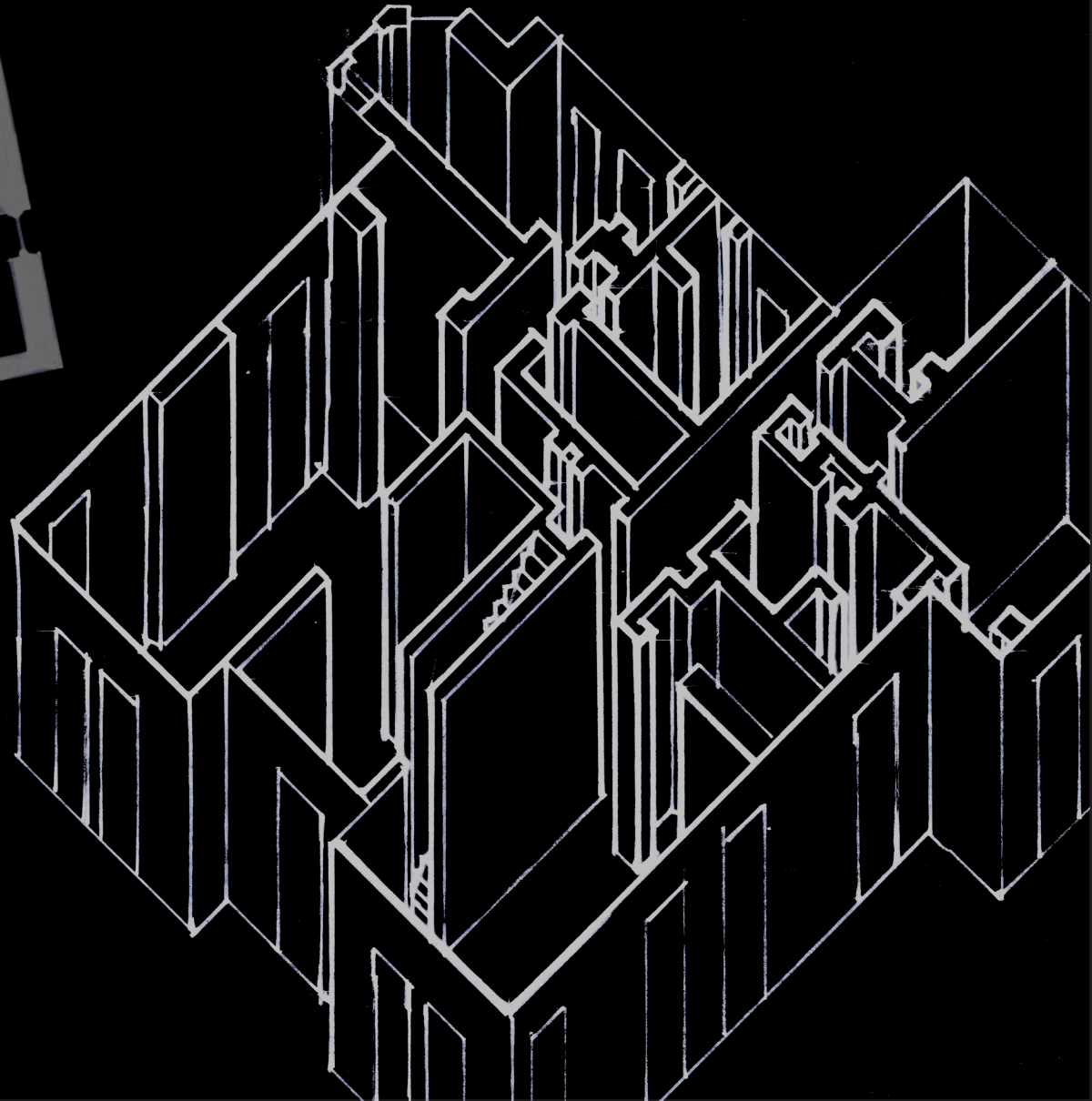
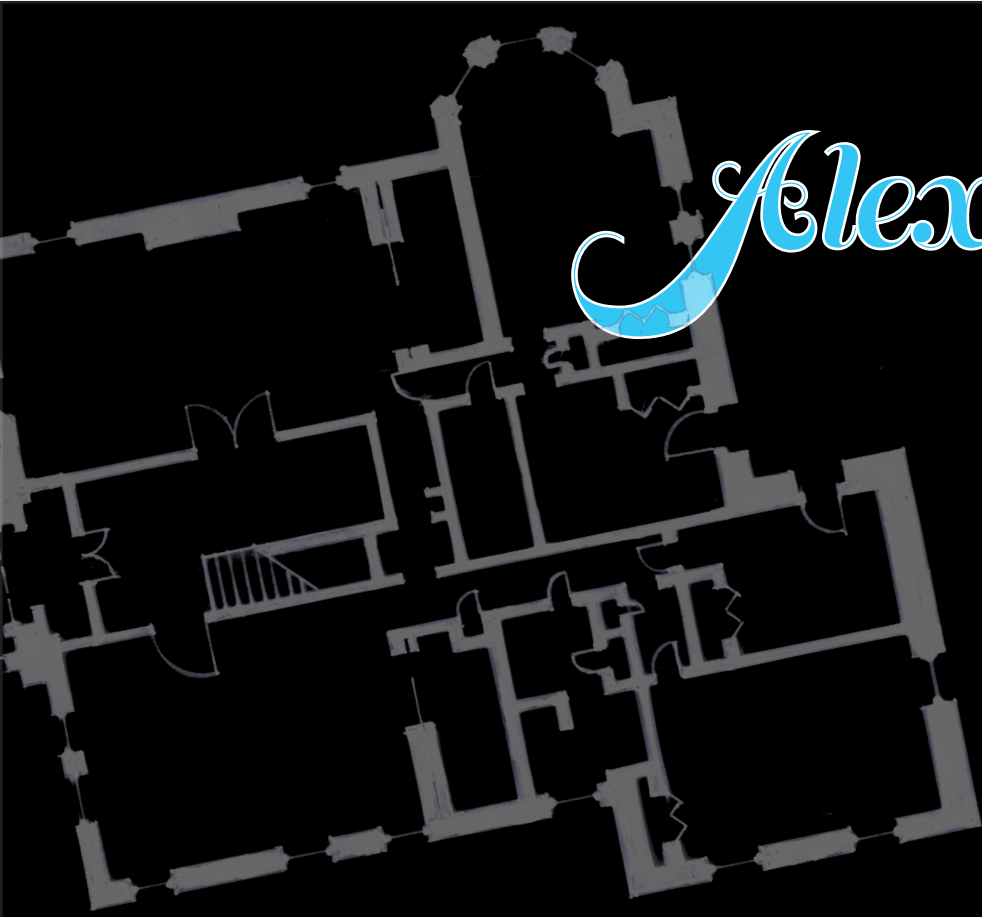


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Introduction

All our dreams can come true,
if we have the courage to pursue them.

– *Walt Disney*

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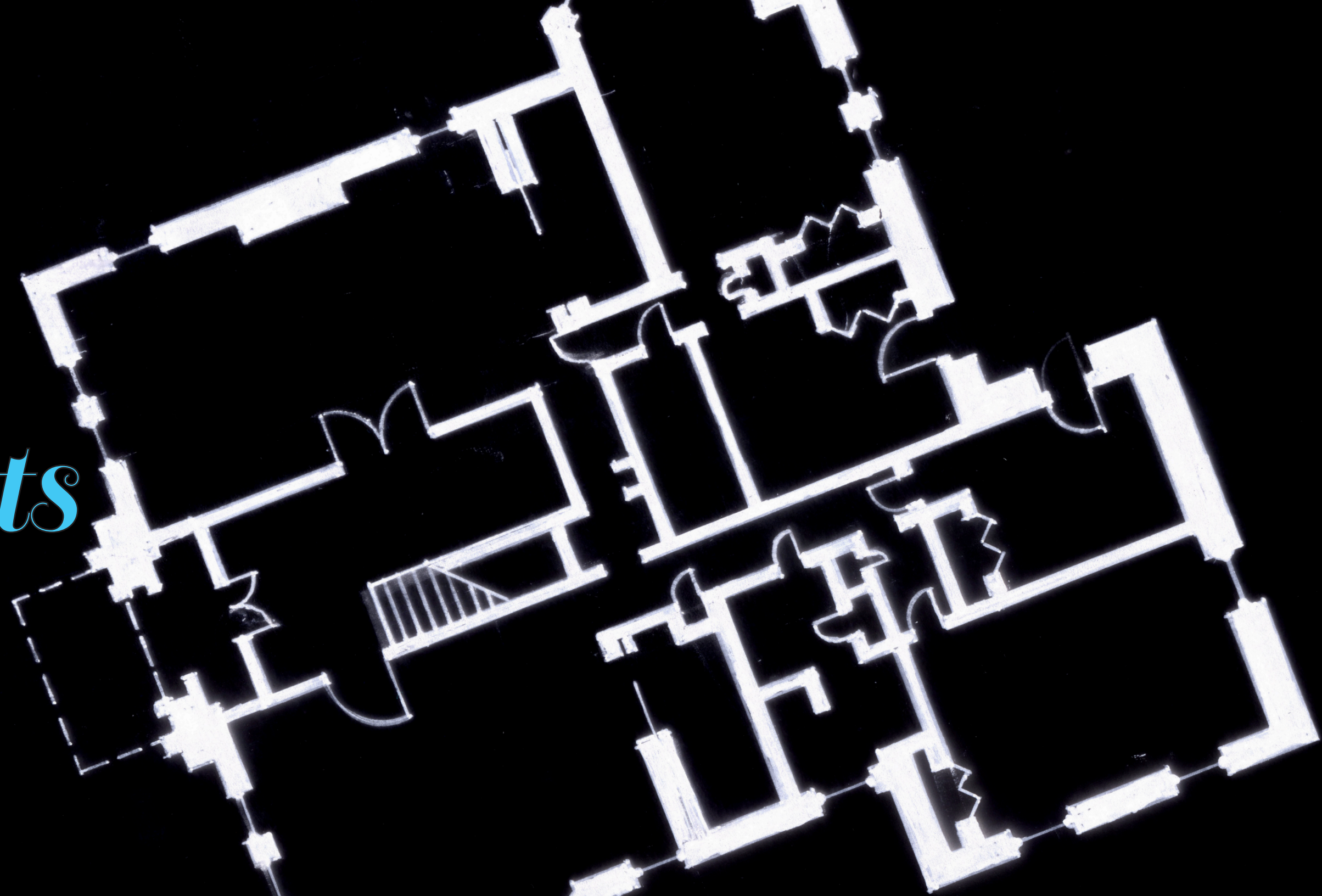
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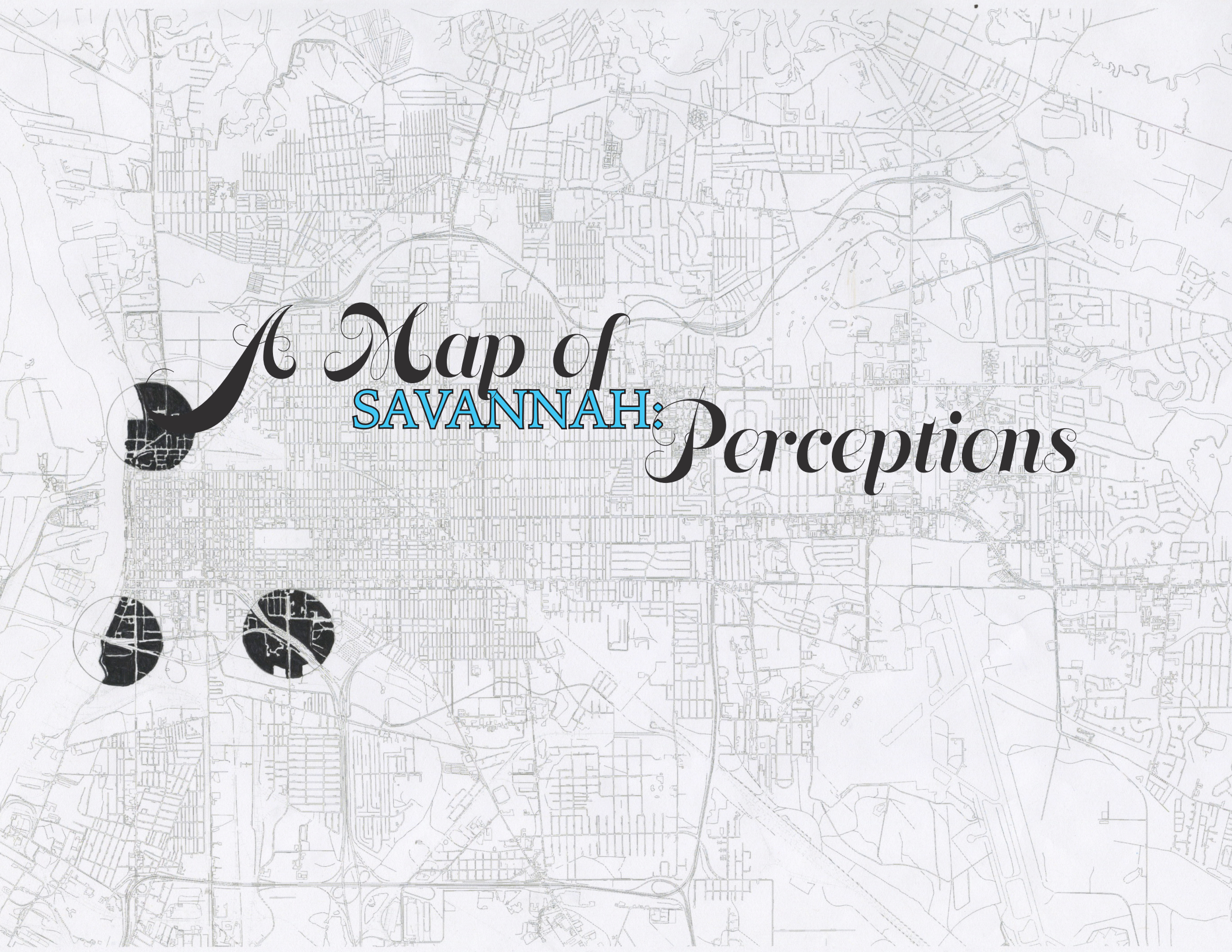
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Graphics for the
Building Arts



Entryways



Entry by Talmadge
Bridge coming from
South Carolina

Entry by I-16 coming
from West, South, and
North US

Entry from Tybee
Beach



This diagram of Savannah distinguishes three different entry points to which visitors enter the city. If compared to a theme park, these entries are the equivalent to a main entrance and two side entrances to the facilities.

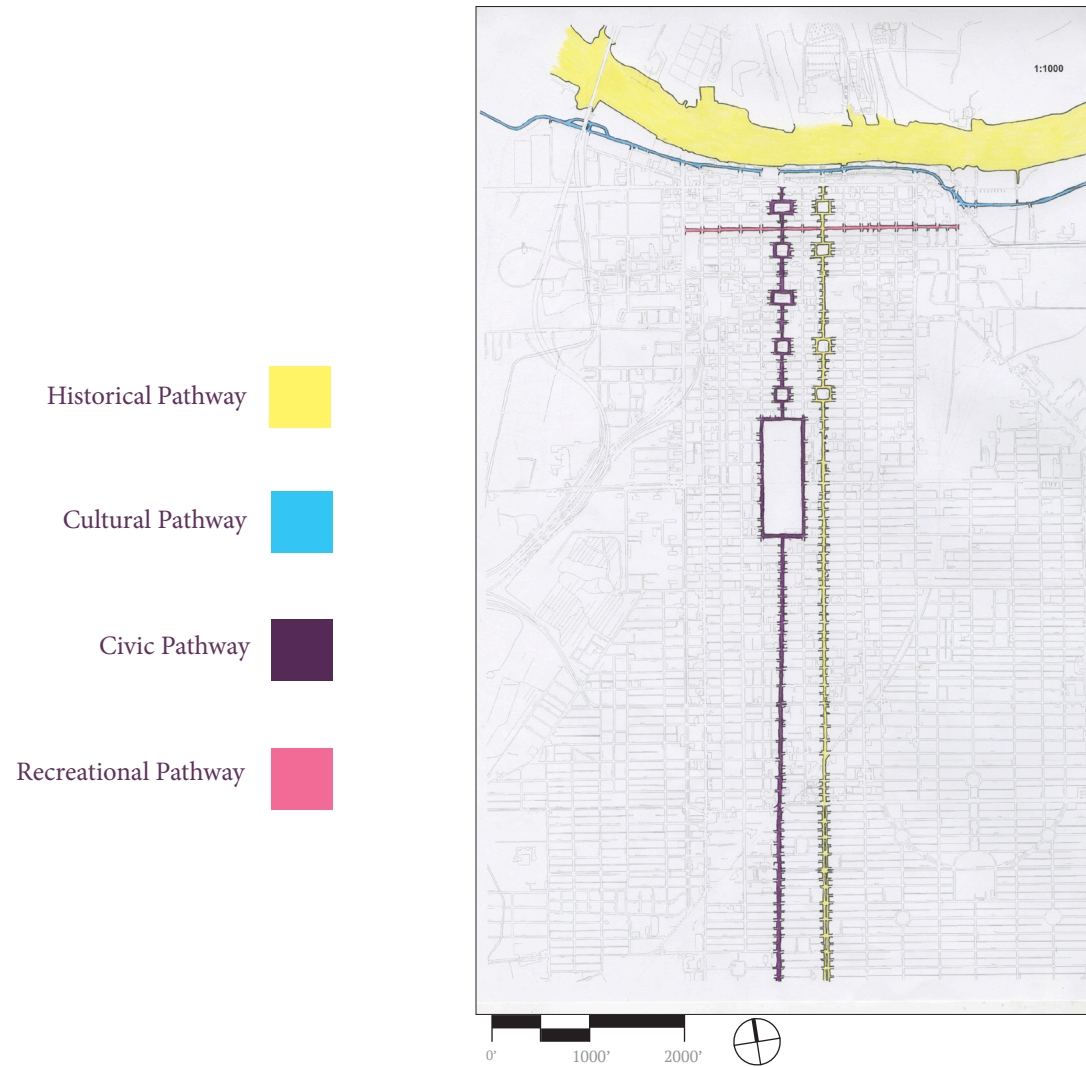
The similarity these entrances have to one another is the idea that once one has entered Savannah, or the theme park, it is if one is in a different world where the problems of normal life seem to disappear.

Pathways

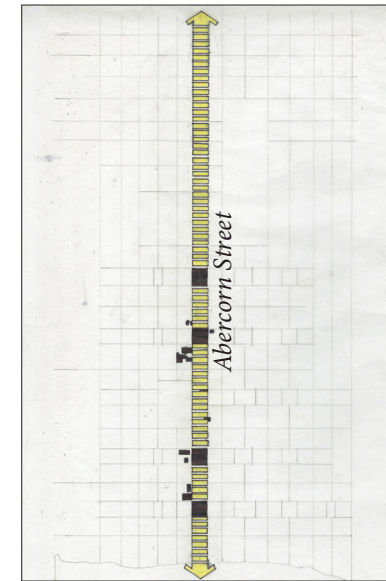
The pathway diagram to the right is a layout of four significant pathways in historic downtown Savannah.

These pathways include the most historical pathways (the Savannah River and Abercorn Street), the most cultural pathway (River Street), the most civic pathway (Bull Street), and the most recreational pathway (Broughton Street).

Together on this map these pathways represent the common routes that tourists travel the most to best experience these four aspects of Savannah, Georgia.



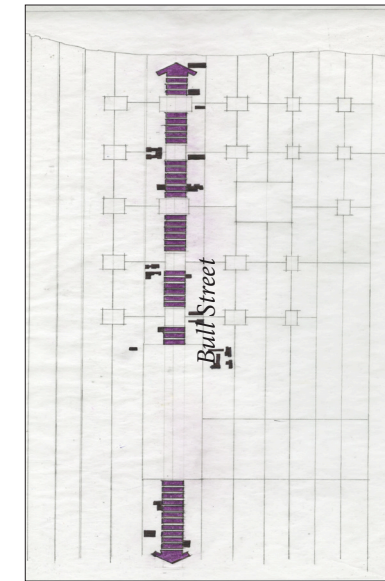
Public churches, City Hall, and museums, all congregate along this original street.



Historical

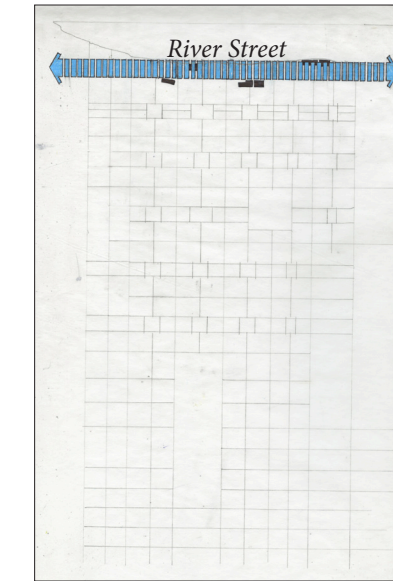


The courthouse and several city council buildings dominate this central route.



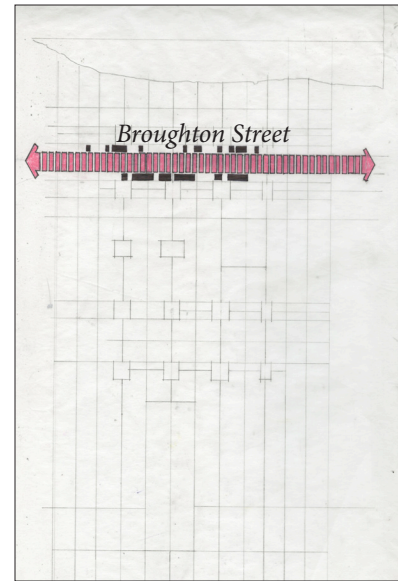
Civic

Famous southern restaurants, shops, and public markets line the Savannah River.



Cultural

Restaurants and shops for every possible taste and style are available along this street.

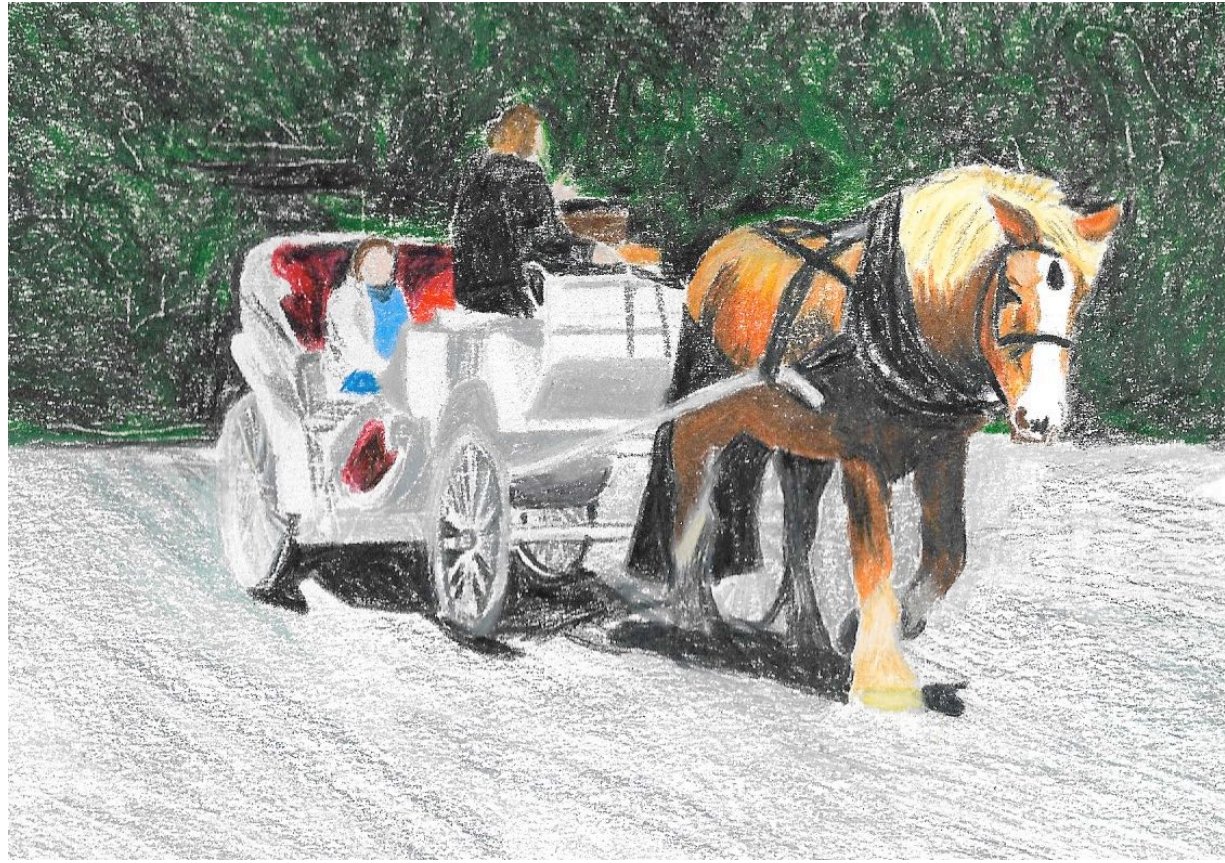


Recreational

Places

Character Aspects

Both the horse and carriage as well as the Savannah steamboat illustrate two of the several ways to enjoyably experience the city of Savannah by these two main activities of transportation and entertainment.



Project / Conclusion

Always design a thing by considering it in its next larger context:
a chair in a room,
a room in a house,
a house in an environment,
an environment in a city plan.

- *Eliel Saarinen*

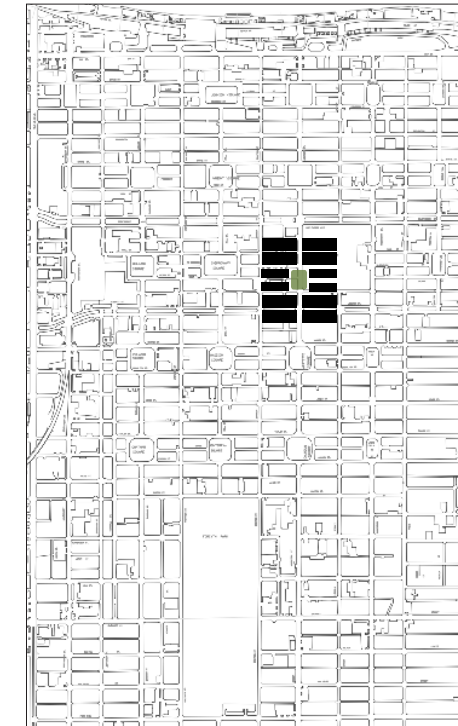
Ward Analysis LAFAYETTE

Lafayette Square 1836

Lafayette Square was laid out along Abercorn Street in 1837.

It was named after the Marquis de Lafayette, who served as Washington's Aide de Camp in the Revolutionary War, and visited Savannah in 1825. There are no monuments in Lafayette Square but there is a fountain that was installed in 1983 by the Colonial Dames of America to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Georgia colony.

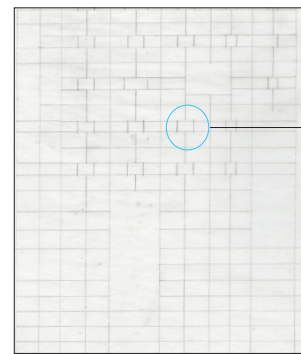
Lafayette Square features many historically and architecturally significant buildings including the Gothic Revival Style, represented in St. John the Baptist Cathedral, the Italian Villa Style, represented in the Andrew Lowe House, and the Second French Empire Style represented in the Hamilton Turner House.



Ward Plan

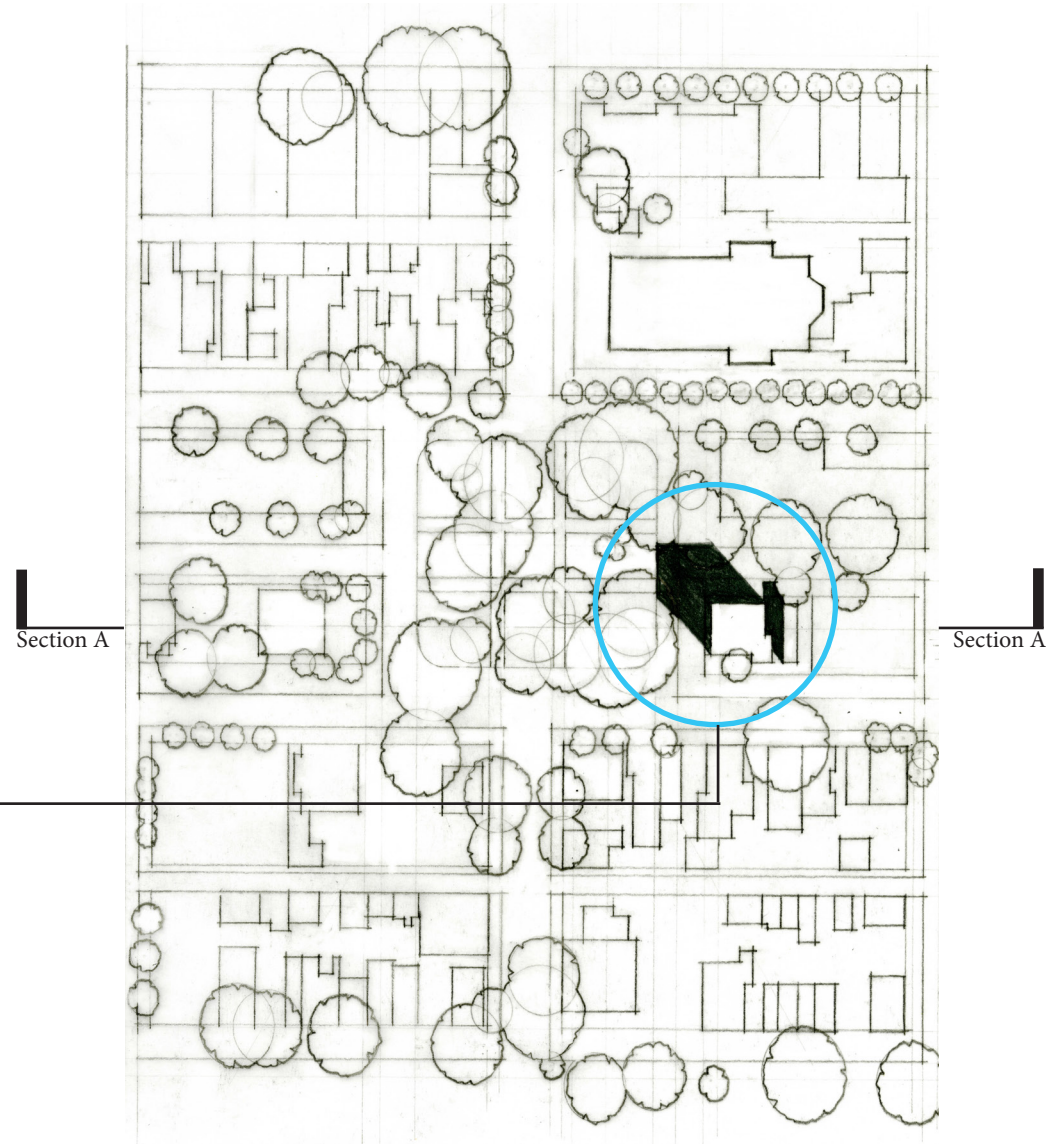
This plan view of Lafayette Ward to the right depicts the layout, proportions, and even the height of the structures and landscape within it.

The diagram depicts the ways of travel that people can weave through the area. It gives a sense of the organization and design in the purpose for visitors to explore.



Shadow denotes the Hamilton-Turner House which is the feature in Project 3.

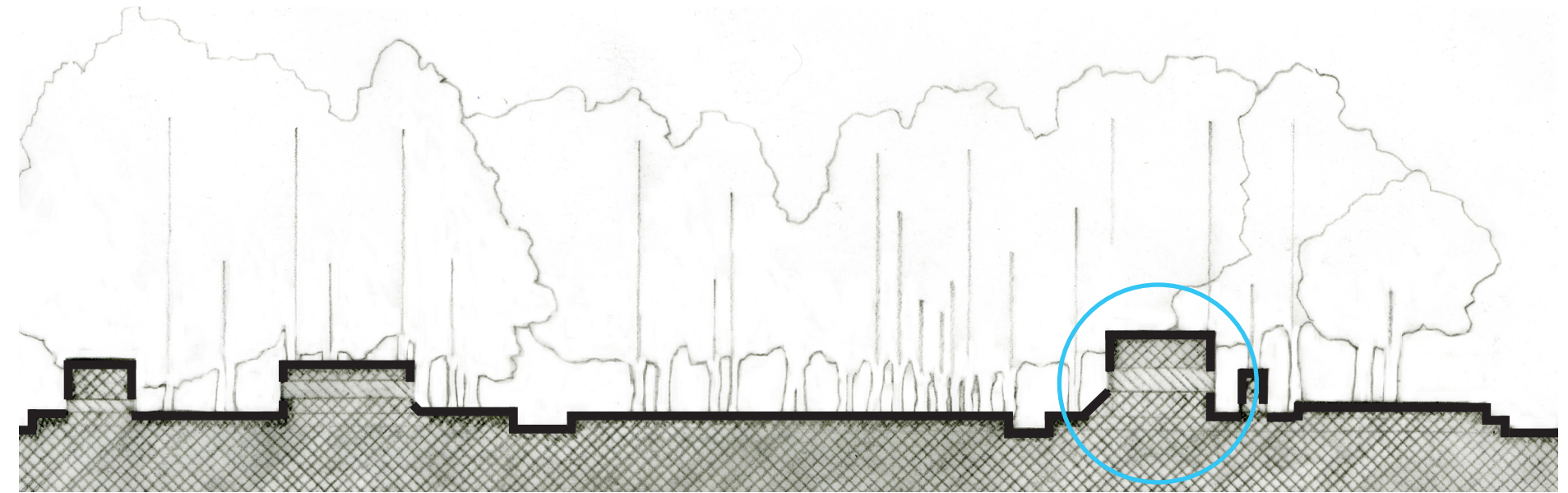
Lafayette Square featured in Project 2



Ward Section

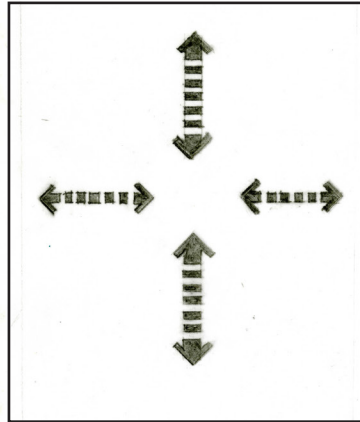
This section, cut through the middle of Lafayette Ward, shows what the eye sees at this point in terms of buildings, their height and entry points, the trees

and their elevation, and the dips of the streets between the sidewalks. It gives the perspective of what the atmosphere feels like on the level of person.



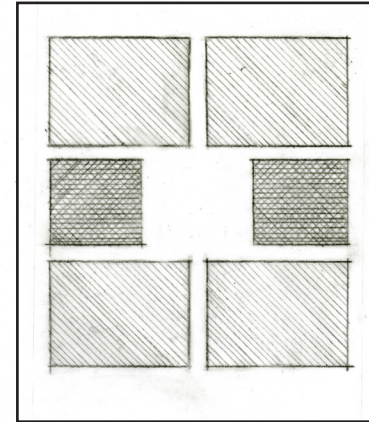
Ward Elements of Imageability: Kevin Lynch

Character Aspects



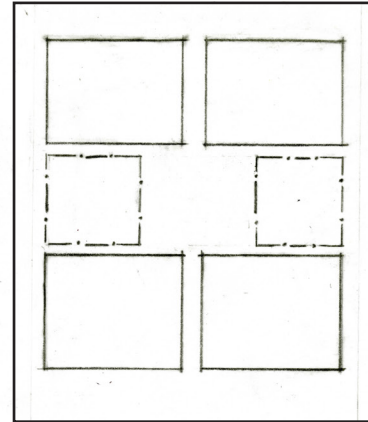
Pathways

This diagram shows the primary and secondary ways of travel throughout the ward.



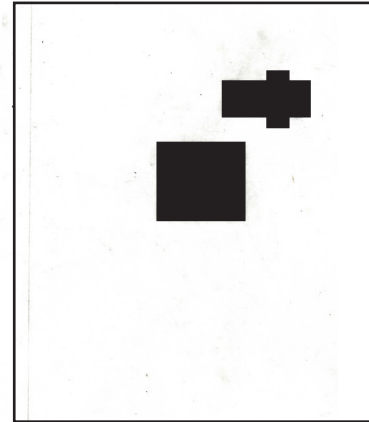
Districts

The districts are extracted and separated into private lots and public lots.



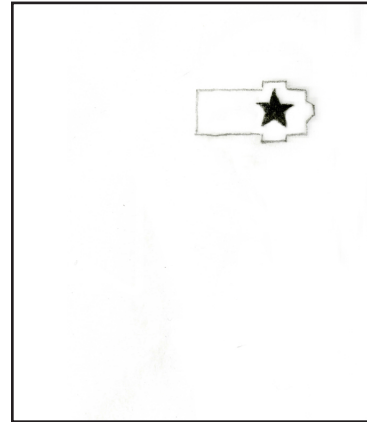
Edges

Edges are defined to show the end of a specific area and beginning of another.



Nodes

Here, the places that visitors gather and are attracted to are defined, which include the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist and Lafayette Square.



Landmarks

Soaring above the ward skyline and used to help us to orient ourselves, St. John the Baptist serves as a landmark.

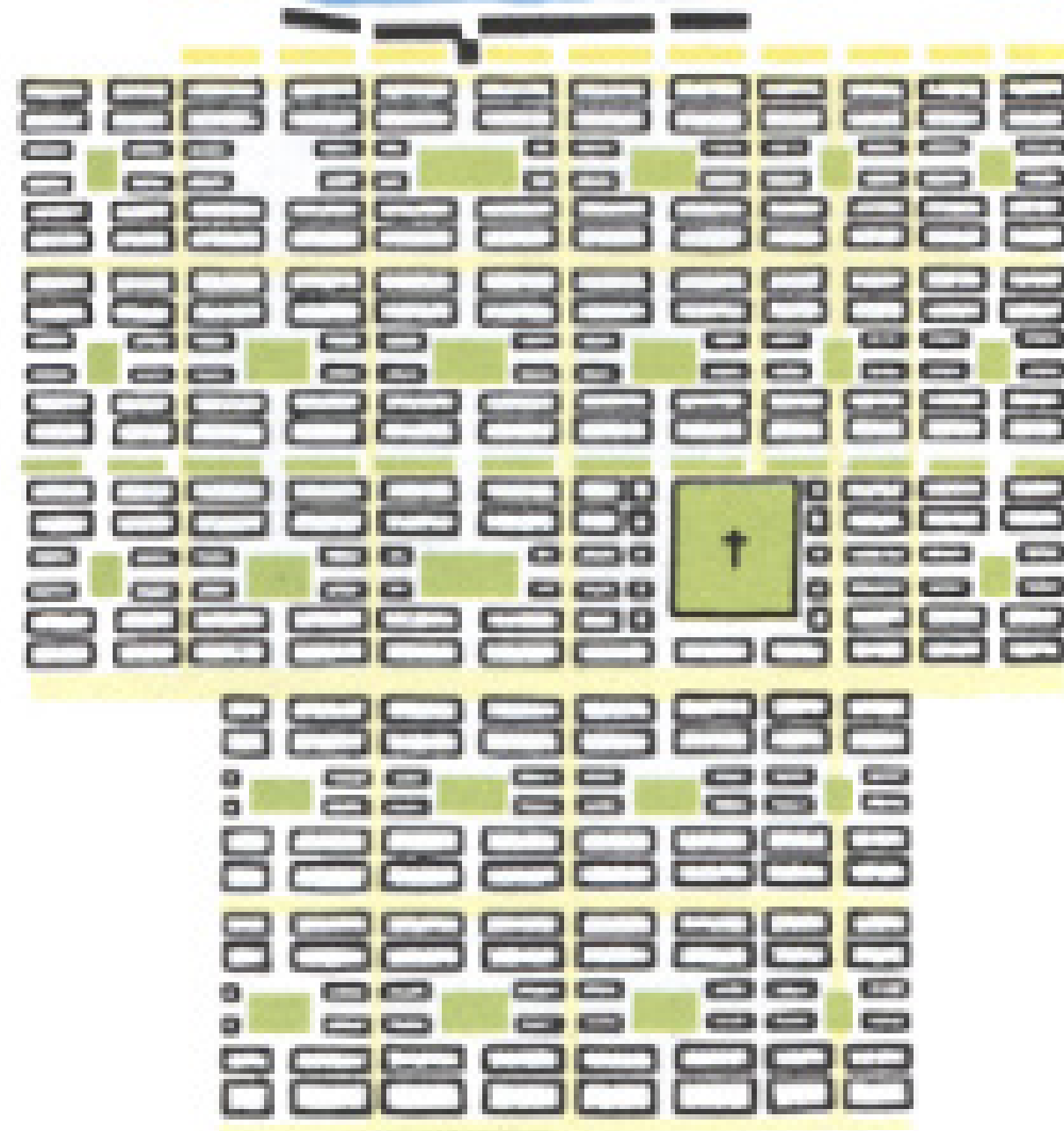


Carriage Ride

Ink

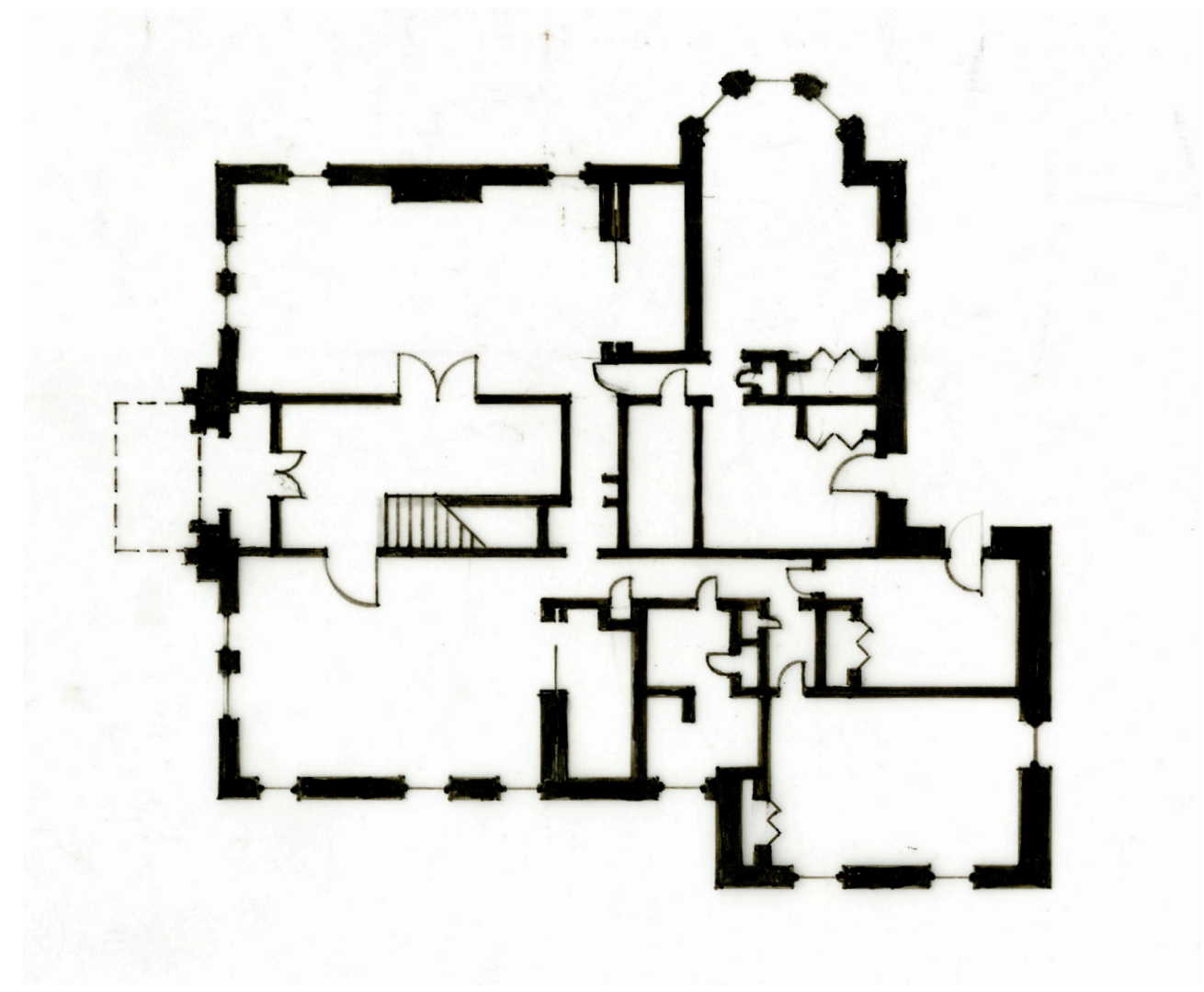
Project 2 Conclusion

To understand is to perceive patterns.
- *Sir Isaiiah Berlin*



After 1856

HAMILTON TURNER
Phenomenon of Place
HOUSE



House Elevations

House Elevations

West Elevation



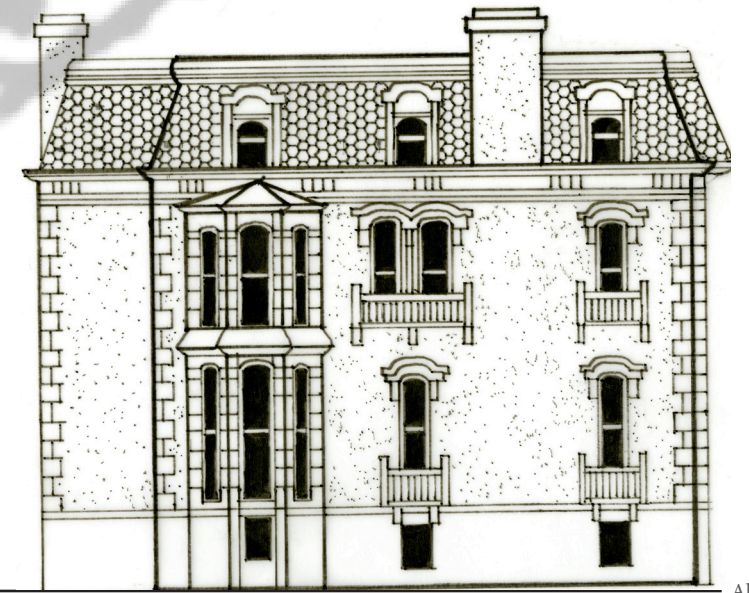
East Elevation



North Elevation

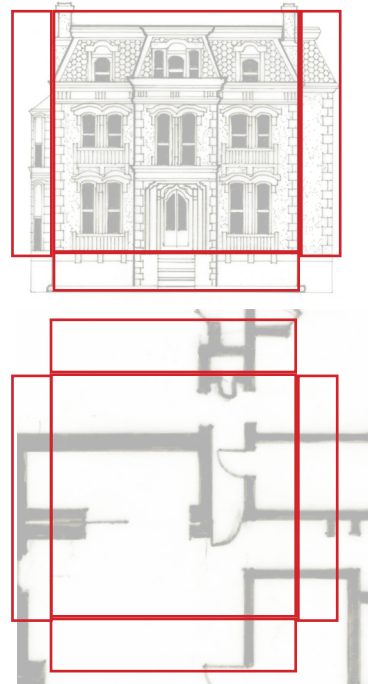


South Elevation



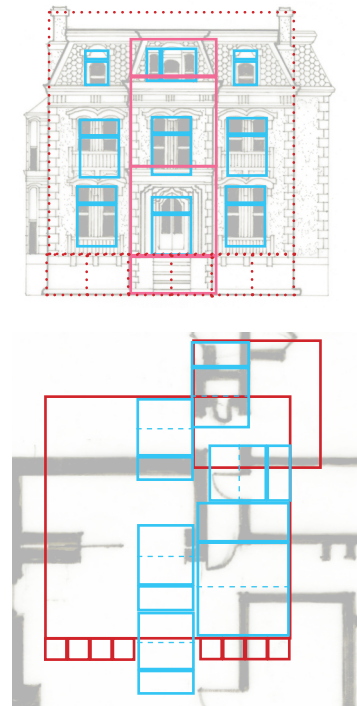
Formal Diagrams

Elevation to Plan



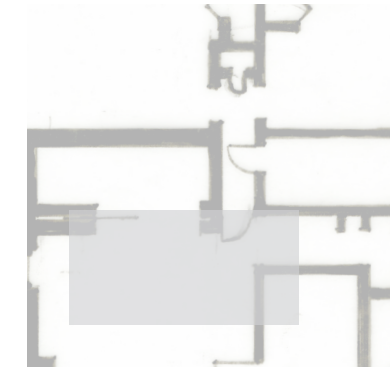
A large central square surrounded by 4 long rectangles was the shared proportioning for both the house plan and front elevation.

Geometry



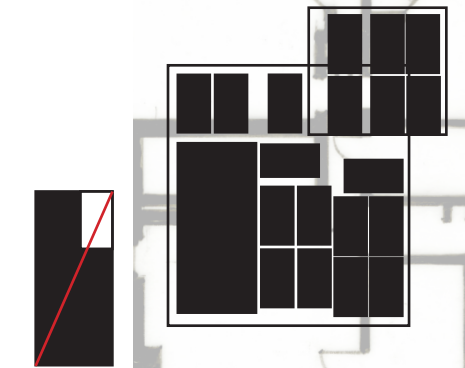
The proportionate squares and golden rectangles explain the reasoning behind the visually pleasing design of the building.

Formal Diagrams



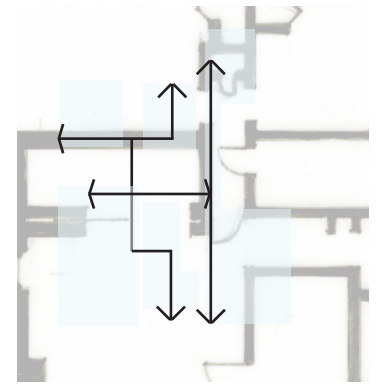
Hierarchy

The hierarchy of the Hamilton Turner House, considering it was built for the 1800's, is shown to be the vast frontal parlor areas. This is where people lounge and spend the majority of their time.



Unit to Whole

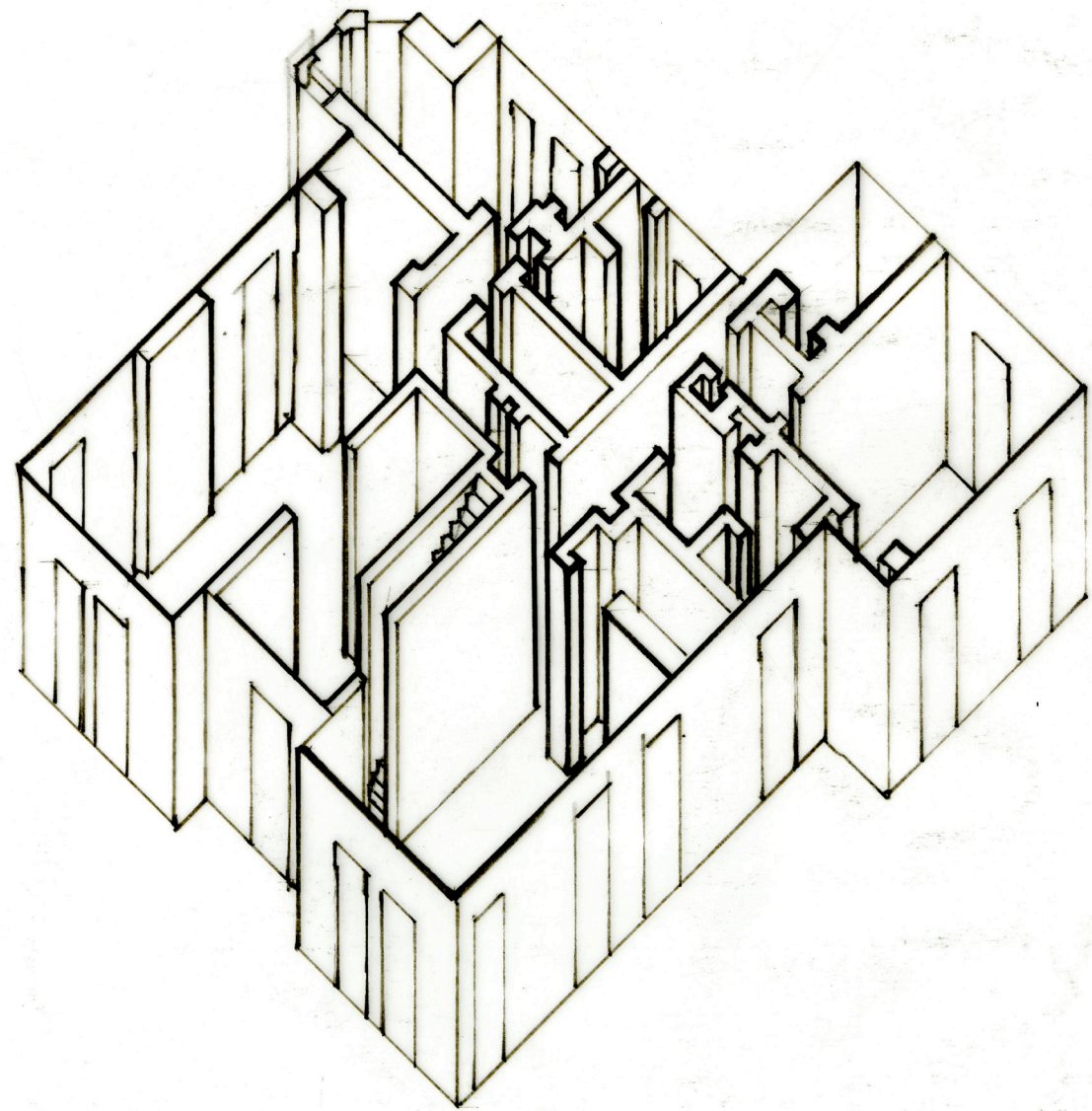
The discovery made through the unit to whole diagram is that there are several smaller rectangles found repeatedly all within the larger "unit" of the Hamilton Turner House.



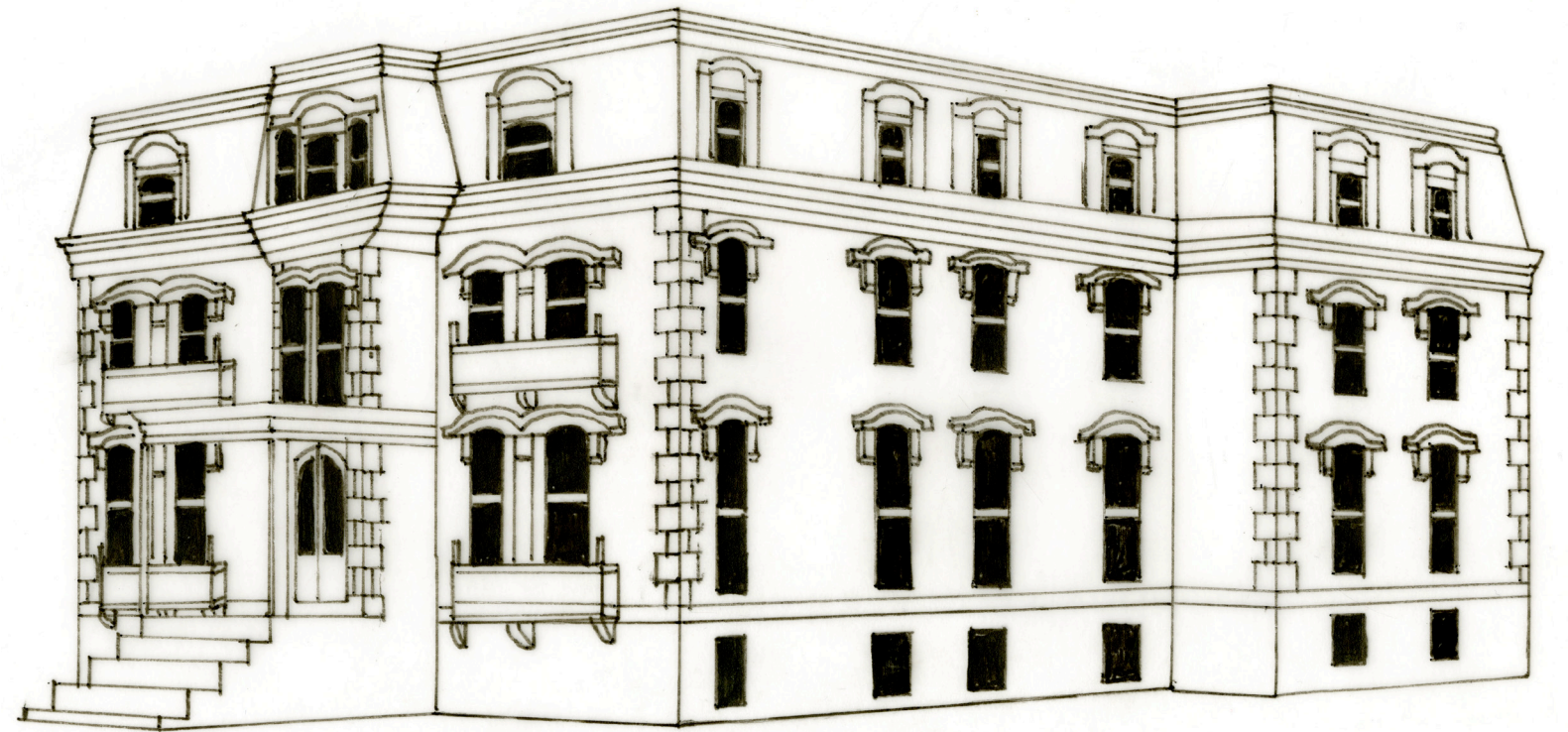
Circulation to Use

Hamilton Turner House, although there are many separate rooms, they seem to have the appropriate layout to provide a great sense of circulation. There seem to be multiple paths that flow through the floor plan.

House Paraline

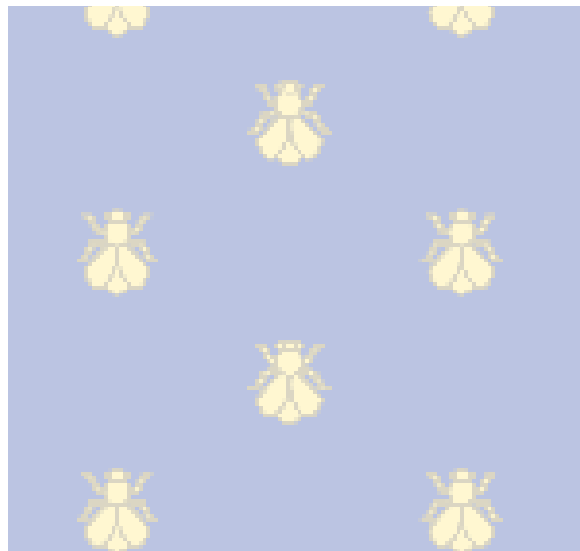


House Perspective



Second French Empire Style

The French Second Empire style, also known as the General Grant style, became most popular in the Northeast and Midwest of the United States, but was rare in the south. The style was named after the urban redesign and Renaissance inspired architecture of Napoleon III's Paris during the later 19th century. The most famous project of Napoleon's was the enlargement of the Louvre (1852-1870), which reintroduced the Mansard roof created by Francois Mansart in the Renaissance of the 1600's.

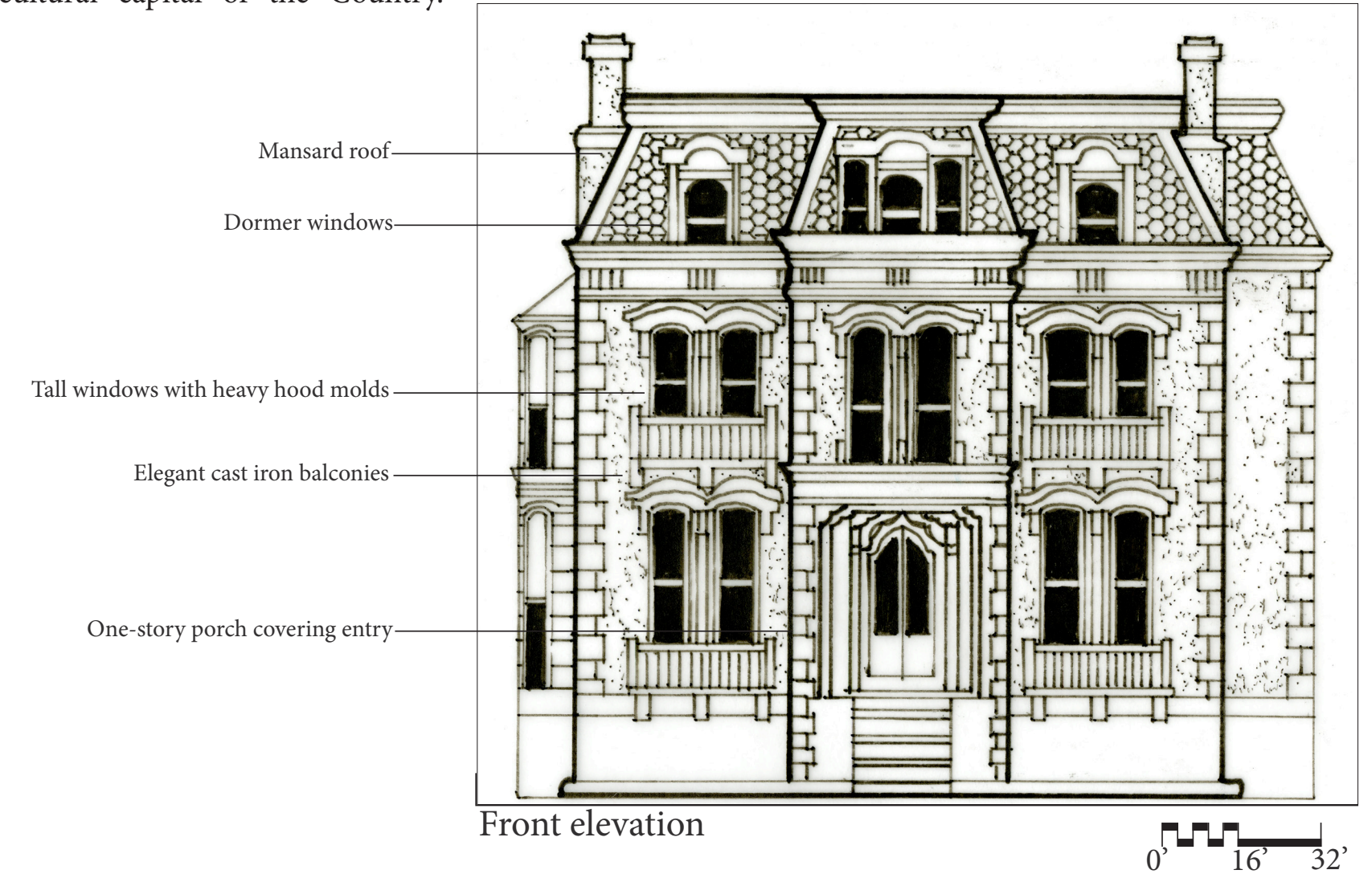


Second French Empire Style

Hamilton Turner House (1873, Architect J. D. Hall)
330 Abercorn Street

Occurrence

The style moved in the 1860's from France to Britain, and then to the United State through Boston, the cultural capital of the Country.



Front elevation

Perception

-The organization, identification and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand the environment.

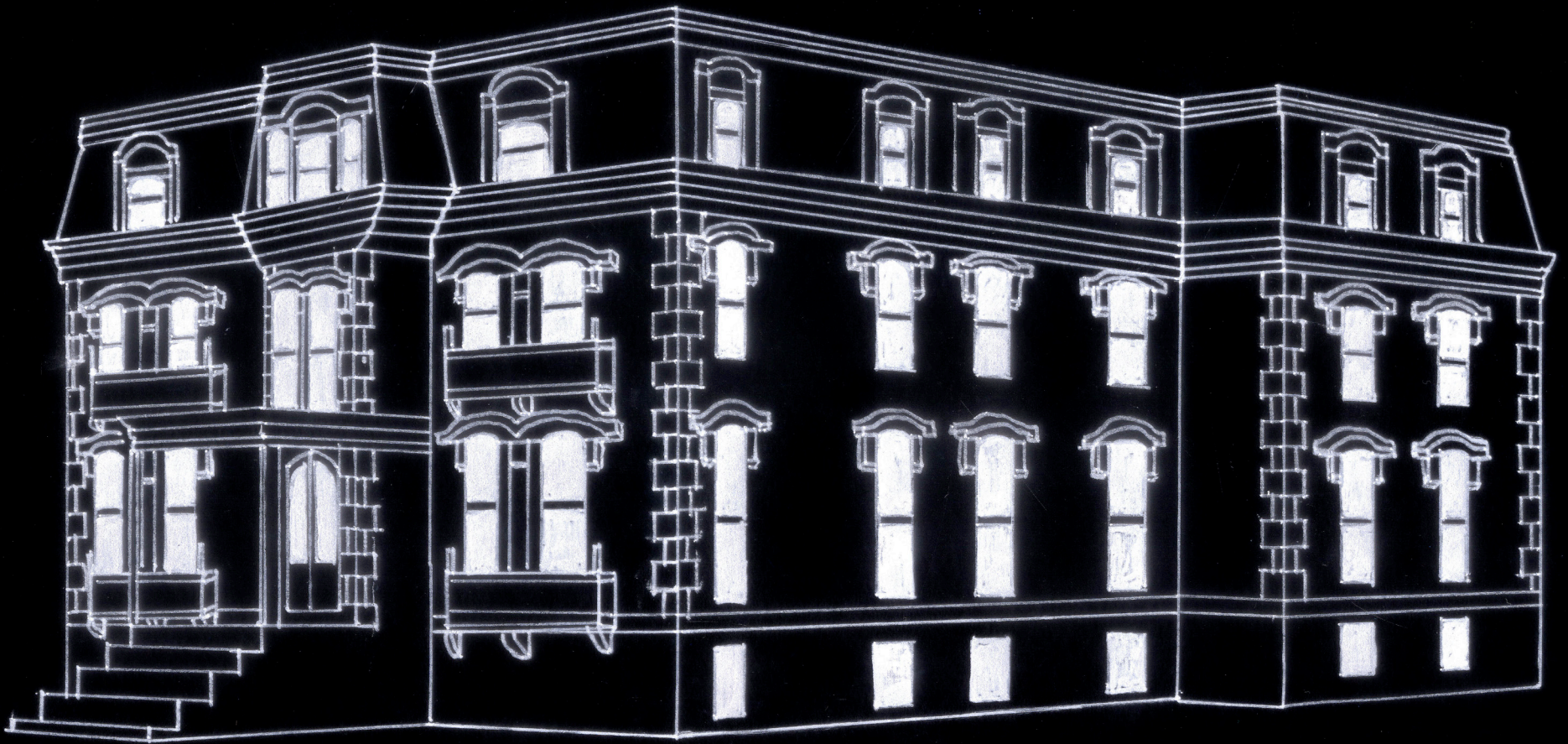
Perception is the sweet make up of our life and the journeys we experience. The cool spray of the ocean on our face, the beauty of a mountain sunset, and the delicious smell of our mother's home cooking are all things we cherish because of our perception of the world.

Architecture in particular is a key component when it comes to perception. The location, design, and experience it creates can be the difference of a smile on a person's face. Would a theme park, hotel, aquarium, or museum be complete without the atmosphere that the architecture generates? I think not!

Project 3 Conclusion

**The good, of course,
is always beautiful,
and the beautiful
never lacks proportion.**

– *Plato*



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