

To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Miles Sterling Shearron entitled "Figured Ground: Architecture, Art & the Sublime." I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Architecture, with a major in Architecture.

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(Original signatures are on file with official student records.)

Figured Ground: Architecture, Art & the Sublime

A Thesis
Presented for the
Master of Architecture
Degree
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Miles Sterling Shearron
August 2010

FIGURED GROUND: Architecture, Art, & The Sublime

A thesis presented for the
Master of Architecture Degree
College of Architecture & Design
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville



Miles Shearron
Spring 2010

DEDICATION

The work put into this thesis is dedicated to three most important people in my life. My father and mother, Pete and Carol Shearron, and my wife, Ashley Browne Shearron. Without your constant and inexhaustable support, I might never have found my path. Thank you for always giving me the opportunity to be who I am.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I will always be indebted to the people who have guided me through the long process of education. To my thesis committee, Thomas K. Davis, Katherine Ambroziak, and Jennifer Akerman, words cannot express my gratitude. TK, I only hope that someday I might match your enthusiasm for architecture. To Avigail Sachs, you unfailingly said the right things at the right times and I will always cherish our friendship. To David Fox, Ted Shelton, and Jon Coddington, thank you for your selfless support. To Mark DeKay and Hansjörg Göritz, thank you for second chances. To Judy Harber, Liz Hill, Shelley Powers, Don Swanner, and Jeff Wilkinson, thank you for always allowing me to distract you with endless problems. To my studio mates, thanks for always putting up with my shenanigans and for allowing me to educate myself through your work. To my family: Mom, Dad, Ashley, Joyce, Reginald, Ruby, Joe, Sandra, Ben, David, Debbie, and all the others who supported me in countless ways throughout the past few years, endless thanks. And finally, thank you to the two best friends that a guy could ever have, Chris and Chuck.

ABSTRACT

The impetus for this thesis investigation is born from a consideration for the implications of working with site. There is an inherent dialogue between a work of architecture and its site that expresses, and often embodies, the social, cultural, and historical conditions of the place. Architecture becomes not only a collaboration between physical form and space, but also the temporal mediator of the memories and anticipations of those who experience it. When we engage a site that is already a marked or inscribed terrain, we must be aware of how context affects the experience of both place and program. When this is done in such a manner that allows an understanding of architecture as a sort of cultural and historical recording, the architecture then becomes a palimpsest of place; an architectural layering of old and new, a vehicle for recollecting, rediscovering, and renewing. This then raises the question, how does one go about situating the new with regards to *genius loci*?

*I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things,
The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed.
And on the pedestal these words appear:
"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"
Nothing beside remains: round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away.*

"Ozymandias"

-Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1818

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	01
SITE	05
geography	06
history	08
archaic period	08
early woodland period	08
late woodland period	10
european exploration	11
european settlement	11
stony point	12
phipps clan	13
tennessee valley authority	13
current	28
future	43
PROGRAM	45
CASE STUDY	48
dia : beacon riggio galleries	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY	52
APPENDIX	57
presentation drawings	58
VITA	67

LIST OF FIGURES

- xx. Il Campo, Siena, Italy (Previous Symbol of the University of Tennessee College of Architecture + Design)
- 01. Map showing the location of Hawkins County within the state of Tennessee
- 02. Map showing the confluence of the Holston and French Broad Rivers near Knoxville, TN
- 03. Map showing distribution of Archaic Period archaeological materials.
- 04. Map showing distribution of Early Woodland Period archaeological materials.
- 05. Map of Holston River Valley area by Louis de la Porte de Louvigny, 1679
- 06. Map of southeastern region by Guiliam Delisle, 1703
- 07. Headwaters of the Tennessee River as shown in the 1718 map of Gulliam Delisle
- 08. Central southeastern United States as portrayed in the 1755 map of Dr. John Mitchell
- 09. Headwaters of the Tennessee River as shown is the 1778 map of Thomas Hutchins
- 10. Map showing Phipps' Bend circa 1800
- 11. Map showing Phipps' Bend circa 1870
- 12. Map showing Phipps' Bend circa 1936
- 13. Map showing Phipps' Bend circa 1973

LIST OF FIGURES

14. Diagram showing the relationships of the descendants of William Phipps
15. Perspectival drawing of proposed structures at TVA Phipps' Bend Nuclear Facility
16. Photomontage of proposed structures at TVA Phipps' Bend Nuclear Facility.
17. Photomontage of proposed structures at TVA Phipps' Bend Nuclear Facility
18. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend, Surgoinsville, TN
19. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend, Surgoinsville, TN
20. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend Industrial Park near Surgoinsville, TN
21. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend Industrial Park near Surgoinsville, TN
22. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend, Surgoinsville, TN. Perspectival view from above ridge looking north
23. View of site as approached from US highway 11-W
24. View of railroad bridge approaching entry of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
25. View of site as approached from entry road to the northeast of site, moving through Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
26. View of cooling tower base as approached on axis from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park

LIST OF FIGURES

27. View of cooling tower base as approached on axis from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
28. View of cooling tower base as approached on axis from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
29. View of cooling tower base as approached on axis from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
30. View of cooling tower base as approached on axis from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
31. View of cooling tower base as approached on axis from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
32. View of cooling tower base as approached on axis from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
33. View crossing threshold of cooling tower base looking skyward as approached from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
34. View immediately inside threshold of cooling tower base looking skyward as approached from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
35. View of cooling tower base looking east from directly below beam as approached from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
36. View of cooling tower base looking west from directly below beam as approached from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
37. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park

LIST OF FIGURES

38. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from south-east edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
39. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from south-east edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
40. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from south-east edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
41. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from south-east edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park
42. View looking east across center axis of cooling tower base
43. Handpainted "key" marking latitude, longitude, and elevation at center of cooling tower base
44. View looking west across center axis of cooling tower base
45. View of unfinished reactor building X-21 at Phipp's Bend looking east-southeast
46. View of reactor core housing from northwest corner of site looking southwest
47. View of cooling tower base (incomplete) from site looking southeast
48. Aerial view of the Dia: Beacon Riggio Galleries along the Hudson River in Beacon, New York
49. View of the exterior grounds of the Dia: Beacon Riggio Galleries along the Hudson River in Beacon, New York
50. View of the north-facing gallery skylights at the Dia: Beacon Riggio Galleries along the Hudson River in Beacon, New York

SITE

SITE

GEOGRAPHY

The site selected for this investigation is Phipps' Bend, a 550 acre reservation of the Tennessee Valley Authority located in rural Hawkins County, Tennessee. (figure_01) Approximately 15 miles southwest of Kingsport, Tennessee, and 40 miles from Morristown, Tennessee, the site is situated within a bell shaped bend of the Holston River. The majority of the Holston River Valley is located within the larger geographic collection of East Tennessee known as the ridge and valley province. This is the predominant characteristic of the topography of eastern Tennessee, with long ridges trending northeast to southwest, and elevations reaching 1,500 feet above sea level. (Lafferty, 542). The region is bordered to the west by the steeply rising Cumberland Plateau, delineated by the near vertical escarpment of Waldens Ridge. Reaching elevations upward of 3,000 feet above sea level, the Cumberland Plateau could only be penetrated at a minimal number of passes along its 150 mile stretch prior to the era of modern transportation. To the southeast of the region are the Great Smoky Mountains, part of the high Southern Appalachian chain, where elevations exceed 6,000 feet above sea level. (Lafferty, 542-543)

Meandering through this topography, the Holston River trends away from the headwaters of the New Kanawha River system in Virginia. Flowing south towards Knoxville, Tennessee, the Holston eventually meets the French Broad River just outside of the eastern most edge of the city. (figure_02) Together, these two bodies of water combine to form the beginnings of the Tennessee River and produce the water current necessary to power the majority of the TVA's hydroelectric dams en route to Paducah, Kentucky, some 600 miles downstream where the Tennessee empties into the Ohio River.

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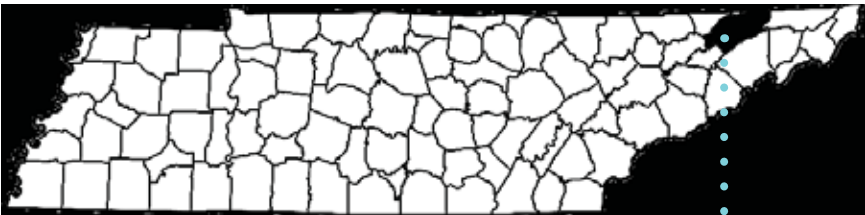


figure 01. Map showing the location of Hawkins County within the state of Tennessee. (dark-ened portion of the map) SOURCE: google images.

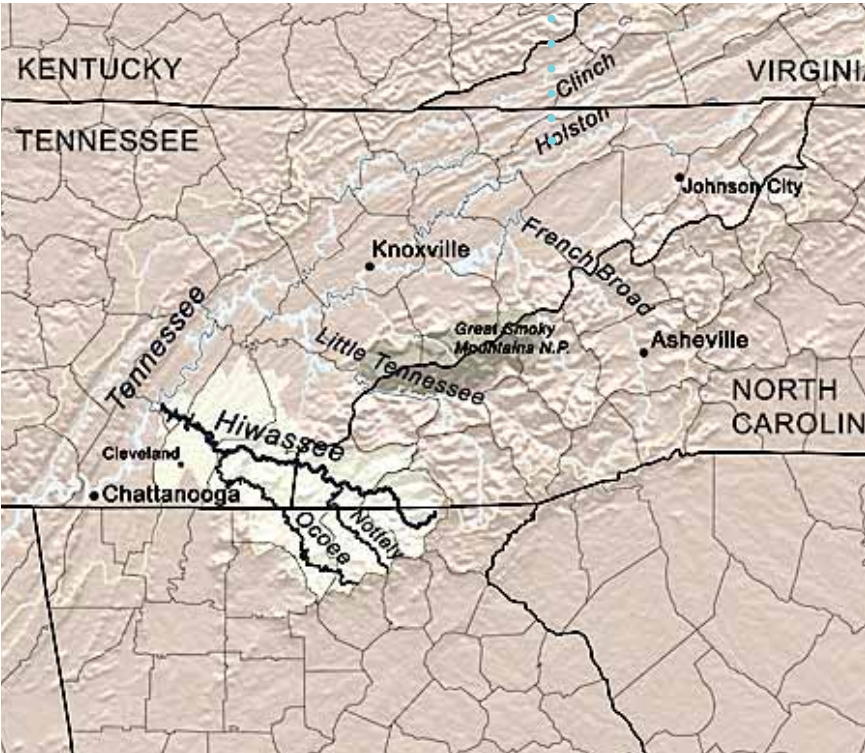


figure 02. Map showing the confluence of the Holston and French Broad Rivers near Knoxville, TN. Also evident are the topographic boundaries of the Cumberland Plateau and The Great Smoky Mountains. SOURCE: google images.

SITE

HISTORY

ARCHAIC PERIOD

All locations of intersection between the Holston River and creeks within the area of the site have extensive aboriginal associations. All nearby streams in the vicinity of Stony Point Creek are large enough to be considered major riverine features, as they are at least as large as any creeks meeting the Holston River between the cities of Kingsport and Knoxville. In the Pleistocene period, dating from 1.8 million to 10,000 B.C.E., the river was approximately 20 meters wide in the Phipps' Bend area and judging from the surrounding cobble, the rate of flow was considerably faster than it is today. A relatively small number of projectile points exist on the site from this period, suggesting a smaller population in the archaic period than in succeeding times. There is an absence of ceramics and pottery from the Archaic Period, which is not necessarily a good indication of a lack of activity. (Lafferty, 515)

EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD

During the Early Woodland Period, dating from 1000 B.C.E. to 1000 C.E., settlement in the area appears to have been established with the purpose of maximizing access to the abundance of available natural resources. This would have included: fish, shellfish, various crustacea, herbaceous plants, trees, mammals, birds, reptiles and insects. The junctions of the Holston River and the creeks adjacent to Phipps' Bend are the areas of greatest diversity of these resources in the immediate vicinity of the site. The area immediately around Stony Point Creek is the "most level course in the area for gaining access to karst limestone." (Lafferty, 507-8)

SITE

Although there is evidence of significant habitation on the high terraces to the southwest of the river, the sites along the river bottom appear to have been the preferred areas of occupation. (Lafferty, 509-512)

Archaeological evidence suggests that during the Early Woodland Period, the aboriginal population of the Phipps' Bend site grew consistently. Facilities of habitation from this period consisted mainly of large, deep, earthen pits. These bell shaped excavations would have been large enough to easily store harvested food items, such as nuts and dried fruits across the transition of seasonal periods, a good indication of over winter occupation. (Lafferty, 516-17)

A relatively large number of backwater swamp clay beds in the area are also possible sources for the raw materials necessary in the production of pottery. Dime sized specimens of chert, a siliceous rock used in the primitive production of tools, from this period are in significant abundance in the plow zone. There is also a great abundance of fire cracked rock from this period, indicative of a significant harvesting of technology by the Phipps' Bend inhabitants. (Lafferty, 515)

Fires of this scale would have been used for the preparation of food, the drying of furs, meats, and nuts, and for the production of clay pottery. Another important indicator of technological sophistication is the presence of wedges in the form of knives, levers, and atlatls, a spear like weapon that allows its user to better maximize his physical efforts. It appears that the cultures of the area had adequate knowledge and tools for harvesting the raw materials in the environment. The existence of flint tools of various sizes indicates the ability to precisely cut wood, bone, meat, antler, and perhaps even shells. Ground stone tools appear to have been levers fashioned as axes for the rough cutting of wood. Limestone celts, a stone implement with a beveled edge, have also been found on the site and may have been used for digging as well as for the cutting of

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wood. (Lafferty 518-25)

There also appears to have been a significant use of pointed instruments and ceramics. Conoidal pots and kettles, common to the Tennessee Valley Region during the Early Woodland Period, have been unearthed on the site, as well as turtle shell bowls. The earliest known pottery from the Upper East Tennessee Region I fashioned in the Northern Tradition and dates to approximately 1000 B.C.E. It appears that the inhabitants of the Phipps' Bend site began making pottery in the Long Branch Fabric Marked style around the turn of the seventh century B.C.E. Remnants of fabric bags and baskets, whose production would necessitate pointed tools, were also found in the bell shaped pits. There also appears to be evidence of woven fabric sandals on the site. Pointed tools would have also been necessary for the carving of the dug out canoes used by the Phipps' Bend inhabitants for riverine transportation. (Lafferty, 530-36) Undoubtedly the most curious evidence remaining at the site from this period is a large area of hard packed earth floor where a conspicuously large amount of fire cracked rock was found. Running parallel to the long sides of the floor and down its middle is a line of centered post molds. Although this suggests the presence of some type of covered structure, this sophistication necessary for this type of construction would be almost unheard of for this period. (Lafferty, 538-40)

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD

Middle and Late Woodland Period as well as Mississippian Period occupation of the site appears to have been significantly less intense. This is a common characteristic of life in the upland valleys during these periods. However, evidence of inhabitation across this time could have been affected by severe flooding of the site during the summer of 1901. It is likely

SITE

that the flood would have destroyed deposits of archaeological material in the flood during these periods. However, evidence of inhabitation across this time could have been affected by severe flooding of the site during the summer of 1901. It is likely that the flood would have destroyed deposits of archaeological material in the flood plain where the specially adapted life of the Mississippian Period is most commonly found. (Lafferty, 510)

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

The earliest European exploration of the areas of the Upper Holston region most likely occurred during the mid seventeenth century. English settlers in Virginia funded an expedition across the Allegheny Mountains and into the Holston River Valley during the 1640's. Shortly thereafter, French cartographers began recording the area in 1688, 1697, and then again in 1703. Technology and access were limited at the time and the representations produced by these efforts are relatively inaccurate. By the end of the second decade of the eighteenth century, Frenchman Guillaum Delisle produced his Map of 1718, the earliest such work to show a significant knowledge of the watersheds, topography, and populations of the region. Delisle's map is not entirely accurate however, and his effort is later improved upon by John Mitchell in 1755. Thomas Hutchins produced a map of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina in 1778. This work accurately charts the waters of the Holston River Valley and, most importantly, shows that the Phipps' Bend area had not yet been settled. The westernmost settlement of the region by this date was a solitary cabin located at the headwaters of the Holston River in Virginia. (Lafferty, 543-6)

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

All areas of the Tennessee River Valley south of the territory of Virginia

SITE

remained Cherokee lands until the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. Any and all settlement in the area was strictly forbidden. In 1774 Colonel Gilbert Christian of the militia of the Southwest Territory made his home at the confluence of the north and south forks of the Holston and when he registered his first land grant in 1782, the Holston River Valley was officially open for settlement. By the turn of the nineteenth century significant efforts had been made to connect Washington D.C. to New Orleans with the Great Stage Road. This followed approximately the current route of US Highway 11W and what was once known as the Great Indian War-path. (Lafferty 544-8)

STONY POINT

By the early nineteenth century, there was a steady enough flow of settlers into the area that Colonel Christian's son, Robert Christian began selling his father's original land grant as subdivided parcels. There was a large transient population in the area by the 1810's and a firm number of rooms were being rented in concurrence with the barge traffic coming down the river from Saltville to nearby storehouses. The earliest known settlement at Phipps' Bend predates this period by a number of years as the brick house at Stony Point, one of the earliest brick structures in the state of Tennessee, was probably erected some time in the mid 1780's. The house was sited at the junction of the Great Stage Road and Stony Point Creek. The town of Stony Point was established in this location and a school, general store, and church were all eventually raised near the site. Initial access to Phipps' Bend went down through this valley. (Lafferty 544-8)

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PHIPPS CLAN

It was during the following decade that the Phipps clan first appeared in the area. William Phipps, patriarch of the Phipps family, purchased 125 acres from Ben Erwin in 1793, another 188 acres in 1796, and finally 233 acres from Margaret Surgoins of Surgoinsville in 1827. Having secured the entirety of present day Phipps' Bend (approximately 1200 acres) by the beginning of the eighteenth century, William Phipps set about building a brick farmhouse near the center of his farm. Most likely similar in style to the one at Stony Point, Phipps needed a place to house his growing family of six children. The descendants of William Phipps are well documented on the tombstones of nearby New Providence Presbyterian Church. The succeeding members of the family jointly maintained the property as a single parcel, living together in the single house, until well after the end of the Civil War. During the period of Reconstruction, four separate 300 acre estates were established by the Phipps clan and three large two storey homes were built in addition to the original brick structure. Undoubtedly costly and difficult to maintain, the land was continually subdivided in the following years as the antebellum land system continued to breakdown. The property continued to change hands a number of times until it was purchased by James P. Arnott in 1907. The original farmhouse was abandoned by 1936 and fell further into disrepair until it was ultimately demolished in 1957. Phipps' Bend continued to be part of Arnott's estate until it was purchased in its entirety by the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1974. (Lafferty, 543-56)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

TVA purchased the land at Phipps' Bend with the intention of constructing a nuclear power facility on the site. In the preceding decade, peak de-

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figure_03. Map showing distribution of Archaic Period archaeological materials. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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figure_04. Map showing distriution of Early Woodland Period archaeological materials. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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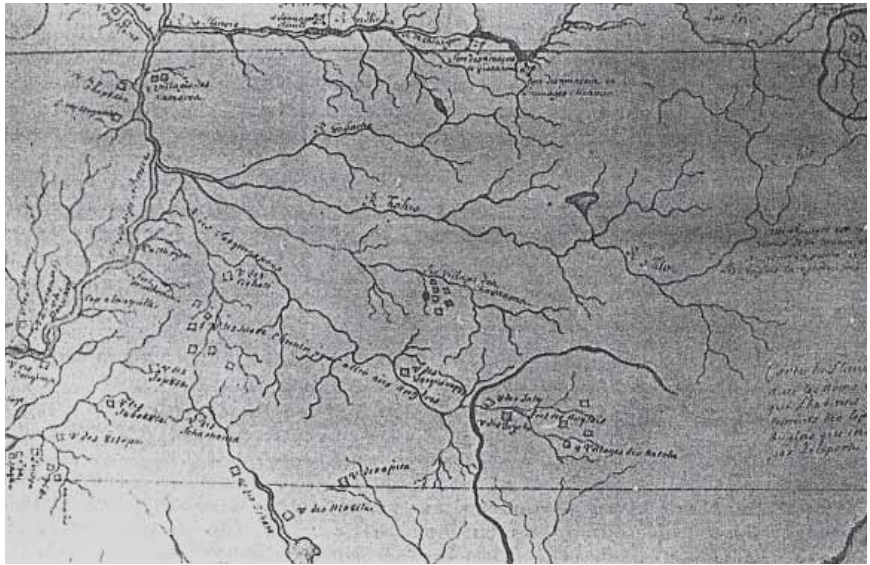


figure_05. Map of Holston River Valley area by Louis de la Porte de Louvigny, 1679. SOURCE: Lafferty.



figure_06. Map of southeastern region by Guillaume Delisle, 1703. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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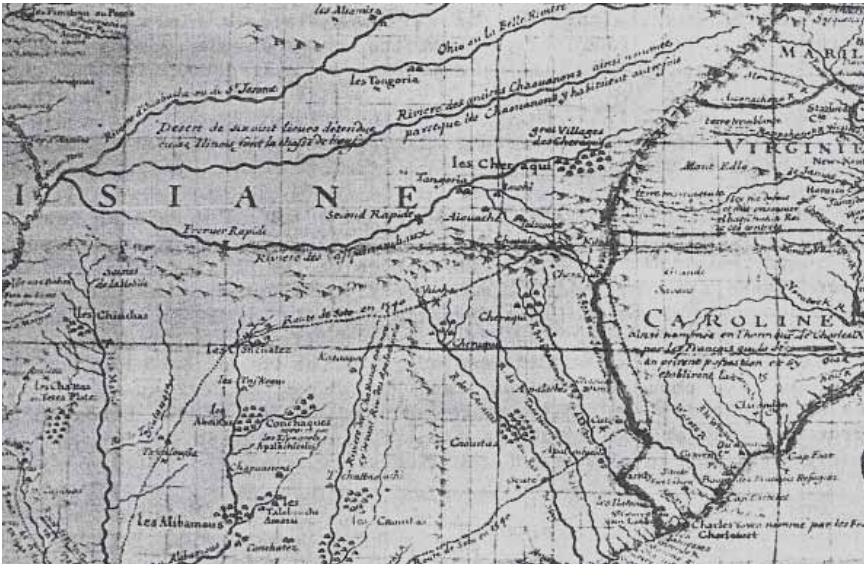


figure_07. Headwaters of the Tennessee River as shown in the 1718 map of Gulliam Delisle. SOURCE: Lafferty.

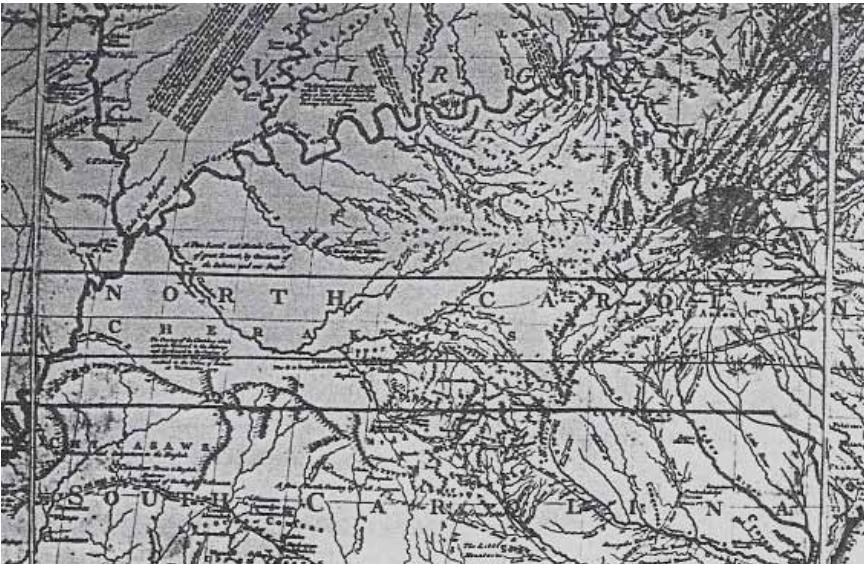


figure_08. Central southeastern United States as portrayed in the 1755 map of Dr. John Mitchell. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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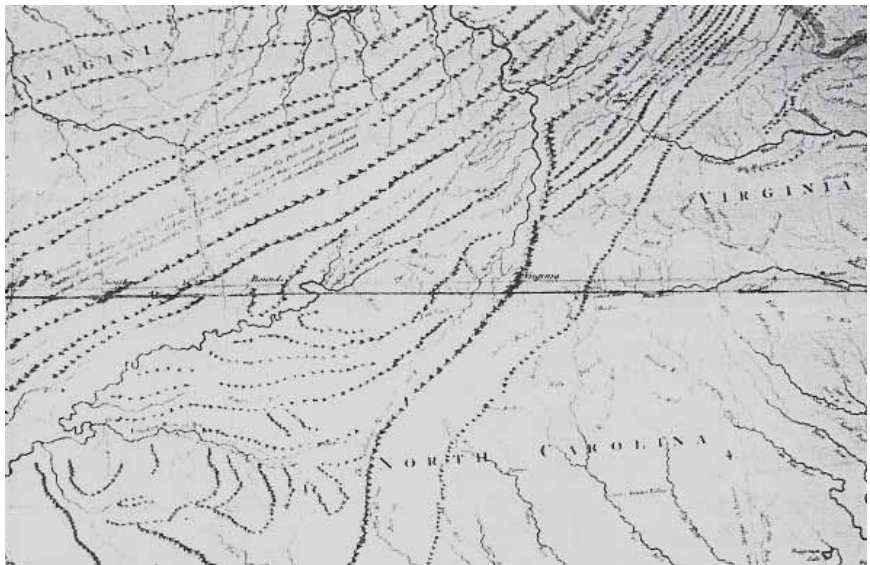


figure_09. Headwaters of the Tennessee River as shown is the 1778 map of Thomas Hutchins. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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figure_10. Map showing Phipps' Bend circa 1800. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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figure_11. Map showing Phipps' Bend circa 1870. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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figure_12. Map showing Phipps' Bend circa 1936. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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figure_13. Map showing Phipps' Bend circa 1973. SOURCE: Lafferty.

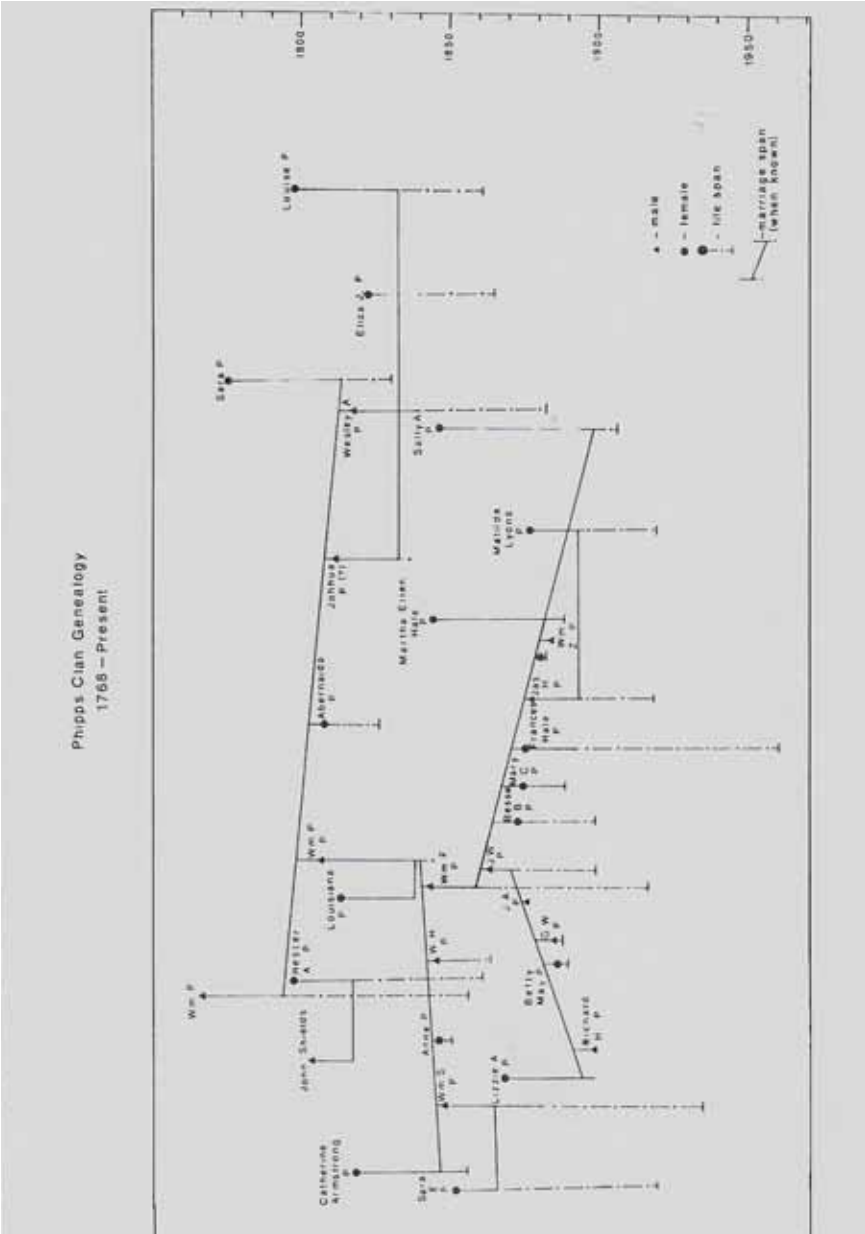


figure_14. Diagram showing the relationships of the descendants of William Phipps. SOURCE: Lafferty.

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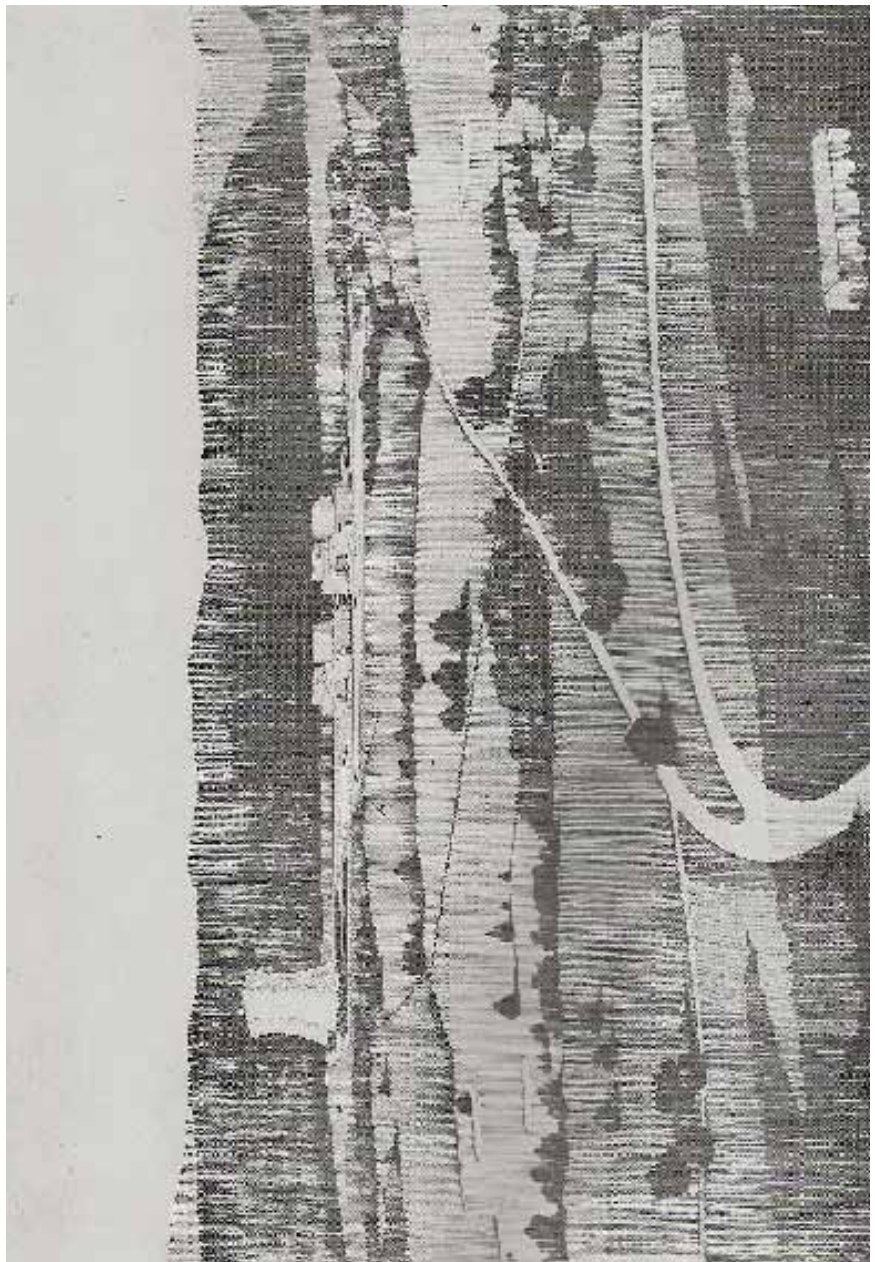


figure_15. *Perspectival drawing of proposed structures at TVA Phipps' Bend Nuclear Facility.* SOURCE: TVA.

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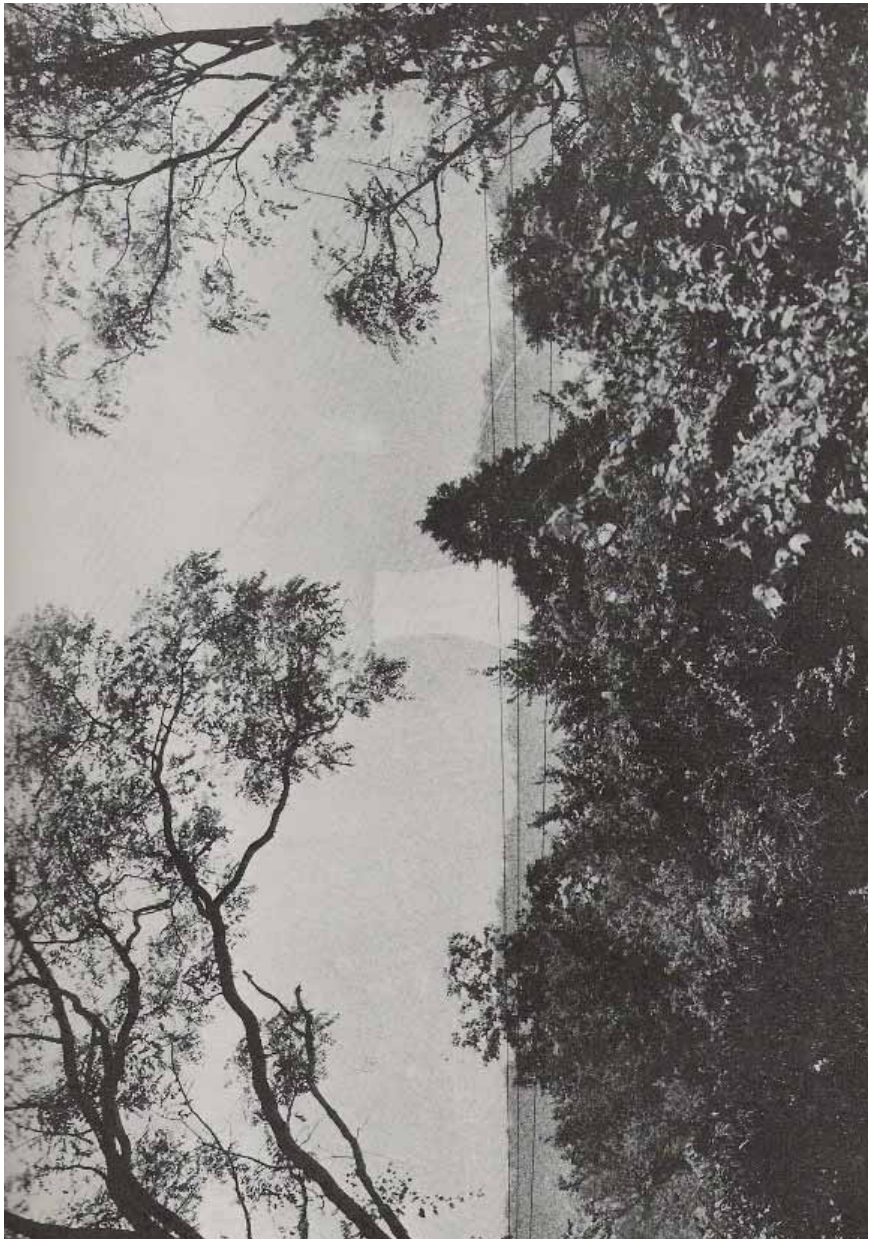


figure_16. *Photomontage of proposed structures at TVA Phipps' Bend Nuclear Facility.* SOURCE: TVA.

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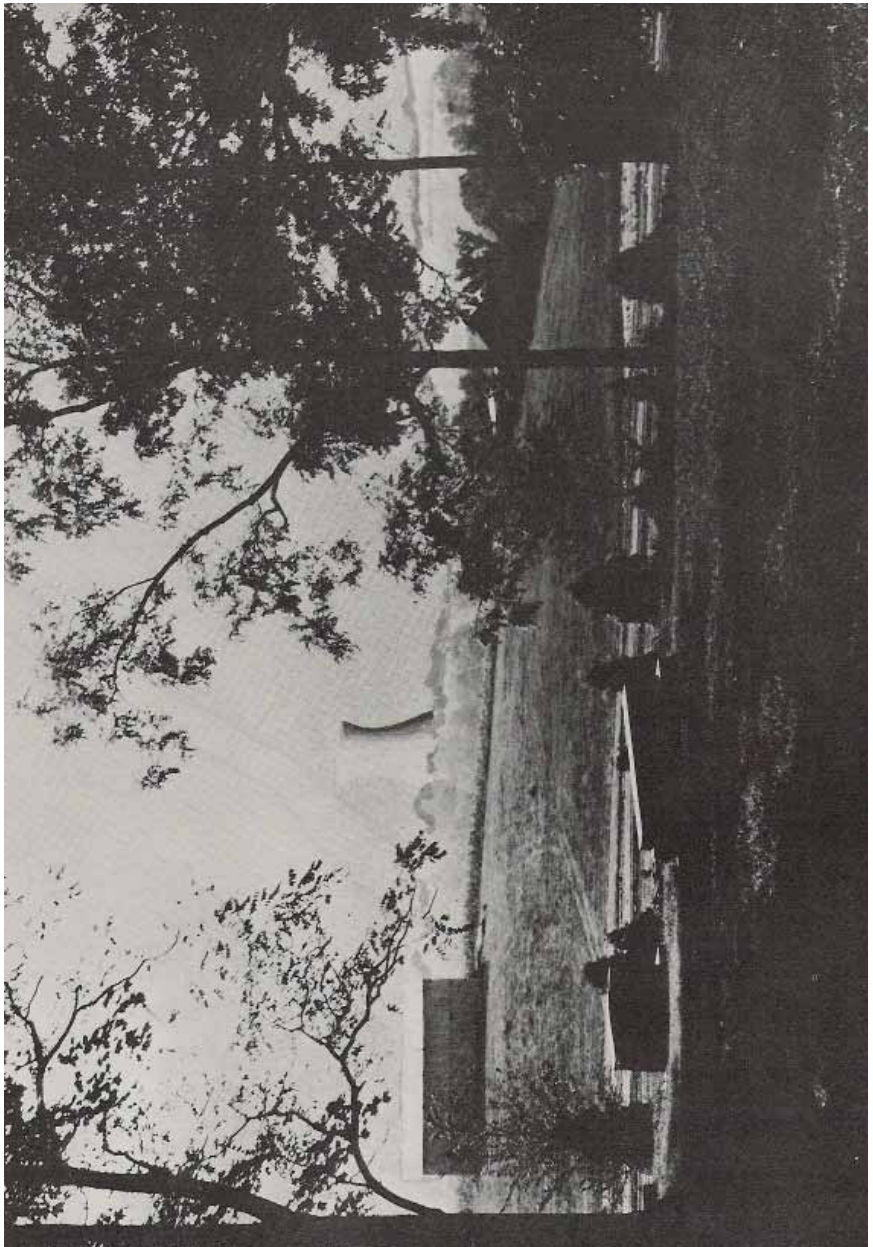


figure_17. *Photomontage of proposed structures at TVA Phipps' Bend Nuclear Facility. SOURCE: TVA.*

SITE

CURRENT

While the site exists in relative proximity to the Tri-Cities Metropolitan statistical area, the nearest town to Phipps Bend is Surgoinsville, Tennessee, with a population of slightly more than 1,000 residents. (www.census.gov) Immediately adjacent to Surgoinsville is Rogersville, the government seat of Hawkins County . (www.hawkinscountyttn.gov) The total population of Hawkins County at the time of the 2007 U.S. Census was approximately 60,000 inhabitants. (www.census.gov) The TVA still owns the portion of the site situated within the bend of the river and it houses an electrical power substation. To the north of that switchyard is an industrial park complex that is home to businesses that specialize in the production of metal, glass, paper, and textiles. Employment in the park in 2007 was approximately 1,300 workers.

The site is accessed by a spur of the Norfolk Southern Railroad and sits adjacent to US Highway 11-W. It is located approximately 10 miles from Interstate 181, 15 miles from Interstate 81, 45 miles from Interstate 40, and 75 miles from Interstate 75. The Hawkins County General Aviation Airport is only 5 miles to the west of the site, while the Tri-Cities Regional Airport is found approximately 30 miles to the east.

The current conditions of the site have been recorded in a set of photographs (figures 25-41) that diagram movement on axis from the northwest corner of the TVA site across the center of the existing cooling tower base towards the Holston River.

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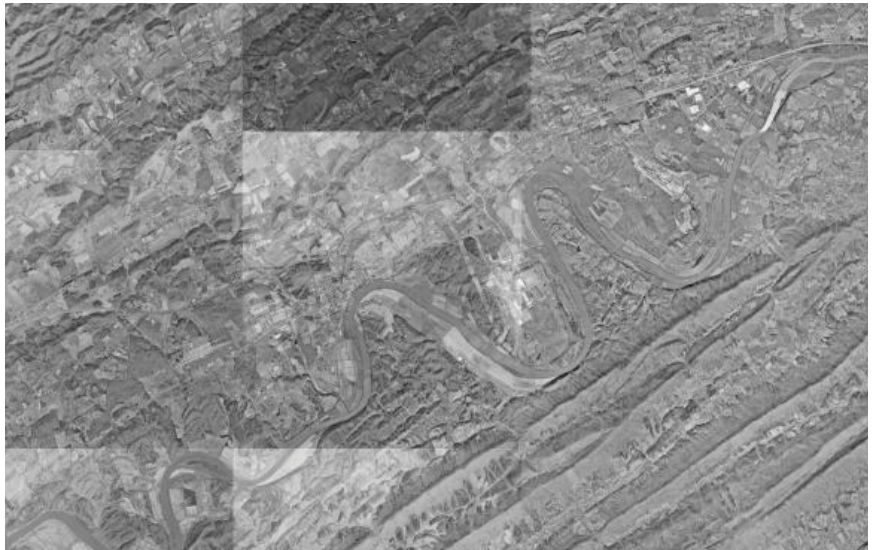


figure_18. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend, Surgoinsville, Tennessee. SOURCE: Professor T. K. Davis.

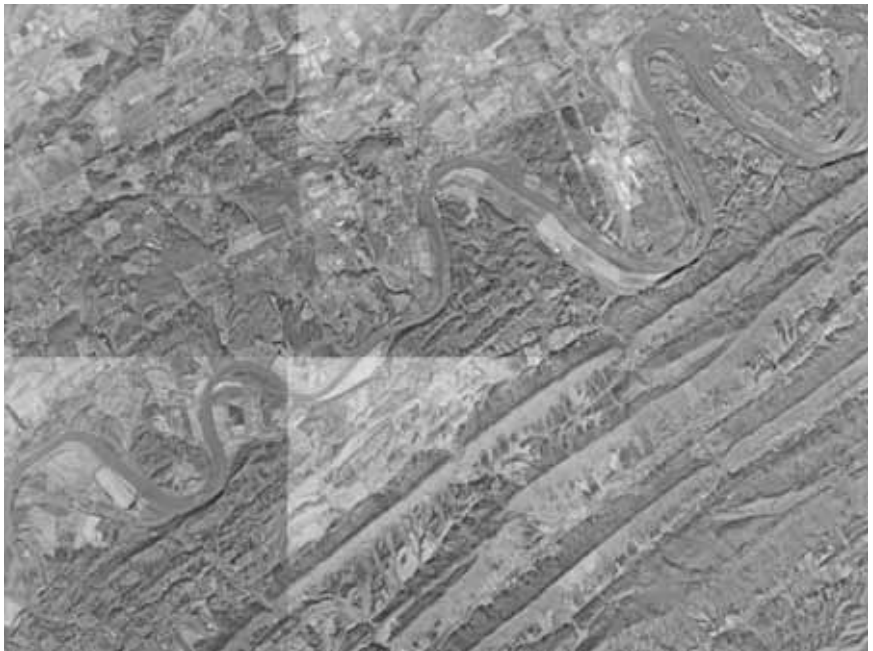


figure_19. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend, Surgoinsville, Tennessee. SOURCE: Professor T. K. Davis.

SITE



figure_20. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend Industrial Park near Surgoinsville, Tennessee. focused on abandoned nuclear reactor facility. SOURCE: Professor T. K. Davis.



figure_21. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend Industrial Park near Surgoinsville, Tennessee. Focused on abandoned nuclear reactor facility. SOURCE: Professor T. K. Davis

SITE



figure_22. Aerial image of site. Phipp's Bend, Surgoinsville, Tennessee. Perspectival view from above ridge looking north. SOURCE: TimesNews.net



figure_23. View of site as approached from US highway 11E (TVA substation visible towards top left of photo). SOURCE: author.



figure_24. View of railroad bridge approaching entry of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park. This road is the main point of access from US highway 11E. SOURCE: author.



figure_25. View of site as approached from entry road to the northeast of site, moving through Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_26. View of cooling tower base as approached on axis from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



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figure_33. View crossing threshold of cooling tower base looking skyward as approached from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_34. View immediately inside threshold of cooling tower base looking skyward as approached from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_36. View of cooling tower base looking west from directly below beam as approached from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_35. View of cooling tower base looking east from directly below beam as approached from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_37. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_38. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_39. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_40. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_41. View looking back to the north continuing axial approach from southeast edge of Phipp's Bend Industrial Park (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_42. View looking east across center axis of cooling tower base. (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_43. Handpainted "key" marking latitude, longitude, and elevation at center of cooling tower base. SOURCE: author.



figure_44. View looking west across center axis of cooling tower base. (diagram describing axis of movement and cone of vision). SOURCE: author.



figure_45. View of unfinished reactor building X-21 at Phipp's Bend looking east-southeast. TVA transfer station visible in background. SOURCE: author.



figure_46. View of reactor core housing from northwest corner of site looking southwest. SOURCE: Professor T. K. Davis



figure_47. View of cooling tower base (incomplete) from site looking southeast. SOURCE: Professor T. K. Davis

SITE

FUTURE

This project proposes an art park as the new program for the original Phipps' Bend Nuclear Facility site. The sublime surrounding environment makes an ideal location for such a project. Large, outdoor art parks are not uncommon in the northeast, but none exists within the state of Tennessee. Phipps' Bend's proximity to major highways and interstates, as well as to the regional airport in Kingsport makes it easily accessible from surrounding areas. Much like the Dia: Beacon galleries in New York, the location of an art park at Phipps' Bend would allow a comfortable buffer of travel time from major metropolitan areas; with the intention that the serenity of the drive be part of the overall experience.

The park will have trails for walking and bicycling, and possibly for automobile related viewing. There could also be a limited amount of accommodations for extended periods of visit to the site. Reprogramming the site as a cultural attraction will work to salvage the overall value of the time and energy originally invested in the planned nuclear facility.

The existing TVA substation will be incorporated into the designed landscape and represented as part of the overall character of the site. Remnants of the abandoned nuclear facility will be utilized as exhibition and gallery space. Works in the collection of the art park will include both 3-d and 2-d representations and will be housed indoors as well as outdoors. The majority of the works in the collection will be permanent installations.

Following the design of the original TVA plan for Phipps' bend, as well as the existing structures on the site, the common theme of the works

SITE

collected at the park will deal with primary geometry as motif. In addition to the theme of primary geometries, the architecture will also explore the relationship of compliment and contrast suggested by the incompleteness of the site's original scheme. This new entity will embody a strong presence for art in the region.

PROGRAM

PROGRAM

Museum Storage

Permanent Storage	15000 ft ²
Temporary Exhibition Storage	2500 ft ²
Vault	500 ft ²
Curatorial Workroom	500 ft ²
Preparation Workroom	1000 ft ²
Covered Loading Dock	500 ft ²
Security Office	250 ft ²

Collections Exhibition

Information	500 ft ²
Galleries for Permanent Collection	20000 ft ²
Galleries for Temporary Exhibition	5000 ft ²
Bookshop	1000 ft ²
Outdoor Sculpture Garden	5000 ft ²

Museum Administration

Reception	250 ft ²
Head Curator's Office	250 ft ²
Curatorial Assistants	3 @ 150 (450) ft ²
Conference	250 ft ²
Library/Reference	500 ft ²
Housekeeping	100 ft ²
Supply Storage	100 ft ²
Staff Toilet	75 ft ²
Sales Area	500 ft ²

PROGRAM

Refectory

Kitchen	500 ft ²
Indoor Seating for 100 people	500 ft ²
Outdoor Seating for 50 people	500 ft ²

Services

Washrooms Toilets	2 @ 200 (400) ft ²
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Mechanical Structural Circulation etc.	7500 ft ²
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Accommodations

Rental Cottages	10 @ 500 (5000) ft ²
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Parking

Based on requirements	25000 ft ²
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CASE STUDY

CASE STUDY

DIA : BEACON | RIGGIO GALLERIES

The particular project selected to illustrate the intention of the program in this thesis is the Dia: Beacon Galleries located in Beacon, New York, in the Hudson River Valley. The Galleries are situated in the former home of a Nabisco box manufacturing facility. A leader in the movement of renovating previous industrial space for art exhibition, Dia moved its galleries from an outgrown Manhattan location to the circa 1920's Nabisco plant in 2003. Located approximately 65 miles from New York City, the Dia : Beacon occupies nearly 250,000 square feet of exhibition space on 30 acres of the Hudson River bank. Immediately adjacent to the property is more than 90 acres of public parkland. Designed by in collaboration with artist Robert Irwin, each of the Dia's galleries are designed to specifically hold a collection of work produced by a particular artist. The soaring interior spaces are uniquely scaled to accommodate large-scale paintings, sculptures, and other installations. More than 30,000 square feet of skylights were specially conceived to filter carefully controlled north light. Dia is synonymous with contemporary art and its permanent collection includes work by Dan Flavin, Donald Judd, Sol LeWitt, and Gerhard Richter. Dia maintains an active participation in the community, offering a number of public programs, lectures, and educational opportunities in conjunction with its exhibitions. (www.diabeacon.org)

CASE STUDY

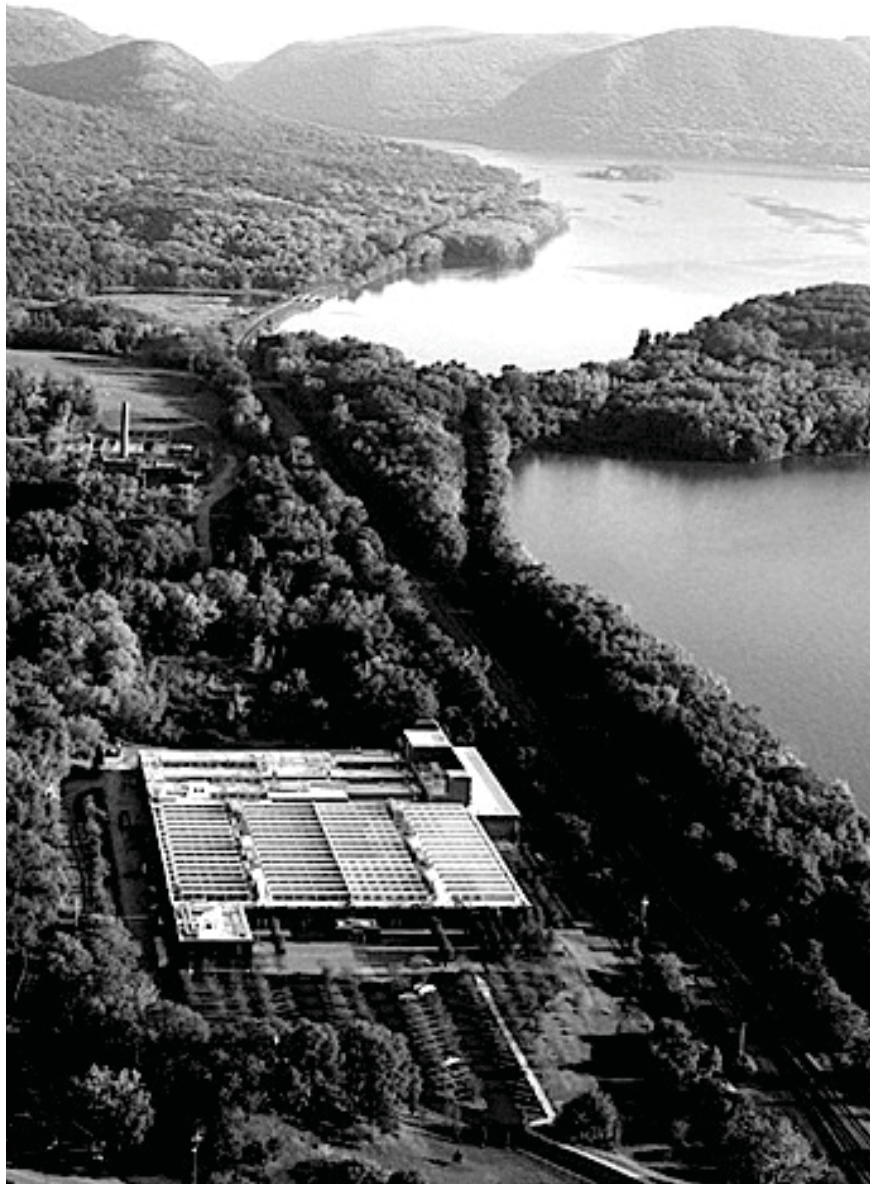


figure_48. Aerial view of the Dia: Beacon Riggio Galleries along the Hudson River in Beacon, New York. SOURCE: Dia: Beacon

CASE STUDY



figure_49. View of the exterior grounds of the Dia: Beacon Riggio Galleries along the Hudson River in Beacon, New York. SOURCE: Dia: Beacon



figure_50. View of the north-facing gallery skylights at the Dia: Beacon Riggio Galleries along the Hudson River in Beacon, New York. SOURCE: Dia: Beacon

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