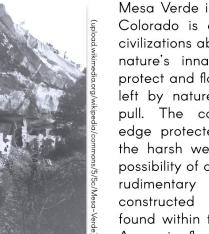


Humans have been building and creating architecture for centuries using methods developed throughout history. However, the earth and its tectonics have been erecting and molding our planet for billions of years. Looking at the earliest versions of human infrastructure and civilization, it can be seen that original "architecture" was constructed in the void left by the natural landscape. Civilizations such as the Anasazi used the protection of a cantilevered mountain edge to build under for protection. The Incan empire built upon the terraced steps of Machu Picchu. These early nations let the landscape determine their infrastructure. The ability to modernize these rudimentary concepts can be made to our landscape integration with a more diverse way of thinking. We can again resort to the natural environment for directing and determining how we construct our future buildings. If architecture begins to react the way humans, animals, ecosystems, and environments act, it becomes one in the same; a harmonious synthesis of architecture and the natural word. We, just as the bird, the bee, and the black bear live within the ecosystem created on earth. We borrow the land so that one day another species or another human can thrive within its bountiful offerings. We must learn to harvest the primordial and intrinsic principles of our past while constructing future architecture. To build with the land as our ancestors did; to create cohesive ecosystems comprised of both built and natural environments. By designing architecture that superimposes the landscape in which it exists and by consciously creating buildings that diminish our human imprint, we will assure a sustained future of healthy living. Understanding glaciers, climate change, wildlife migration, and park preservation in a facility harmoniously using these ideologies will be a test to its concept.

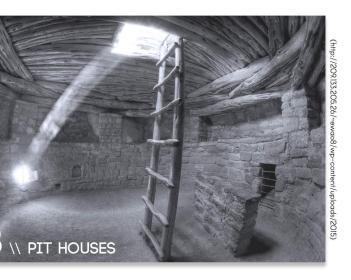


west during the mid-1800's used building materials found beneath their feet to build their homes. The Sod House was evidence of humans using the resources given to them by the land in which they lived. The relationships between the site and the architecture became harmoniously evident. As the humans moved and the houses crumbled, the land took back what was once it's own. The cycle of human's interaction with nature fades through time as the land conquers its domain.



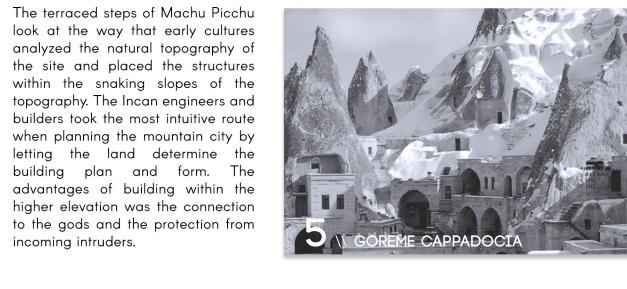


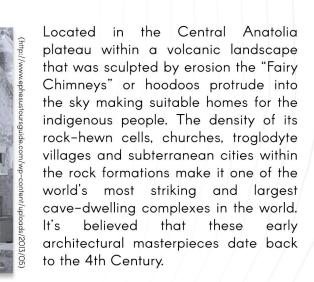
civilizations ability to adapt and use nature's innate characteristics to protect and flourish within the voids left by nature's natural push and pull. The cantilevered mountain edge protected the Anasazi from the harsh weather as well as the possibility of attacking tribes. These rudimentary developments were constructed with the limestone ound within the cavern walls. The Anasazi flourished within their mountain homes for over 600 years.



construction of homes and sanctuaries deep beneath the soils. Known as pit houses, the simple structures utilized the thermal properties as well as the protection from harsh weather to build their households. Using the muds and clay underground, the materials were easy to come by and simple to build. Small holes were placed near the top to ventilate smoke would create thermal heat barriers to keep warm during the cold winter nights.



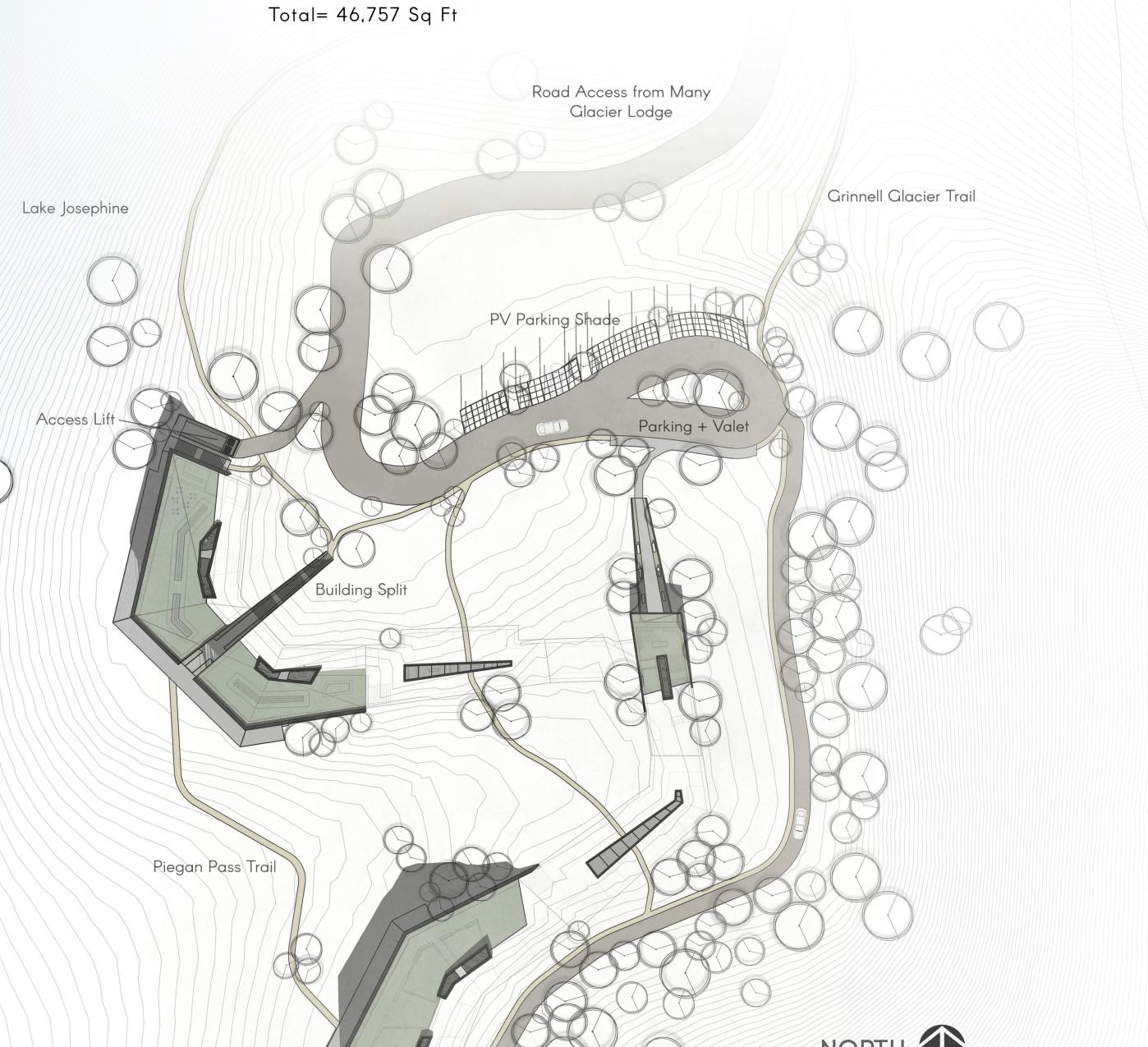




## SITE PLAN LEGEND

Many Glacier, Montana | (48.792325, -113.656263) | Elev. 6691 ft This site positioned in the Northwest portion of Montana lies 13.84 miles from the Canadian border. Its closest city is Babb Montana approximately 11.2 miles east of the site location. Its position its just east of the continental divide and sits within the rocky mountain range between Altyn peak, Allen Mountain, and Mt. Grinnell.

**01**– 14,007 Sq Ft (Partially Buried) Tourist Exhibits and Classrooms **02**– 16,340 Sq Ft (Fully Buried) Entrance/Lobby, Exhibits, and NP Offices 03–16,410 Sq Ft (Partially Buried) Research Labs and Offices





- A Depressed Egress Path B Lobby with Lockers
- Reception
- Women W.C Men W.C
- Parks Departments Offices © Collaborative Workspaces (NPS)
- Meeting Room (NPS)
- Employee Lounge Collaborative Study (W.P)
- Glaciology Lab M Glaciology Offices

Computer Lab

- Climatology Lab Climatology Offices
- Mechanical/Storage Cold Room
- R Specialty Equipment S Employee Kitchen
- Geological Exhibit Classrooms
- Exhibit Space

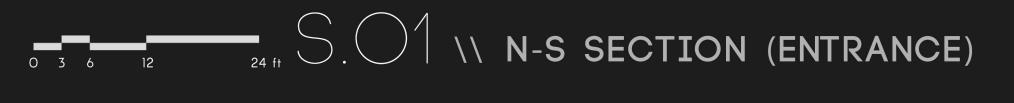
0 10 20 40 80 ft

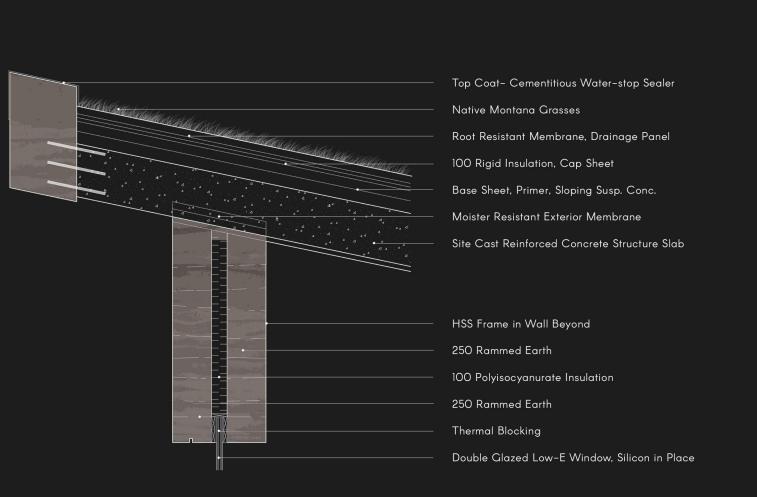
Mount Allen

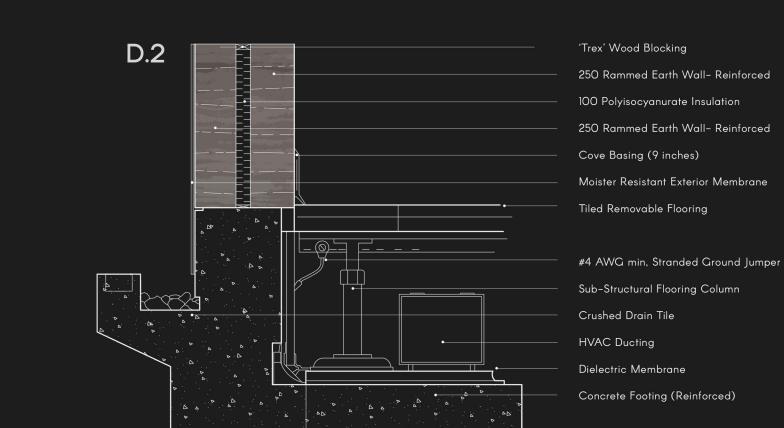


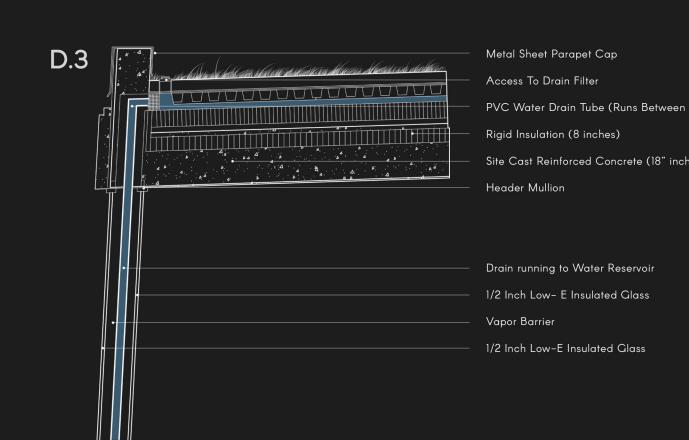


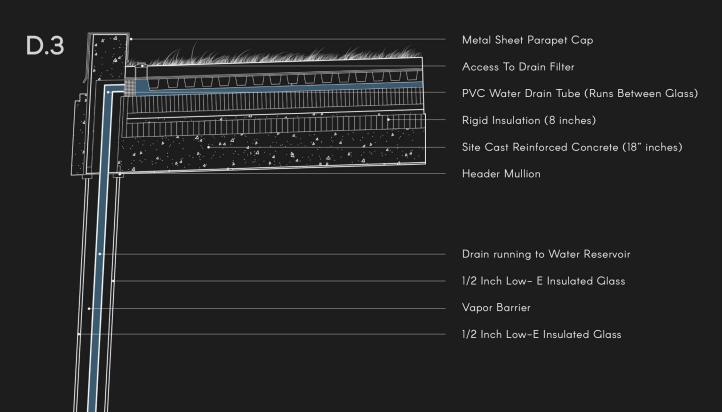


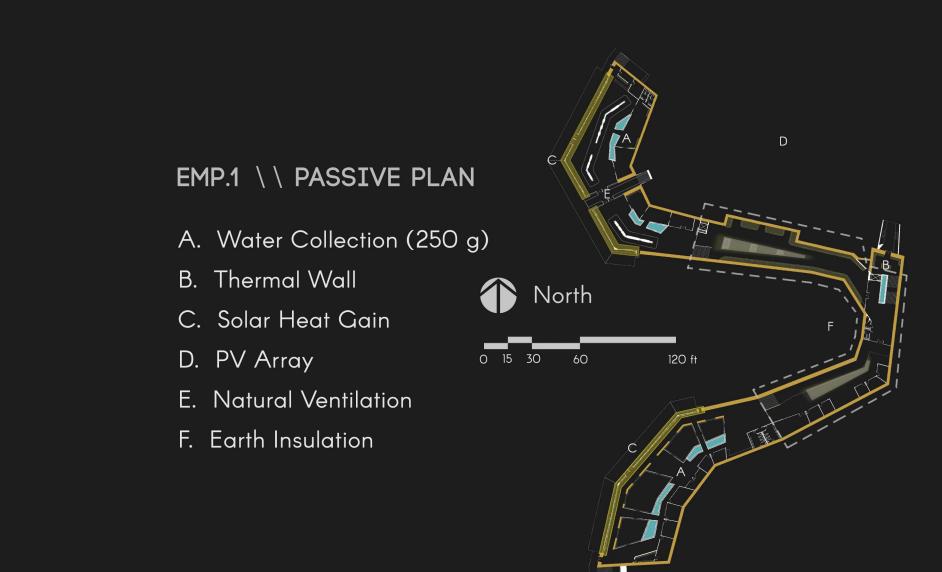




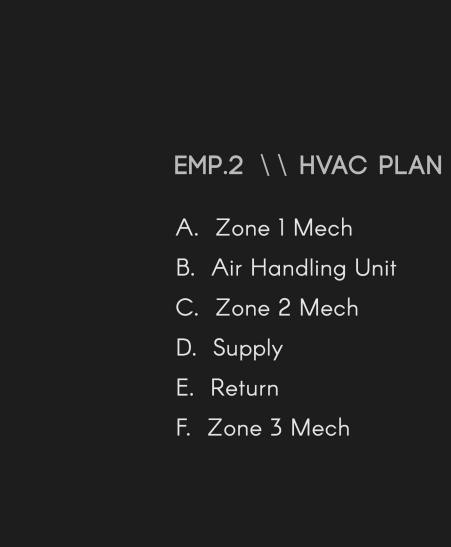


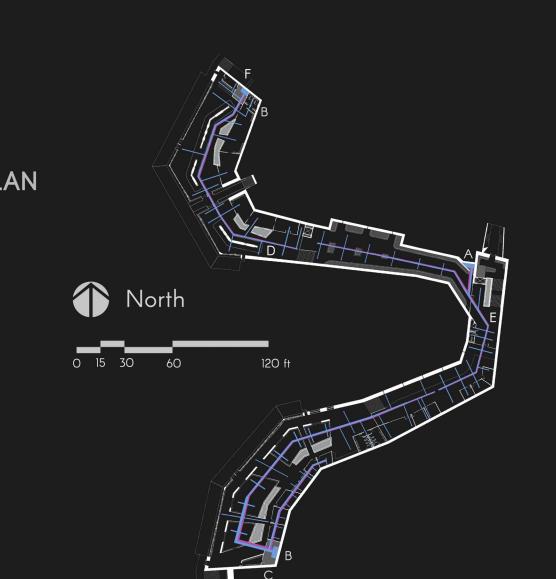






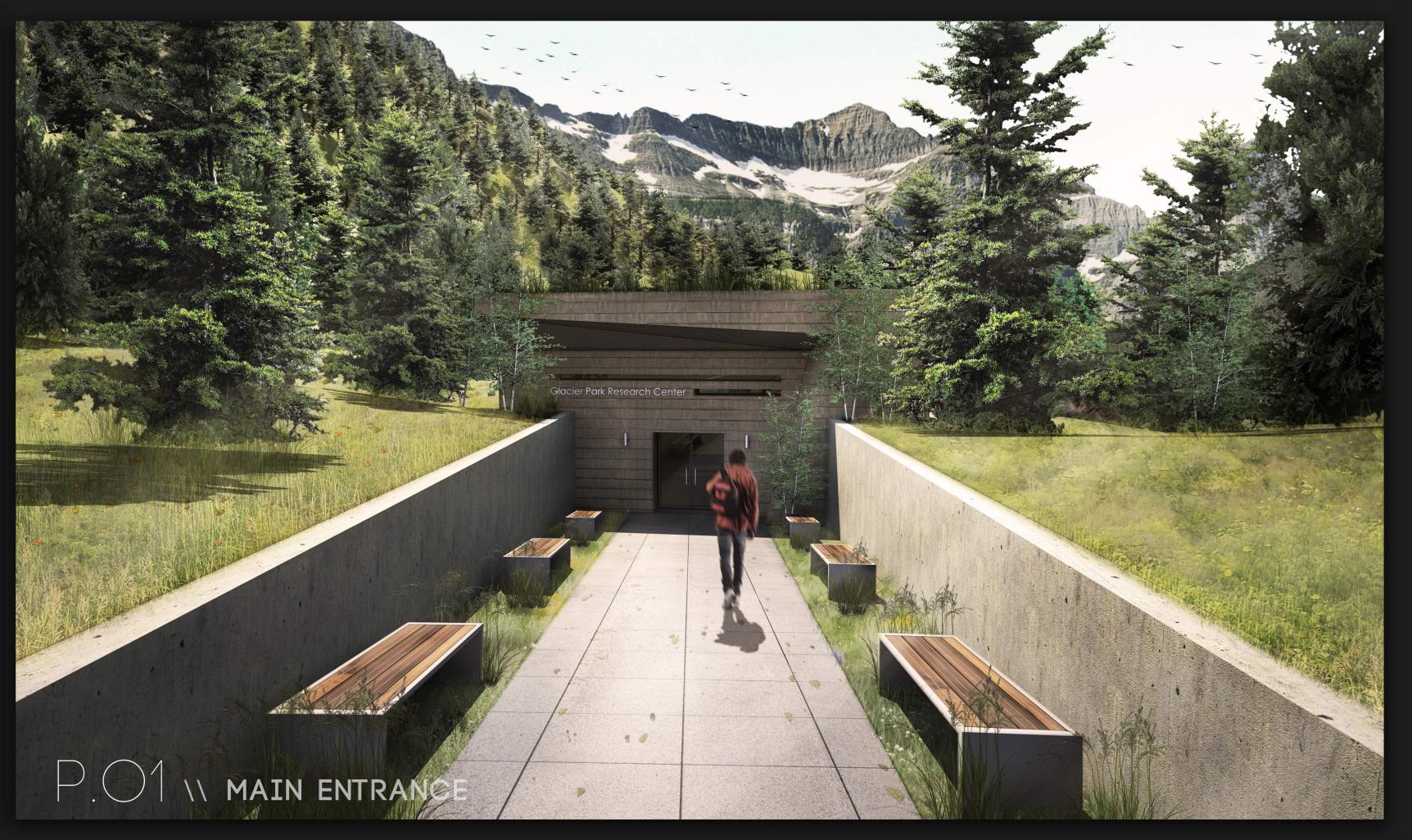
S. S. SECTION (TOURIST CENTER)







S. O. NW-SE SECTION (NP OFFICES)



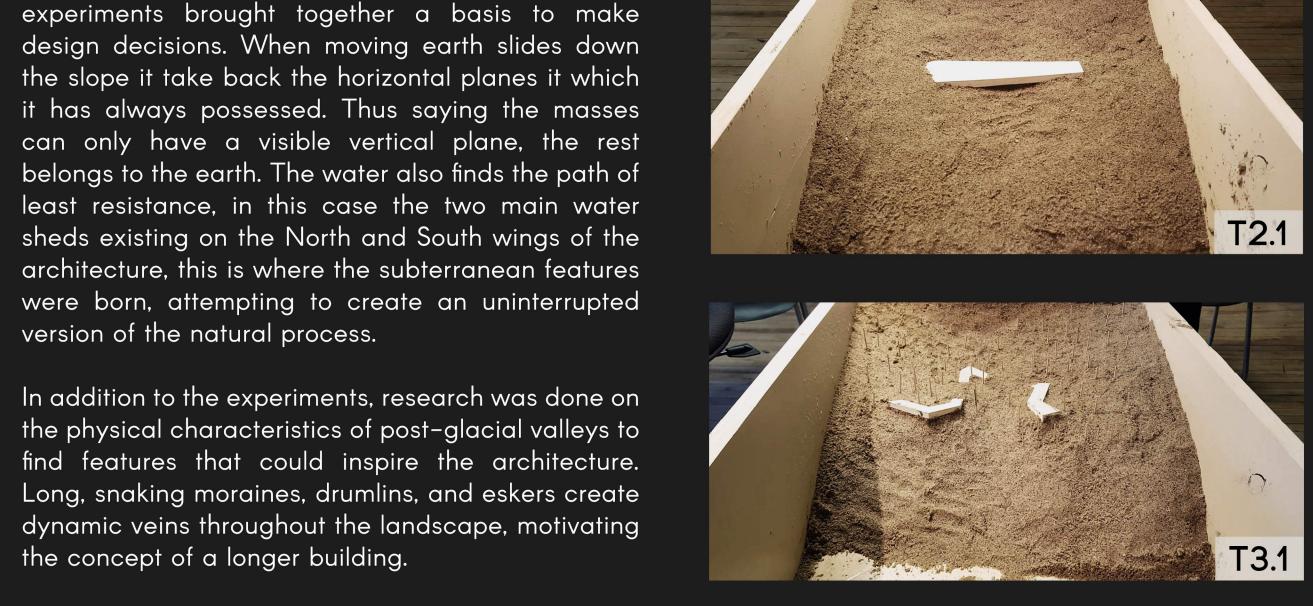


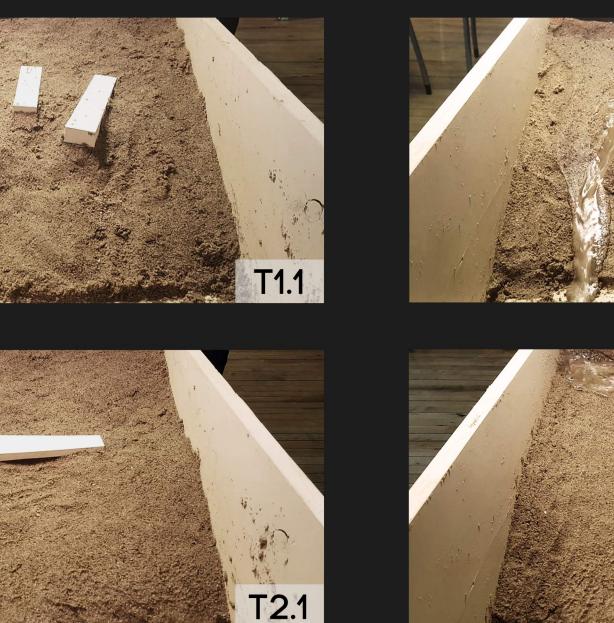




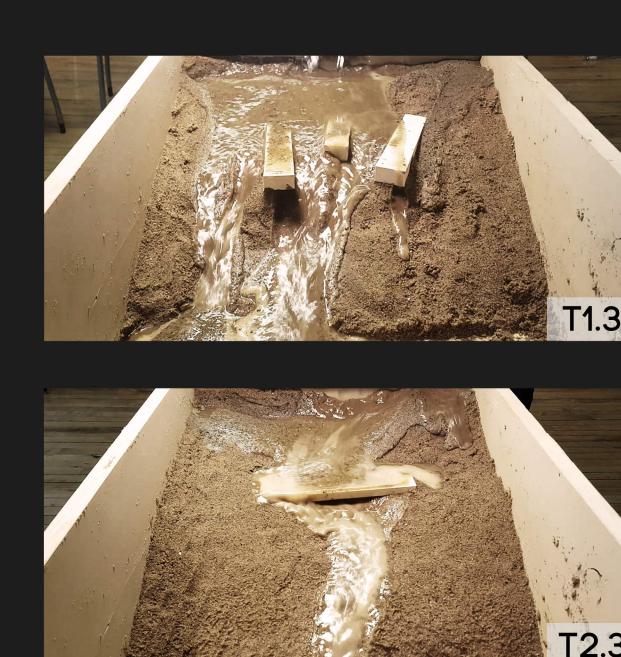
## DESIGN PROCESS

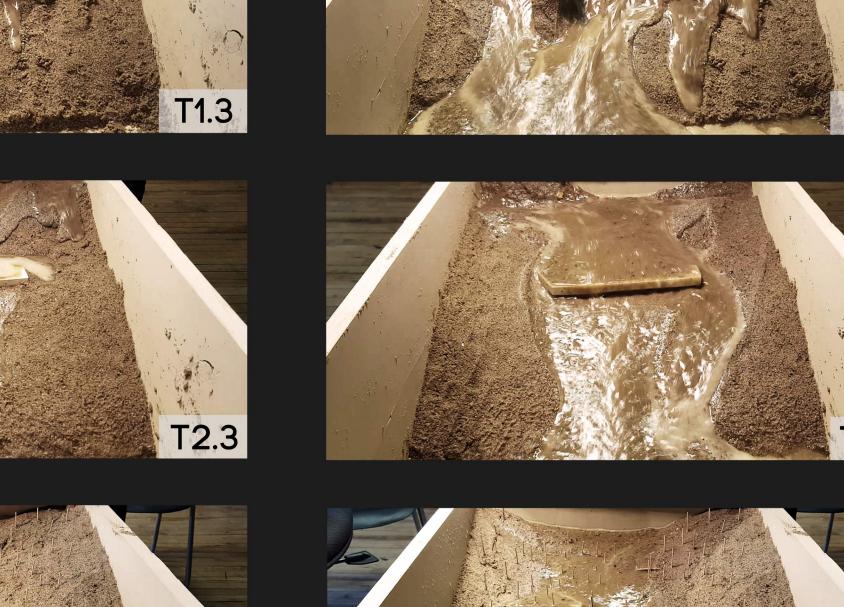
The main objectives of the design process were to analyze the volatility and instinctive characteristics of moving earth in conjunction with architecture. Mass models were 3d printed then placed within a sand mountain with similar topography to the intended site. The idea was to look at how water (Rain) and Melting Ice would react with a foreign object placed within its natural system. The abstract experiments brought together a basis to make design decisions. When moving earth slides down the slope it take back the horizontal planes it which it has always possessed. Thus saying the masses can only have a visible vertical plane, the rest belongs to the earth. The water also finds the path of least resistance, in this case the two main water sheds existing on the North and South wings of the architecture, this is where the subterranean features were born, attempting to create an uninterrupted version of the natural process. In addition to the experiments, research was done on the physical characteristics of post-glacial valleys to

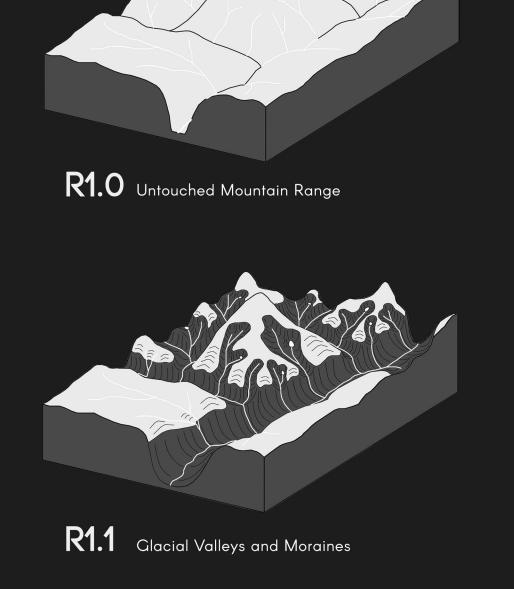


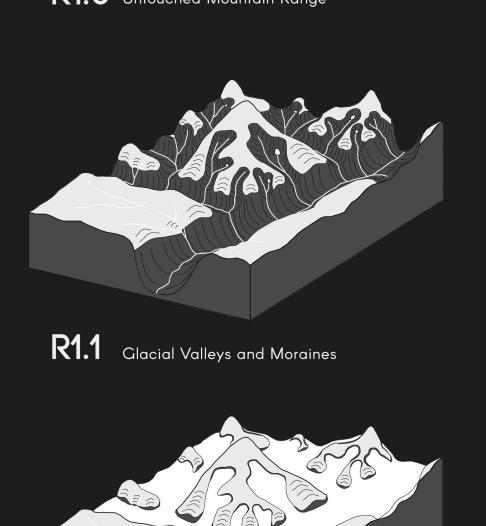




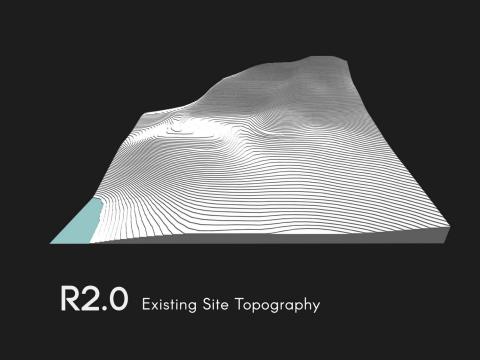


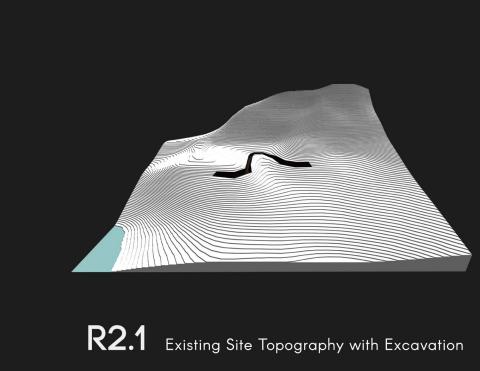




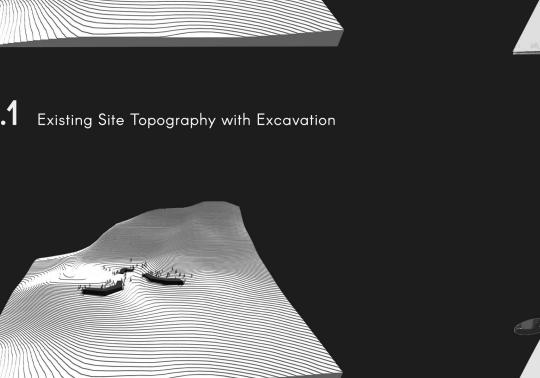


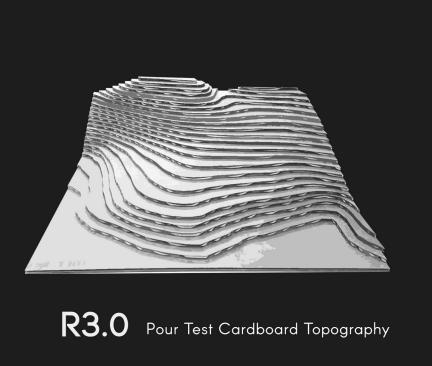
R1.2 Glaciers Filling the Void

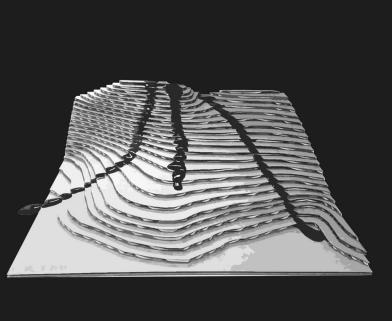


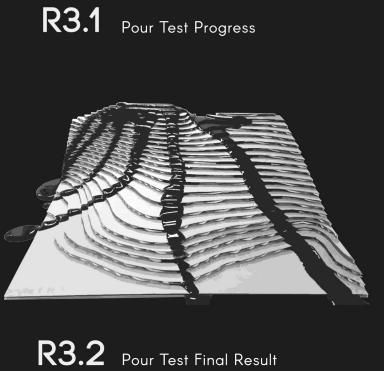


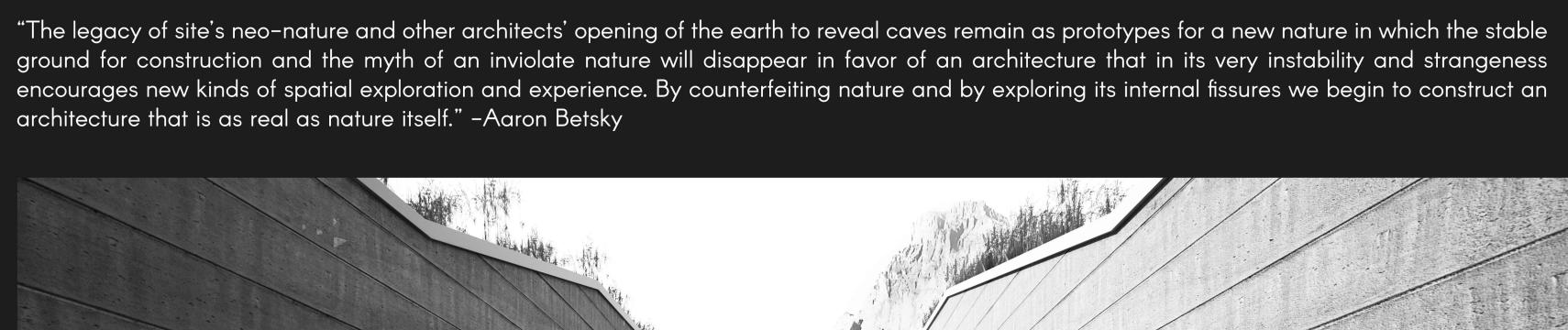
R2.2 Existing Site Topography with Building













the concept of a longer building.