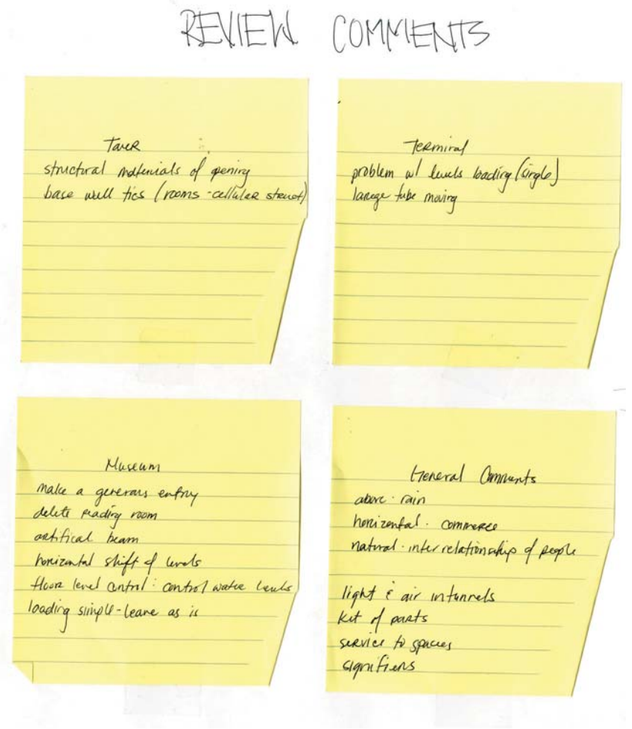

Water is a dynamic element, and it is intriguing to watch. In Georgetown, there are three different flows of water that cross one street (Wisconsin Avenue). It is this condition I have tried to investigate and utilize to re-present the influence of water back to Georgetown.

Aside from Wisconsin Avenue, materiality was another one way the three buildings are linked together. Corten steel reflects the industrial history of Georgetown. This particular steel oxidizes to a certain point then it stops and becomes rust resistant. Corten steel is used in each building differently, but it acts as an identifier to the visitors.

I did not originally set out to have a multiple building project. Each building was only a portion of the overall design. One building could not be understood without knowing its place in the set. The first building designed was the Observatory Tower. The tower took the longest to design, but the decisions made on this building influenced the subsequent building and the design process became quicker. Although the three buildings are different in design, they are similar in nature.

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To my mother, who has supported me on every step of my journey for knowledge. It has taken longer than we thought but it is now within my reach.

Coffee and energy drinks are no match to the motivation that David Moore gave me these past six years. Everyone needs a friend like you.

new seaters — water table
depth of foundation - foundation of towers — shop of water in circle
Committee Comments — wash mark — 4.26.10
volume for water

TOWER
1.) vegitation at end of tunnel - talk to Paul Kelsh
2.) more room for mechanical of pump (mechanical room)
3.) observatory and tower blend/meeting (corbeling of brick) (above blend to tower)
4.) larger plateform (observatory)
5.) platform opening tapered and steps short of observatory
6.) larger foundation & cistern

cast beams inside piers

MUSEUM
1.) walls at terrace step at 4" to be able to see down canal
2.) floor below consider structural glass
3.) triangular piers which cant. floors
4.) back wall too thick or should inhabit space
5.) structural system for elevator
6.) stairs need to become light well
7.) plan where concrete seams will lie
8.) stairs orientation enter/exit up/down

metal grate @ ramp

just whats needed in piers
glasing near columns

TERMINAL
1.) keep below closed, above open
2.) bath rooms and offices clear of columns
3.) connection of ramp to blg - relationship on/off boat:
narrow path, wide ramp / trusts ramp
openable for ventilation
or above mech of elevator

longer stairs to office

CONNECTIVITY
1.) relationship to each other - height of models
2.) overall section drg.