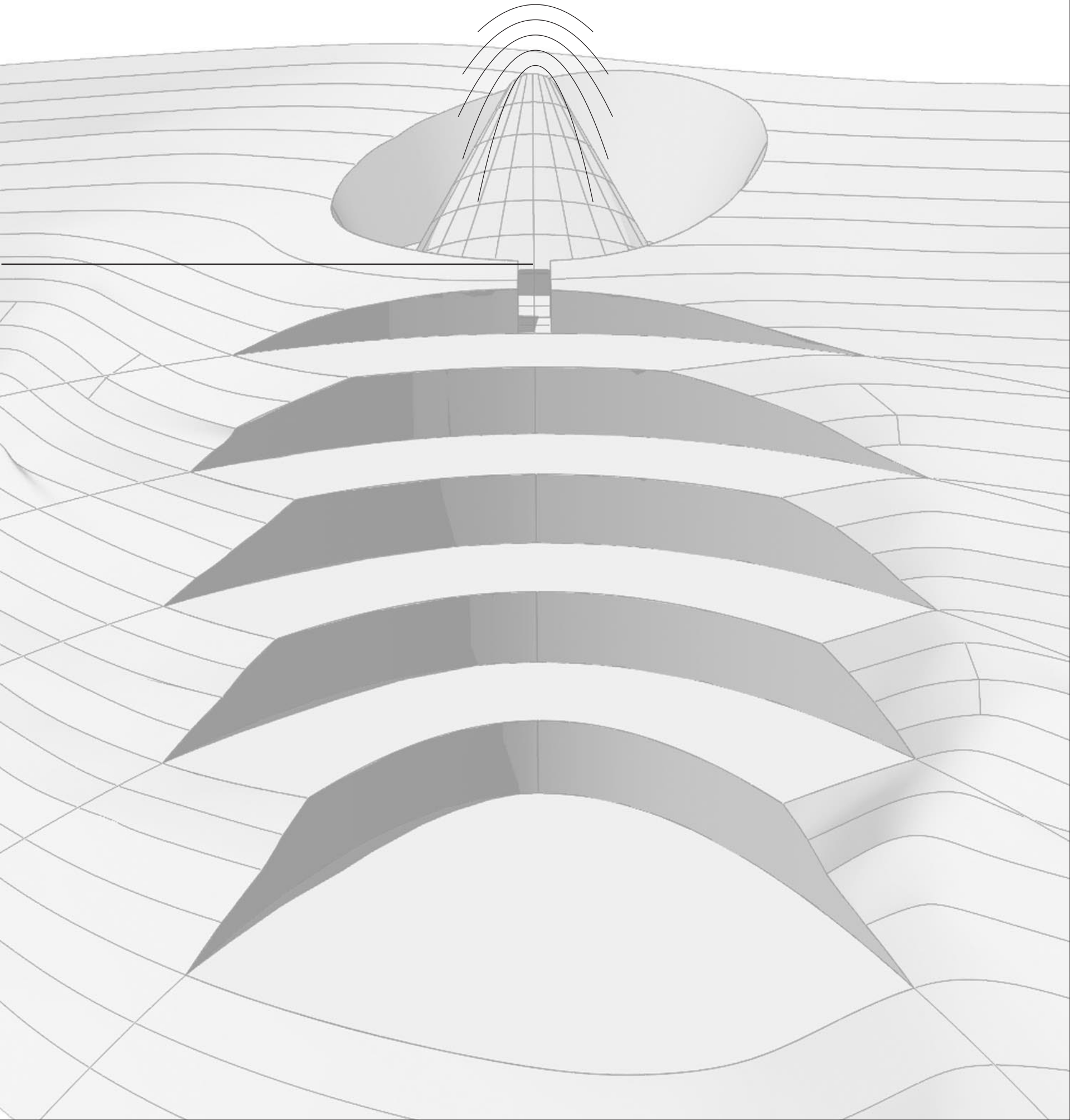
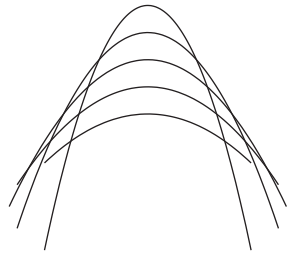
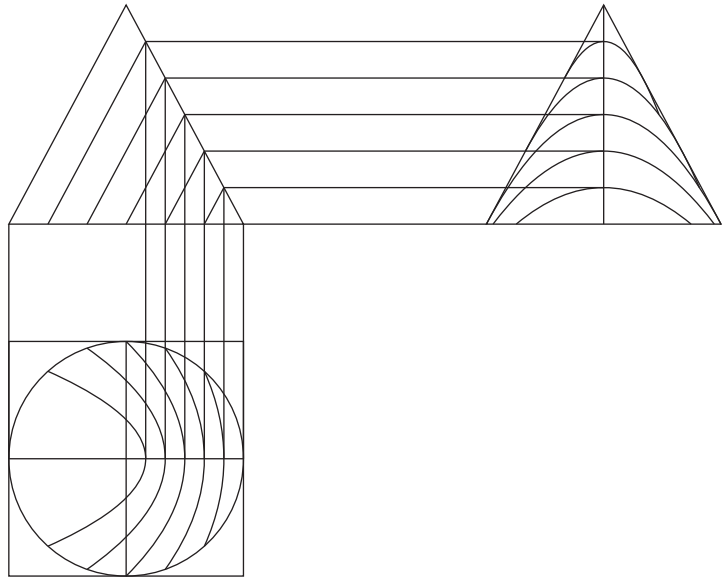
elliptical voids
removed from the
hillside

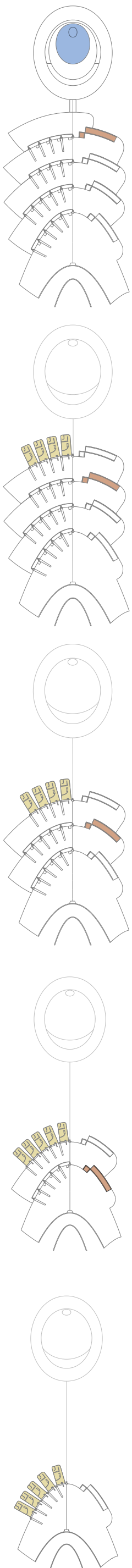


The majority of the complex lies in a carved void in the hillside below the Twin Knobs. Its form and geometry derive from a series of conic sections pulled directly from the cone that establishes the sun shield at the crest of the retreat. These sections have evolved from circular, to elliptical, and finally, to parabolic--sections cut parallel to the slope of the cone. These cuts are spaced apart to form an array of terraces that are carved into the slope of granite. As parabolas, the terraces meld into the adjacent topography and open up to the surrounding area.



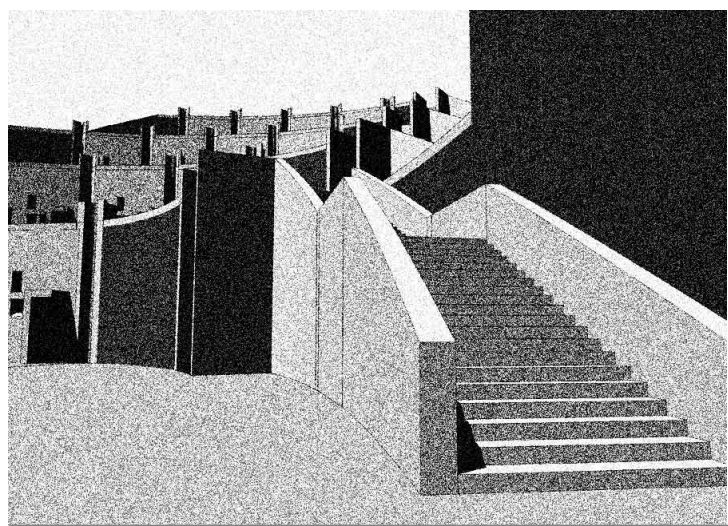
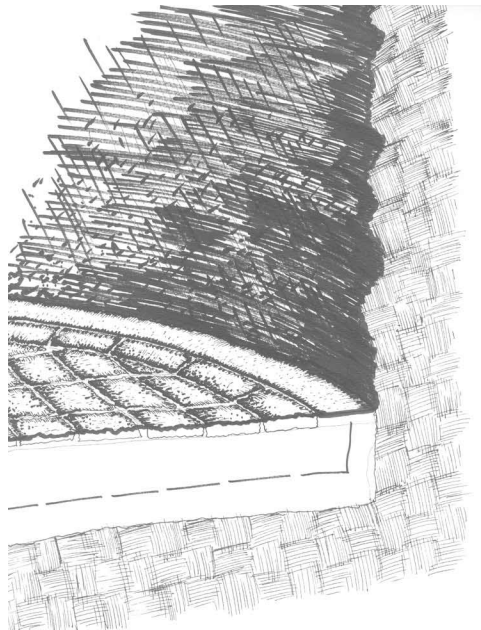
parabolas "pulled"
directly from the conic
form of the shield





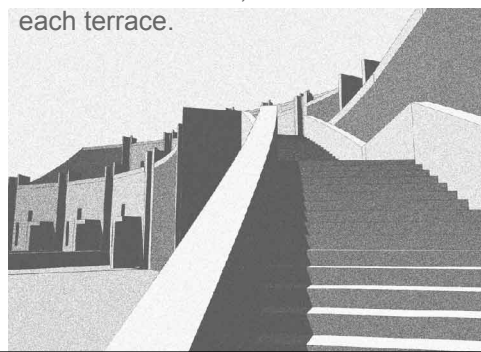
p r o g r a m

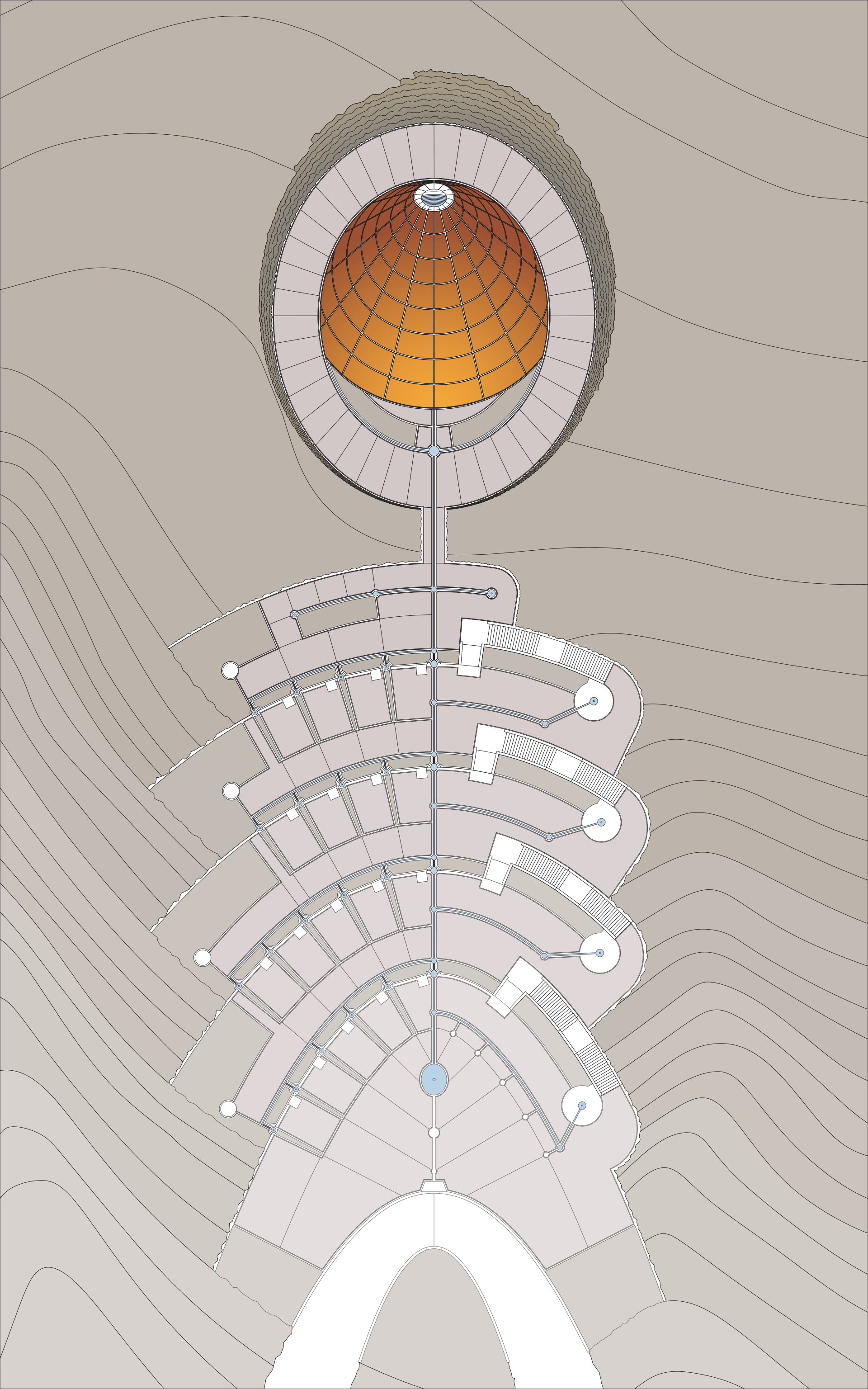
cabin locations and the stairs/lifts that access them

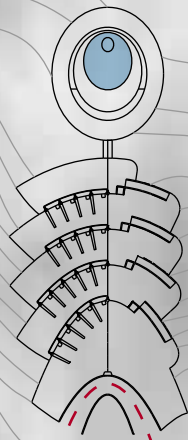


The pool and its shield comprise a place of purity; this purity is expressed through an axially symmetrical composition aligned with the north-south axis. By extending the axis south from the pool, the parabolic terraces are aligned down the side of the hill. A channel of water originating from the pool serves as an embodiment of the axis, bisecting the parabolas.

The remainder of the site has less purity in the hierarchy of this place. So, as the channel bisects the site axially, it deforms or defies the axial nature, establishing an asymmetry formally and functionally while still maintaining a spatial and formal balance between the west and east halves. The eastern half contains elements of progression, stairways that align the excavated granite escarpments and hydraulic lifts for ADA access. These stairs trace the parabolic excavations. The stairs and lifts of the east provide a means of traveling up the site for all visitors while separating long-term and short-term guests. The western half contains the cabins, places for prolonged visits. These spaces project into the hillside perpendicular to the parabolas, in contrast and counterweight to the eastern half. Granite pavers, quarried directly from the site excavation, cover the floor of each terrace.



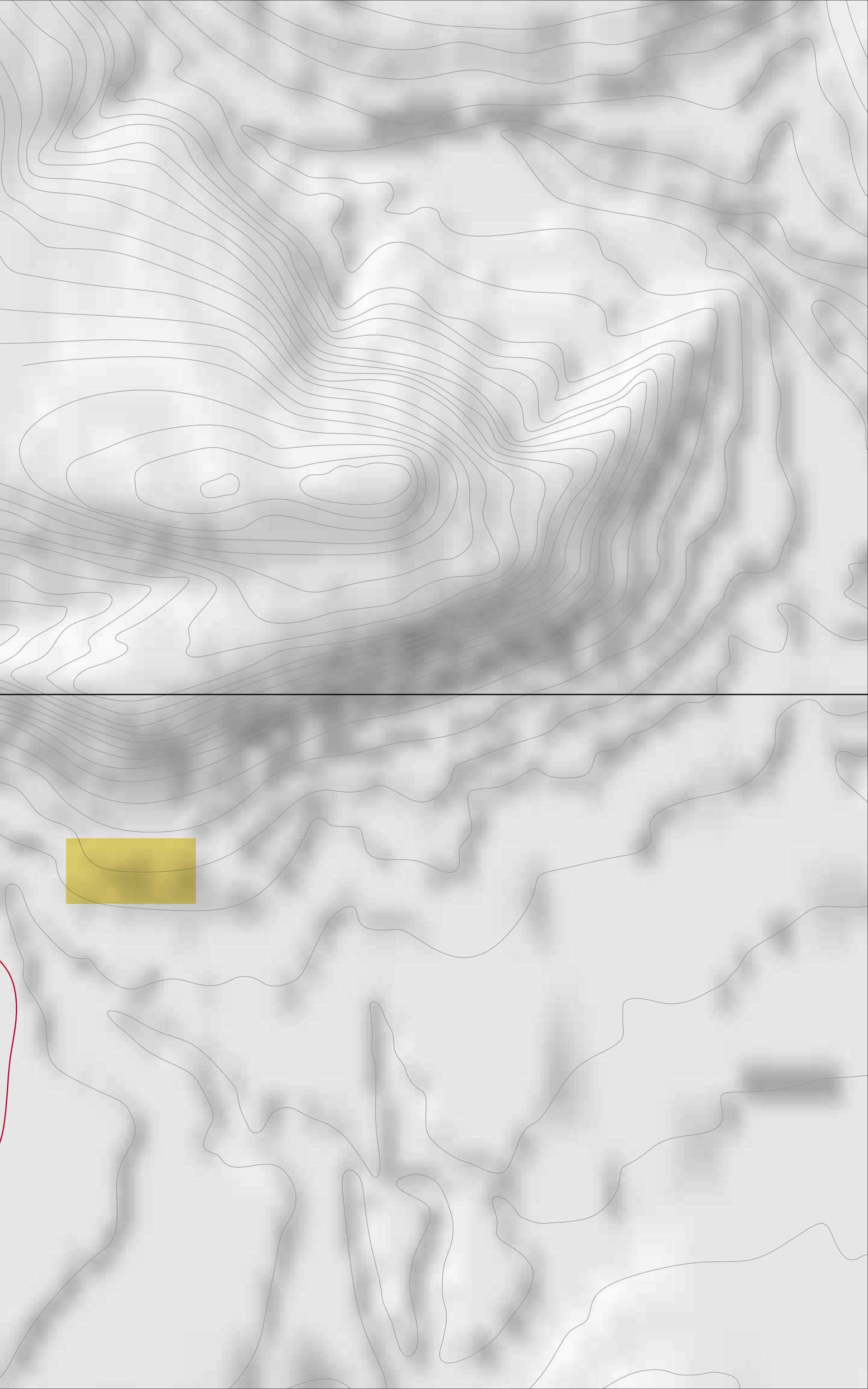




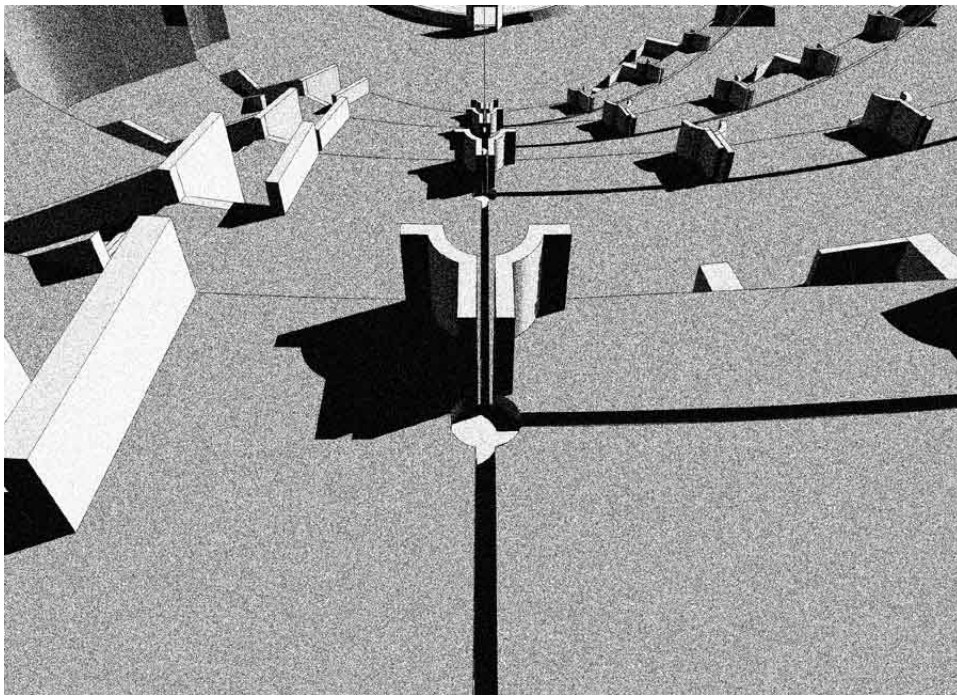
The complex within its rural context.

A more topographically uniform area provides a suitable location for parking and a building that houses all of the logistic functions of the complex. In this building are facilities for reception, offices, locker rooms for short-term visitors, and a restaurant. This building is less than a 1/4 mile from the main site providing a rigorous hike for the assiduous. A driving service, necessary for ADA purposes, can also transport visitors between the two sites. This separation helps maintain the purity of the main site.

The red path is a currently existing road that can be modified to become the main path to the complex. The yellow box indicates the location of the service building.



longitudinal section
facing west cut through
the water channel and
pool



the

axis

Long before ascending the hill and encountering the pool, one will first see the channel of water. It is the lure, the evidence of something greater at the top of hill, prompting the question: "Where does this water start?"

The ascension to the water is a sort of pilgrimage, and this channel fuels this pilgrimage. It is the perpetual source of curiosity that entices and inspires the visitor to proceed to the apex of the retreat. Functionally, the architecture dissipates or branches off from this channel.

