

PARADISE:
A preservation and design study
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

GPO 794-261 (1987)

Paradise Inn

Mount Rainier National Park

Prepared in Cooperation with the National Park Service,
Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Seattle, Washington

Architecture Design 380
Landscape Architecture design 489
Fall 1985

School of Architecture and Allied Arts
University of Oregon
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Fall Studio 1985

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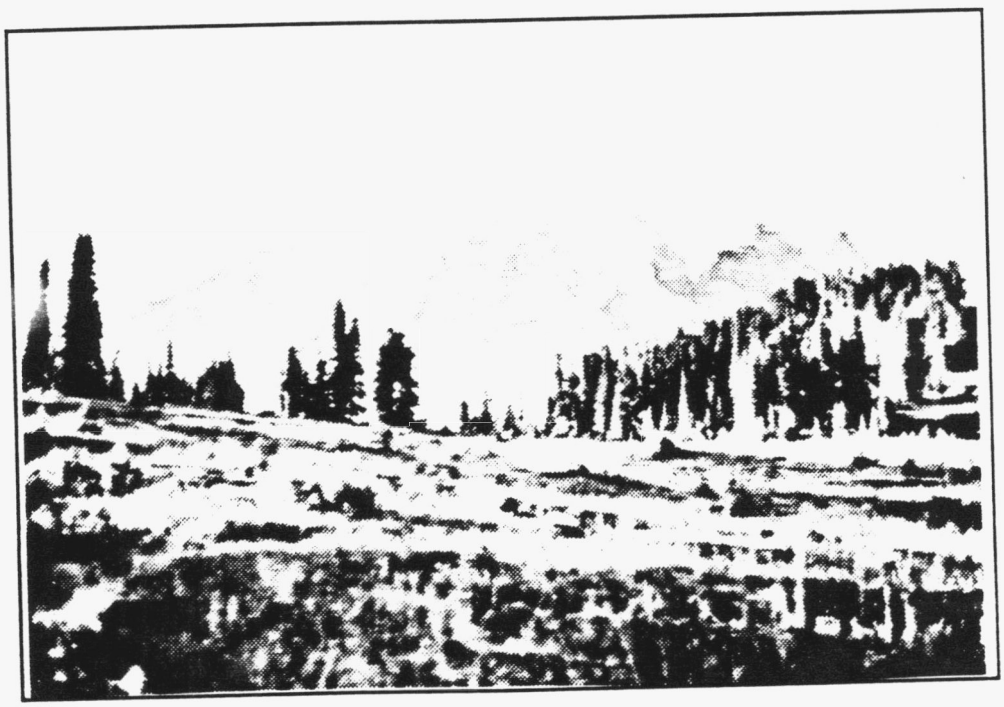


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Preface

In the realm of historic preservation it is becoming increasingly clear that challenges of all types must be met by innovative and inter-disciplinary efforts. We cannot easily say where the preservation of historic structures ends and that of historic landscapes begins. As faculty and students in a School committed to both innovative design and resource protection, it is clear to us that we are protecting environments which are important to our society - places which have meaning to us collectively and as individuals.

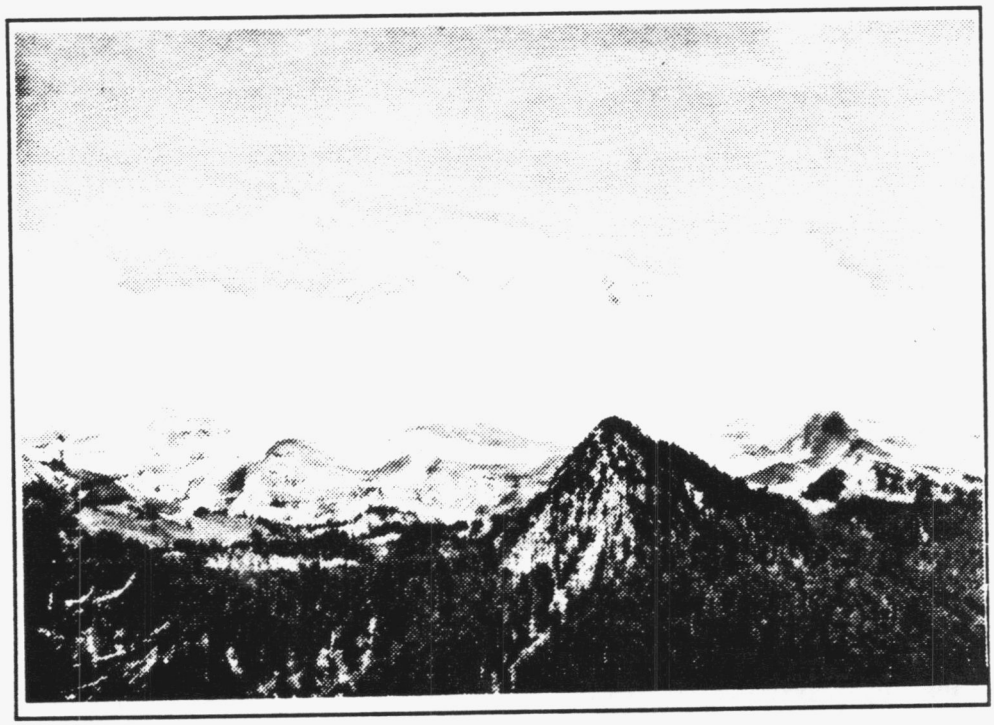
The material in this volume represents the joint efforts of Architects and Landscape Architects working together through an upper level design studio in the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon. Through a mutual agreement with the Pacific Northwest Region of the National Park Service and the staff of Mt. Rainier National Park, this studio investigated the issues, problems, and preservation solutions associated with the Paradise area of Mt. Rainier. The work was undertaken for many reasons: to offer assistance to the Park and the Regional Office; to provide an opportunity for students to work closely with National Park Serviuce employees; and to enable the Architecture and Landscape Architecture students to work closely together on design teams. At times, it was impossible to distinguish the disciplines from each other, as Architects took responsibility for site issues and as Landscape Architects dealt with building concerns.

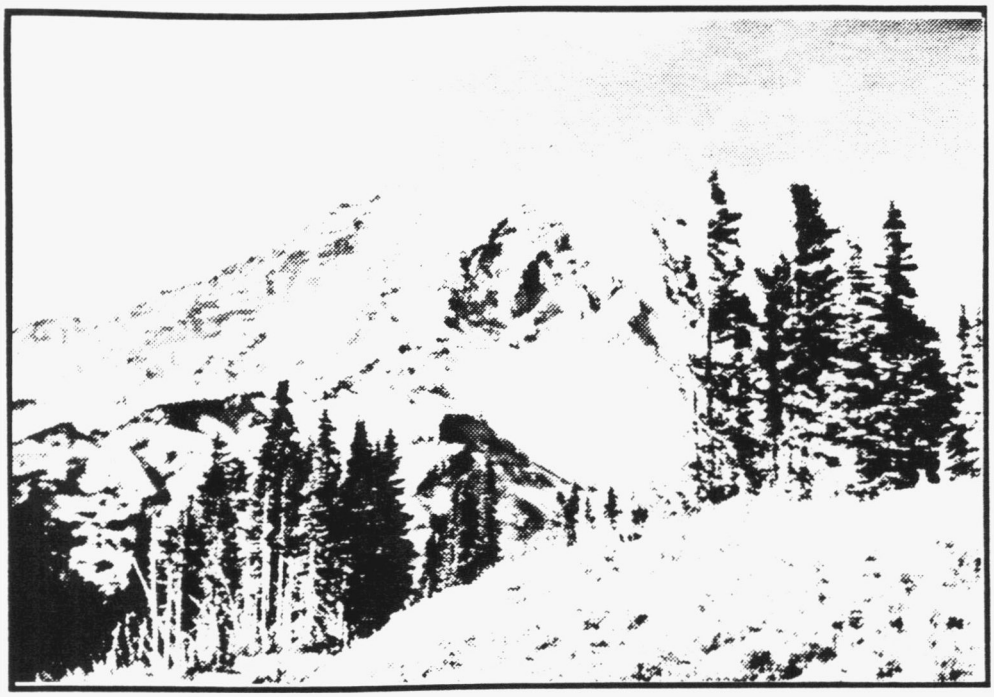
There were a number of important issues which evolved in the process of understanding Paradise. First and foremost was the emerging problem of overuse of the natural environment in an area as sensitive as this, with its high mountain ecosystem and plant communities. As with many of the National Parks, Mt. Rainier experiences a rate of visitation which is often beyond its normal "carrying capacity." Second, was the sense that the buildings and especially the paved area are almost intrusions into this powerful and overhelming natural landscape. Third, and lastly, was the necessity to understand not only the importance of historic structures, but also the natural and human forces which are operating upon those structures. At Paradise, the primary force in snow, as it pushes down the mountain and exerts pressure on the historic Paradise Inn.

As Instructors for this joint studio, we had multiple goals for its success. Primarily, however, we hoped to share with students and

professionals alike some insights and beliefs about the future role of historic preservation in this country. We were helped in these efforts by a number of far sighted people within the National Park Service. Stephanie Toothman and Cathy Gilbert of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Neil Guse, Superintendant of Mt. Rainier National Park, and his staff were especially helpful in understanding the boundaries of academic explorations as well as the needs of emerging professionals. It would be insufficient to say that this work would not have happened without their enthusiasm and cooperation.

Donald L. Peting, Department of Architecture
Robert Z. Melnick,
Department of Landscape Architecture





Introduction

The Paradise Inn at Mt. Rainier was built in 1917 by the Rainier National Park Company. The original structure, built in the "Cascadian" style from local Alaskan cedar, is the centerpiece of a collection of park service buildings on the site which arewe eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Listing on the National Register for Historic Places is an important consideration in developing strategies for managing and maintaining the integrity of historic sites. federal law and NRS internal policies provide definite guidelines for development around or within structures included in the Register. These regulations ensure that the character and significance of buildings of this quality are considered whenever an action is contemplated that could impact these resources. It is within this context that the combined skills of students of Architecture and Landscape Architecture were engaged to analyze the site, interpret the data and to redesign the entire site. The students enjoyed the full cooperation of the staffs of Mount Rainier National Park and the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the National Park Service.

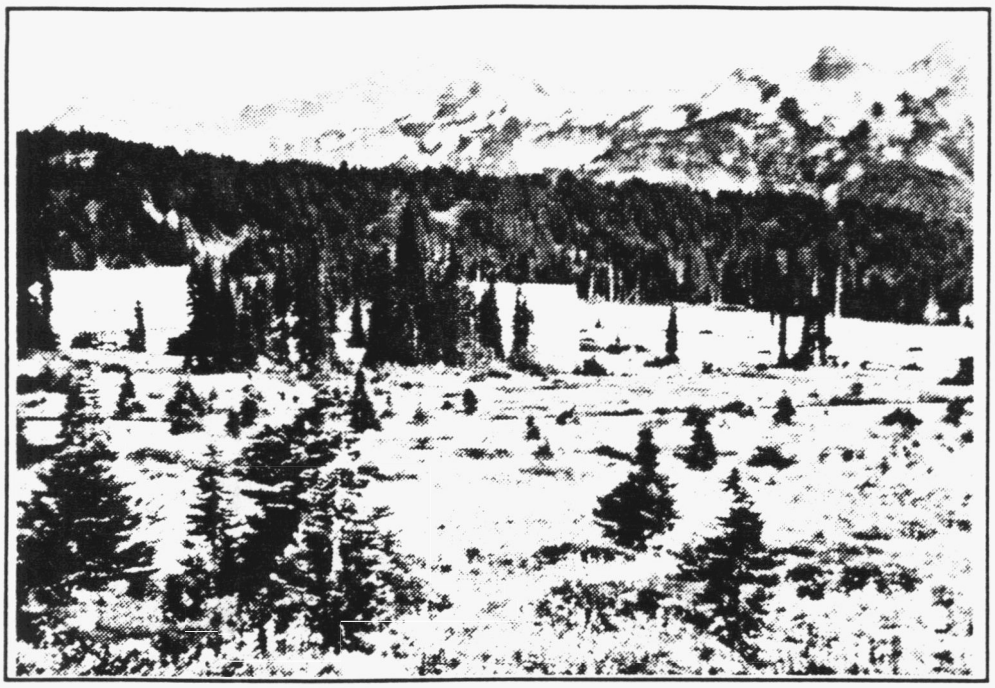
The Paradise Inn site faces a dilemma common throughout the National Park system; preserving the resources while accommodating its use by the general public, increased use that that often threatens the very qualities we seek to preserve as part of our national heritage. Much of the effort of the studio was concentrated on

achieving the critical balance between maximum use and accessibility for the public and minimum impact on the site while maintaining the historic integrity of the Inn and its surroundings. The studio also felt the purpose of making the visitor to the park aware of the crucial consequences of human intrusion on the fragile sub-alpine zone.

The studio was organized into seven groups, small teams of architecture and landscape architecture students; each team analyzing the problem from the perspectives of both disciplines. During the ten week study period the seven groups synthesized the material gleaned from a single site visit, research and Park Service input.

The work began with a visit to Mt. Rainier National park and the Paradise Inn site. The two-day trip involved investigations of access, overall site conditions, plant communities, microclimate, building structure and spatial organization as well as discussions with the Superintendent, Neal Guse, Park Maintenance Chief Walt Mazna, Park Botanist Gina Rochefort, regional historical preservation architect Laurin Huffman and regional landscape architect Cathy Gilbert. In compiling the site analysis data, we divided into small teams to avoid duplication of effort.

Once the data from the site had been collected and analyzed, each team tbegan preliminary design work. Each team was instructed to initially develop several alternate scenarios, each to be presented to the class and evaluated. Through this process the teams derived a design scenario that best satisfied their criteria as well as that of the Park Service. Having refined these alternatives we presented our most viable schemes at a mid-term review. Once again we were fortunate to have varied input in the critique of our design proposals. Participating in the mid-term review were Walt Mazna, Gina Rochefort from Mt Rainier National Park, Earl Moursund, Mike Shellenbarger, and Don Corner of the Department of Architecture and David Hulse, David Vala and Lora Shiltgen from the Department of Landscape Architecture and Laurin Huffman and Cathy Gilbert from the Pacific Northwesr Regional Office. Each team presented their best design alternative as well as some of the options they had explored throughout the first part of the term.



Program

As a combination of architecture and landscape architecture students, we formed groups to address the issues and problems evident at Paradise Inn and its surrounding environment. The issues were first introduced to us by the instructors as a general set of minimum tasks. We were asked to address these planning and design issues;

1. the building/landscape relationship.
2. adaptive use and the rehabilitation of historic structures.
3. repair of a severely impacted natural landscape.
4. use of native materials for construction.
5. expansion of visitor use and services, including parking.
6. planting in a sub-alpine environment.
7. resolving a design problem at many scales simultaneously.

Recognizing the complex nature of each, these issues were further sub-divided into categories expressing architectural and landscape architectural goals. As with all the work in this collaborative studio both sets of goals were considered by all members of each team.

Landscape Problems

1. development of an entry plaza.
2. development of the area between the Paradise Inn and the Annex.
3. development of the areas around the remaining buildings including the comfort station, the ranger station, and the guide house.
4. redesign of theexisting parking lot.
5. definition and development of spatial connnections between buildings.
6. general site clean-up, improvement and repair.

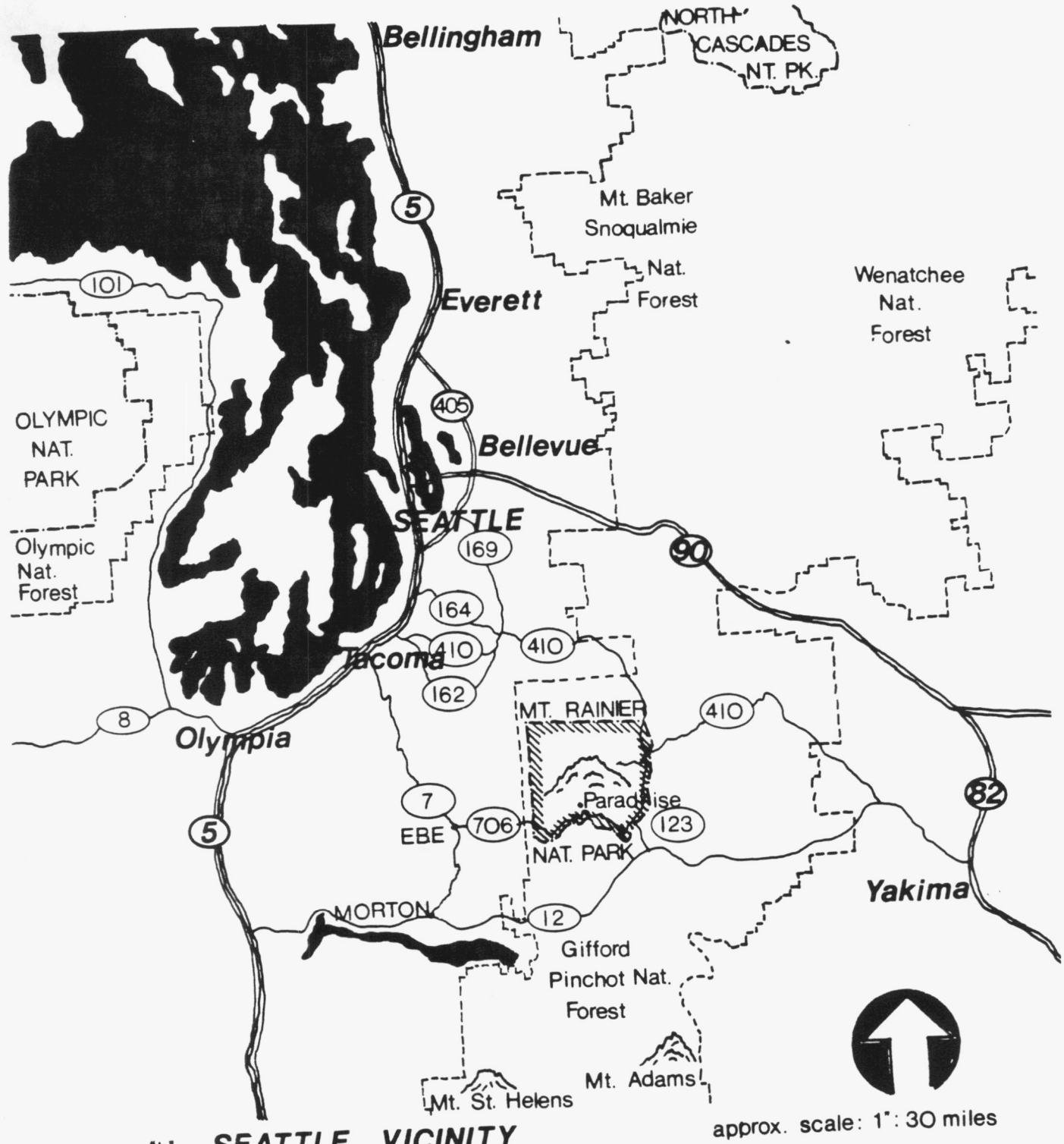
The special emphasis of landscape was with regard to site planning for access, planting, parking and the relationships of buildings to one another.

Architectural Problems

As well as analyzing and evaluating the Paradise Inn complex architecturally and historically, we worked on redesigning and rehabilitating various major features such as;

1. the Annex, a 1920's addition to the Inn that serves as the principle guest lodging facility. Removal of the Annex was considered possible if replacement lodging is considered.
2. the crucial connecting architectural link between the Inn and the Annex.
3. the gift shop and snack bar. Currently situated off the main lobby, they are to be relocated.
4. the general spatial organization within and outside the building.

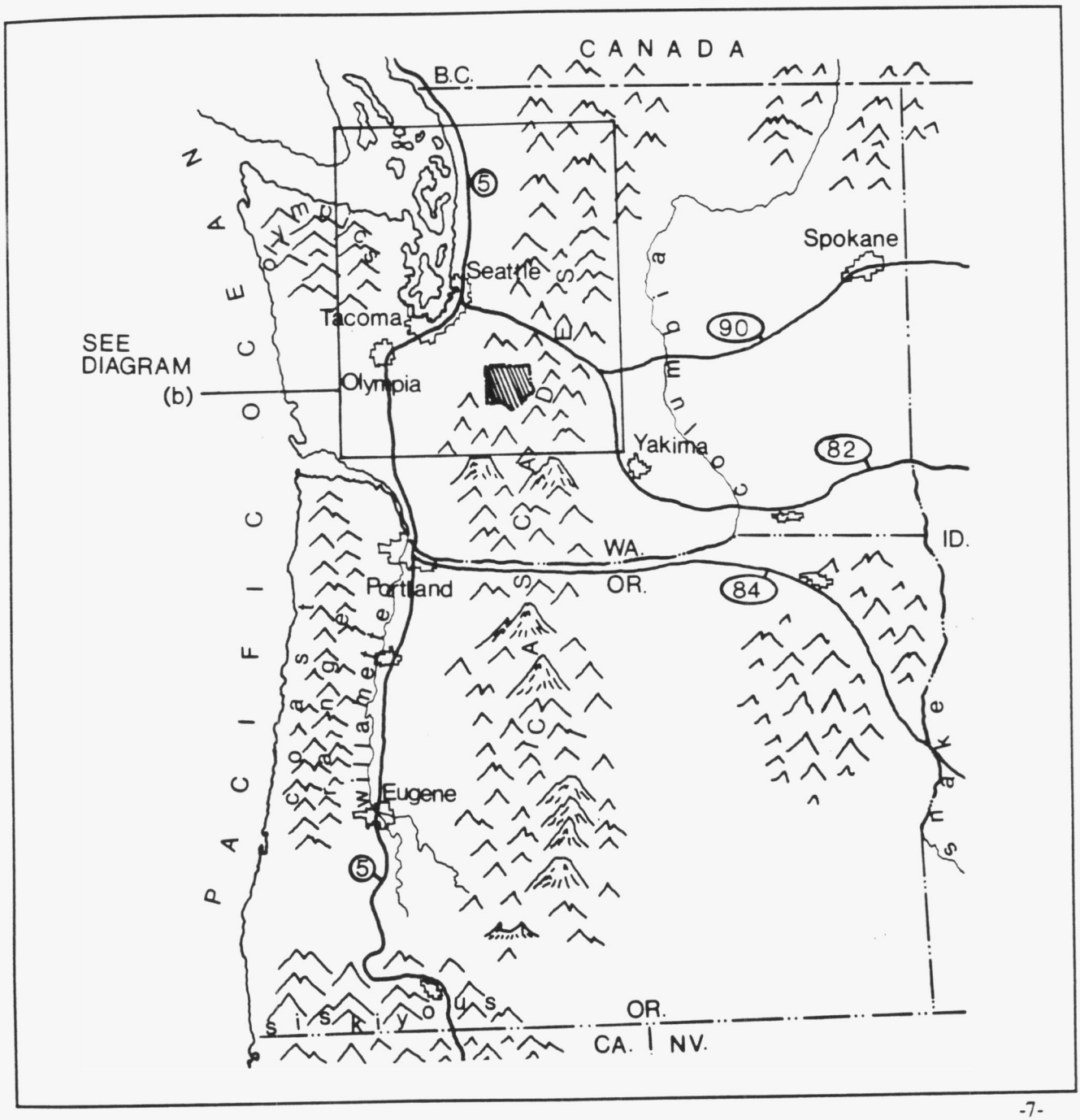
All of these issues, both landscape and architectural, were discussed, modified and reworked throughout the course of the studio work. There are many areas of overlap and the design teams worked many hours in resolving these issues to the satisfaction of the team.

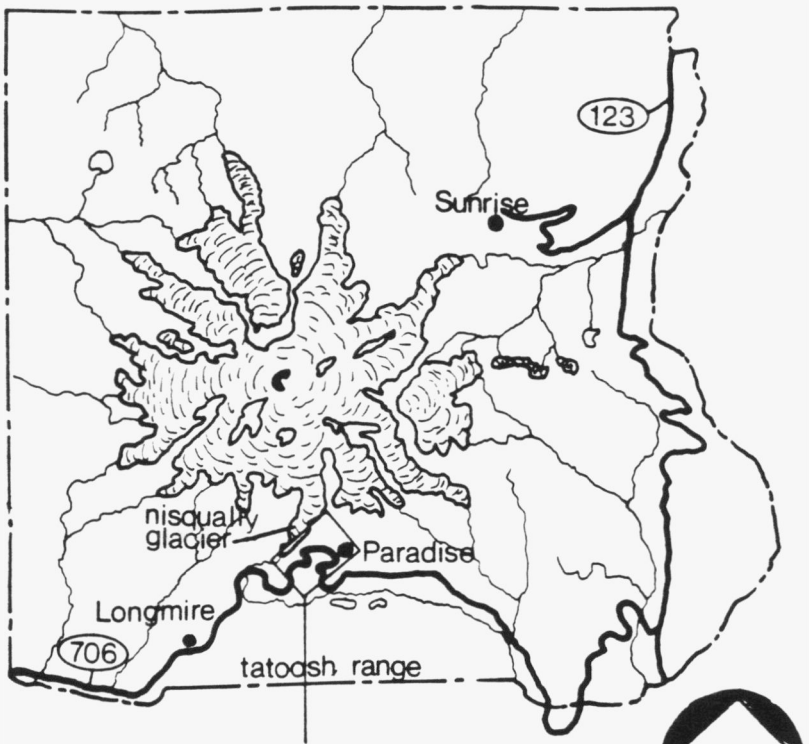


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Context

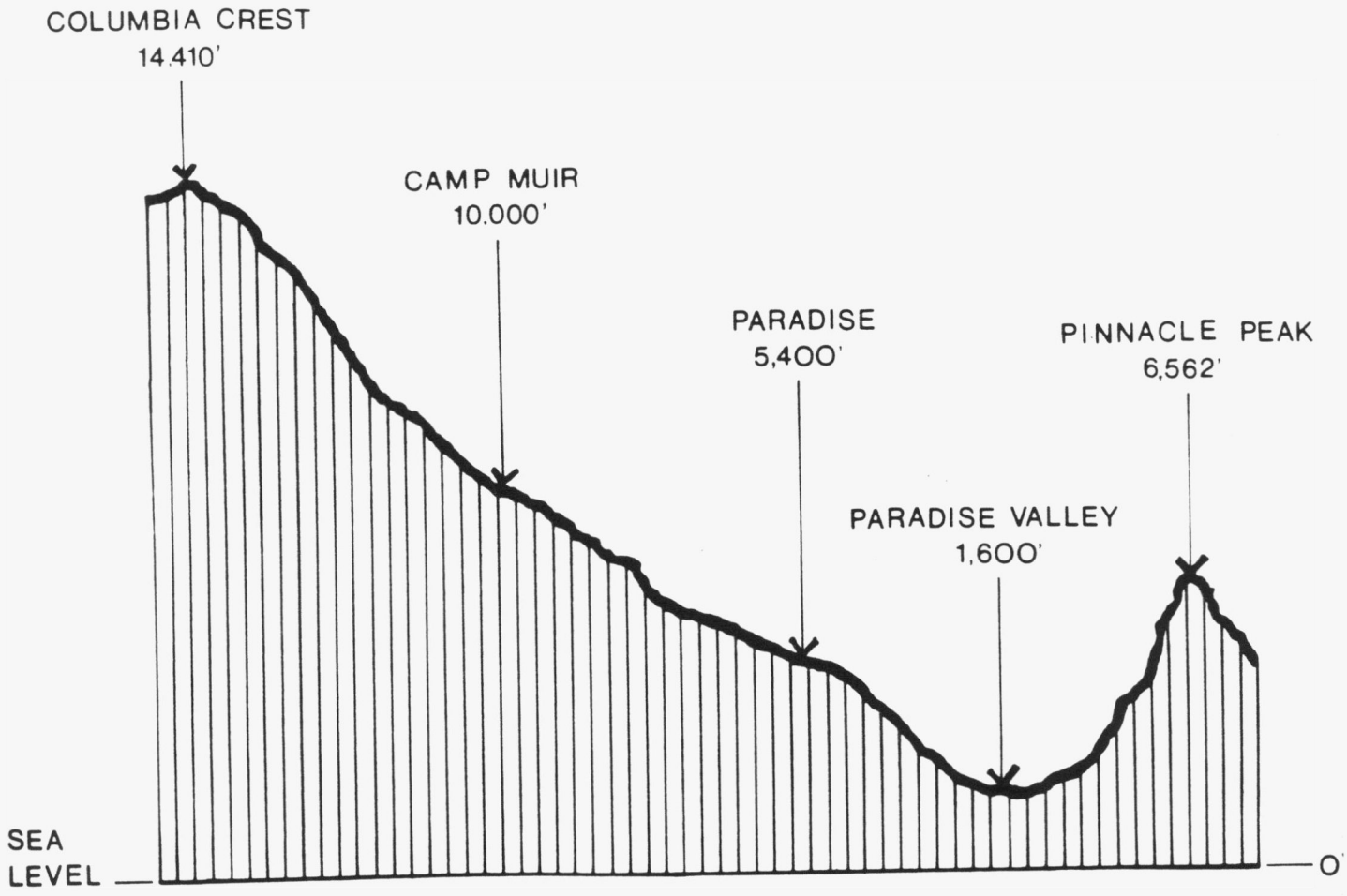
Paradise Inn lies on the south slope of Mt. Rainier, within Mount Rainier National Park in the state of Washington. It is easily accessible to the population of the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area and is reasonably close to Portland, Oregon. The Inn itself is located at the 5400 foot level of Mt. Rainier at Paaradise Valley. Across the valley are the rugged peaks of the Tatoosh Range. The Inn faces to the north, towards the peak of Mt. Rainier. The following series of maps show the relationship of the site to the surrounding areas.





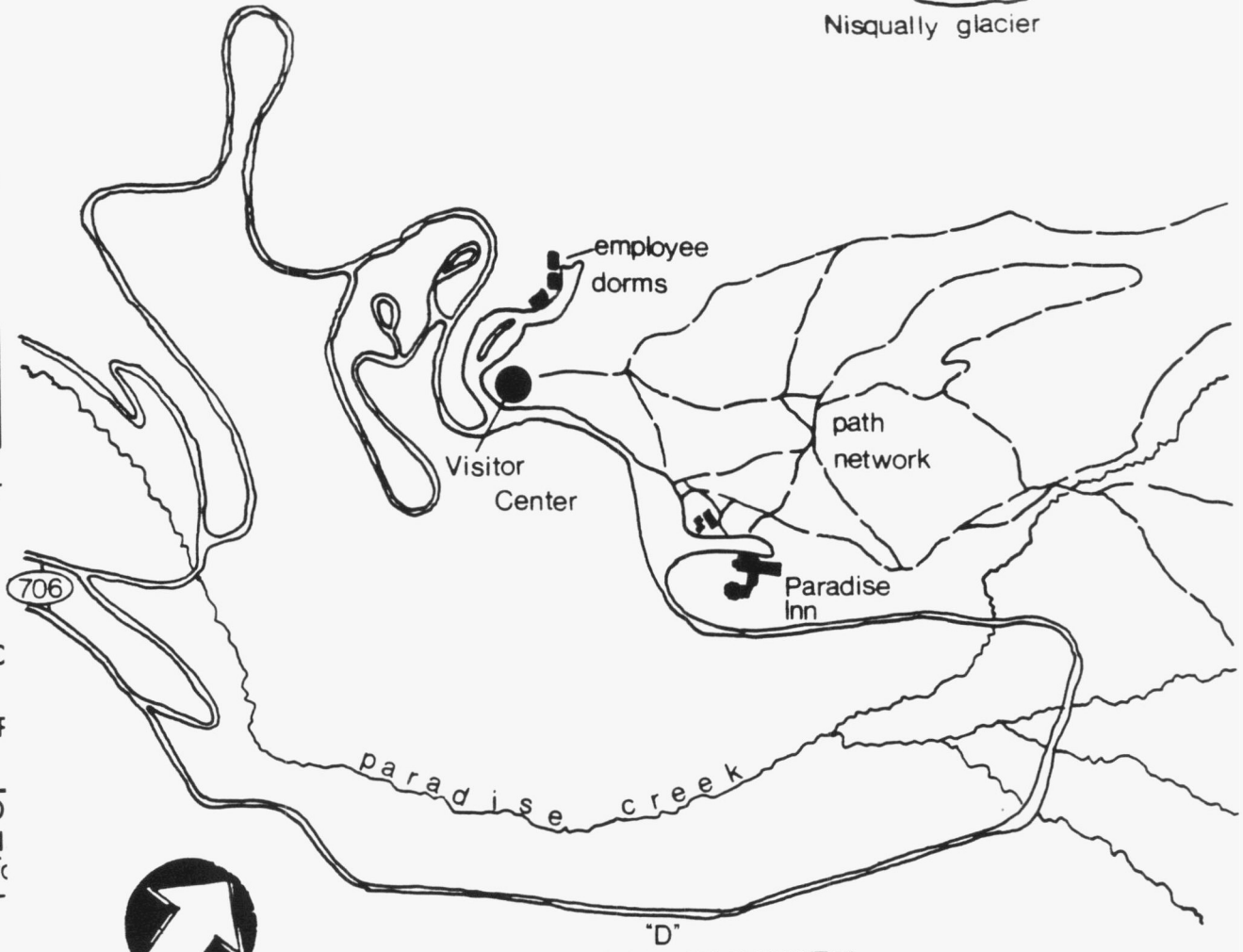
Mt. Rainier National Park

N.T.S.



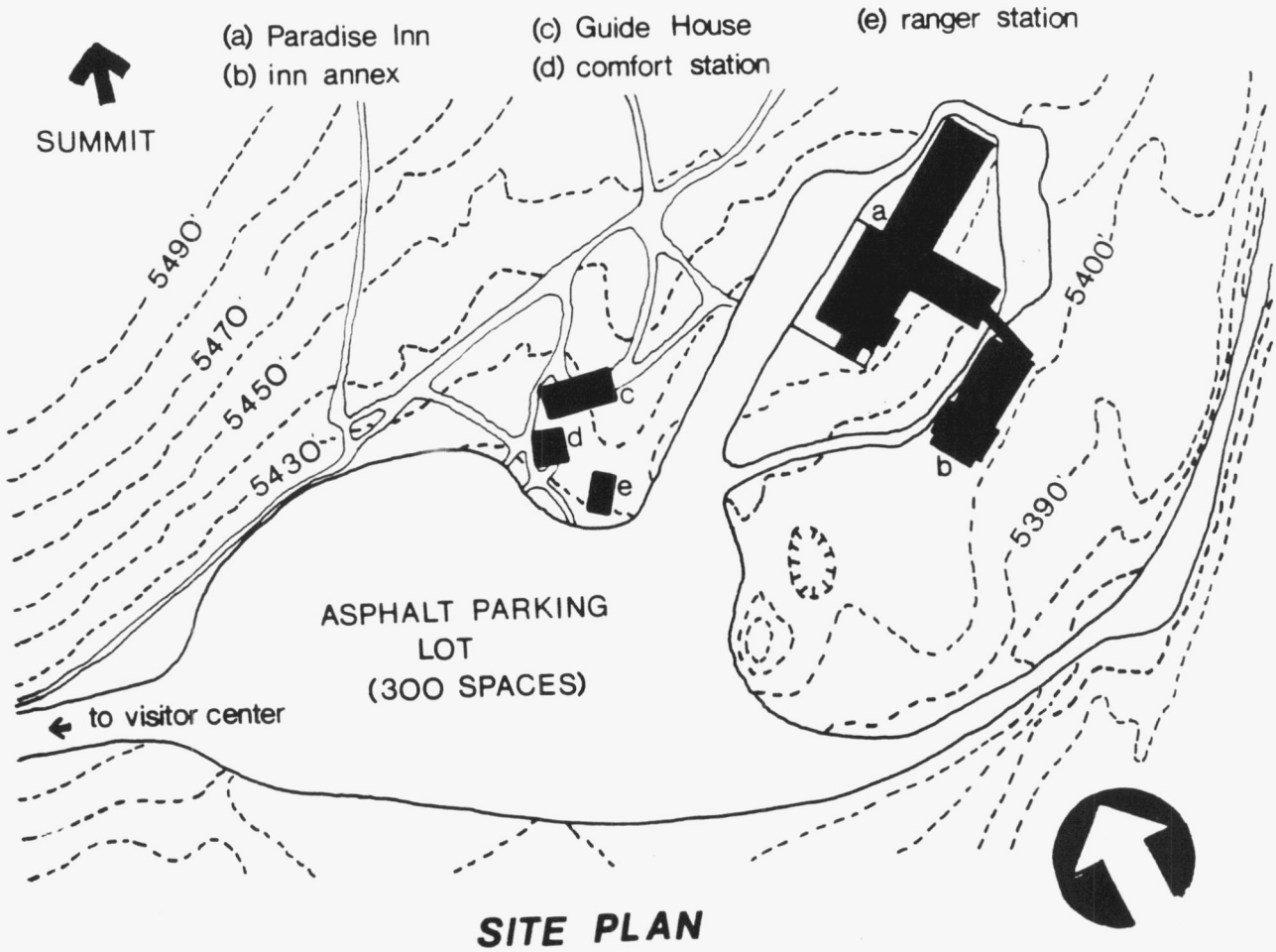
DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION

Approx. Scale : 1": 1 mile



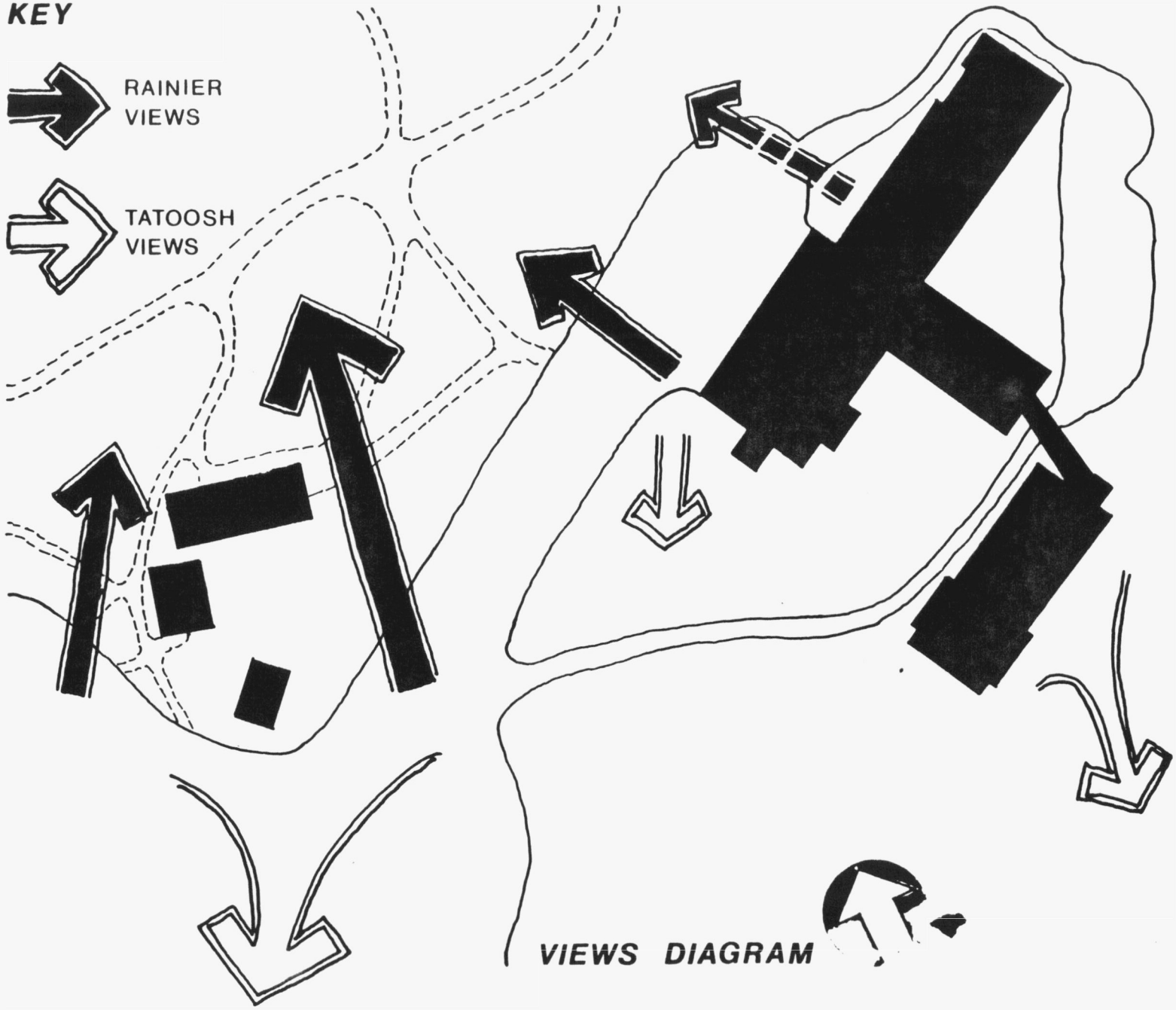
PARADISE VICINITY

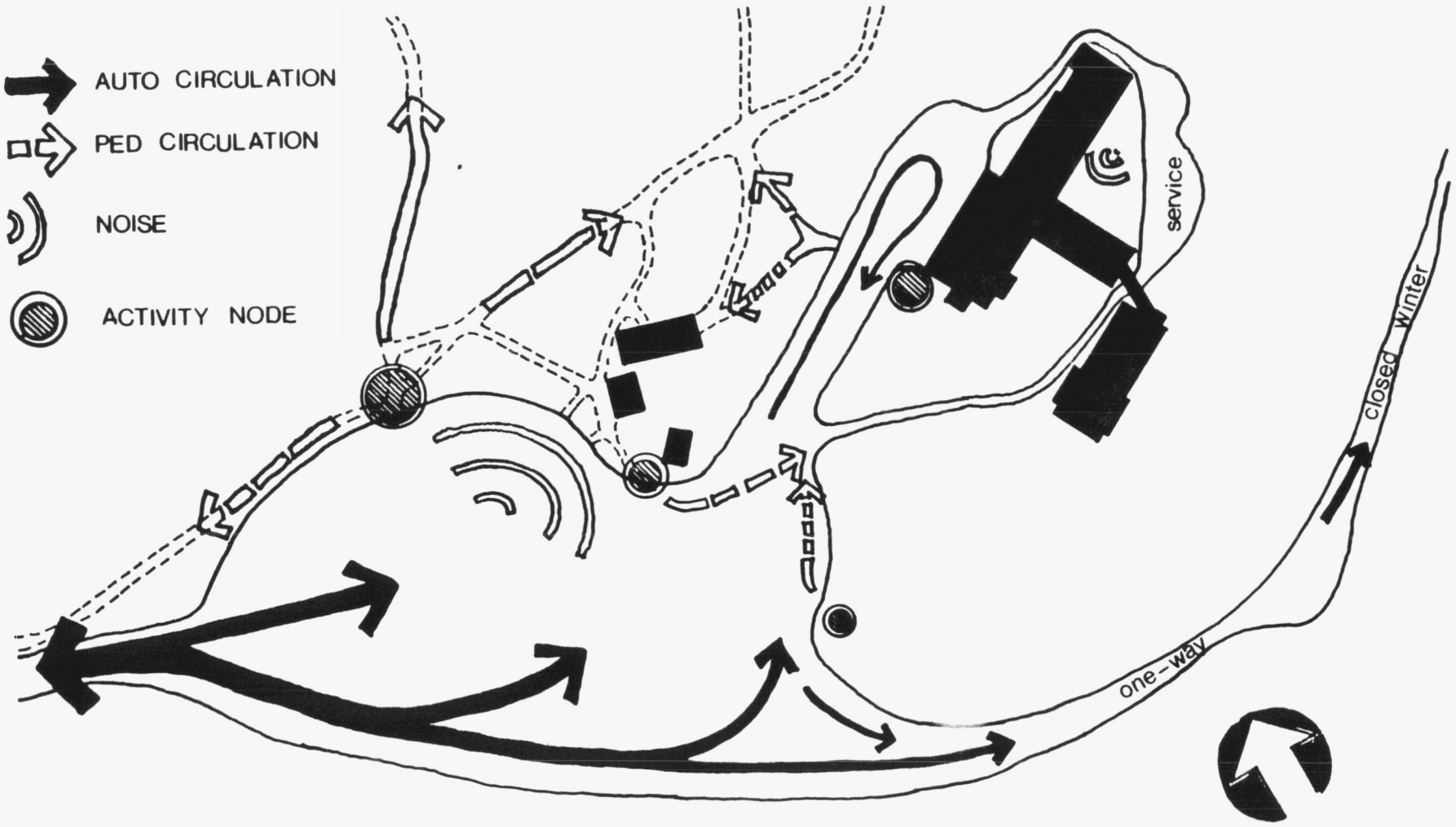
Approx. Scale: 1": 1,200'



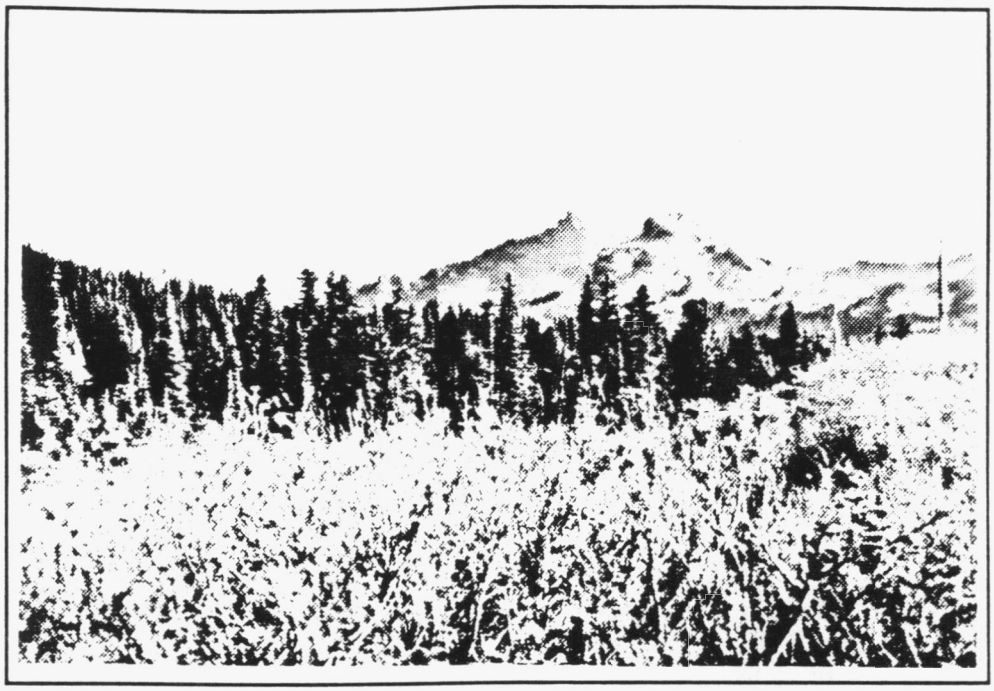
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1": 150'


KEY
RAINIER VIEWS
TATOOSH VIEWS
VIEWS DIAGRAM



SITE ANALYSIS



Site Analysis

The site analysis data used in the design development of this studio was, for the most part, collected during the two day visit to Mt Rainier and Paradise Inn. Small teams explored the site and observed and noted significant factors. Additional information was provided by Park Service personnel, including Neal Guse, Superintendent of the Mt. Rainier National Park, Walt Mazna, Chief of Maintenance for the park, Gina Rochefort, Park Botanist, Cathy Gilbert, Landscape Architect, Pacific Northwest Region and Laurin Huffman, Regional Historical Architect, Pacific Northwest Region. As there would be no more opportunities to visit the site, information had to be gathered quickly and carefully as any overlooked data left out would be largely unavailable to us. Maps and drawings of the site and buildings were also provided by the Park Service. The following site analysis is divided into an environmental analysis and a building analysis(as per table of contents).

Entry and Parking

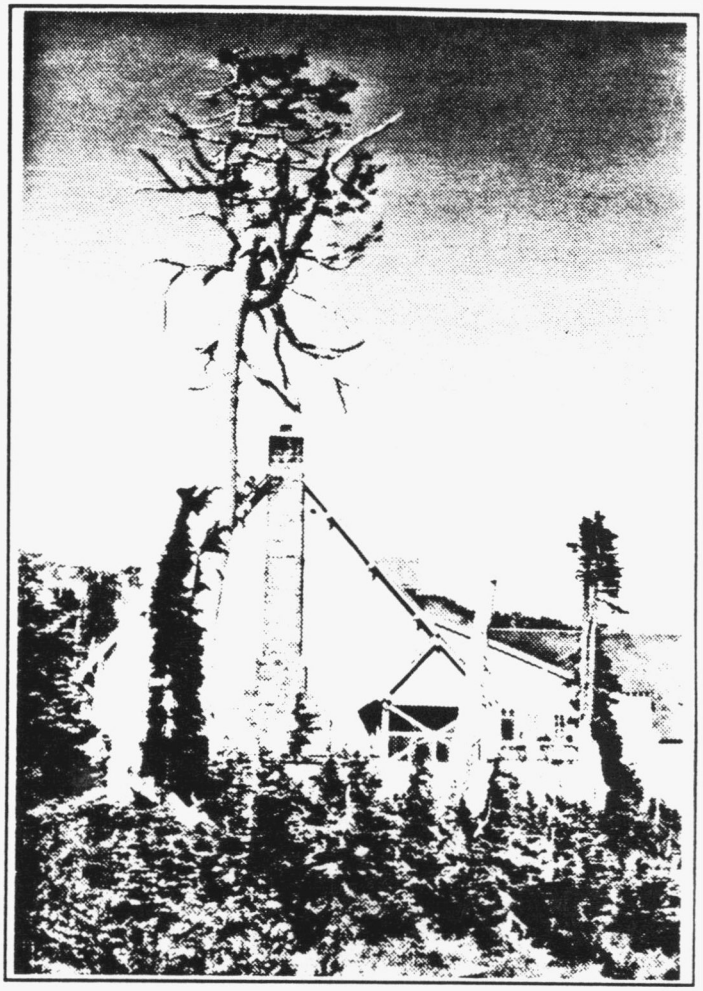
The entry to the Paradise Inn area is one of the aspects of the site. The road from Longmire ascends past areas attractive areas such as Narada Falls, past a saucer-shaped Visitor Center, and arrives unceremoniously in a large parking lot. The road follows the edge of the parking lot but, when there are only a few cars in the lot, (as on the day we visited the site), the road is indistinct. The approach to Paradise Inn itself is at the end of the parking lot and rises slightly to a turnaround area in front of the Inn. The turnaround is used to drop off passengers and unload luggage before moving cars back to the parking lot. The parking lot accomodates approximately 300 cars and during the busy summer months is always full, so full in fact that a Park Ranger must be present to direct traffic past the area. In the years since the Inn opened, the parking lot has been enlarged to accommodate more automobiles and keep them off the fragile hillside.

. It is a large, sloping expanse of asphalt with no obstructions such as curb stops or planting islands. The openness largely results from the desire to keep the parking surface plowed during the winter months for the cross-country skiers and others that use the area for winter recreation. Snow plows require large turning areas and are not easily maneuvered around such obstructions; anything they do hit is likely to be severely damaged. A large portion of the park's annual budget is consumed by snow removal costs. Any design scenario that proposes winter use of the Inn must resolve the issue of snow removal while cars are parked overnight. The parking lot issue itself is a major one as continued expansion of the current facility becomes more costly and more intrusive to the area.



Vegetation Patterns

The Paradise Inn is located in the transition zone between the Western Hemlock forests of the Pacific northwest and sub-alpine meadow. The open landscape around the site is one of beautiful alpine meadow interspersed with clumps of Sub-alpine Fir - *Abies lasciocarpa* . The color of these meadows is quite spectacular in spring when the meadow flowers are in bloom and in fall when the foliage is changing to reds, oranges and yellows. The altitude of the site--approximately 5400' at Paradise Inn--contributes to one of the major problems concerning vegetation: slow of regeneration of disturbed sites. Growth here is difficult to establish and slow to reach maturity. Some of the Sub-alpine fir have been at the site for over fifty years and yet are only thirty feet in height. Great thought must be given to any decision that might add to the disturbed sites at Paradise. Pedestrian desire lines are a problem in the path system that criss-crosses the mountainside as hikers fail to heed signs cautioning them to stay on the marked trails. The fragile meadow plants are quickly destroyed by even a few negligent hikers. These areas almost never heal on their own in the well travelled areas and must be helped by the Park Service maintenance crews. Regeneration of disturbed areas is achieved through the use of plugs taken



from healthy areas of meadow that are planted in the damaged section and covered with a biodegradable mesh to prevent erosion. This method has a drawback in that a healthy meadow must be disturbed in order to repair the damaged one. Even though the disturbance is not too great, it also takes a considerable length of time to regenerate. Transplanting plants grown at lower. elevations has proven unsuccessful as they do not prove hardy enough to endure the climate of the Paradise area. A greenhouse project at the Paradise site is currently under consideration.

Transplanting has proven to be an effective method in moving the Sub-alpine fir to areas where they are needed as they do not have to adapt to a new environment. Reorganization and hardening of some of the paths is also currently underway as part of the effort to alleviate this problem.

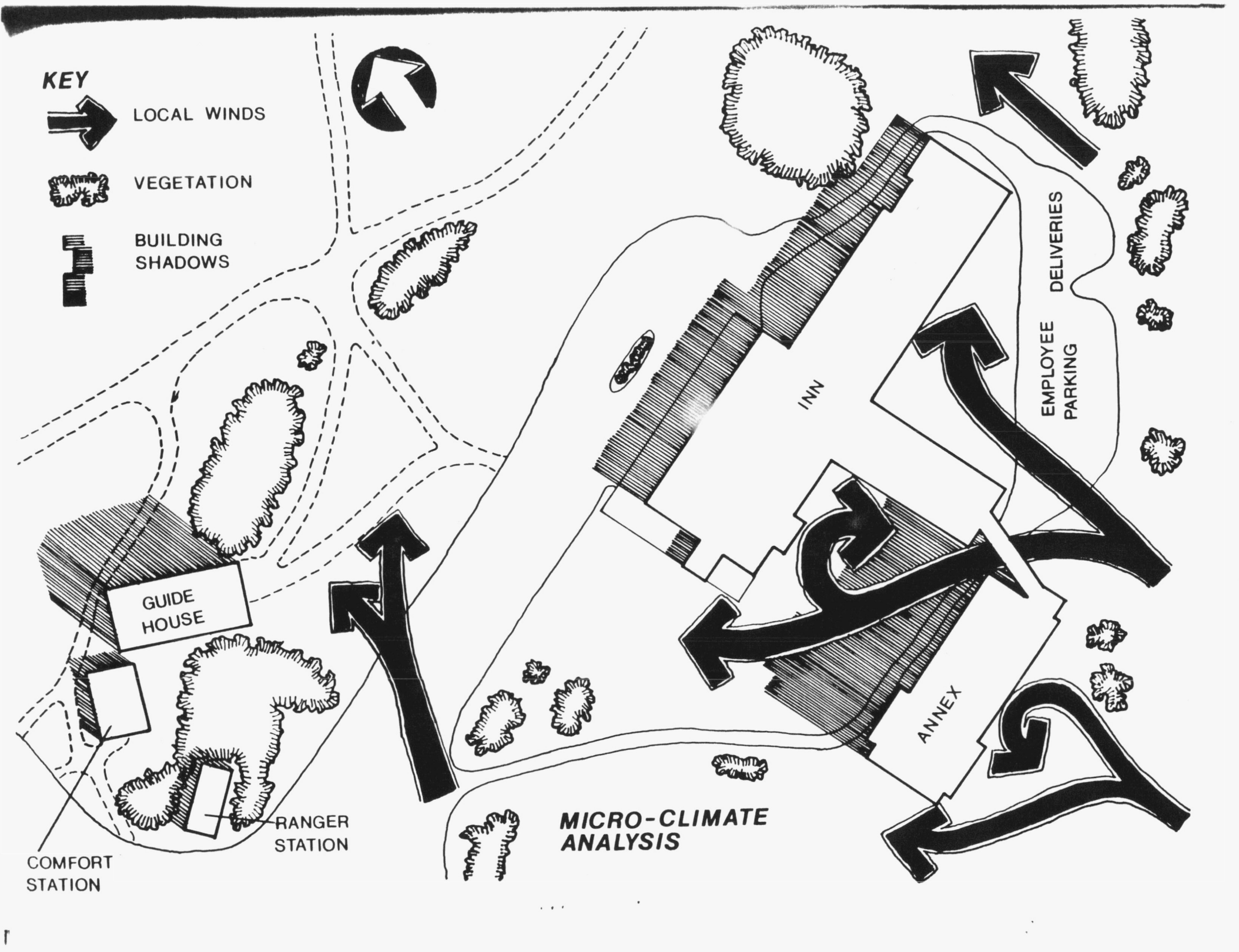
Vegetation

Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees	
Abies lasciocarpa	Subalpine fir
Tsuga mertensiana	Mountain hemlock
Shrubs	
Phyllodoe empetriformis	Mountain heath
Phyllodoe landuflora	Yellow heath
Ribes acerfolium	Mapleleaf currant
Spiraea densiflora	Subalpine spirea
Vaccinium deliciosum	Blueberry
Flowers	
Anaphaus margaritacea	Pearly-everlasting
Anemone occidentalis	Western anemone
Castilleja miniata	Paintbrush
Castilleja parviflora	Magenta paintbrush
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed
Erigeron peregrinum	Mountain daisy
Eriogonum pyrolaefolium	Mountain buckwheat
Erythronium grandiflorum	Glacier lily
Erythronium montanum	Avalanche lily
Gentiana claycosa	Gentian
Heracleum lanatum	Cow parsnip
Luetkea pectinata	Partridge foot
Lupinus latifolius	Lupine
Lupinus lepidus	Subalpine lupine
Petasites frigidus	Coltsfoot
Phyllodoce empetriformis	Red heather
Silene acaulis	Moss campion
Sorbus scolupina	Mountain ash
Spiraea densiflora	Rosy spirea
Spraguea cardicifera	Mt. Hood pussypaws
Veratrum viride	False hellebore

Microclimate Analysis

The climate of the Paradise area at Mt. Rainier ranges from the moderate temperatures and relative dry conditions of July and August to an average of 27^0 F in January and 50 feet of snow. In July and August there are approximately four rainy days per month although, over the year, the mountain averages 100 inches of precipitation. This compares to 41 inches in Seattle and 45 inches in Eugene. This precipitation translates to 50 or more feet of snow per year. The record snowfall occurred in 1955-56 and reached a depth of 83 feet, the highest ever recorded in the United States. This enormous amount of snowfall has serious implications in any redesign of existing facilities as well as the addition of new ones. Any new structure must be able to withstand the massive snow loads.

In our visit to the site, we also examined the microclimate conditions that exist in the area surrounding the Inn. Our data was collected on a sunny day in early October and is therefore representative of the conditions on that particular day. We discovered that wind is an ever present factor, especially in the exposed areas such as the parking lot and roadway leading to the Inn. The wind also swirls around the ends of buildings making standing in these areas somewhat uncomfortable. Compounding the problems of the wind in front of Paradise Inn is the fact that the Inn is north-facing and casts a large shadow over the entry area. The areas that are in shadow are markedly cooler than the other areas of the site. The space between the Inn and the Annex is, however, south-facing and, when the sun is out, is a very pleasant place to be as this courtyard space is sheltered from the wind by the bulk of the Annex. Almost all of the south-facing areas of the site where some shelter is provided from the wind are warm and pleasant when the sun is out. The people who were at Paradise on the day that we visited the site seemed to gather most often at the western end of the building on the small wood entry porch. It had a south-western exposure, good views, and was sheltered from the wind. The microclimate is an important consideration in designing any outdoor spaces at this site as the usefulness and population of these places is largely dependent on shelter from the elements while taking advantage of the sunshine. Any warmth provided by the sun at this altitude is quickly disappated by the swirling winds.


KEY
LOCAL WINDS
VEGETATION
BUILDING SHADOWS
INN
EMPLOYEE PARKING
DELIVERIES
ANNEX
GUIDE HOUSE
RANGER STATION
COMFORT STATION
MICRO-CLIMATE ANALYSIS

Snow Issues

The snow levels at Paradise Inn are the current limiting factors in the short operational season of the Inn. The average annual snowfall is 600 inches and in record years has been as much as 1000 inches. This huge amount of snow is enough to completely bury the Inn. In order to maintain access to the Inn for maintenance purposes during the winter, large metal culverts are installed at the entrance and the snow plows can work right up to the main entry. This culvert procedure is also used at the Comfort Station to allow year-round access to this facility. Snow removal within Mt. Rainier National Park accounts for one-half the annual maintenance budget of the park. The road and parking lots are kept clear during the winter months as the Paradise area is a major winter recreation area for the people of the Seattle-Tacoma area. Extensive cross-country skiing, winter climbing, snow-shoeing and just plain tobogganing are all part of the winter recreation use of the Paradise Inn area. The first snowfalls at the site occur in early October and the snow remains until the following June.

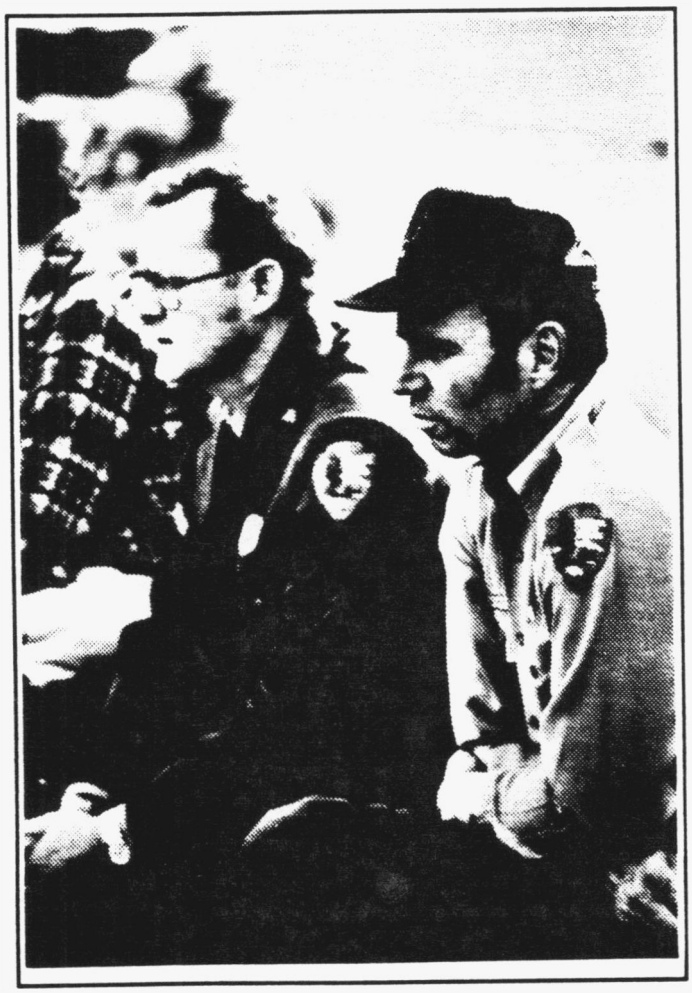
The turning radius of the existing snow removal equipment is a major determinant in the alignment of the access road and parking lot configuration at the site. The snow blowers and plows used in the park have a minimum turning radius of approximately twenty-five feet. An exploration of year-round operation, a possibility that has obvious revenue potential from the high winter use of the area, would have to consider not only access to the various facilities but such problematic issues such as overnight parking and the heating of the buildings with its attendent snow melt where the warm building comes in contact with the snow. From both the Inn and the Annex there would be little or no visibility to the outside and the need for facilities such as emergency exits become an issue. While the snow provides obvious winter recreation use to the Paradise area, it also creates many problems and solving these issues is a highly complex task. (See discussion of the structure for an examination of the effect of snow loads on the building)



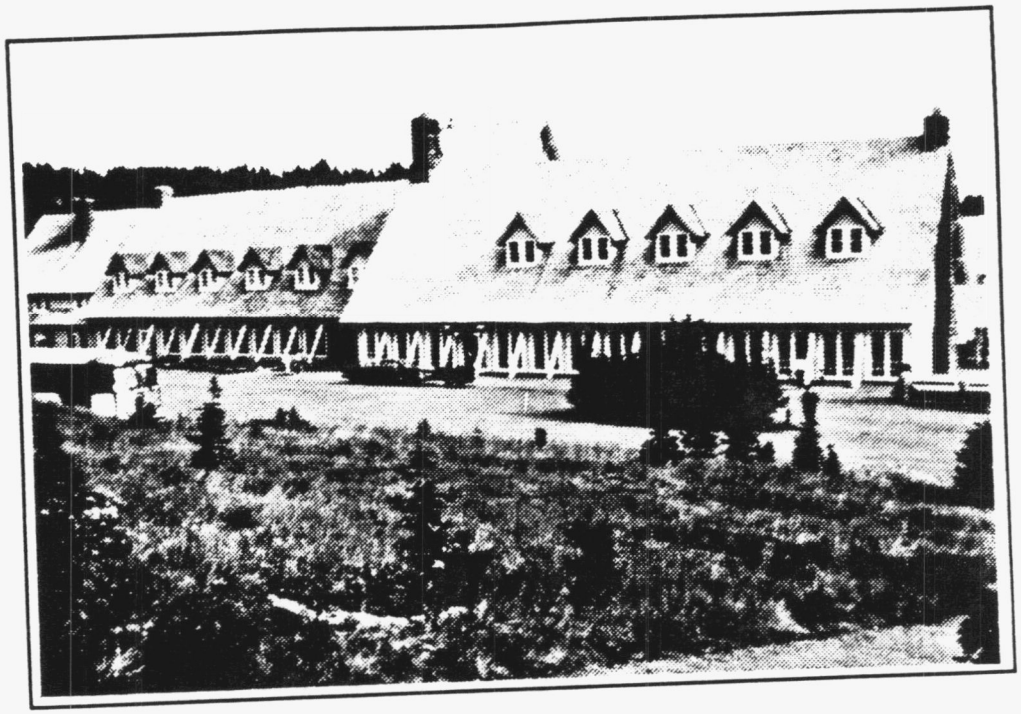
Trail Systems

The trail system at the Paradise Inn site is rather extensive, connecting the Inn, the Visitor Center, and the summit of Mt. Rainier. Trails include asphalt-paved, wheelchair accessible paths and gravel and rock paths to Camp Muir and beyond. The paths radiate from one major trailhead at the parking lot, although the trailhead at the Inn is almost as dominant. The paths radiate from one major trailhead at the parking lot, although the trailhead at the Inn is almost as dominant. There is little information about the nature of the trail system and trails spreading from this point are not well marked. Once on the trails it is sometimes confusing as to the destination of the trail although this becomes less of a problem at higher elevations as the choices become more limited. The views from the trail system of the Paradise area are quite spectacular and any hike along these paths is well worth the effort. At the lower elevations, most of the paths are paved with asphalt although not all of these are accessible to the disabled as the grade is much too steep. Some of the paved paths are wide enough to permit vehicle access for trail maintenance and repair. As more and more people use the trails many more paths have been paved in order to encourage their use and prevent damage to the fragile meadow plant community. In many instances people wander off the trails to view other sights without considering the damage they are doing. There are a number of signs warning of

the consequences of this activity and roped off areas to prevent access but these measures often go unheeded. The principal method employed at Mt. Rainier is the transplanting of plugs of meadow from healthy areas and then covering them with a biodegradable mesh to prevent erosion. In some areas paths that were abandoned as much as thirty years ago are still visible. Another problem created for the plants by the path system is the use of the trails in spring before they are completely visible under the snow. Hikers walk where they think the path might be but often are walking over the meadow grasses. The Park Service has tried to establish trails on the ridges in the Paradise area so that the trails are the first area uncovered in the spring. The winds blow the snow off the ridges and these areas are the first to melt in spring.

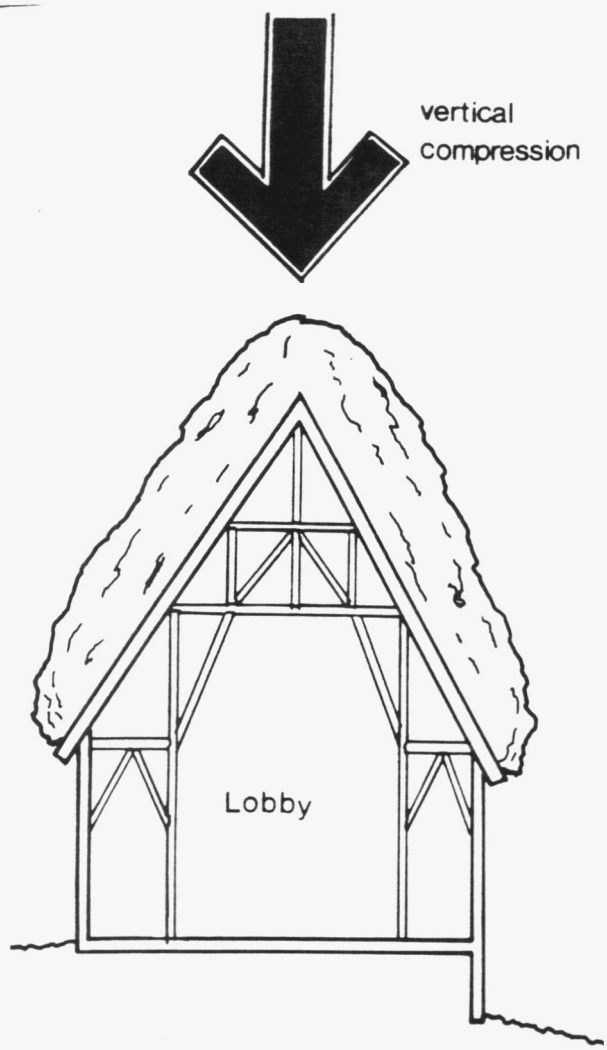


Park Superintendent Neal Guse Maintenance Chief Walt Mazna

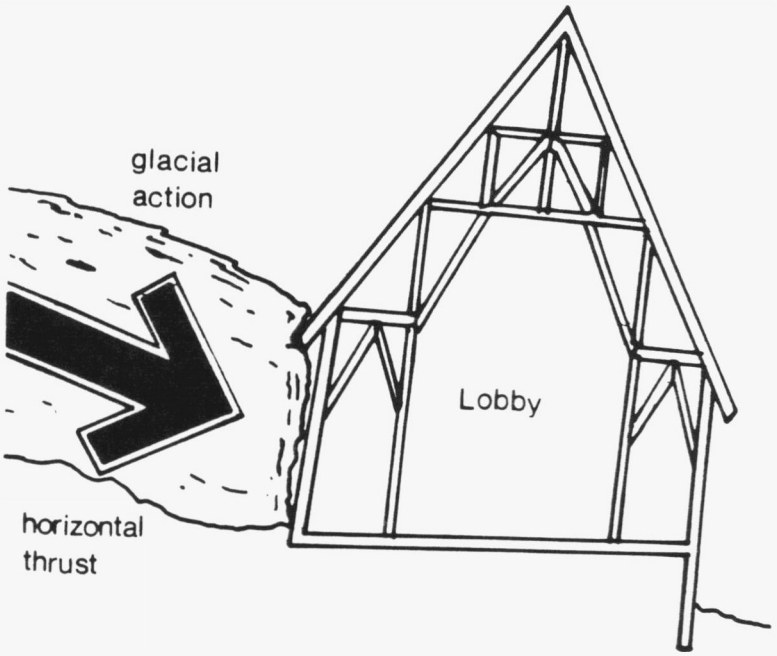


Structural Systems

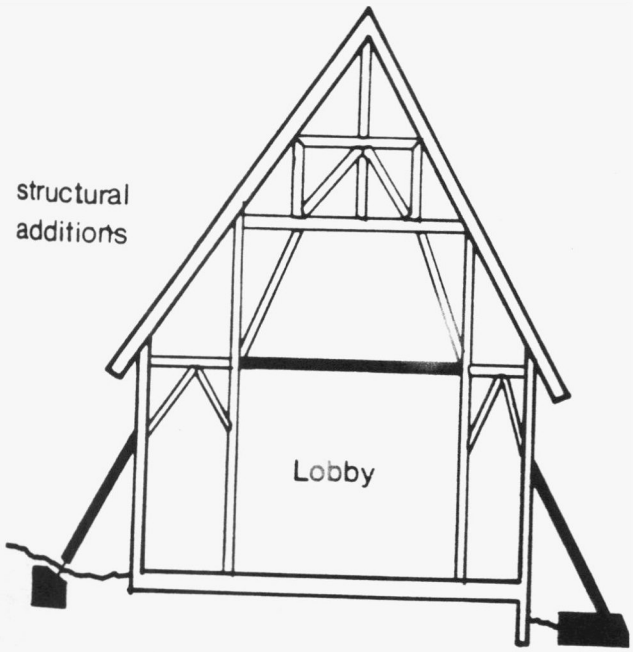
When Paradise Inn was originally designed, much attention was given to the enormous live load the annual snowfall would apply to to the Inn's structural support system. It was conceived that the load would be applied to the roof and result in a primarily vertical compressive force. Not considered, however, was that the Inn was built on and below a dynamic sloping grade that would produce a lateral thrust created by snow glaciation on the main building's north side as well as the vertical load. This oversight has resulted in the main building being literally pushed downhill unless shored up each winter. Additions have been made to the Inn's original structural support system such as the added cross members and diagonal supports on the main lobby space. Originally installed in thewinter and removed every summer they are now a permanent part of the Inn's structure. In addition to these interior supplements, diagonal steel beams have replaced the original Alaskan Cedar logs on the exterior of the building and are now firmly anchored in concrete as another strategy of handling the lateral thrust on the Inn. These diagonal beams retain their original appearance as they are wrapped in segments of logs. The Annex does not seem to be experiencing this movement as it is in the "snow shadow" of the main Inn building and does not receive the same heavy drifts of snow. Any new buildings or changes and additions to the existing buildings would have to be designed with consideration for the large lateral loads placed on the structure by the snow.



Snow Load (1)
N–S Section



Snow Load (2)
N–S Section



Snow Load (3)
N–S Section





Construction Methods

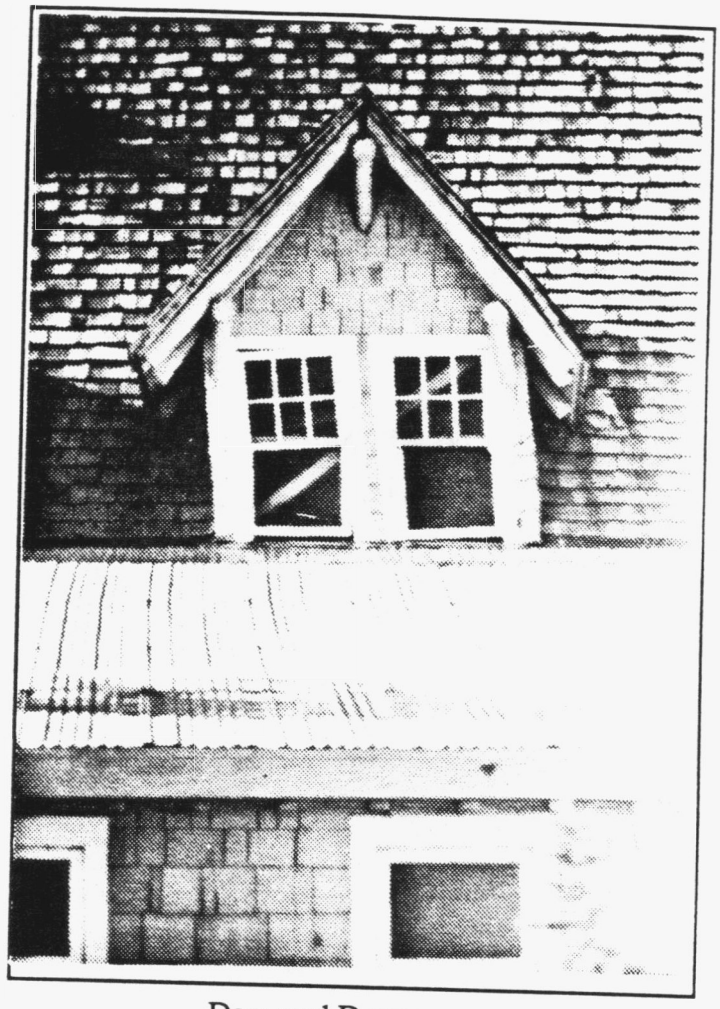
The construction of the Inn is much like that of other Park Service inns and lodges. The use of natural materials such as wood and stone is very recognizable as a thoughtful response to place. The Inn is constructed of Alaskan Cedar taken from a fire damaged or "silver" forest below the Paradise Inn site on Mt. Rainier. Unfortunately, there are no more Alaskan Cedar trees in the area and therefore new construction or additions to the Inn would have to be of another type of wood or material, one that could be appropriately integrated with the existing structure. The use of heavy timbers provided the opportunity to expose structural supports and connections. While this led to an expressive structure it also caused some problems of endgrain decay and decomposition, weakening



Example of End-grain Decay

joints and members. The structural system which is exposed inside and out does not easily allow for the insulation of the structure.

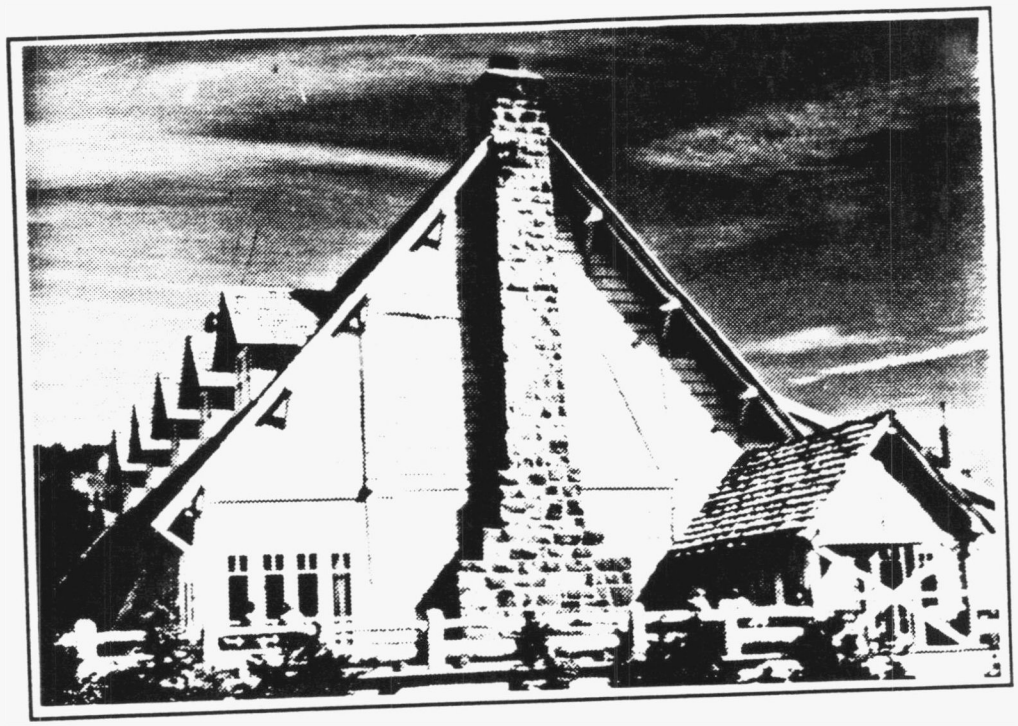
The dormers of the roof provide light and ventilation for the guest rooms and main lobby. The gable style roof of the dormers, however, creates a snow trap during the winter. Snow collects between two dormers and when pressed downwards creates a lateral thrust against the side of the dormers and they are not constructed to resisit such forces. These dormers are merely built over a cut out space in the roof rather than built as an integral part of it. Thus, many dormers are actually crooked or have been literally ripped off the roof by the heavy snow load. Many of the gable dormers of the Annex have been replaced by shed dormers, a style much less susceptible to damage by lateral force of the snow loads.



Damaged Dormer



Exterior Support



Spatial Analysis

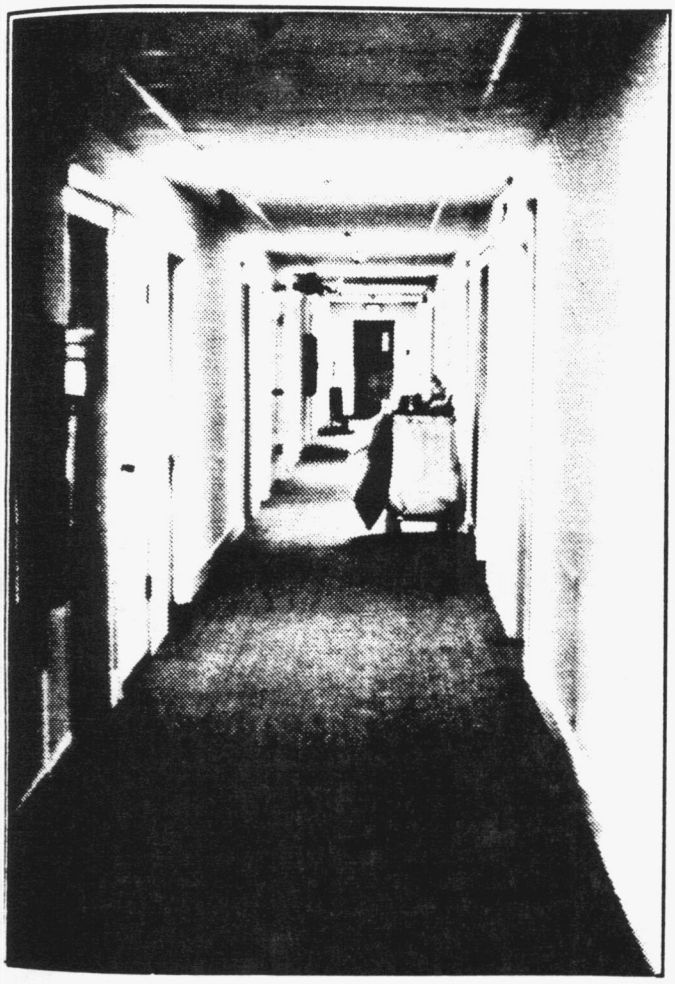
The most pleasing, stimulating and accomodating interior space of the Inn is without doubt the main lobby. The lobby was built in the traditional lodge style, with heavy wood trusses, posts and beams, natural materials and rugged stone fireplaces forming a large cathedral-like space. The lobby is a place to to feel comfortable and warm, to feel a part of. The lobby was originally a large open volume reaching nearly up to the roof. This great space is now interrupted by the cross members and diagonal supports necessary for bracing against the heavy snow loads yet still manages to be a grand living room and entry hall. Opportunities for southern light and making a connection to the southwest facing courtyard werelost when a snack bar and gift shop were built in solid wall fashion to the south of the lobby.

A secondary space of importance is the dining room. Although less supportive than the lobby and somewhat hall-like, a similar but not quite so effective treatment of structure and materials is apparent. Another space of the main building is the lounge and bar located in the east wing of the Inn. Contrasted with the large, warm open spaces of the lobby and dining room, the small and dark bar with its low ceilings, an obvious later addition to the Inn, reflects none of the main buildings charm and character.

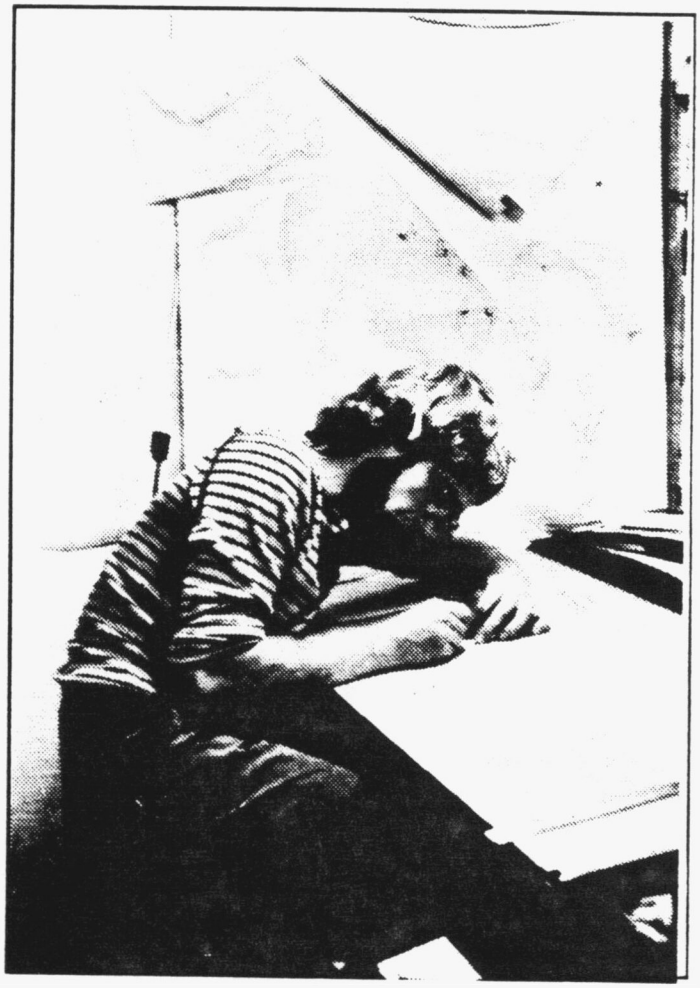
The individual guest rooms of the Inn and Annex are somewhat crowded and not as visually pleasing in the use and articulation of materials. The majority of the guest rooms , some 95, are in the Annex on four floors along double-loaded

corridors. These rooms are fairly small and not well appointed. The Annex as a whole, though it has a handsome exterior, is the least pleasing of the interior spaces. The connection from the Inn is an piecemeal and awkward, the hallways dark and lacking the articulation of the natural materials that characterize the original inn structure and any relation to the main space of the Inn is not evident.

In general, the larger public spaces of the Inn run east-west providing maximum visual exposure to Mt. Rainier and the Tatoosh Range. Each of the two major spaces have axes punctuated by large, stone fireplaces at either end. (See diagram page 29) A significant part of this studio's program and a complicated issue for the student designers was exploring ways of adding or changing the existing building while considering spatial continuity and respecting the historic spaces of the Paradise Inn.



Annex Hallway



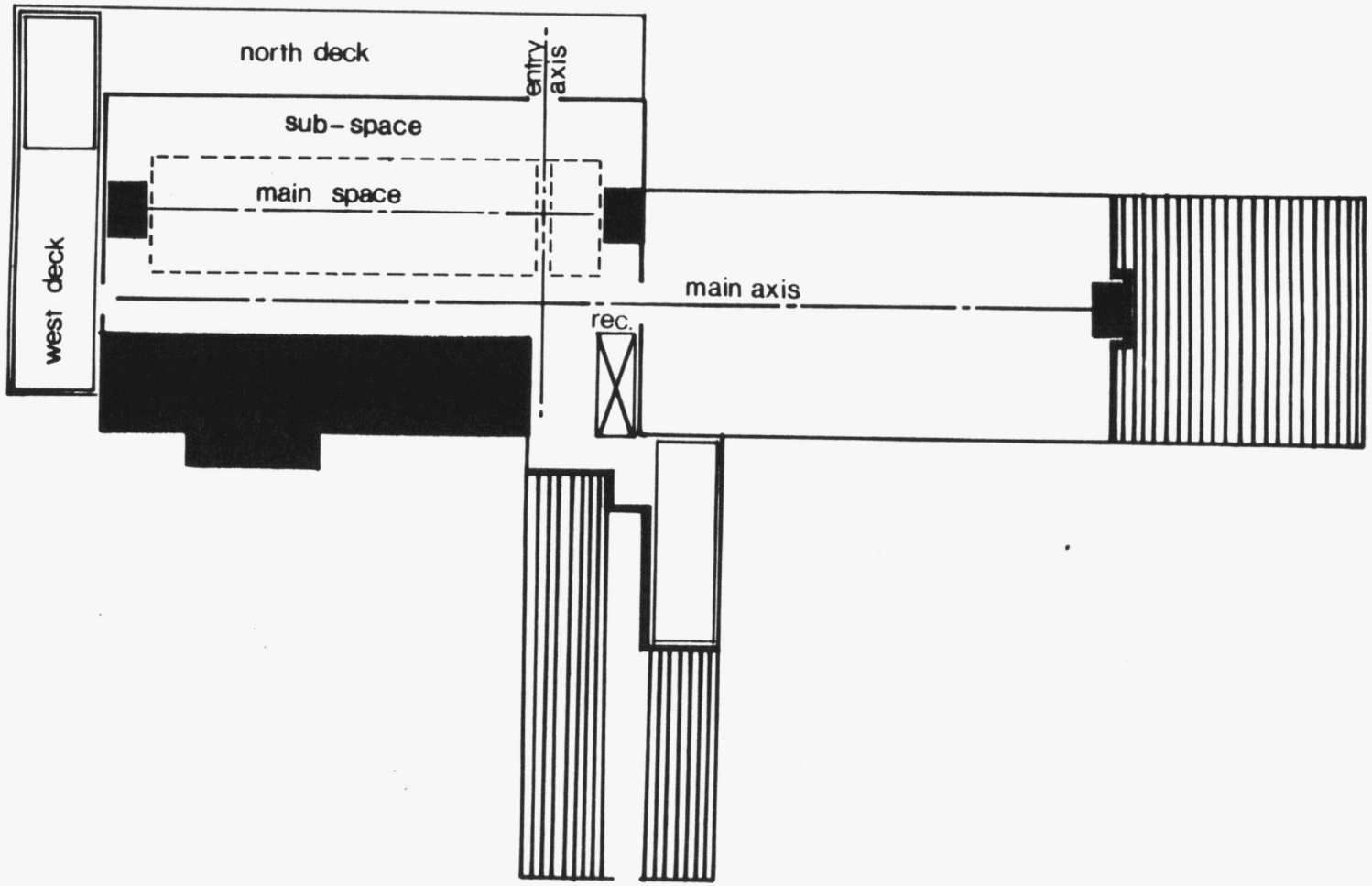
Charles Campbell
-working in the studio

Entry

A very important organizational device for providing orientation in any space is placement of its entry. It is important to clearly understand where the entry is in respect to the individual and where the individual is in respect to the entry . At present the main entry to the Paradise Inn is very unclear both inside and out as there are a series of French-style doors along the north facade. All the doors appear the same , with nothing to distinguish that any one is more important than the other. The only way to discern which door is the main entry is from the sign marked "Entrance"hanging over the eastern-most door. No processional axis, building form, covered area or other common architectural expression exists to announce the entrance. At present only two of the doors open but originally all the doors opened out from the lobby towards the mountain. Having located the entry to the building, the visitor will move along the eastern end of the lobby space towards the reception desk. An important landscape and architectural issue of this studio's program was creating/enhancing the entrance to Paradise Inn, making it a clearl andidentifiable destination for those wishing to enter the structure.

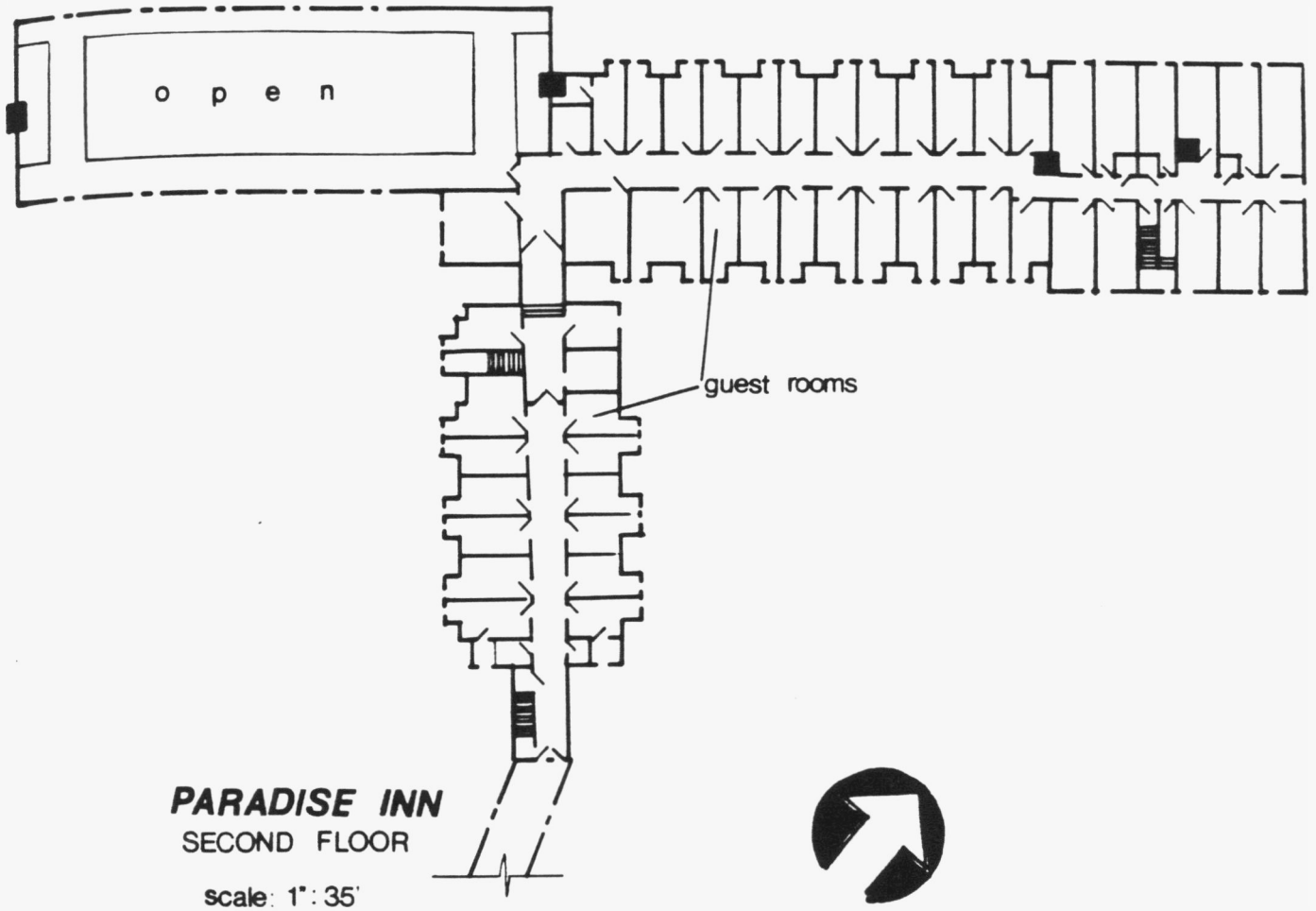


Earl Moursund
Professor of Architecture
-at mid-term review

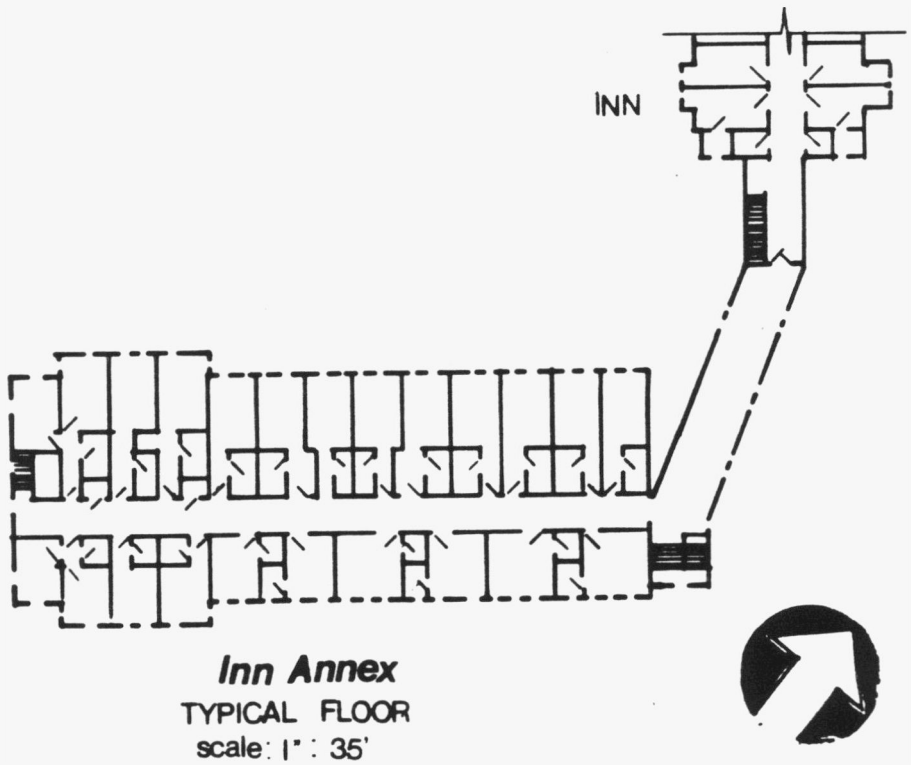


Inn spatial analysis

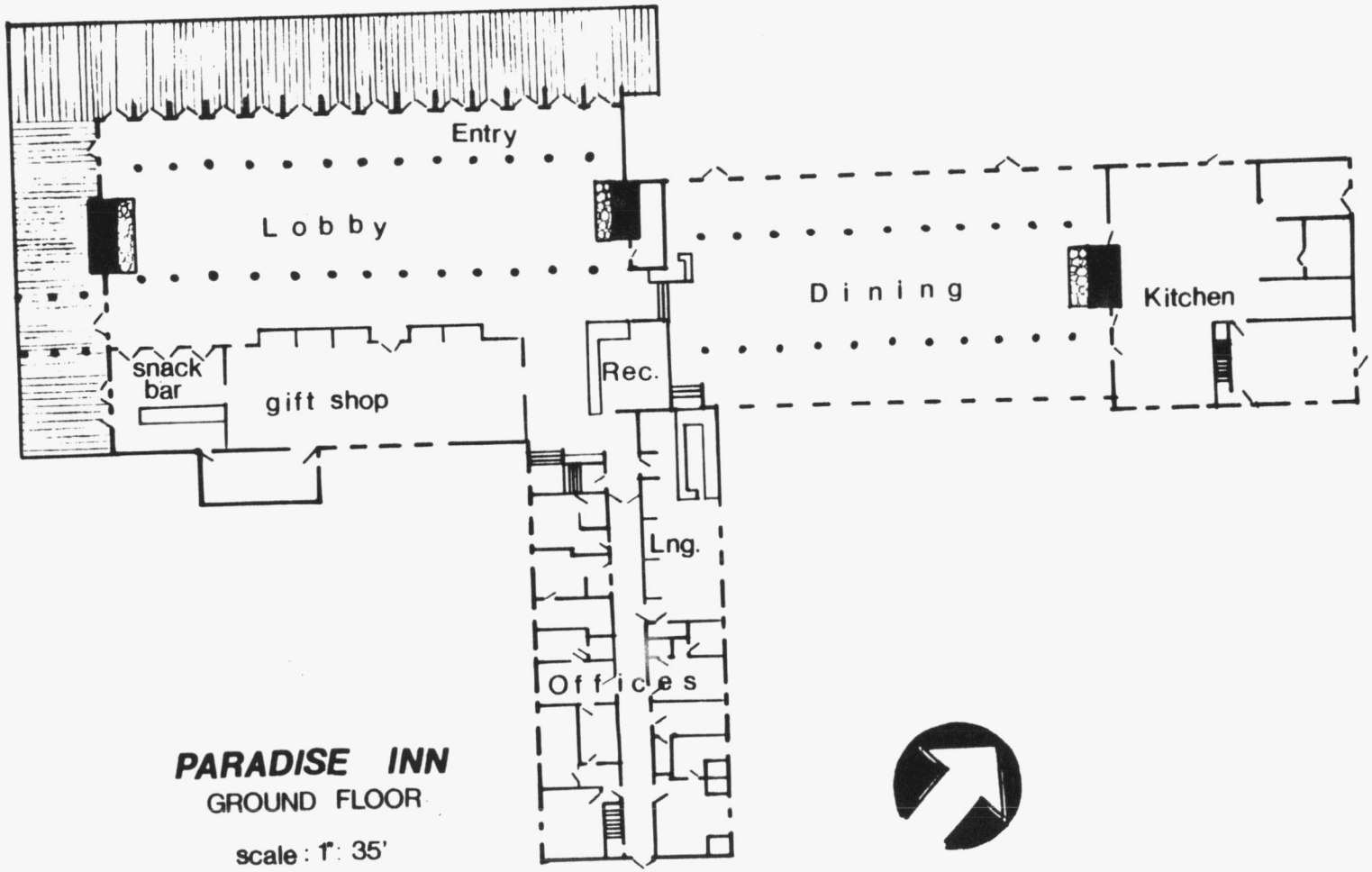
EXISTING BUILDING PLANS



PARADISE INN
SECOND FLOOR
scale: 1": 35'



Inn Annex
TYPICAL FLOOR
scale: 1" : 35'



PARADISE INN

GROUND FLOOR

scale : 1": 35'

STUDIO DESIGN SCENARIOS

Greg Belding
Bruce Hemstock
Kay Kremer
Terry Shea

In designing and remodelling the building we had a number of objectives. These objectives included; (1) clarifying the main entrance, (2) opening up the southern side of the Paradise Inn lobby, (3) creating opportunities for activity along the edge of the courtyard, (4) maintaining the Paradise Valley road view of the hotel, (5) using offset plans and stepping down forms in the new building, (6) providing a variety of spaces from very public to very intimate and (7) extending the operating season of the Inn by providing activities for the spring and fall. These goals are manifested in a design that we believe satisfies these objectives in a wonderful way, not only by the creation of spaces but by the use of light and placement of spaces.

In clarifying the main entrance we looked at a number of issues; (1) the special integrity of the main lobby, (2 the location of the registration desk and (3) how these issues affected the entry sequence. The large lobby with its rectangular plan, large fireplaces and second story mezzanine has become a very longitudinally axial room with three major spaces; the"aisle" created beneath the mezzanine in the north side, the lobby space itself and the aisle space created on the south side of the lobby. The existing entrance cuts this axial plan transversely, creating two awkward spaces on the east side of the room and breaking the space's grand axiality. By moving the main entrance to the end of the south aisle a grand entry can be made allowing one to experience the axiality of the room before reaching the registration desk. This also allows the north aisle to become a continuous semi-private space with the potential to open its wall of french doors to the north. On the exterior this entrance is expressed through the development of terraces and the improvement of an already existing architectural element.

To allow light penetration to the main lobby we saw it necessary to open up the southern wall. We did this by relocating the gift shop and snack bar. This allowed the south wall to become an entire wall of operable french doors allowing not only light but air to penetrate the room.

In conjunction with the opening of the south side of the lobby we added a terrace. This terrace allows the public activity of the lobby to spill out onto the courtyard. The gift shop and snack bar have been relocated to the wing presently connecting the Inn and the Annex. By

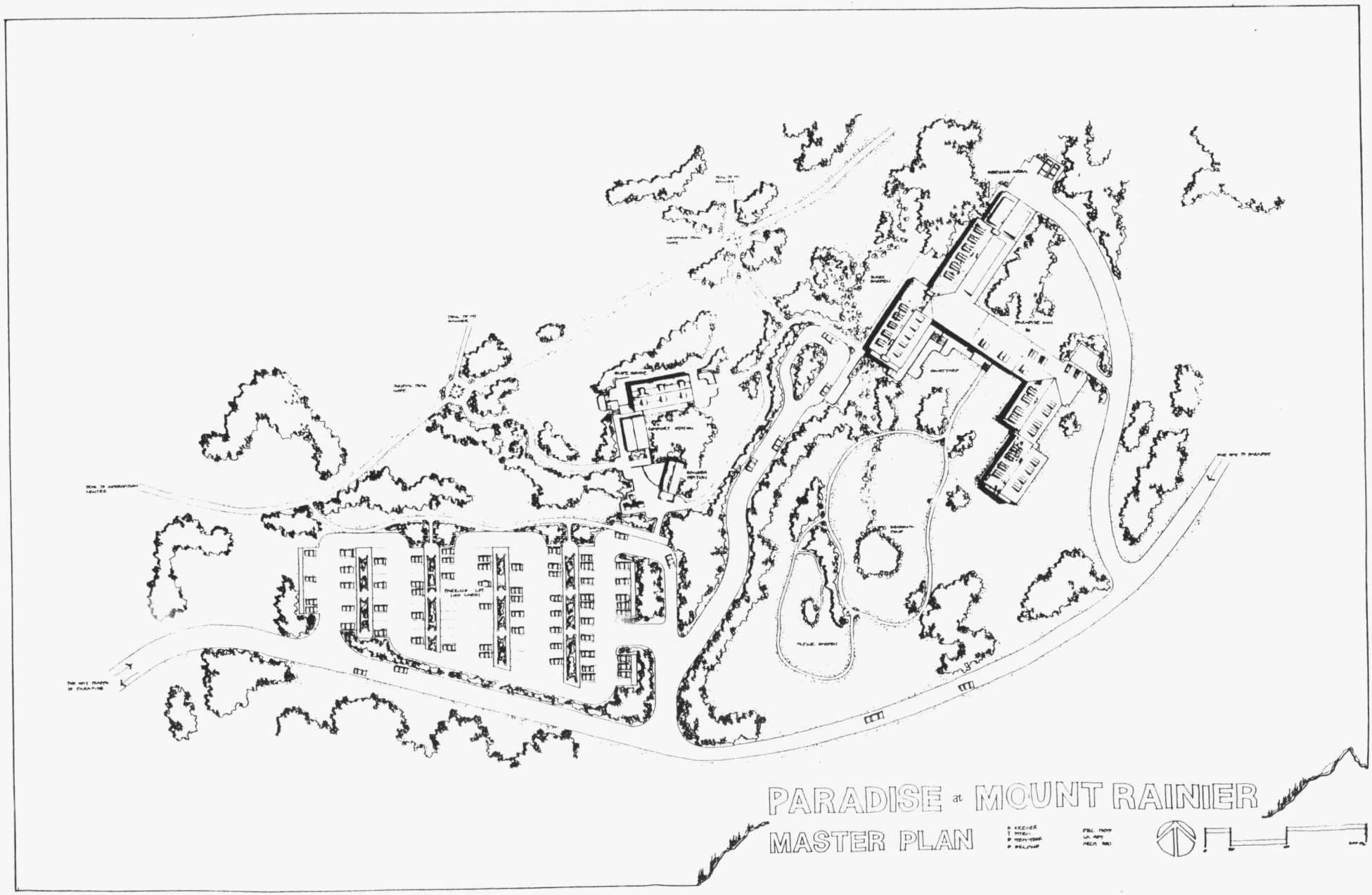
moving these functions to this location we allowed their activity to spill out onto yet another courtyard terrace. The location of the large group rooms ont the first floor of the new building allows large groups to gather in the courtyard outside their rooms. These design decisions have created a courtyard that is no longer a courtyard of potential but one of activity and vitality.

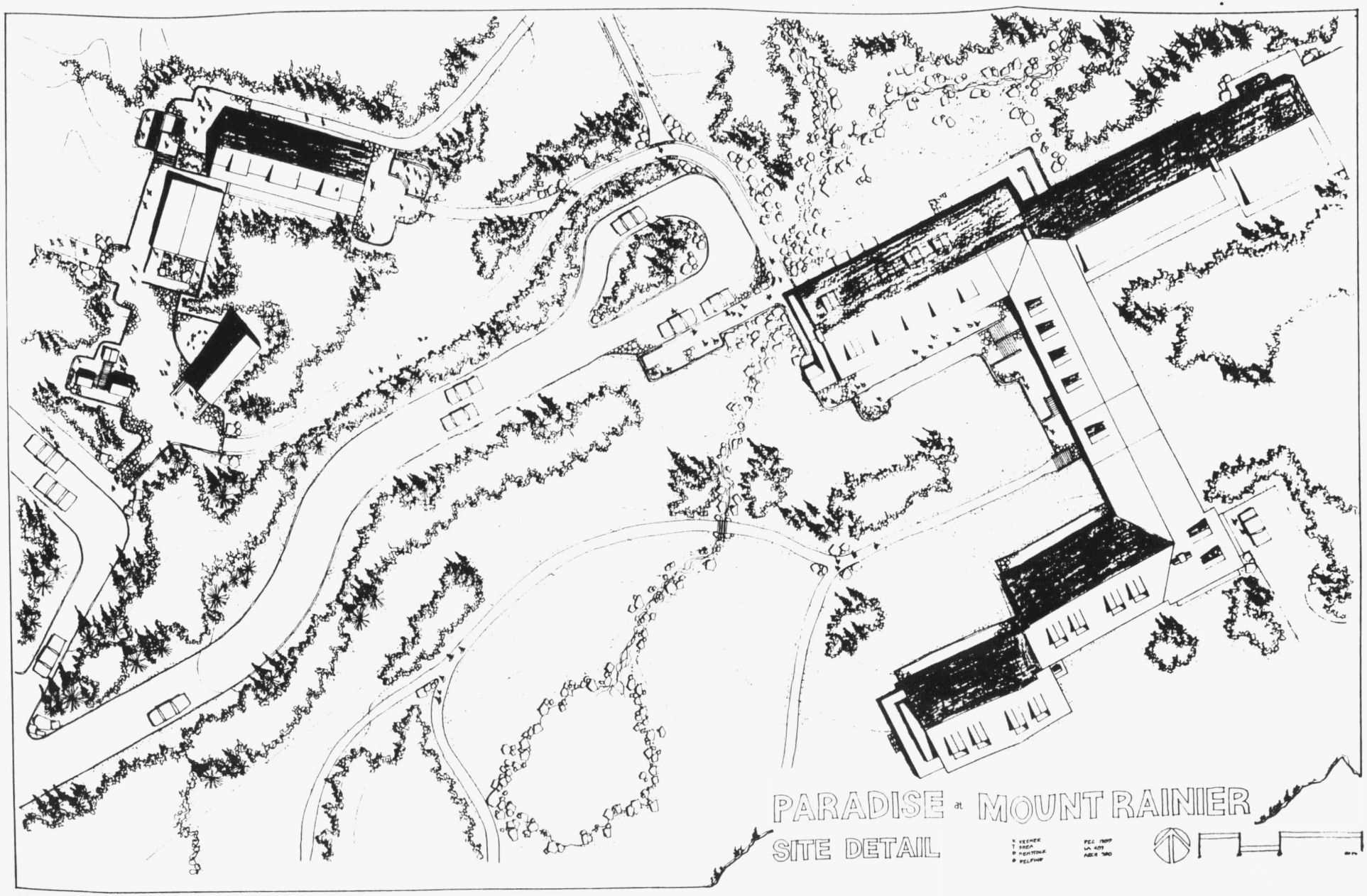
In placing the new building, a number of issues were brought up including views from the building, views of the building and the exterior spaces created by the building. The building we have designed maintains the beautiful views to the south and to the north from the upper floors. The space it creates is the courtyard space mentioned earlier. Perhaps most important to us is the view of the building from the Paradise Valley road, our new entrance. The faint glimpses of the building from far down the valley gives the approacher a full appreciation of the size and scale of the site.

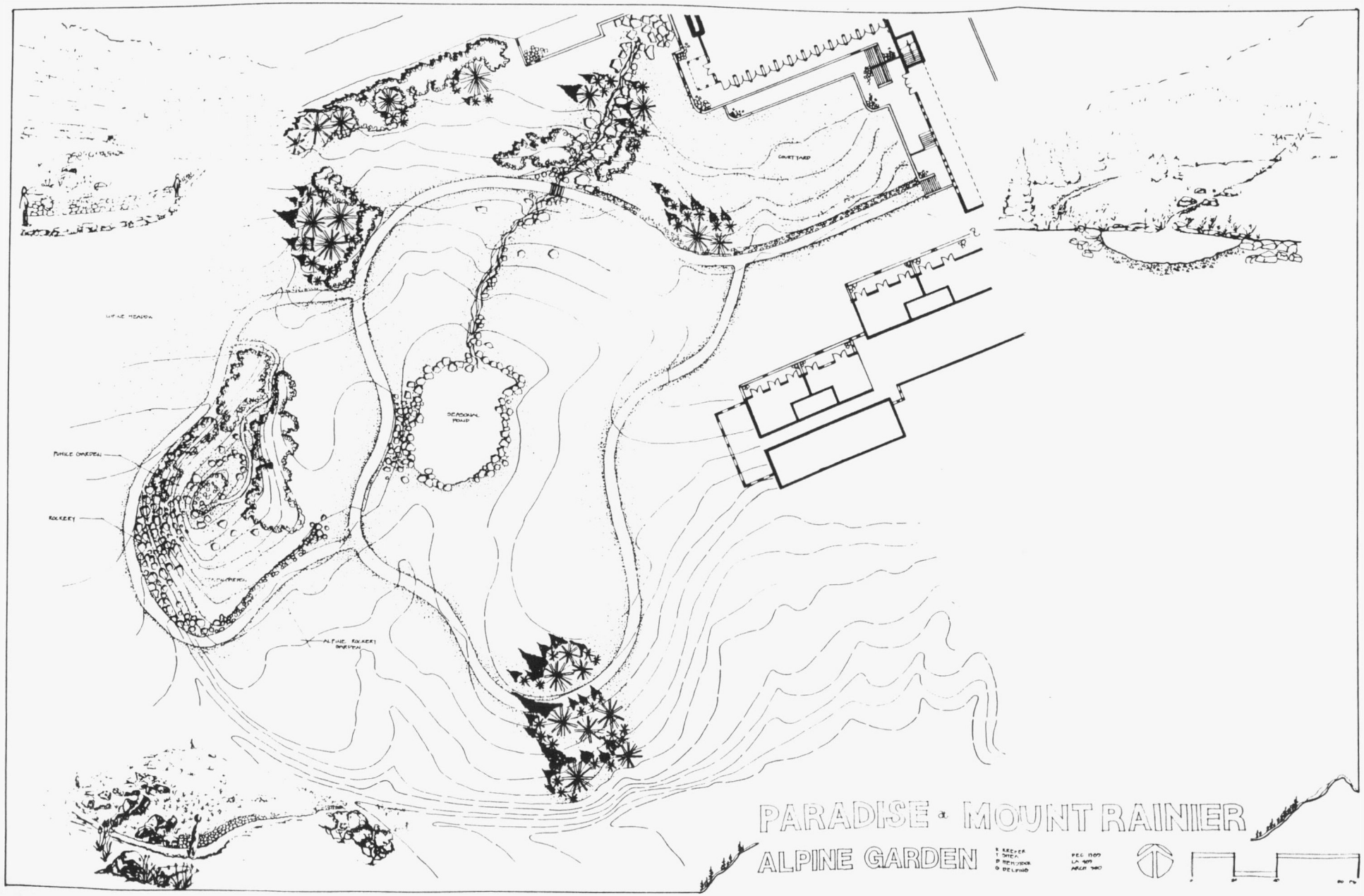
The offset plan and varying roof heights were the main factors in establishing the building's shape. The varying roof heights allow the building to step gracefully down to the ground, while the offset floor plan not only mimicks the plan of the Inn but allows the courtyard to bleed into the alpine garden. The shape also allows for some intriguing interior spaces.

Another objective was to create a variety of non-competing spaces within the building, ranging from very public to very intimate. The main lobby is definitely the most public space. The reading room is less public than the lobby allowing one to be comfortable by one's self, to read, write or just gaze at the mountains to the south. The bar and lounge are one the same scale as the reading room but is a more introverted room where peoples' attention is focused on more social activities. More intimate spaces are created by the stepping of the floor plan. These little sitting spaces just off the hall allow for waiting, reading as well as letting light penetrate the halls. At the end of the building is another space larger than the sitting corners but smaller than the reading room. This is the sun room. It faces the southwest, a perfect place to sit and watch the sun set and small enough to be an intimate space.

Lastly we wanted to create a longer season for the Inn. By placing meeting rooms in the new building, the Inn can attract overnight clientele in what are presently the off season, spring and fall. This will not only bring added business but it will encourage more visitation.


PARADISE at MOUNT RAINIER
MASTER PLAN


PARADISE at MOUNT RAINIER
SITE DETAIL



PARADISE · MOUNT RAINIER
ALPINE GARDEN



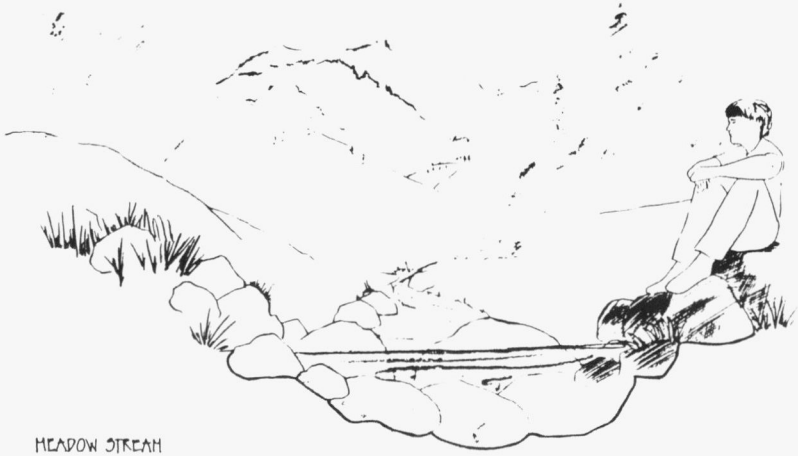
MEADOW STREAM



WATERFALLS / SUMMER



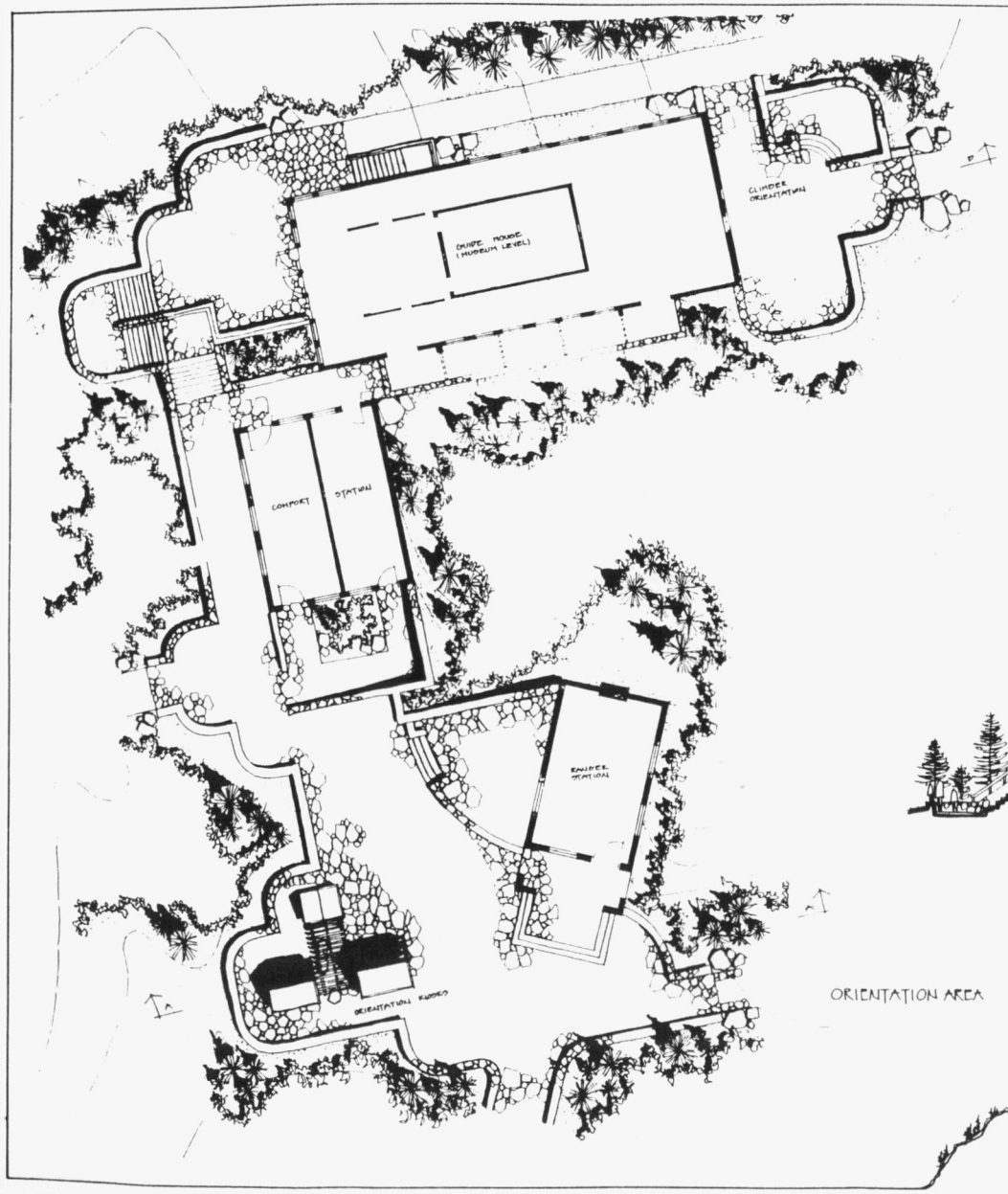
WATERFALLS / SPRING



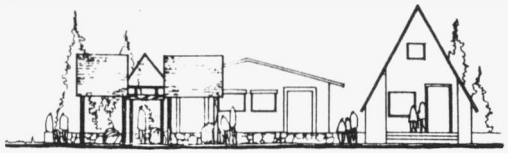
MEADOW STREAM

PARADISE • MOUNT RAINIER

MEADOW STREAM IMAGES



ORIENTATION AREA SCALE 1/10 FEET



SECTION AA WEST WING 1 FOOT = 10 FEET



SECTION DD WEST WING 1/0 1 FOOT = 10 FEET

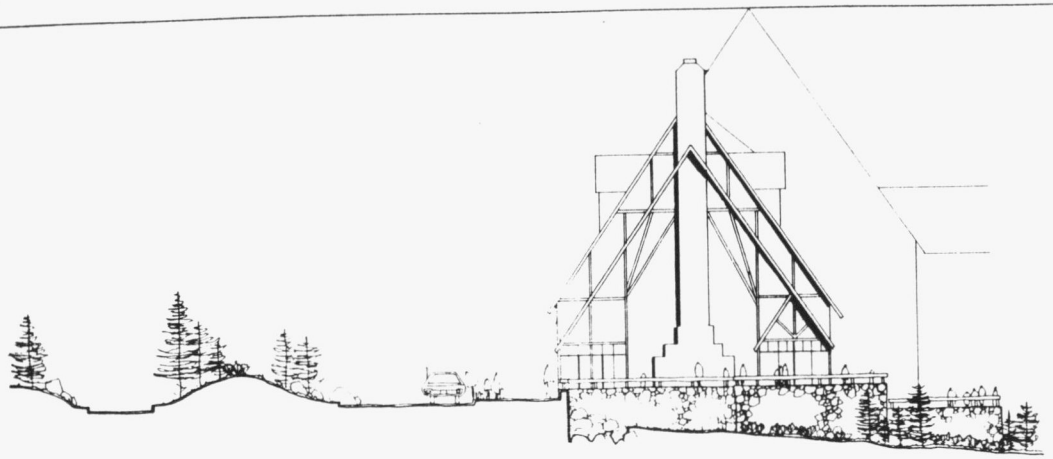
PARADISE at MOUNT RAINIER

SITE DETAIL

N KREMER
T SHEA
P MCMAHAN
D DELAHAY

DEC 1967
LA 409
AREA 300

SCALE AS SHOWN



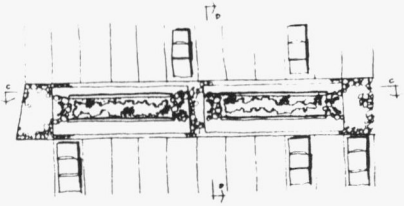
SECTION AA



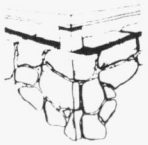
SECTION DD



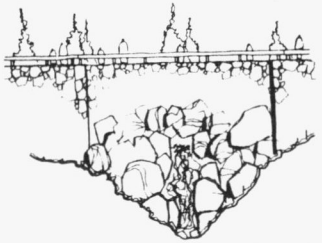
SECTION CC



PARKING LOT ISLAND DETAIL SCALE 1:20 FEET

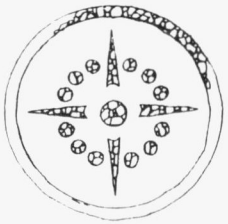


TERRACE WALL DETAIL

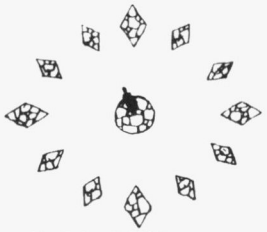


ALPINE STREAM OVERLOOK

PARADISE INN ENTRY PLAZA SCALE: 1/8 FEET



COMPASS DETAIL SCALE 1:10 FEET



SUNDIAL DETAIL SCALE 1:10 FEET

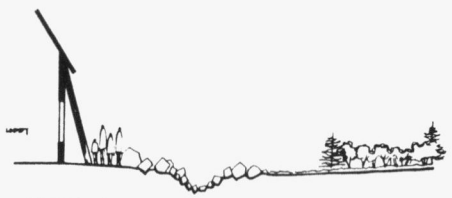
PARADISE at MOUNT RAINIER

SITE DETAIL

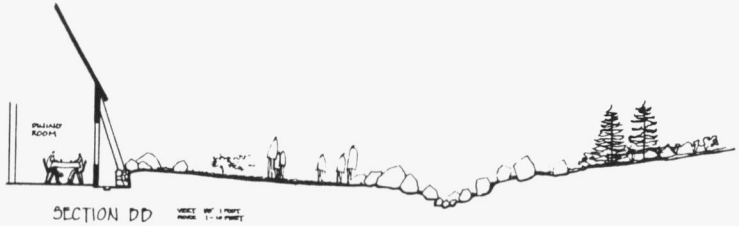
K KREMER
T MEAD
D REMSHAK
B PELPHIN

REG. #109
LA 609
AREA 980

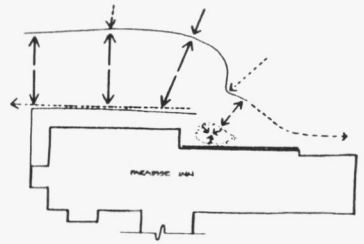
SCALE AS SHOWN



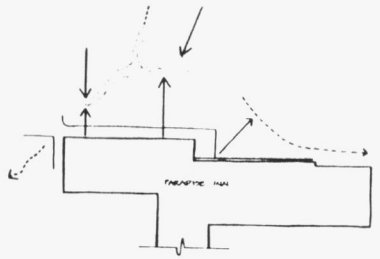
SECTION AA



SECTION DD



EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS



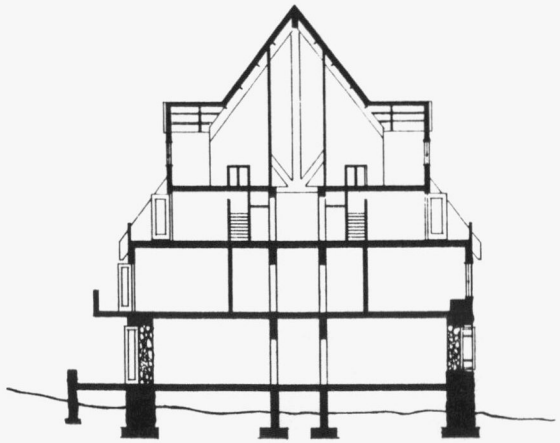
PROPOSED DRAINAGE PATTERNS

PARADISE at MOUNT RAINIER

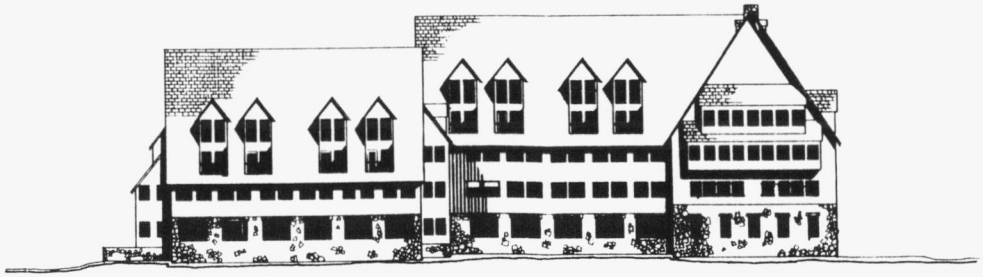
SCREE GARDEN



COURT YARD ELEVATION SCALE 1/8" = 1 FOOT



ANNEX SECTION SCALE 1/8" = 1 FOOT



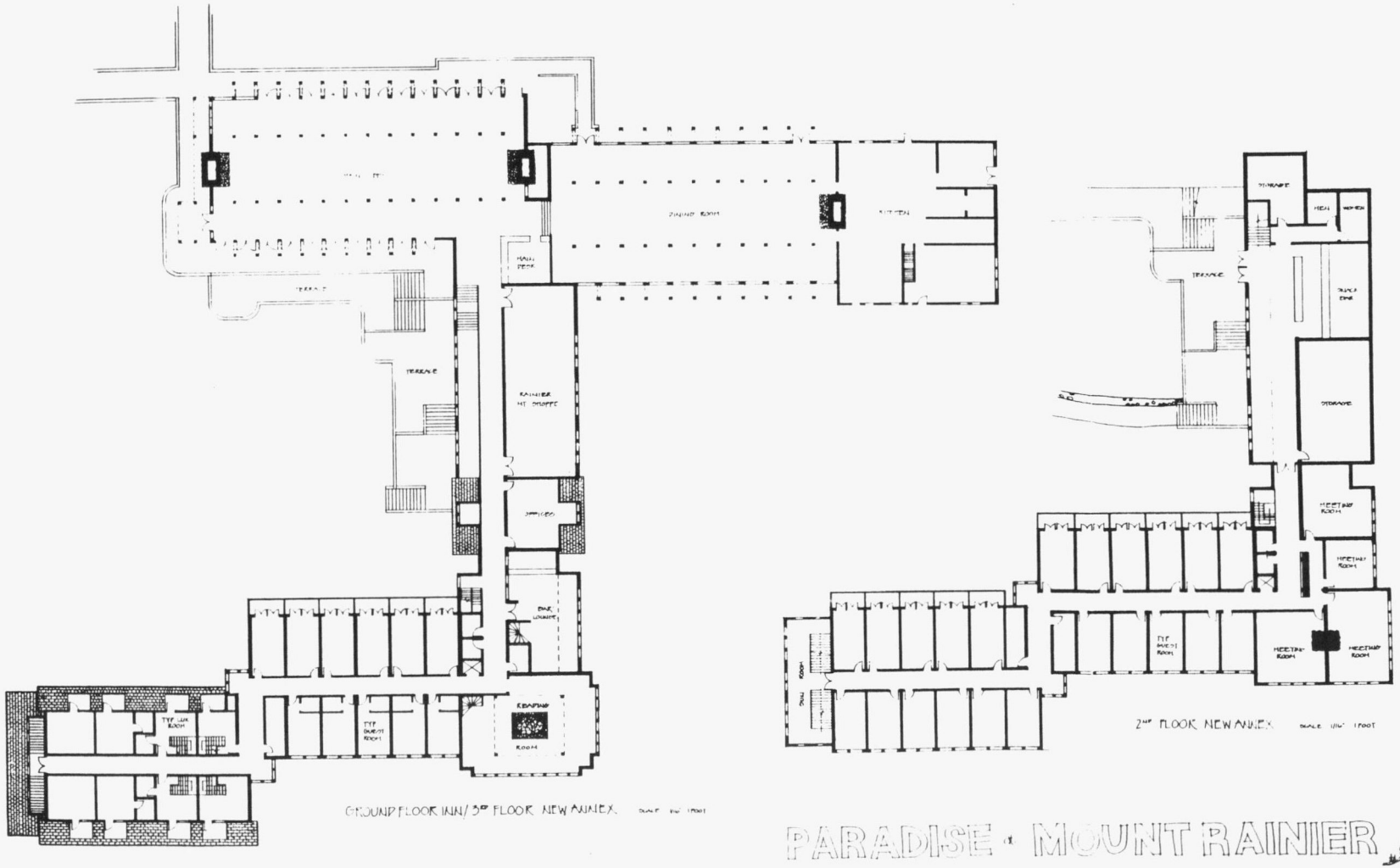
PARADISE VALLEY ELEVATION SCALE 1/8" = 1 FOOT

PARADISE & MOUNT RAINIER

ELEVATIONS / SECTION

E. KREIDER
T. MEAD
D. HEMSTAD
D. DELFINO

FEB. 1977
LA 400
AREA 700



GROUND FLOOR INN/ 3RD FLOOR NEW ANNEX. SCALE 1/16" 1 FOOT

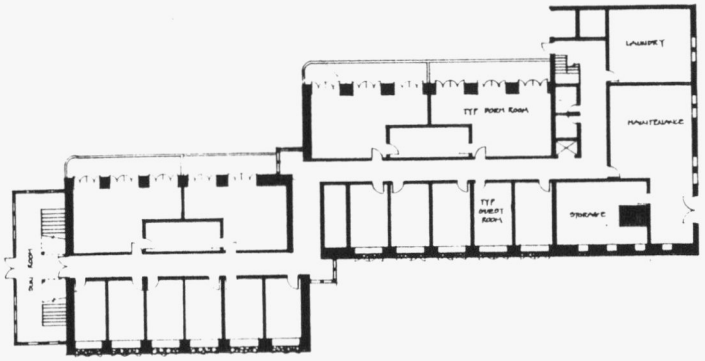
2ND FLOOR NEW ANNEX. SCALE 1/16" 1 FOOT

PARADISE · MOUNT RAINIER

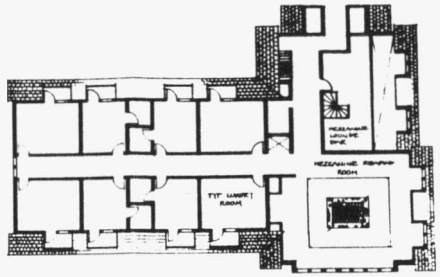
FLOOR PLANS

1. KEENER
2. SHEA
3. HEMSTOCK
4. PELHAM

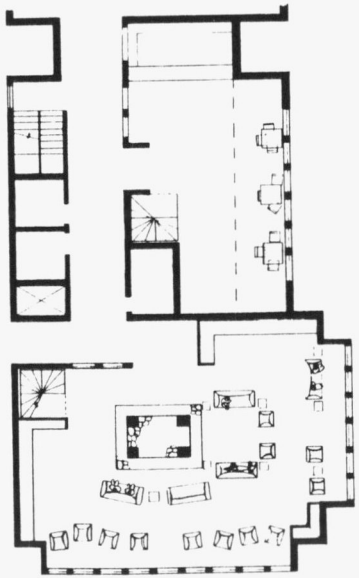
FEB. 1969
LA 409
ARCH 300



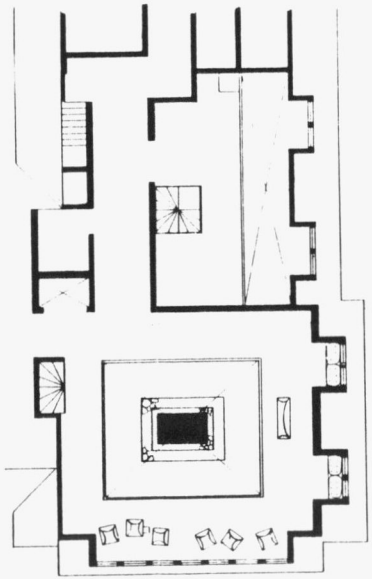
1ST FLOOR NEW ANNEX



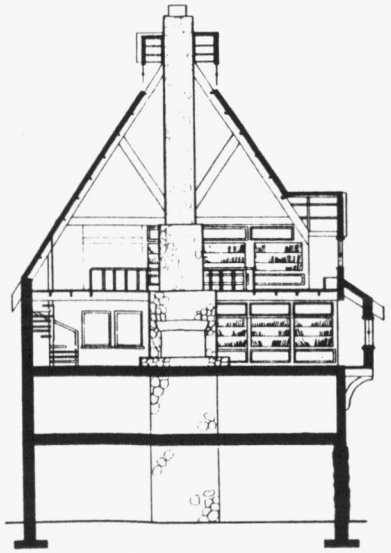
4TH FLOOR NEW ANNEX



READING ROOM
3RD FLOOR SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



READING ROOM (MEZZANINE)
4TH FLOOR SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



READING ROOM SECTION SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

PARADISE at MOUNT RAINIER

FLOOR PLANS/SECTIONS

Bill Brummett

David Connery

Pam Lott

Recognizing that this project was a group effort, we set about to establish premises and design criteria based on our individual site analysis and perceptions. It was important to us to define the site in terms of what it meant to us- what actually does "Paradise" connote? While it is many things to many people, for the purpose of the design problem we sought to create a place for the public to experience their notion of what "paradise", the word might mean to them in the context of "Paradise" the place. We then took that notion one step further and investigated how and in what ways could we manifest that concept through our design.

We concurred that the mountain, or more correctly, the summit, was the most commanding of all the site features and wanted to give it a position of prominence in accordance with there amount and type of respect it demands. It dominates the site and, much like a magnet, draws one to it again and again. The design then should respond to and reinforce this significant design premise.

We then determined some criteria and 'givens', those aspects of the project in some form or another agreed to be important as design factors or those not within the scope and realm of the design process as we viewed it. We established that there were two distinct user groups-a day visitor and the overnight guest, each with their own set of considerations. From this we extracted another significant design premise. Despite this distinction we felt it critical to design in such a way as to maximize the experience of both user types. Regardless of the length of stay at Paradise, the visitor should be able to experience the site to its fullest and it is our responsibility to be sensitive to that in our design.

Also of particular concern was the status of Paradise Inn as National Historic Place. This imposed certain design constraints-removing or relocating the building was not a consideration. While the building itself might not have been subject to reorientation externally, given the strength of the mountain as a focal point and our underlying design premise, any addition and/or interior renovations could be done in such a way as to emphasize and reinforce that concept. We chose to indeed make an addition, after removing the existing Annex which was more congruent with our design principles. Recognizing a need to redesign the entry to the Inn we attempted to

do so within some parameters of historic precedence. While maintaining a facsimile of historic circulation patterns we created a new, better defined entry at the end of the circulation axis. Structurally this area becomes an important transition-outdoors to in, new to old, public to private and gave rise to the redesign features as well. An area of drop-off was established, where arriving guests and/or visitors could congregate. This feature also becomes a significant thread in the fabric of the place. We chose to use native materials through subtle design to tie the Inn too the surrounding landscape and structures, namely the Guide house, Comfort Station and Ranger Station. Rough-cut basalt forms a small plaza outside the entry, continues through the building foyer and connects with the back porch addition. Exposed aggregate paths with basalt joints terminate in front of the Guide House or radiate towards the mountain to continue as asphalt, then dirt trails. Basalt retaining walls give definition and seating to the entry plaza and recede into the landscape as path borders.(Detail sheet #10) Guide House terrace seating walls, curbs and foundations are also of basalt and serve to complete the unifying design concept for the site.

Interior building design reflects the design principle as well. The building enfronts the mountain in a linear fashion allowing for as many views as possible given the configuration. The reception area shifts from the corner by the dining hall to the new entry foyer, accessible from both there and the lobby. The existing gift shop and snack bar are removed, to be replaced by an indoor/outdoor transition space opening up to the porch addition and bordered by the reception area to the west and a newstand to the east. The dining facilities are altered to include an outdoor breakfast terrace to the south and upstairs alcove dining above the main dining hall space to maximize the view potential of the north side. To compensate for the resultant loss of rooms a smaller annex is added to the east (kitchen) end.

The issue of parking clearly parallels that of user needs and was strongly influenced by that very criteria. We saw greater need to make distinctions between Inn parking and day-use parking and felt the current expanse of asphalt between these two areas to be inappropriate. It was of great visual impact and we sought to remedy this through the removal and relocation to the old campsite beyond the Visitor Center. A shuttle system would operate between the Visitor Center and Inn and an enlarged network of trails from the new parking area would contribute to the experience of place. Existing parking at the

Visitor Center could expand slightly and an area of guest parking was designed at the Inn as well. Because winter use was proposed, additional under-building parking was designed for both guests and employees. Auto circulation also responded to the site changes with emphasis on the Steven's Canyon Road as the one way approach to the site rather than its current functions as an exit. This would better serve the design intent of maximizing the experience and emphasizing the site features. As a main circulation route it would direct visitors to the Visitor Center. Those staying at the Inn would need to make a deliberate turn onto a secondary road leading up to the building. For logistical and safety reasons site access would return to its current condition, terminating at the newly proposed service road.

The project as a whole was a great challenge and raised many questions, problems, issues and concerns. Environmental impact was ever-present and we had to make certain assumptions based on our exchanges with the park botanist and others. We realize that reclamation will take many years but also designed with the intent of providing opportunity to indeed attempt to reclaim areas heavily impacted by man. A gradual phasing out of the parking area might be one such way of dealing with such a massive area.

It was our intent to assess the issues as we perceived them, establish criteria based on these assessments and to respond through our design, keeping in mind the two major premises-the mountain is the experience and we wanted to maximize that experience for the user.

PROCESS:

DEFINE

- sense of place
- first impressions

ANALYZE

views

auto
ped

circulation

1 2 3 4

spatial hierarchy

GOALS

- synthesize elements
- respect integrity
- acknowledge issues
- maximize visitor experience

ALTERNATIVES

annexation

parking

axis

EVALUATE

DESIGN...

PRE/POST DESIGN DIAGRAMS:

Spatial Configuration

guide house
inn
parking
circulation

exterior

guide house
inn
circulation
parking

entry
dining/kitchen
reception
lobby
office
annex

interior

kitchen/annex
dining
entry
lobby
office
annex
reception

Site Circulation & Configuration

revised proposed

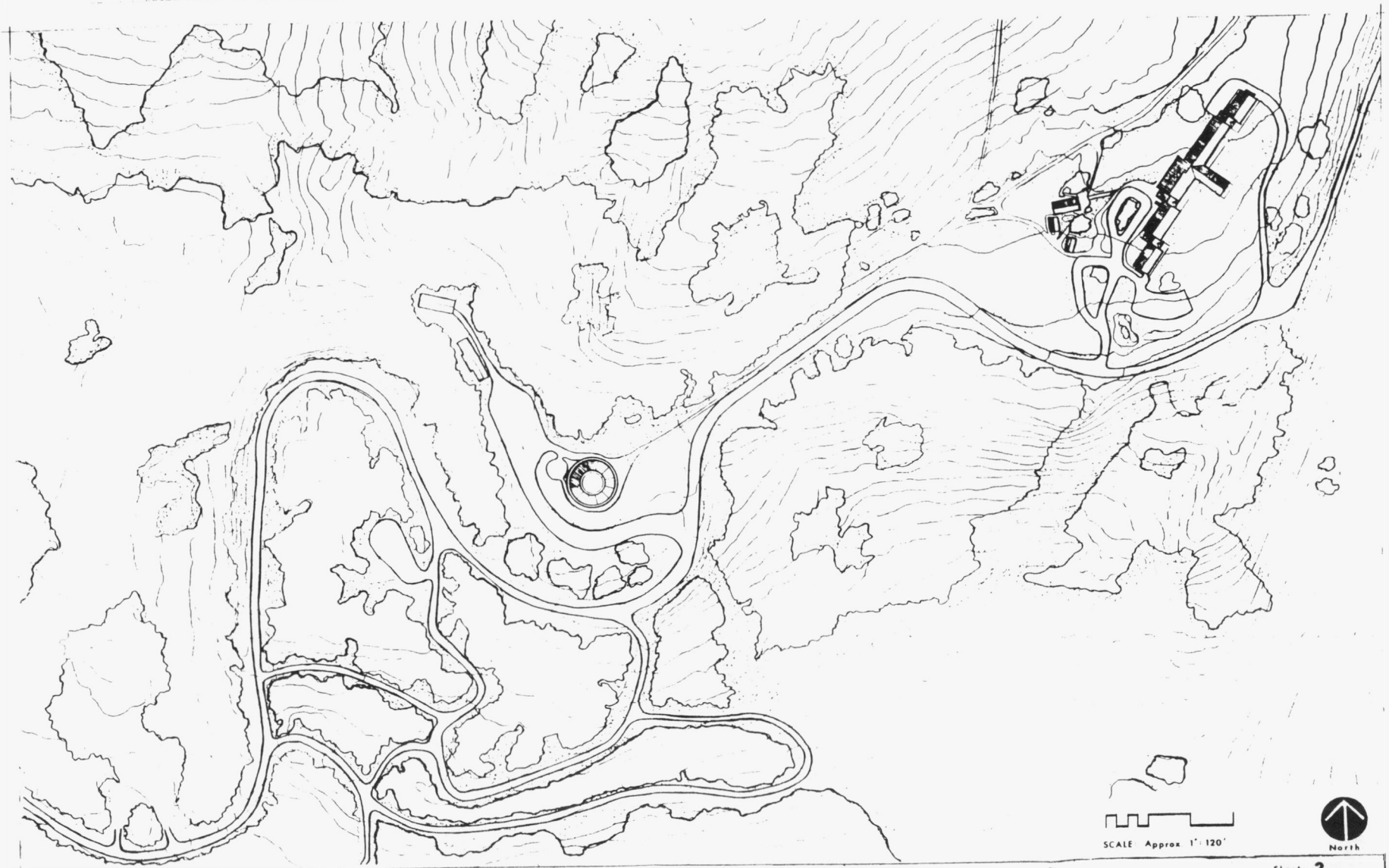
Paradise: Mt. Rainier National Park

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University of Oregon L.A. 489/ARCH. 380 Fall, 1985

Process/Analysis

Sheet: 1
of: 10



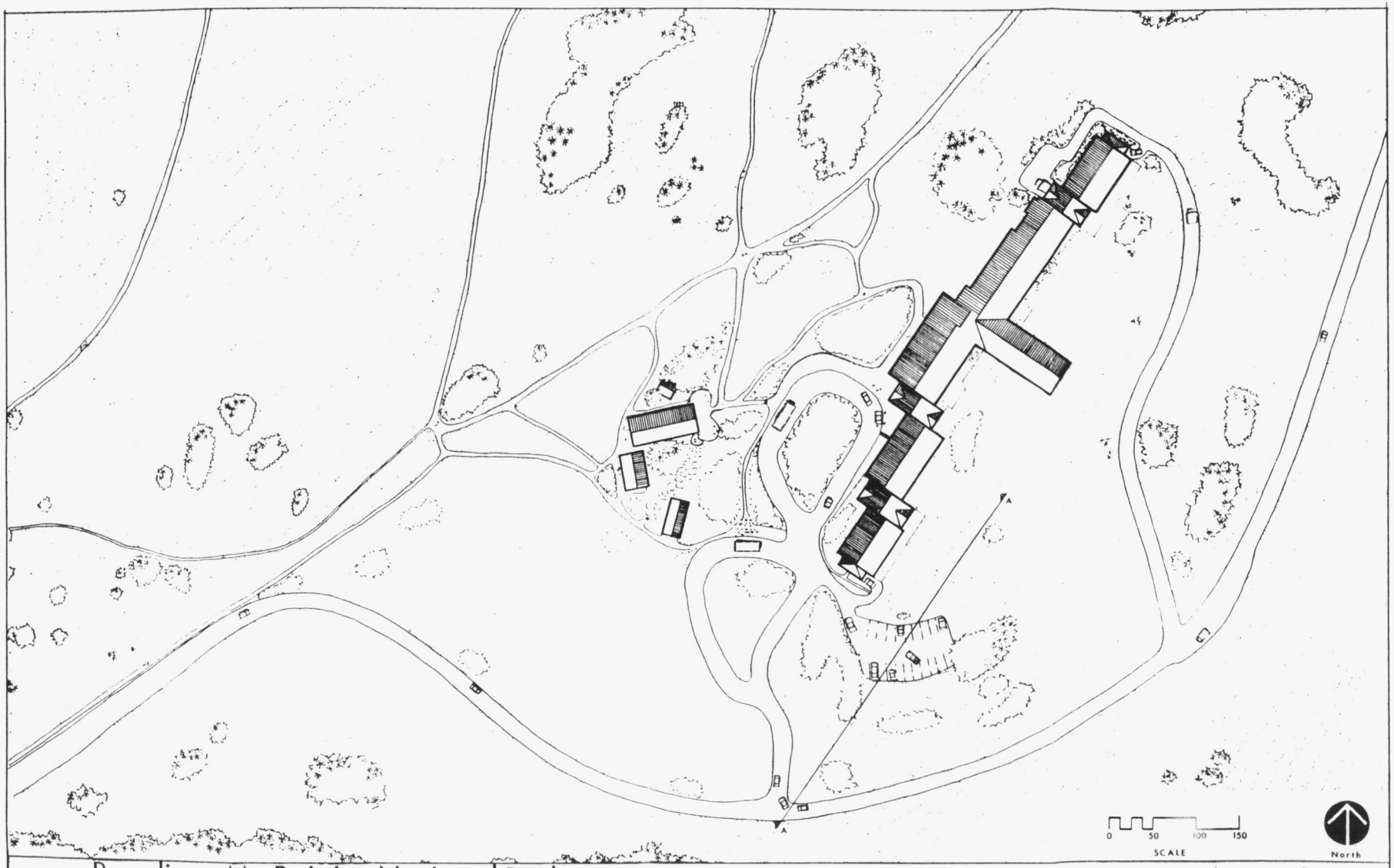
Paradise: Mt. Rainier National Park

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Master Plan

Sheet: 2
Of: 10

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Paradise: Mt. Rainier National Park

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University of Oregon

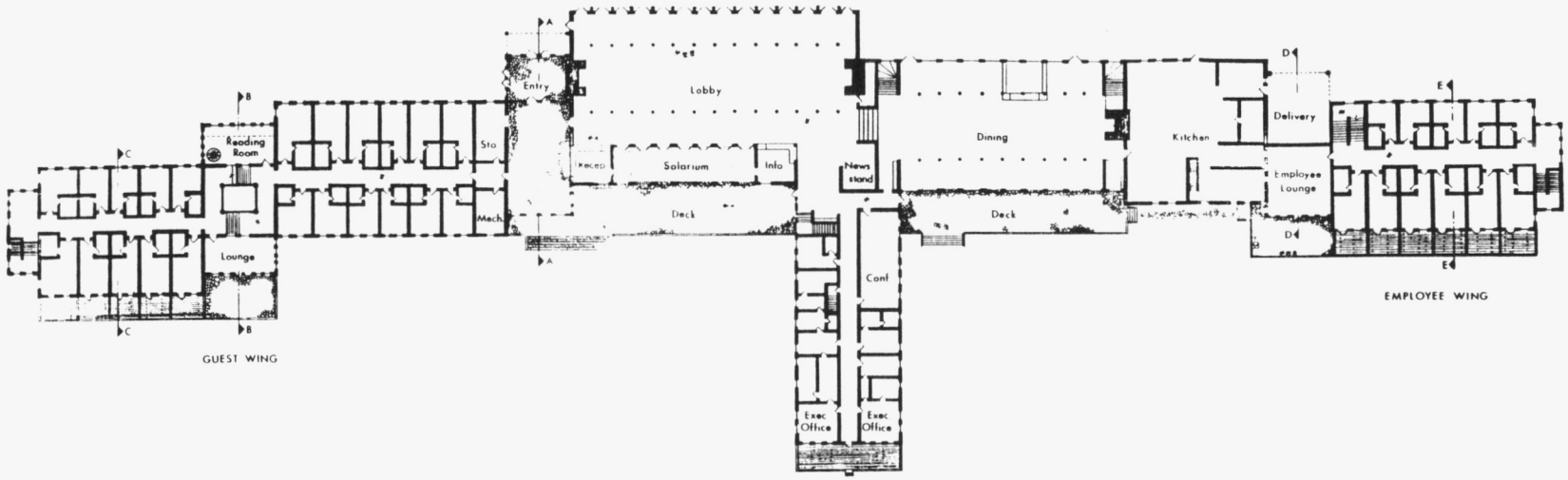
L.A. 489/ARCH. 380

Fall, 1985

Site Plan

Sheet: 3

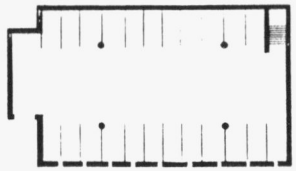
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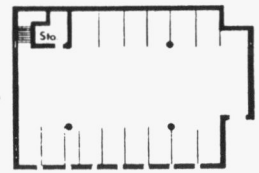
GUEST WING

EMPLOYEE WING

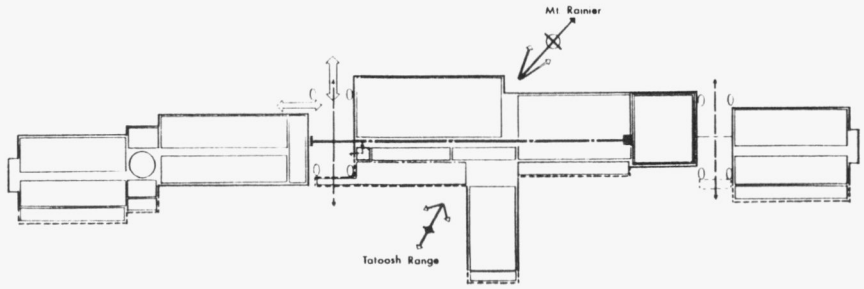
GROUND FLOOR
SCALE : 1/20'-1"-0"



GUEST GARAGE



EMPLOYEE GARAGE



SPATIAL DIAGRAM

North

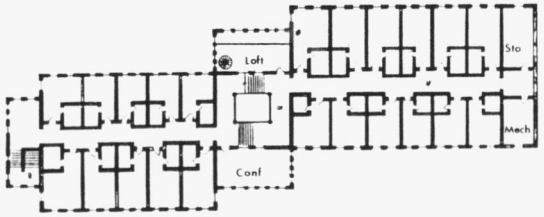
Paradise: Mt. Rainier National Park

University of Oregon — LA 489/ARCH 380 — Fall, 198[illegible]

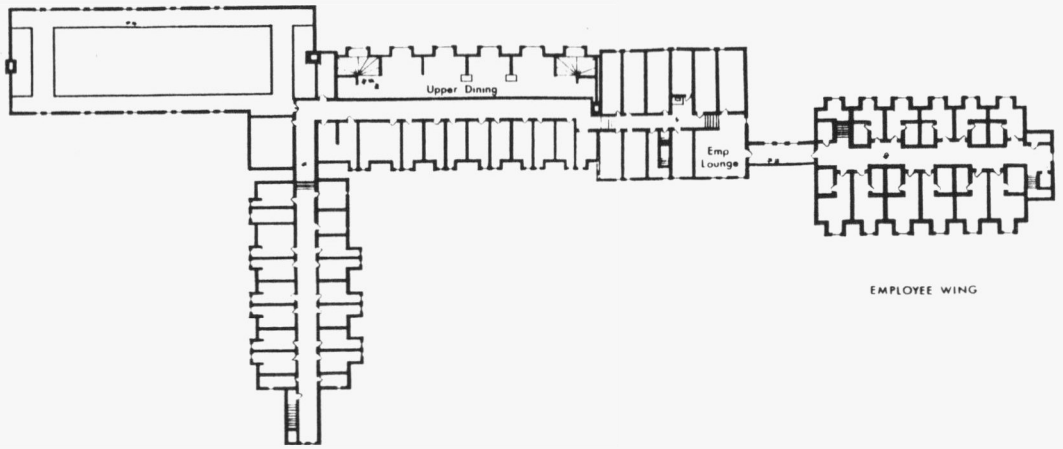
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Building Plan

Sheet: 4
Of: 10

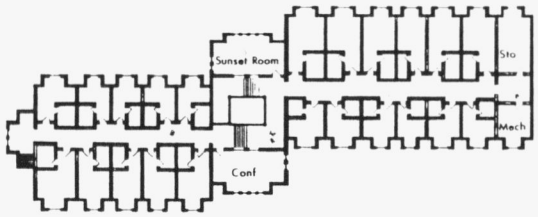


GUEST WING

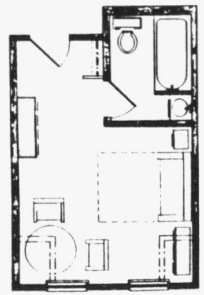


EMPLOYEE WING

SECOND FLOOR
SCALE: 1/20'-0"



THIRD FLOOR



UNIT
SCALE: 1/4"-0"

North

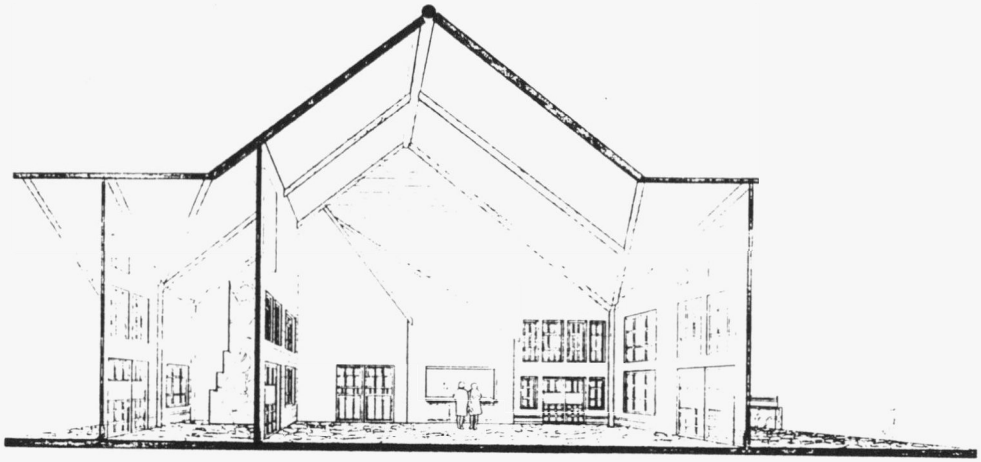
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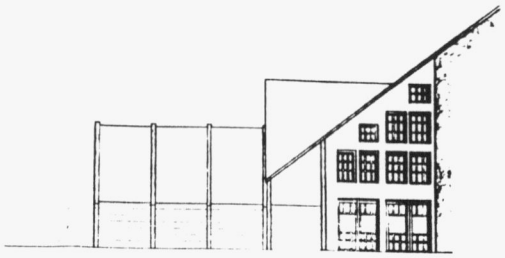
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Building Plan

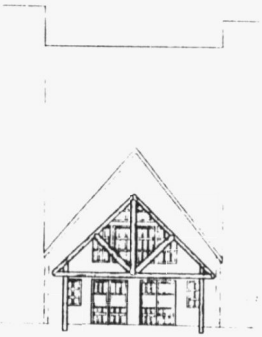
Sheet: 5
Of: 10



SECTION PERSPECTIVE A-A

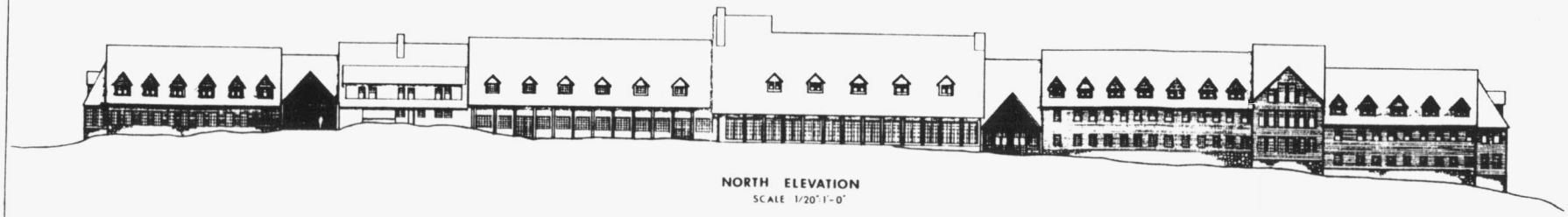


WEST



NORTH

WINTER ENTRY ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1:8'1-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/20"1'-0"

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University of Oregon

LA 489/ARCH 380

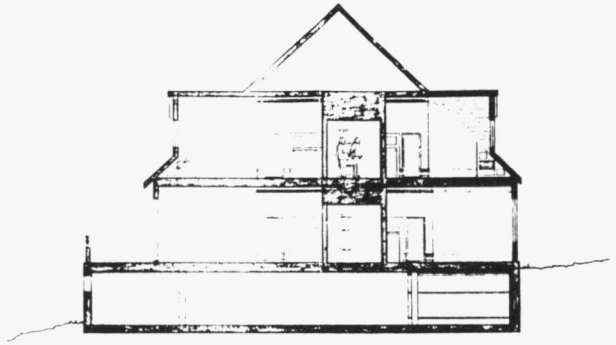
Fall, 1985

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Entry Scheme

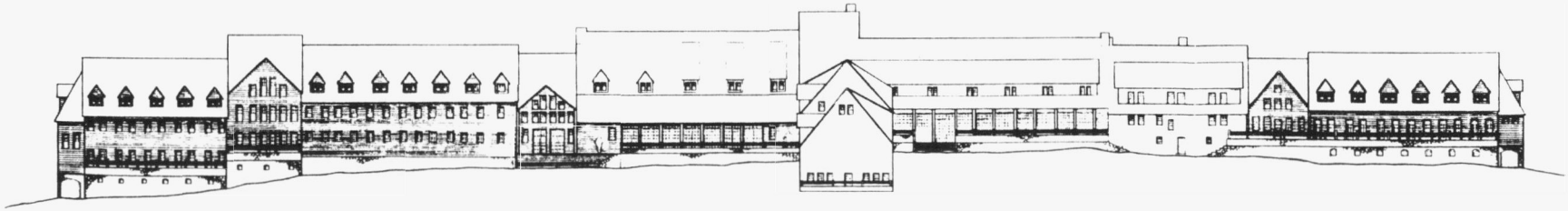


GUEST C-C



EMPLOYEE E-E

ROOM SECTION ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1/8"1-0"



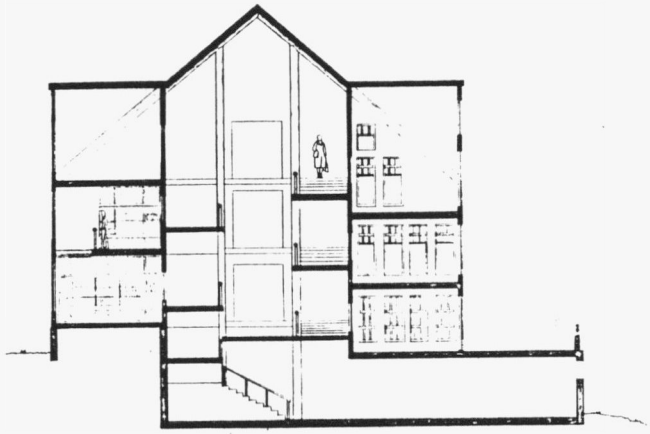
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/20"1-0"

Paradise: Mt. Rainier National Park

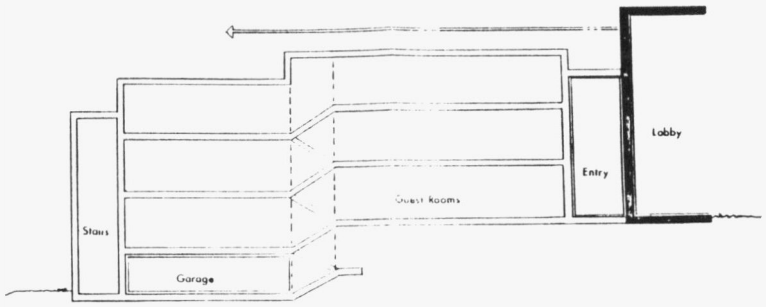
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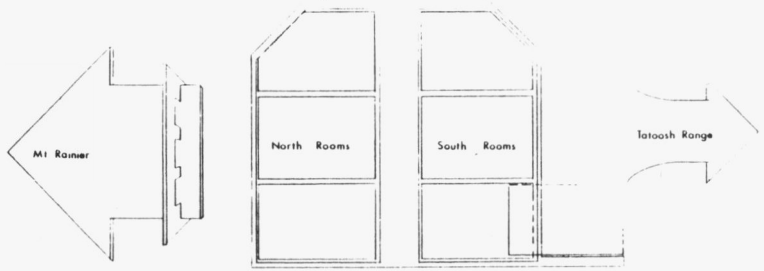
Section/Elevation



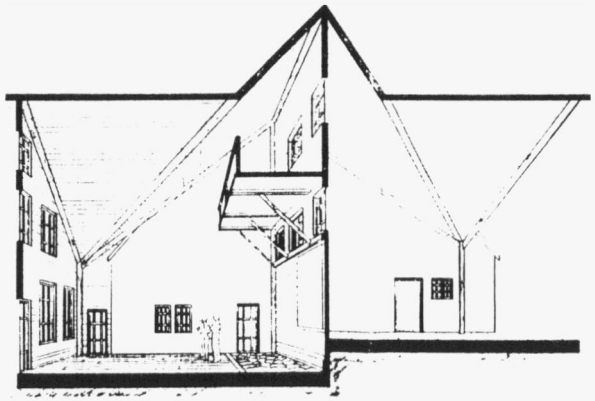
SECTION ELEVATION B-B
SCALE 1/8"1'-0"



LONGITUDINAL SECTION DIAGRAM
GUEST WING



TRANSVERSE SECTION DIAGRAM

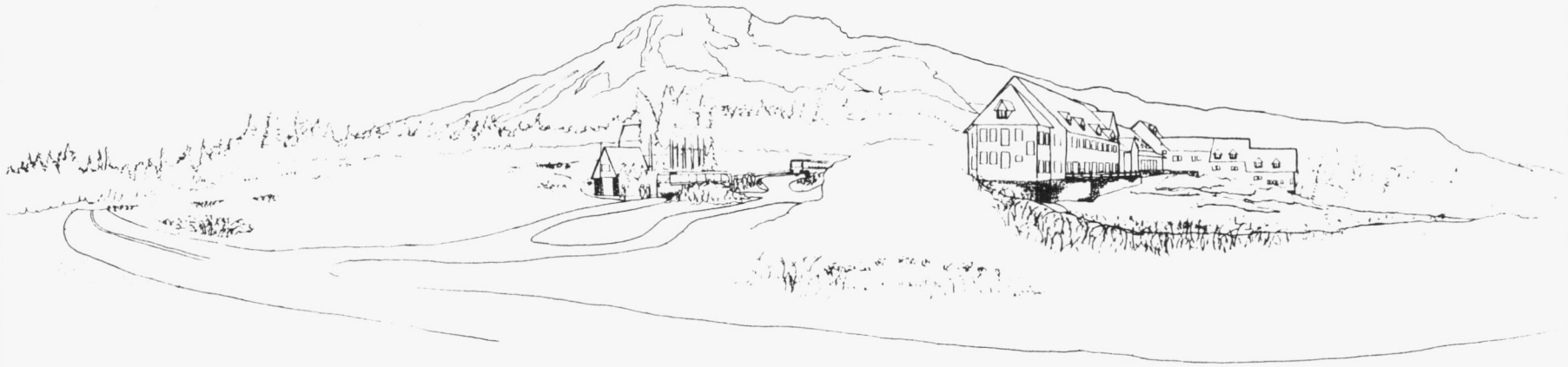


SECTION PERSPECTIVE D-D
EMPLOYEE CONNECTION

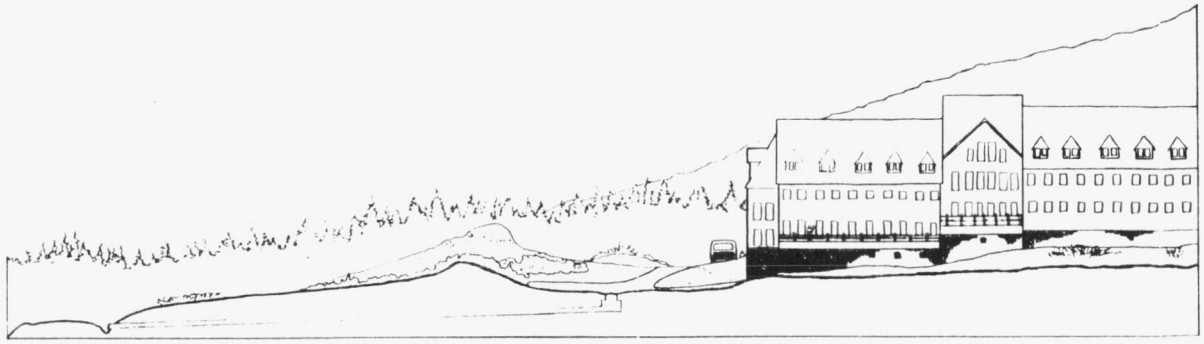
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Building Interior

Sheet 8
Of: 10



PERSPECTIVE LOOKING NORTH



ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

A – A

Paradise: Mt. Rainier National Park

William Brunmett · David B Connery Pam Lott

University of Oregon LA 489/ARCH 380 Fall, 1985

Perspective / Elevation

Olaf Oesterreich

Steve Pickering

Tom Pierce

The majesty of the summit, the pervading crispness of the arctic air, the delicacy and delightful hues of the alpine foliage create an unforgetable landscape. In sharp contrast to Mt. Rainier's grandeur is man's presence. This distinction is the basis for our design. With seemingly prideful reminiscence, an error has been perpetuated for almost seventy years. The siting of the Inn took only five minutes. We do not believe "which having been must ever be."[1] Our position is that a mistake is still a mistake . We sought to correct this error while maintaining a sense of historical continuity and a recognition of the need for environmental repair.

A wall made of stone separates the domain of man from the rule of nature . At times, the wall sharply contrasts the built environment to that of the natural. In some places the wall cannot be distinguished from a naturally occuring edge. The great wall forms an encampment.

Delineated within our scheme, the encampment exists as a series of fragments comprising the whole. Each is a totality contributing to the common identity and a stronger sense of place. We elaborated, clarified and separated existing programs to create a series of events instead of a conglomeration. For example, dining not confused with contemplation, contemplation not confused with education, are a few of the strategic changes. Distinct, separated areas have been provided for each of these activities.

Further clarity is created by a strong implementation of architectural elements; defined boundaries, reduced scale, strengthened axes, and implied signals. Existing parking and vehicle circulation zones have been rationalized. Parking areas have been established for visitors who plan a brief visit, a day visit or an extended visit. It is through clearly defined programmatic concerns that we have strengthened the identity of Paradise.

Having entered the encampment walls, the visitor will feel subtly compelled to move in several directions; towards the Visitor Center, towards the inn or toward the gate to the mountain at the Guide House. The latter is the hub of activity established as the primary means of entry into the mountains realm.

The gate is the mountain is a layered pathway which climaxes heirarchically with its largest open volume at the gate as a precursor to

the splendor of the mountain. The placing of the relocated snack bar, a small store and establishing toilets along the path provide the massing necessary to establish and define an order with the existing structures. The entry to the store, a snack bar and toilets is placed on the opposite side of these structures from the path to encourage containment of debris and to localize picnic activity. This action leaves the path and gateway as a sacred point of departure. Low, south-facing stone walls and paving changes demark the path system and encourage user participation.

The last element of our study, the Inn, is considered to be of equal importance with the other areas we developed. Year-round use is deemed crucial as an economic reason for the construction we propose. Views have been emphasized, reflecting more modern cultural values. The use of precast concrete construction for ease and speed of assembly will allow erection during the short building season. This will cause minimum disruption of tourist activity and will prove to be cost effective.

A link has been established connecting the old and the new wings in the form of an entry tower, likened to a pin on a hinge. The tower terminates the long axis approach and marks entry for the adapted lodge and the new hotel wing. The tower emerges out of the bedrock and is flanked to the north by a stairway which joins the entry plaza with the path system. The rough nature of the encircling rubble wall becomes progressively more regularized, ultimately becoming rusticated ashlar coursework enveloping the entry tower The center of the courtyard is a low, walled traffic median returned to a state of nature, incorporating water and the meadow, symbolic of the original state of the site.

The new hotel wing faces the summit of Mt. Rainier to the north while simultaneously watching the Tatoosh Range to the south. The massing extends the existing linear order of the lodge, but shifts it 45^0 behind the entry tower in order to face the summit. This establishes a public, day-use zone for short term visitors and a private zone for the hotel's patrons. The heirarchy of rooms, some more luxurious and expensive than others, introduces a new social structure in the hotel. A private terrace at the end of the service wing will be for employees only.

A separate community room as well as continuous south-facing terrace atop covered parking provides sunny overlooks for visitors to congregate, mingle, and contemplate. South of the original lodge, the meadow has been restored by the removal of the visually destructive Annex

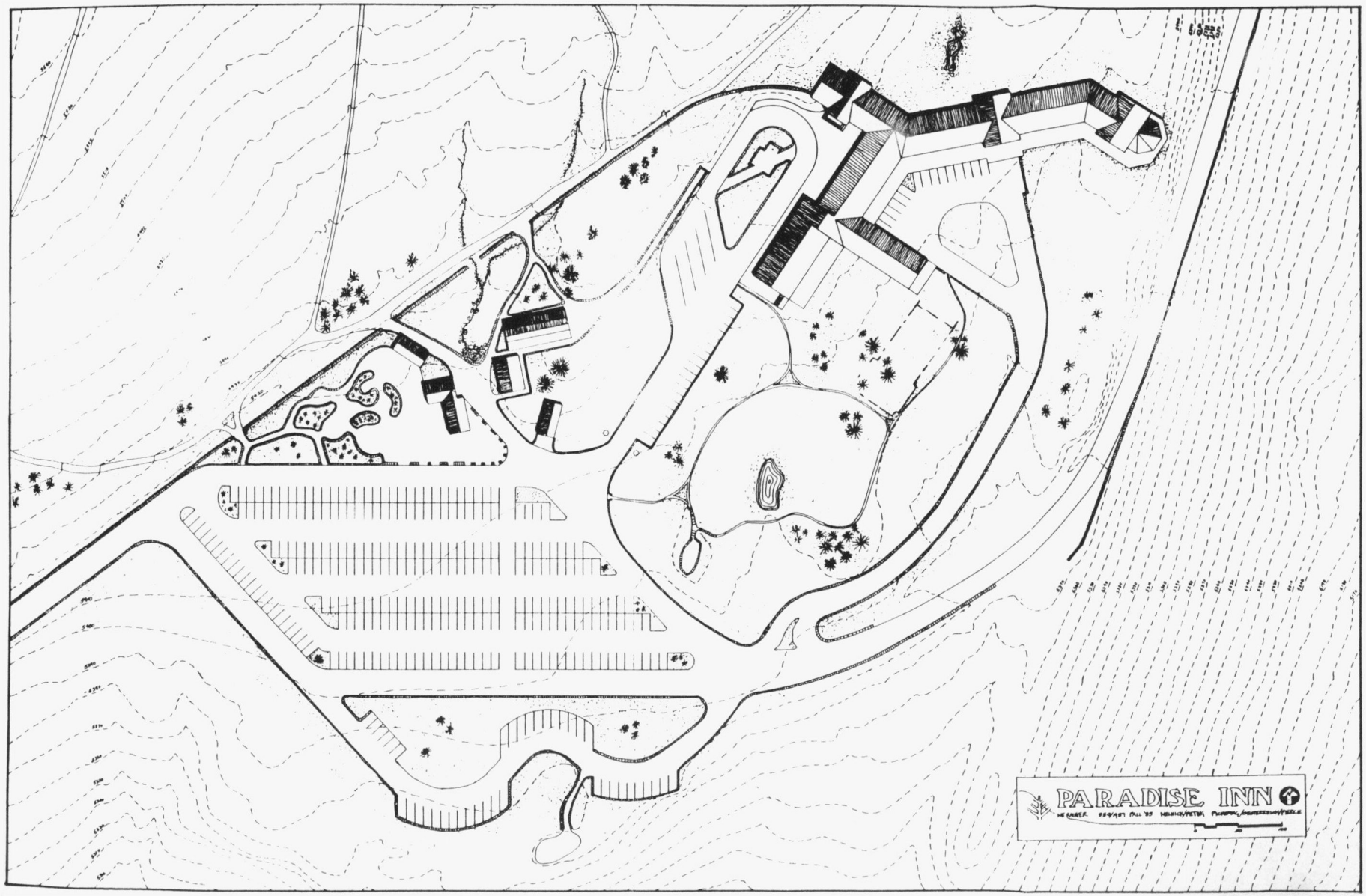
and subsequently environmental repair. The partial ruins of the old Annex and its never completed tower are left in the midst of the wildflowers to remind the contemplative walker of the past and evanescence of man's work.

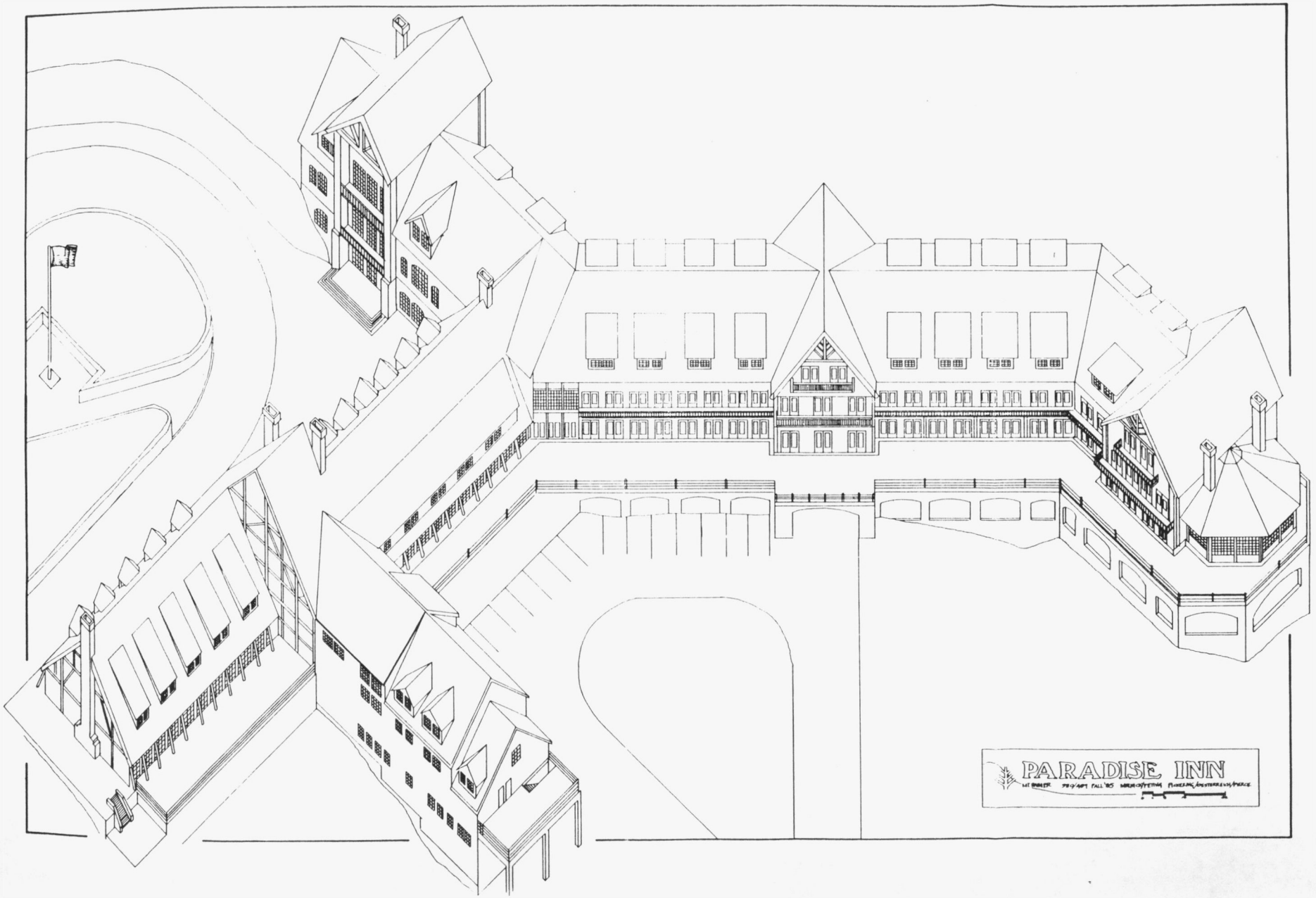
This restores the Inn to its original position of prominence. A necklace of narrow trails wind through the meadow. Plants along the way are identified; this area functions as an instructive nature walk.

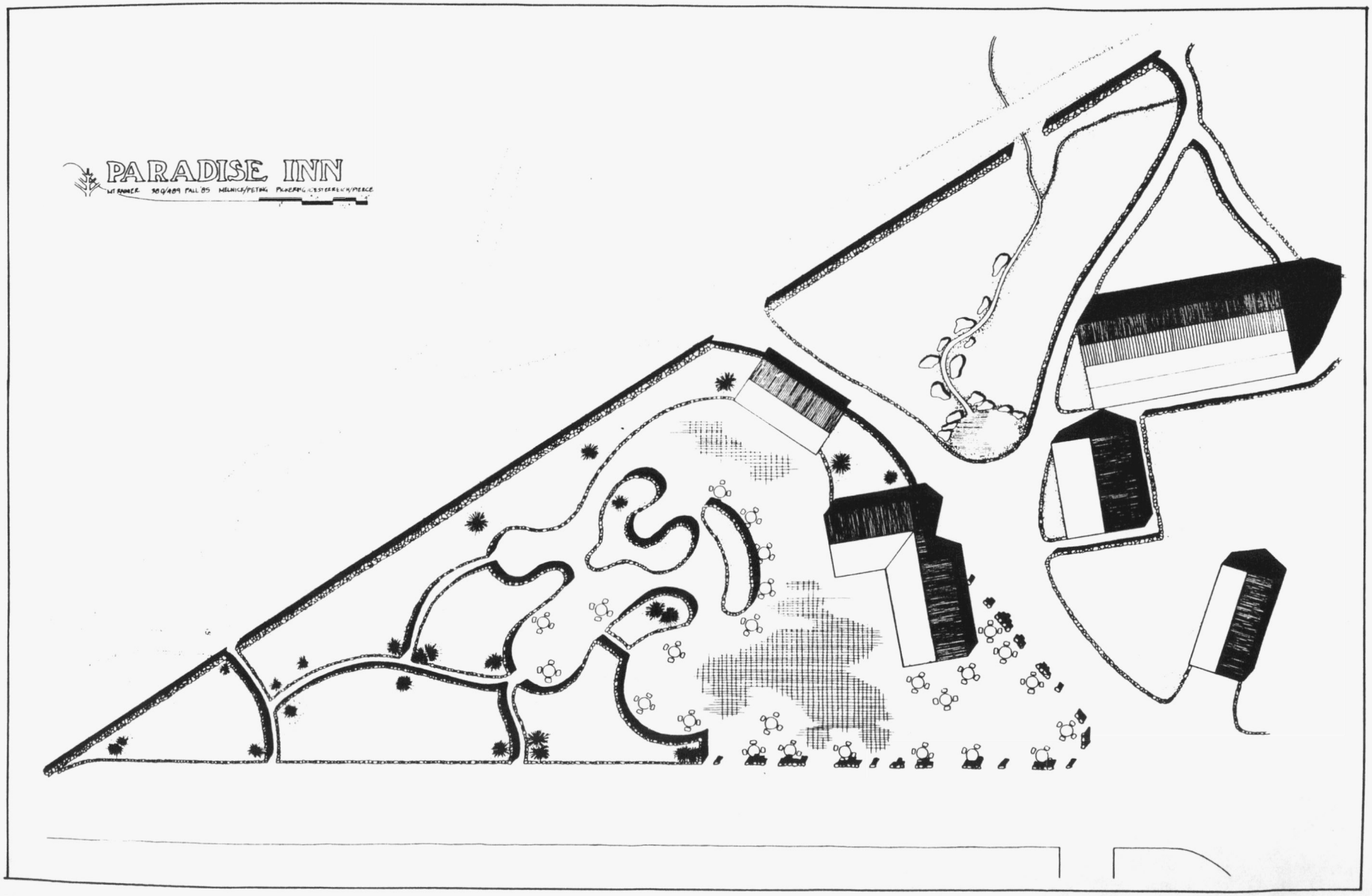
Providing places for man to wander, restraining activity in environmentally fragile areas, incorporating clarity through the use of boundaries, emphasizing views and respecting the majesty of Mt. Rainier has created a strengthened order for Paradise.[1]

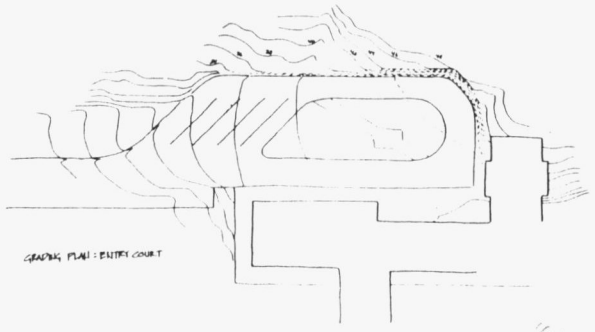
[1]Wordsworth, William Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood

s


PARADISE INN


PARADISE INN

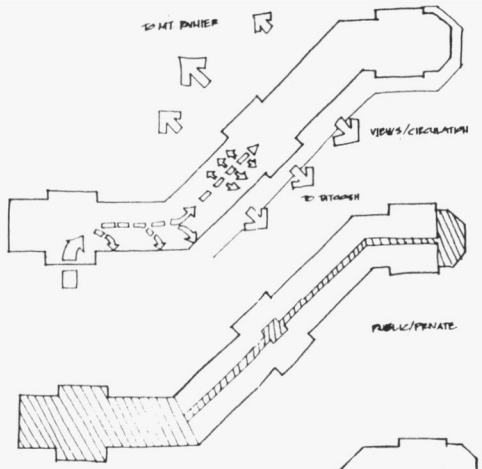

PARADISE INN



GRADING PLAN : ENTRY COURT



SITE PREPARATION

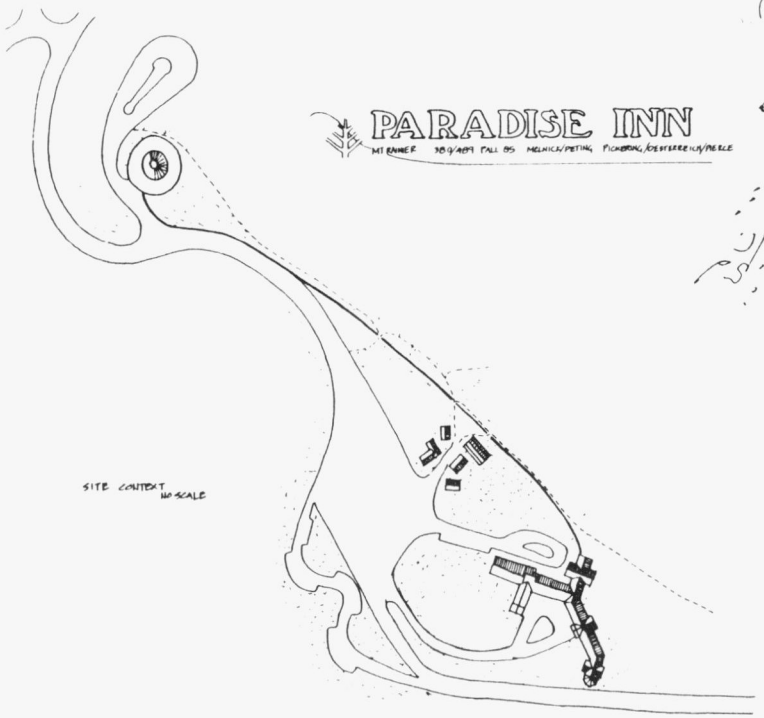


PARADISE INN

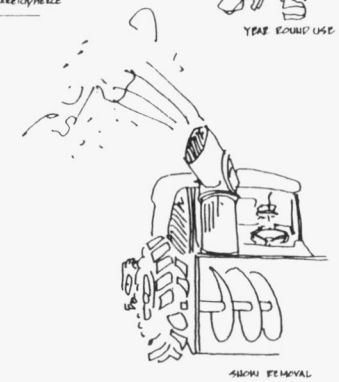
MT RAINIER 38°/48°W FALL 85 MELNICK/PETINI FICHERING/DEFERRERI/PERLE



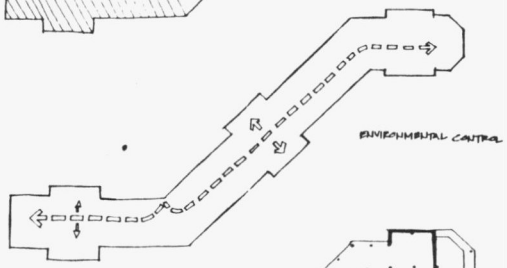
YEAR ROUND USE

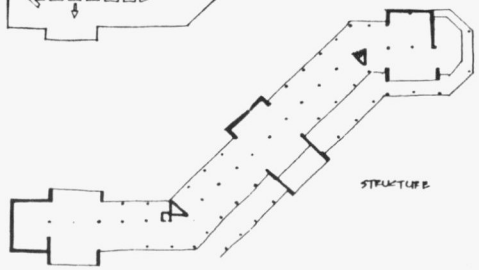


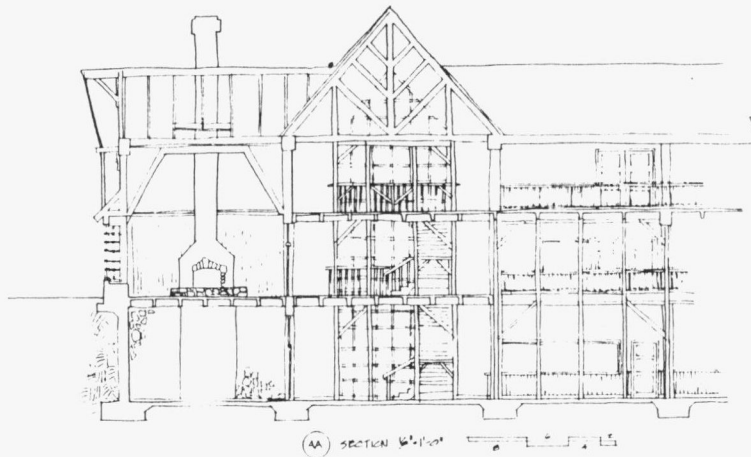
SITE CONTEXT NO SCALE



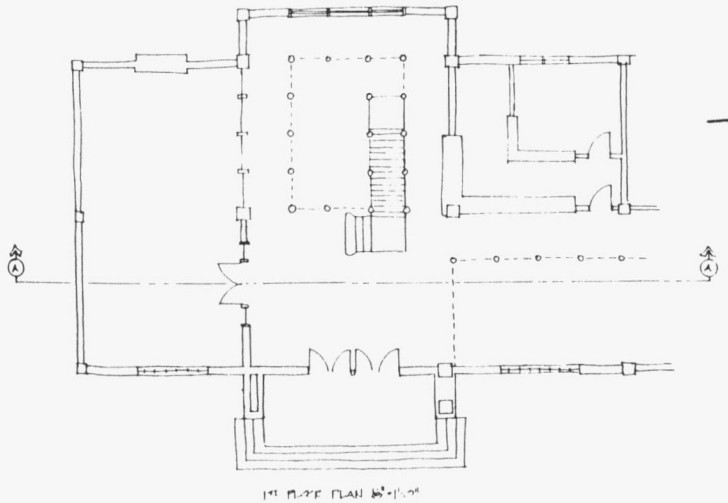
SNOW REMOVAL



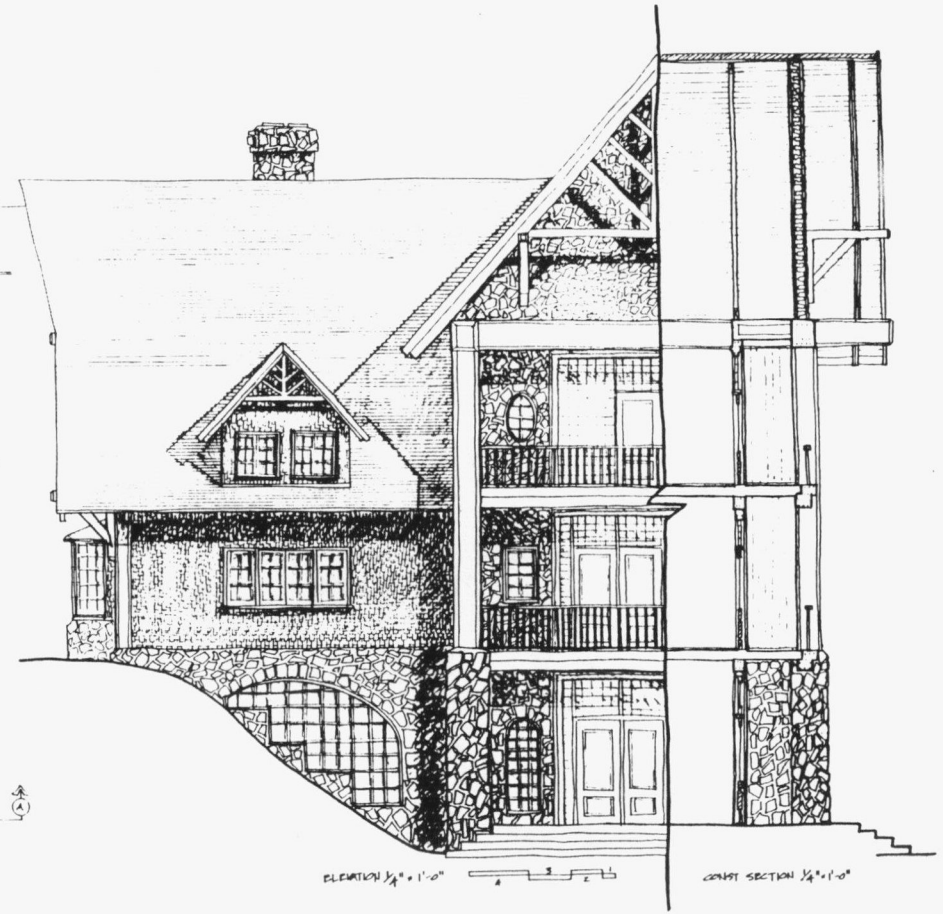




(AA) SECTION 1/8"=1'-0"



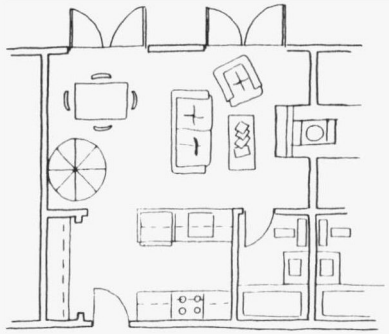
1ST FLOOR PLAN 1/8"=1'-0"



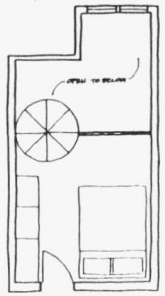
ELEVATION 1/4"=1'-0"

CONST SECTION 1/4"=1'-0"

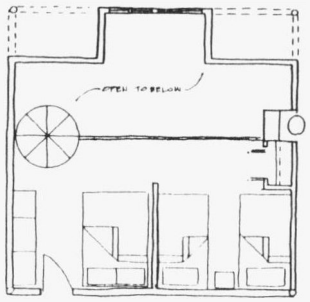
HOTEL TOWER



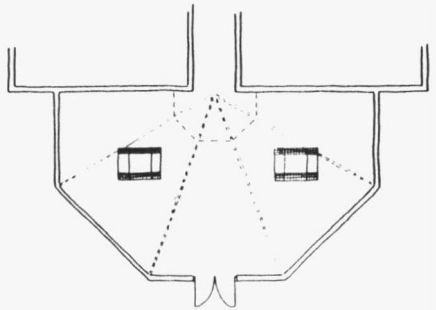
FAMILY DWELLING UNIT LEVEL ONE



OPTION 1

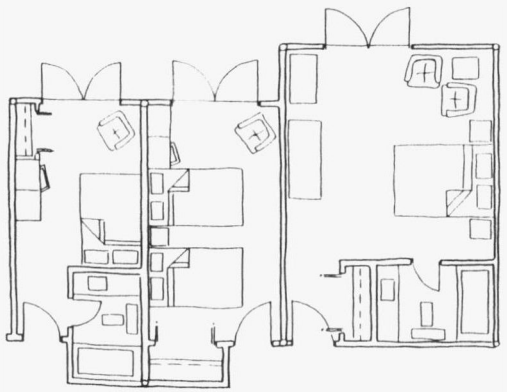


FULL ONE LEVEL OPTION 2

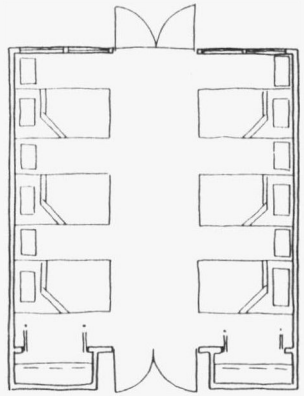


LIBRARY PLAN 1/8"=1'-0"

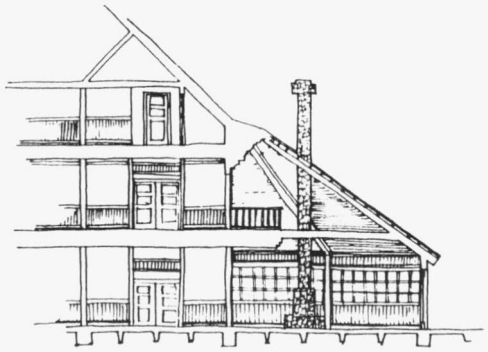
HOTEL ROOMS 1/4"=1'-0" TYP



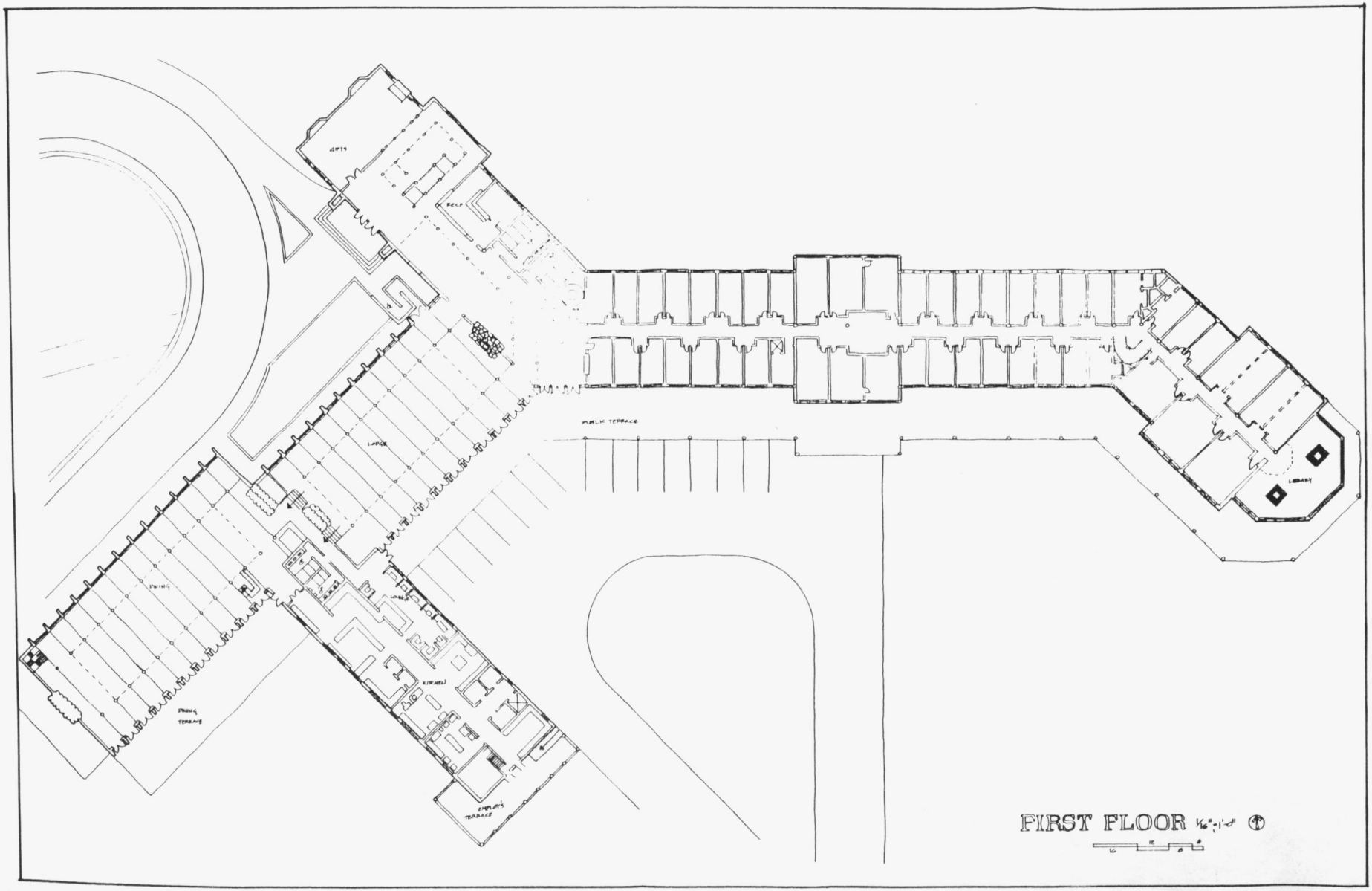
STANDARD W/BATH STANDARD TYP SUITE



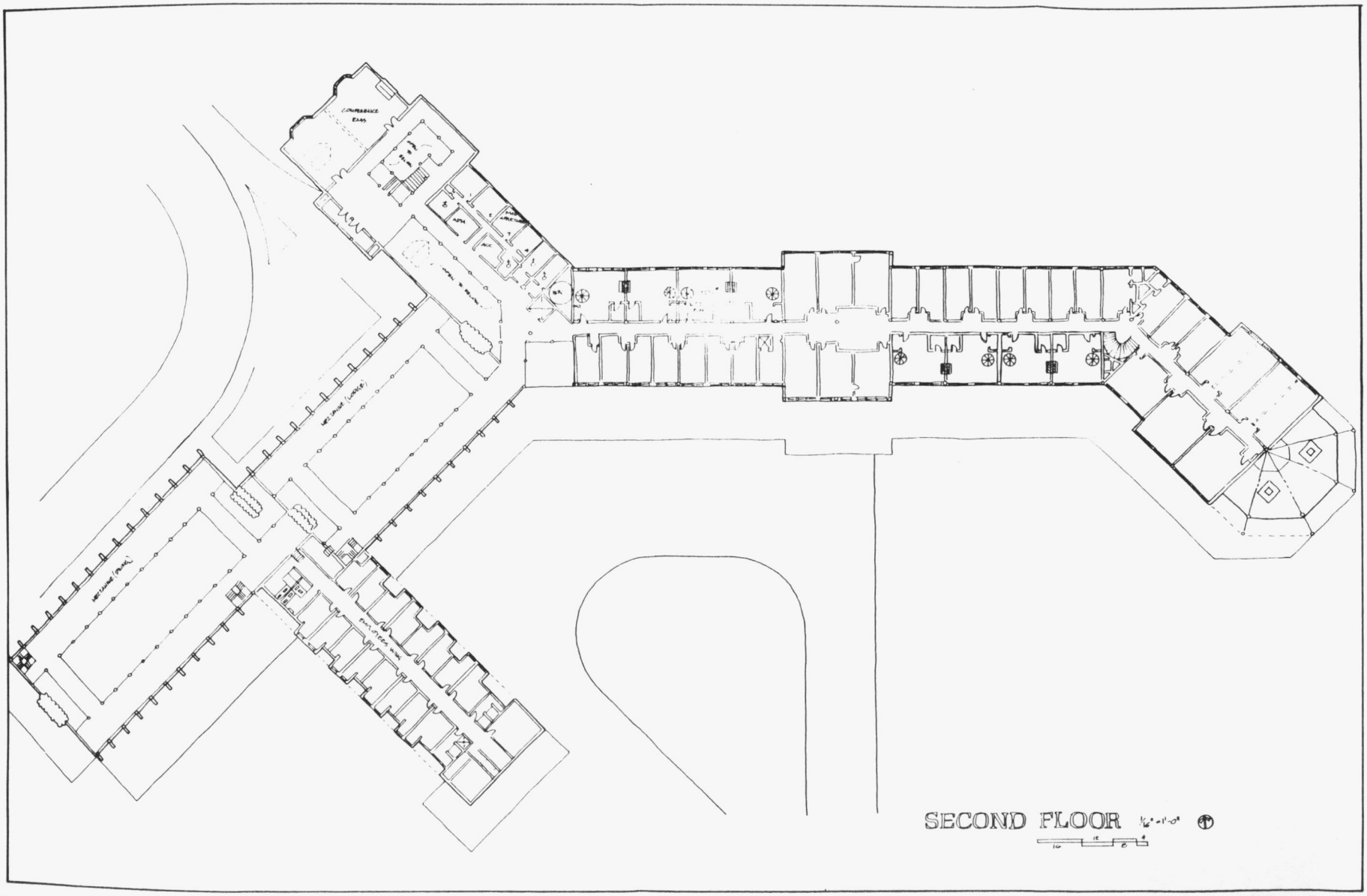
TYP HOSTEL ROOM

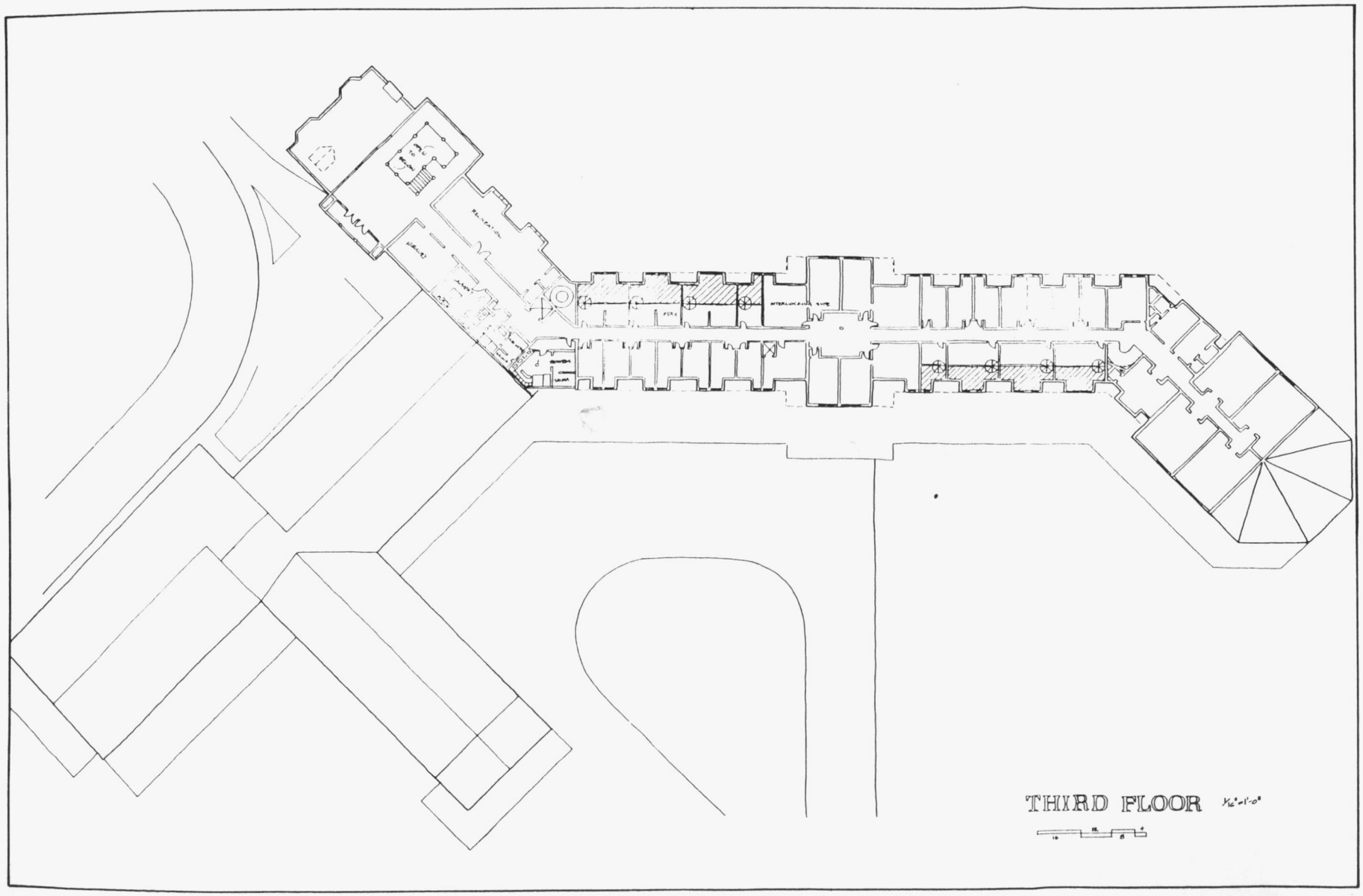


LIBRARY SECTION 1/8"=1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR 1/16"=1'-0"


SECOND FLOOR 1/16"-1'-0"


THIRD FLOOR 1/16"=1'-0"

Charles Campbell

Megan Smith

Steve Shibley

Betsy Titus

Philosophy

Paradise is where a small platform perches on the side of a magnificent glaciated volcano and where the proper natural order of the world clearly prevails. The awe-inspiring expanse and power of the mountain, the meadows and the valley, all contribute to its timelessness, commanding great reverence and respect. Paradise is a human-created place, where meadow meets trees, just before the folds of the glacier ridges take their last tumble to the valley floor. It is a place of arrival, a gateway to the mountain experience. The gathering of simple yet elegant buildings welcomes the traveller, provides the peaceful refuge of a warm hearth, good company and a hearty meal. Paradise is also a state of mind and heart, a beckoning beyond, inspiring harmony and calmness within. The bustle of city life falls away and one is surrounded by springtime purples and pinks, brilliant autumn golds and reds and boreal greens of trees towering in expansive skies.

But Paradise also hosts as many as 30,000 people per day on a summer weekend. With this deluge of park visitors comes large parking lots, over-worked trail systems and a conflict between the fragile but splendid ecosystem of Paradise and the visitors which it draws. Ironically the unspoilt beauty which magnetically draws people to this rare spot is that which is most affected by their presence. Obviously a balance must be struck and it is our task and purpose in this design to find that balance. We have tried to order and clarify Paradise to make it work in the most functional and enjoyable way possible, while also cutting down on obtrusive man-made elements in the site, reclaiming disturbed areas and minimizing, where possible, man's intrusion into the landscape. To do this we have concentrated activities around areas already designated as well-used, so that heavily impacted areas are highly used and peripheral areas can be reclaimed. We see our scheme as analogous to a small alpine town, clustered together in a supportive way, while the immediate surroundings remain wild and untouched.

Site Design Objectives

*minimize further environmental impact and utilize or reclaim disturbed areas where possible

*provide a clearly defined entry point to Paradise

*acknowledge and enhance views in all directions

*reduce visual and environmental impact of parking lot

*create a central receiving and information area

*define important pedestrian nodes and consolidate existing hiking trails

*integrate Paradise Inn buildings with the Guide House group of buildings

*organize pedestrian and automobile circulation throughout the site to minimize conflict

Building Design Objectives

*recapture the original character of the Inn while improving service and lodging space

*restore the spatial dominance of the main lodge by diminishing the Annex

*remove the snack bar and gift shop from the Inn lobby

*improve the interior/exterior transition of the Inn lobby

*reclaim the courtyard and south-facing terrace

*separate service access roads from public areas

Design Process

As a collaborative team we identified the above mentioned objectives and came up with a design scheme which we believe solves, as much as possible, our concerns about Paradise. Let us say from the outset that our decisions are based upon balancing of historical, environmental and functional concerns. Often we found that these directly contradicted one another so we weighed each factor and made appropriate compromises. Acknowledging the extreme stresses inherent at Paradise we proceeded with these factors foremost in our minds.

The Design

The present entry to Paradise via the Visitor Center and culminating with the vast parking expanse is both and unnecessary. We have reversed the flow of traffic to proceed by the Paradise Valley road, winding through the enchanting valley with intermittent glimpses of the mountain. Nearing the site, a stone wall with four terraced layers, each stepping back and up, creates a viewing terrace above with dramatic view as of the Tatoosh Range. Continuing

straight along the main road, the visitor center is reached as well as overflow parking below at the old campground site. A shuttle bus service transports visitors regularly to the Inn area and hiking trails are available. For those wishing to enter the Paradise parking lot a right-and turn off the main road guides one between two large knolls which frame a view of the Ranger Station and the Guide House in the foreground with the enormous white mountain expanse towering above. We have reduced the size of the main parking lot to 162 spaces for day use visitors, six spaces for buses and forty-four spaces for Inn guests in a separate lot. The parking is separated into five smaller lots to create less visual impact by replanting areas of vegetation, by providing walkways for pedestrians moving to and from their vehicles, by creating the viewing area to the south for enjoying the expanse below and by responding to the existing topography as it fans out from the base of the mountain. The lines of vegetation which emanate from the mountain meadow into the parking lot to serve to mesh the untouched mountain with the realm of humankind.

After a car is parked, whether as day use or as Inn guest a large open node paved with stone draws the visitor to a central information area at the cluster of buildings around the Ranger Station. Here information may be found and visitors either proceed toward the trail node and up the trails or toward the Inn and Day Use building via one of two routes. A stairway between the Comfort Station and Ranger Station beckons upward into a woodland of tall firs, where a small gathering area with seating is tucked amidst the buildings and trees. Climbing groups and nature walkers may sit and meet here while preparing for outings. A beautiful view to the south from upon this terrace provides a sunny respite. Continuing along the path, the Day Use building comes into view, the last stopping point before Paradise Inn. For those wishing direct access to the Inn or not able to use the stairway, a stone walk proceeds to the east around the Ranger Station and alongside the basalt Inn road. A roof structure marks the main entrance to Paradise Inn.

As with the parking lot, the natural and built environments mesh at the Inn plaza area. Here, a series of stone wall elements fan outward from the plaza, providing informal seating and a finale to the entry sequence, while gently opening outward and upward to the mountain. A stairway invites access to the trail system and to the Day Use building terraces above. The Day Use building provides a vital link in creating the town cluster aspect of our design and provides a

location for services lost by removal of the gift shop and snack bar from the lobby of the Inn. Also it creates a concentrated center for day activities in both the summer and wintertime. Downstairs, an entry room contains services such as restrooms, lockers and an entrance to the retail space which now houses the new gift shop, mountain equipment and sundries store. Upstairs is the warm, inviting atmosphere of the day lodge; the southern portion is a deli-style cafeteria serving relatively inexpensive meals and containing a comfortable dining area with south-facing porch. The northern side contains a large lounging and gathering room with thick, exposed beams and a large stone fireplace in the corner. French doors open outward onto terraces which provide sitting places with views of Mt. Rainier.

Continuing the walk to Paradise Inn , the lobby has regained its original dignity as a result of the removal of the snack bar and gift shop. The reinstated French doors to the south allow abundant sunlight to enter, and open out onto the courtyard. This courtyard offers slightly elevated, protected places which capture the mid-morning to afternoon sun and provides a variety of small seating areas, to be enjoyed near the comforts of the Inn. A contemplative area opens to the meadow below along a stone path, connecting to interpretive trails to the pond and knoll below.

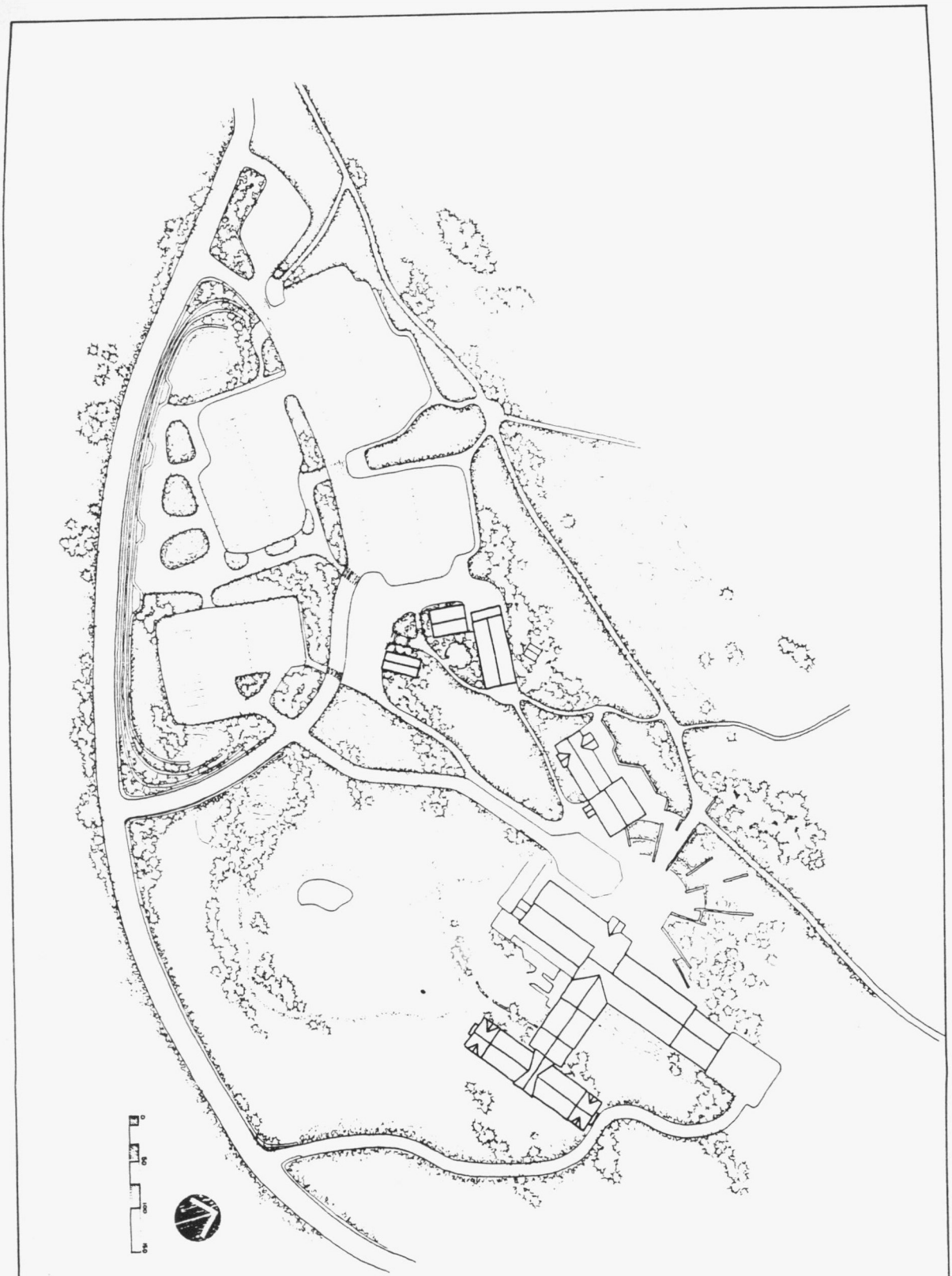
Down the hall of the Inn's east wing, the bar has moved to the opposite side of the hallway and the wall moved four feet out thus the courtyard may be viewed and the floor space is increased while providing a bit more interest to the bland building facade in the courtyard. Continuing to the new Annex building , two stone fireplaces welcome guests in the big-timbered central lounging area, a smaller scale, more private version of the lobby. The Annex rooms are of greater diversity than before, including inexpensive dorm rooms with hall showers for climbing groups, moderately priced rooms for two to four people and larger, more expensive rooms on the top floor, with splendid views from the dormers. At the end of the hallways of the second and third floors are sunny writing rooms for private contemplation.

Located to the southeast of the Inn, a narrow service road connects the Paradise Valley road with the kitchen; this approach provides service access separate from the public access. The road follows an ascending route that blends with the contours, hidden from view by a low wall to the north. It is hoped that in some fashion these proposals will offer fresh ideas and perspectives for enhancing this complex yet magnificent site.

PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

DIAGRAMS

meg smith · charles campbell
betsy thus · steve ashley
fall 1985 university of oregon

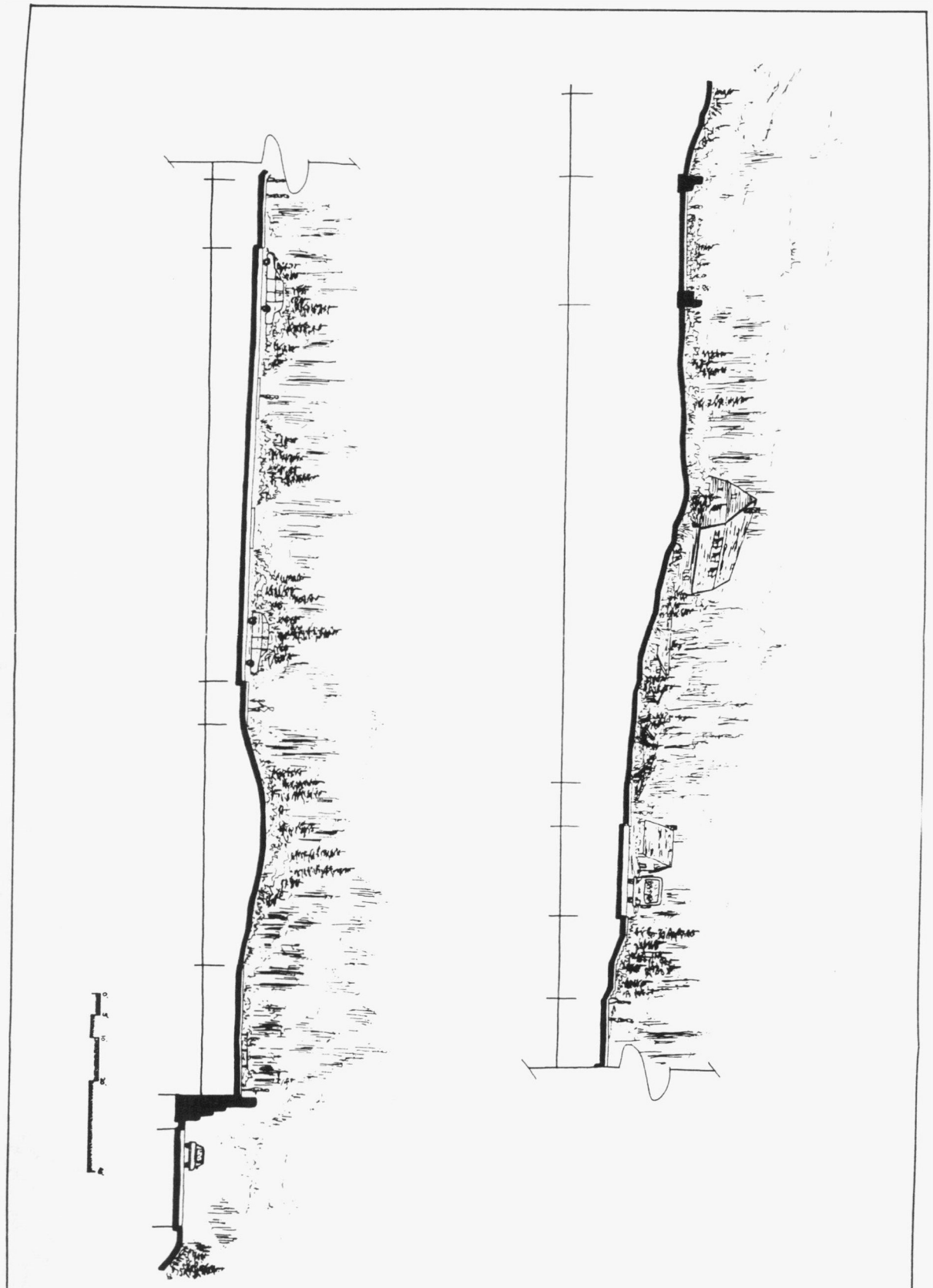


PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

MASTER PLAN

meg smith · charles campbell
betsy mitus · steve shibley

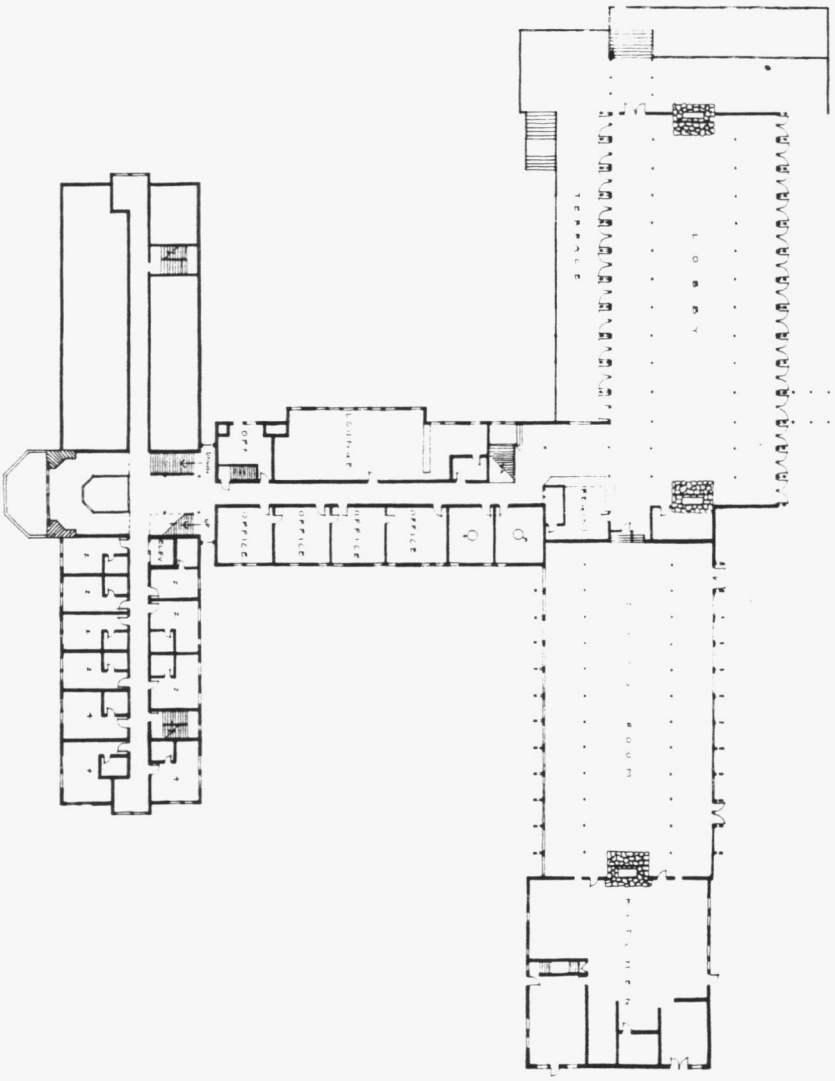
fall 1965 university of oregon



PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

SITE
SECTION

meg smith · charles campbell
betsy titus · steve shibley
fall 1985 university of oregon

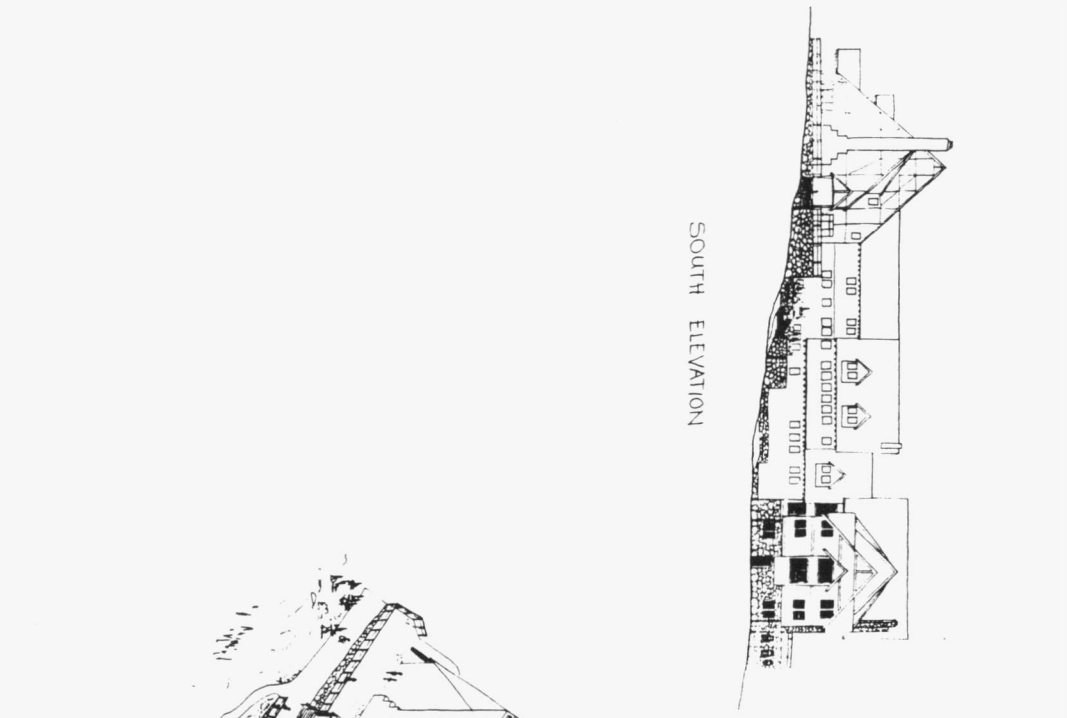


SCALE 1/4" - 1'-0"

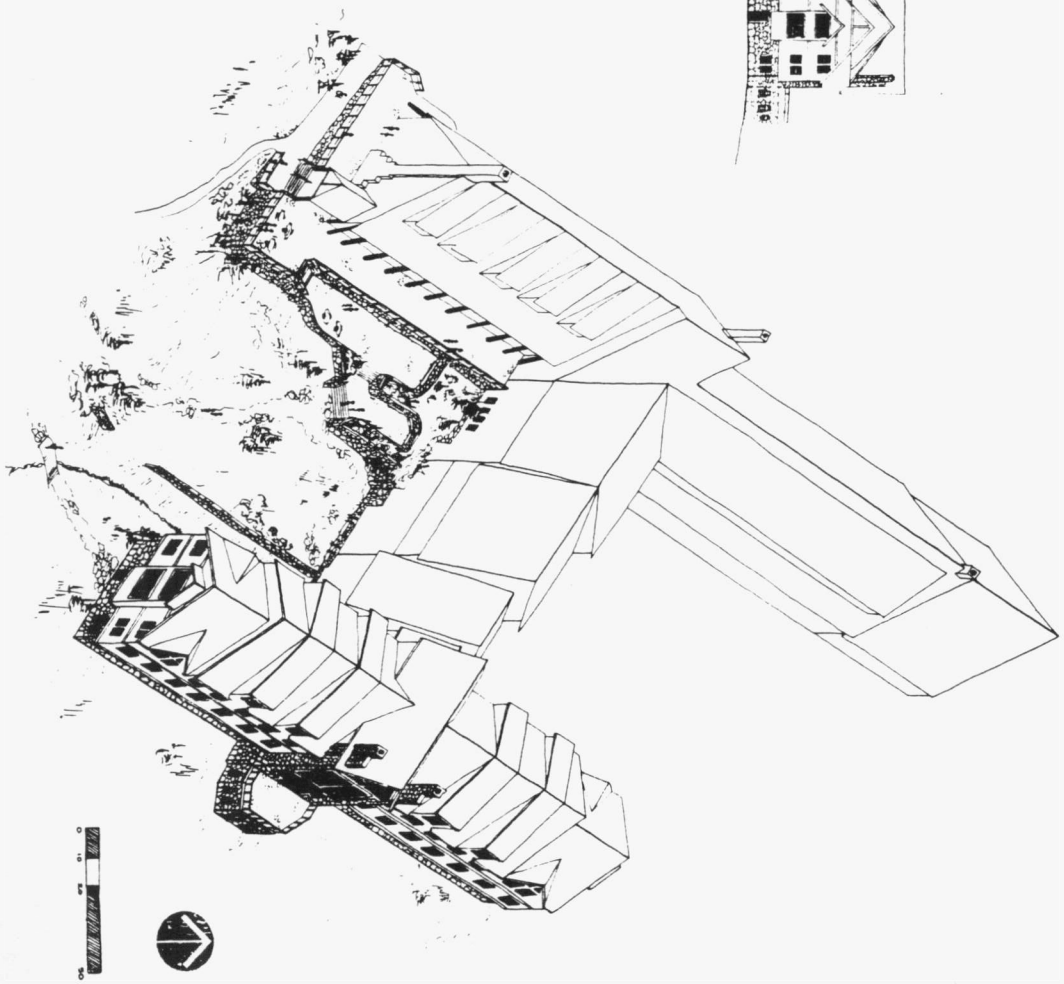
PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

PARADISE INN
MAIN FLOOR

meg smith · charles campbell
betsy titus · steve shibley
fall 1985 university of oregon



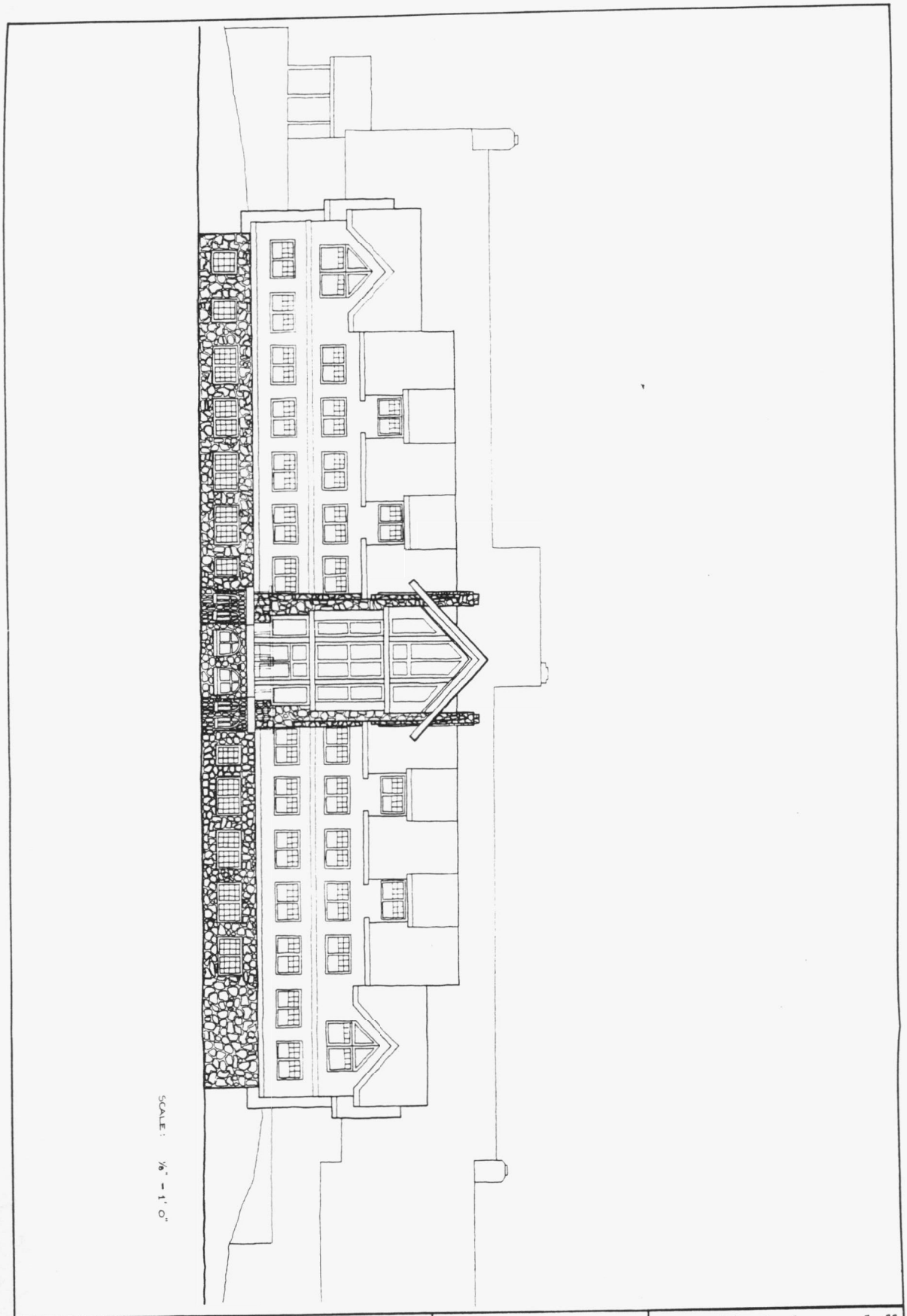
SOUTH ELEVATION



PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

PARADISE INN
AXONOMETRIC

meg smith · charles campbell
betsy titus · steve shibley
fall 1985 university of oregon



SCALE: 1/8" - 1'-0"

PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

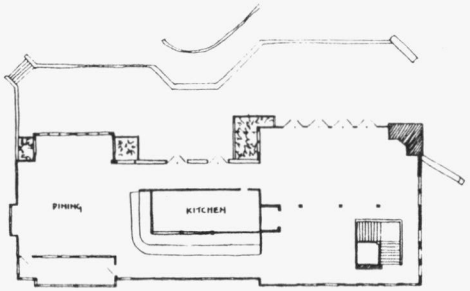
ANNEX
EAST ELEVATION

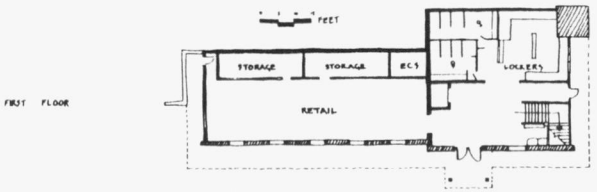
meg smith · charles campbell
betsy titus · steve shibley

fall 1985 university of oregon



SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"





FLOOR PLANS

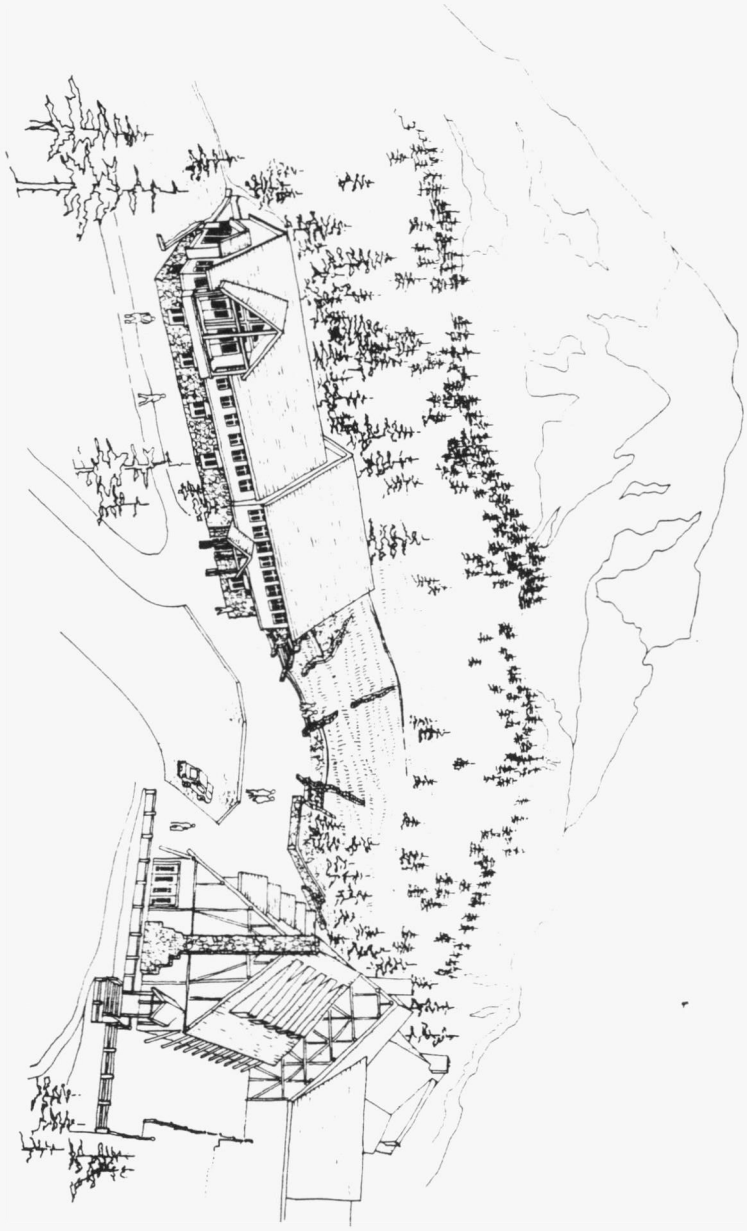


WEST ELEVATION SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

DAY USE
BUILDING

meg smith · charles campbell
betsy thom · steve shibley
fall 1985 university of oregon



PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

PERSPECTIVE

meg smith · charles campbell
betsy titus · steve shibley
fall 1965 university of oregon

PARADISE REGAINED:
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

ANNEX FLOOR PLAN

meg smith · charles campbell
betsy chess · steve shibley
fall 1985 university of oregon

Kevin Connery

Toni Kramer

Avery Lim

Jonelle Won

As a team we began the design process by defining our view of "Paradise". The definition included both paradise as an ideal and paradise as our studio site. As a concept we had images of a place of beauty and tranquility where people felt content and at peace with themselves and their surroundings. It was also a place where you could forget daily pressures.

We then looked at Paradise, the place; at what it was, what it is presently , as well as what it could be. Paradise is a place of great natural beauty. With Mt. Rainier to the north and the Tatoosh Range to the south it is possible to contemplate and experience nature alone or enjoy it in the company of others.

Historically Paradise was a frontier experience, an isolated area of great natural beauty visited by a small, select group of people. The Inn at Paradise became a place to appreciate nature while retaining some of the amenities of a civilized environment.

Today the metropolitan areas of Seattle-Tacoma and Portland are not far away from Paradise and the park is easily accessible by automobile. Historically the car made Mt. Rainier and other national parks accessible to anyone. We believe that this greater accessibility has had an adverse impact not only on the fragile ecosystem of the park (specifically above 5000') but also on the quality of the visitor experience in the park.

Our major design goal is to improve and enhance the quality of the "Paradise" experience for both day and overnight visitor while respecting and protecting the natural environment. This concept of user accessibility versus the protection of the natural resources has always been a difficult issue to quantify or qualify for the Park Service. Given this concern the following are the issues and design goals we addressed.

*define/mark entry to site and Inn

*minimize negative impact of the parking lots

*improve and separate auto and pedestrian circulation

*respect historical nature of the site (Paradise Inn is on the National Register of Historic places)

*alterations to site made with minimum impact to fragile environment and attempt to contain building to disturbed sites

*improve organization of the Guide House complex and its connection to the Inn

*improve Inn entry both summer and winter

*enhance experience of overnight guests through improved facilities

*create more people spaces

*unify site

Our Concept

We have changed the entry to our site. We have rerouted traffic up through Paradise Valley to the south end of our site during the summer (during the winter this is not possible due to avalanche danger). The reason is clear; a spectacular view of the Inn with Mt. Rainier as the backdrop, creating a strong sense of arrival.

Entering our site we have designed a smaller ninety car lot (current lot-300+spaces). The new parking lot scheme was generated from looking at the existing topography as a model. Berms planted with native meadow grasses and huckleberry separate the parking lot from the road and break down the parking lot into smaller units which have less of a negative visual impact.

We suggest that an alternative overflow parking lot be located at the abandoned campground below the Visitor Center. This will enable us to improve the quality of the visitor experience, as shuttle bus service will link the overflow lot with the Inn.

Once the visitor has parked his car or has been left at the bus drop-off point the main entry/ access to our site will be through the Guide House area. This reflects our emphasis on pedestrian circulation within our site (there is a drop-off zone in front of the Inn but no parking).

The design of the Guide House area is not necessarily at its final stage of resolution but we are presenting it as it expresses many of our intentions for the area and the site; to create a place of entry accessible to all people and to provide for new areas of activity and gathering. Access for all is by means of a winding ramp that mimics the winding mountain paths. Basalt steps and retaining walls provide areas for sitting, eating and people watching. The only added plant materials would be four Abies lasciocarpa on the west side of the site; all other trees and meadow grasses are existing. The grading plan follows the existing topography as much as possible while creating a series of terraces for people gathering. We have designed a cafe/dormitory building for this area for three reasons;1)to enclose the space and create an

outdoor room, 2)to organize and unify the area and 3)to create a center of activity and a wider range of choices for people. We are also proposing that the basement of the Guide House (which is not in use at present) be used as a resting and changing area for climbers. We suggest that part of this area be used as a museum on the climbing history of Mt. Rainier.

A basalt path leads the visitor through the Guide House area and winds through the site terminating at the reception desk in the Inn. We believe that this continuous path will both strengthen the physical link between the Inn and the Guide House area and create a stronger sense of entry to the Inn itself. As the basalt path enters the building it begins to break down into more random pieces which are set into the hardwood floor.

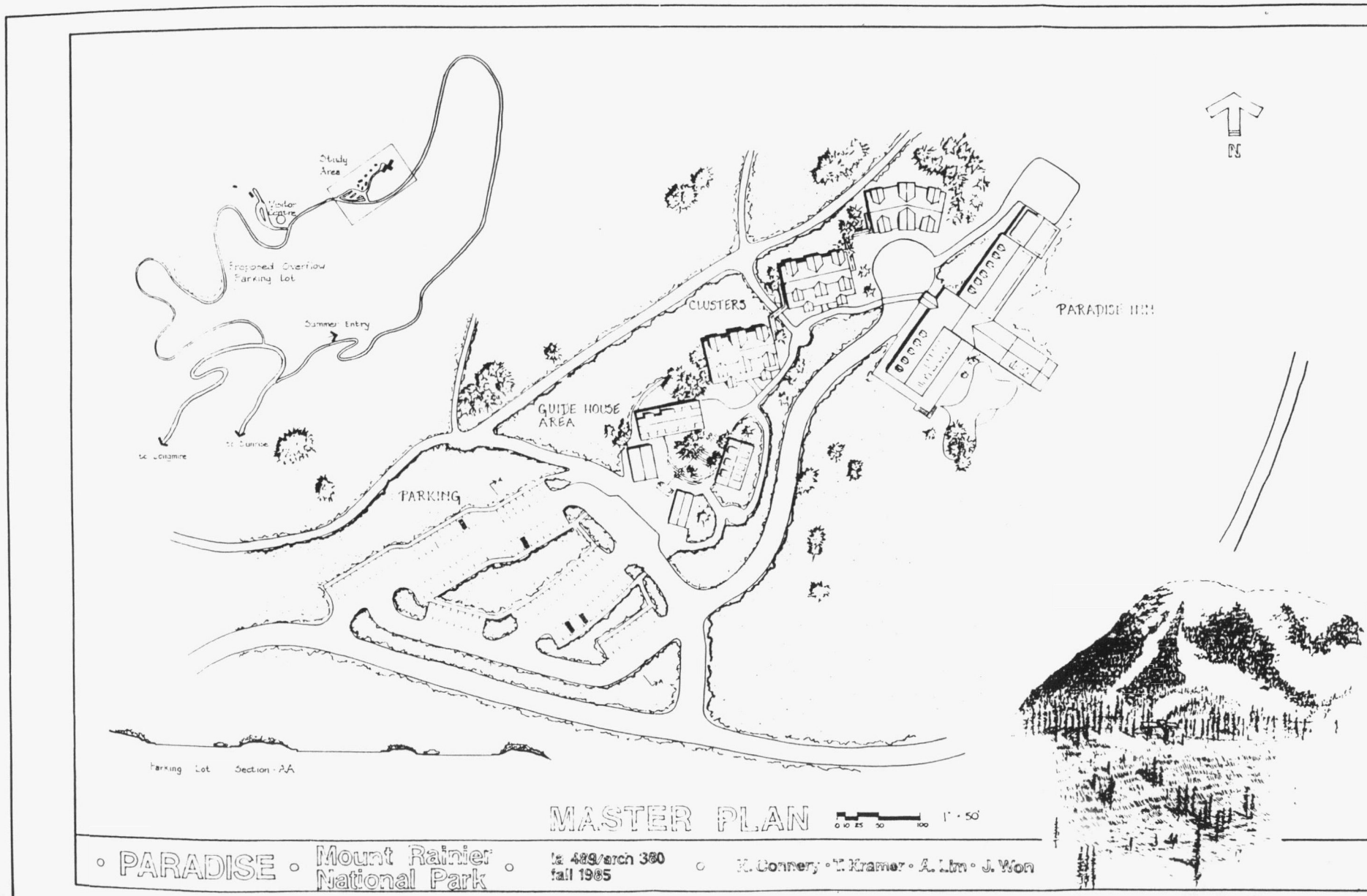
Our building clusters are designed to respect the existing topography by stepping down the hillside. The goal of the cluster concept was to create the clustered feeling of an alpine village with a strongly defined built edge as distinct from the natural edge. The clusters are designed to further link the Guide House area and the Inn which could be viewed as the "cathedral" at the end of the winding path.

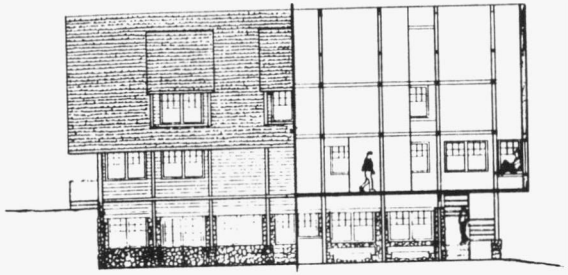
The clusters are designed to reflect and complement the building materials and structural elements of the Inn. We have provided several types of rooms from larger, luxury rooms to rooms with bunk beds in overhead lofts which we feel offer a diversity of choices and experiences for the visitor. Rooms are designed to maximize views and natural light to strengthen the indoor/outdoor connection. Each cluster contains a sitting area with fireplace and mountain views to increase opportunities for guests to meet in an informal, more intimate setting.

Arriving at last at the Inn itself we have relocated the snack bar and gift shop to restore the building to its original state and increase the amount of light entering the lobby. The lobby now opens out to the south onto a stone terrace where you can sit and enjoy the sun or have lunch. We are proposing that the relocated and smaller gift shop contain only items relating to Mt. Rainier and the natural environment-no more stuffed "Garfield the cat".

We have also relocated the lounge to the space at the south end of the Inn. This provides mountain views on three sides and we feel this would become a gathering and meeting place for both day and overnight guests at the end of the day. We have also reorganized the Inn slightly to include an elevator and an indoor ramp for greater accessibility and comfort for all guests.

Another issue we felt strongly about was that of increasing visitor awareness of the fragile nature of the sub-alpine environment of the site. The first would be through an interpretive garden of labelled plants below the terrace of the Inn. The second would make use of the natural drainage patterns to make visitors aware of the impact of precipitation and runoff on the site and their role as part of the natural process. This water feature would serve to strengthen the symbolic connection between the Mountain and the Inn.

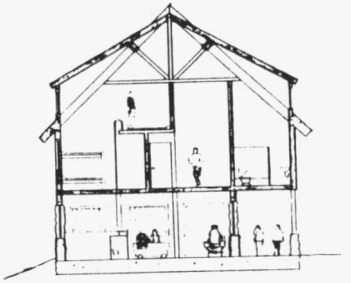

Study Area
Visitor Center
Proposed Overflow Parking Lot
Summer Entry
to Jonamine
to Sunrise
CLUSTERS
PARADISE INN
GUIDE HOUSE AREA
PARKING
N
Parking Lot Section - AA
MASTER PLAN
0 10 25 50 100
1" = 50'
PARADISE
Mount Rainier National Park
la 489/arch 380
fall 1985
K. Connery • T. Kramer • A. Lim • J. Won



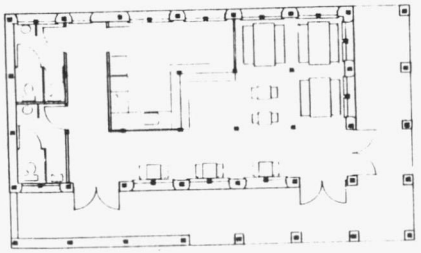
South East Section Elevation



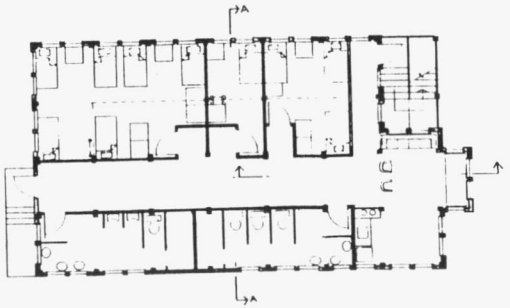
South West Elevation



Section AA



First Floor Plan

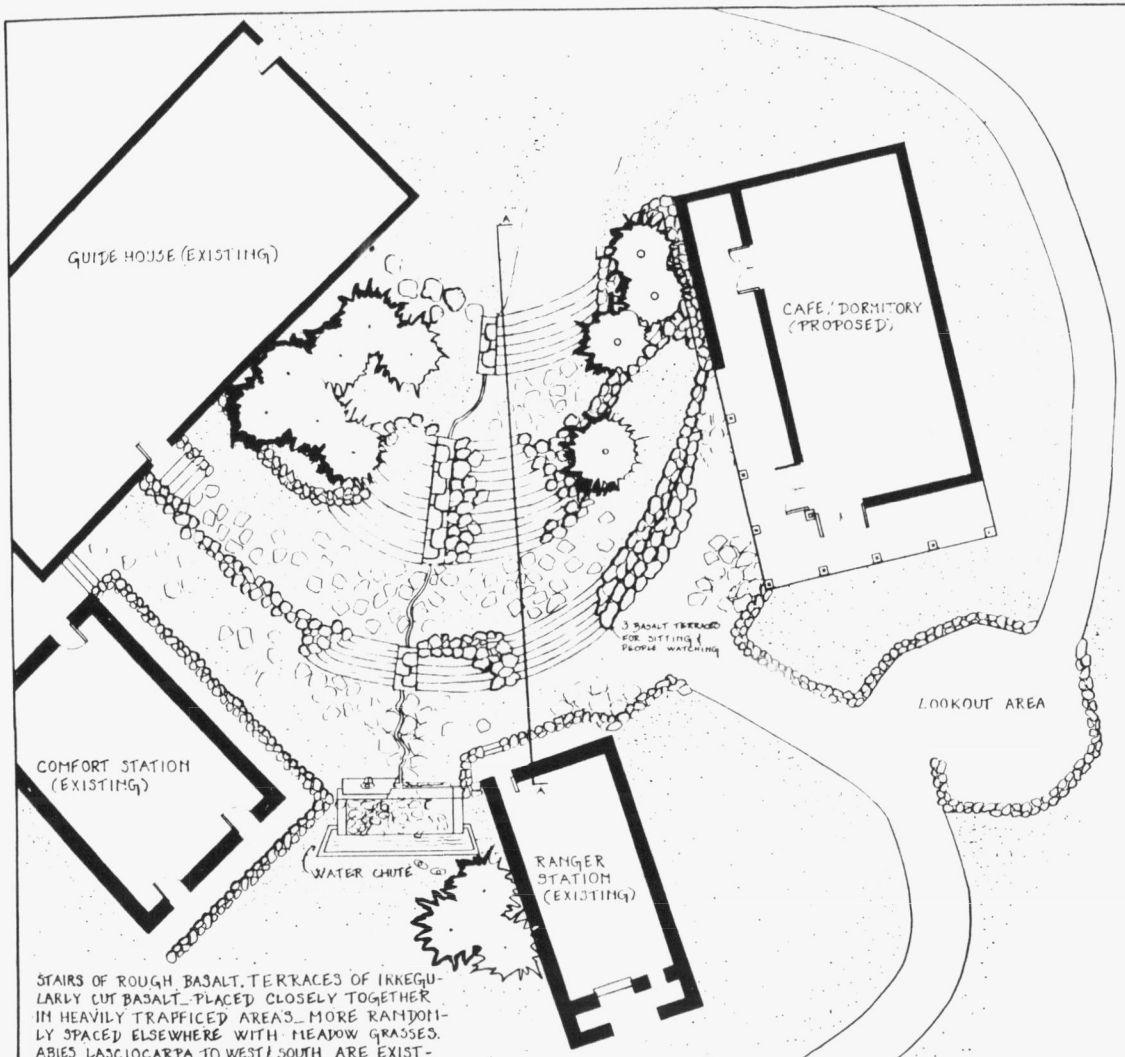


Second Floor Plan

CAFE / DORMITORY

0 2 5 10 25 1/8 = 1 foot

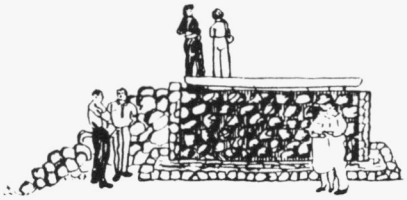
PARADISE · Mount Rainier National Park · la 489/arch 380 fall 1985 · K. Connery · T. Kramer · A. Lim · J. Won · sheet: 2 of 9



STAIRS OF ROUGH BASALT. TERRACES OF IRREGULARLY CUT BASALT PLACED CLOSELY TOGETHER IN HEAVILY TRAFFICED AREAS. MORE RANDOMLY SPACED ELSEWHERE WITH MEADOW GRASSES. ABIES LASCIOCARPA TO WEST & SOUTH ARE EXISTING. 4 A. LASCIOCARPA ARE PROPOSED ON WEST SIDE (ONLY INTRODUCED PLANT MATERIAL).

PLAN SCALE 1" = 8'-0"



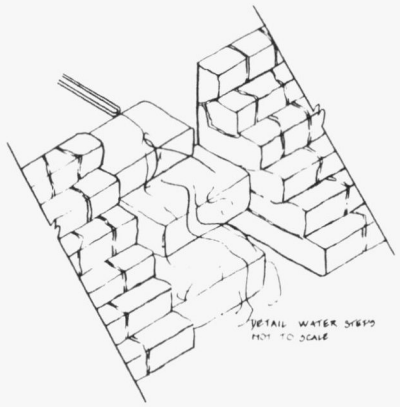


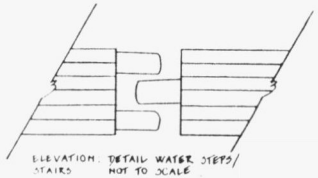


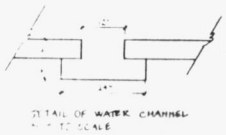
SECTION AA SCALE 1" = 8'-0"

N

GUIDE HOUSE AREA

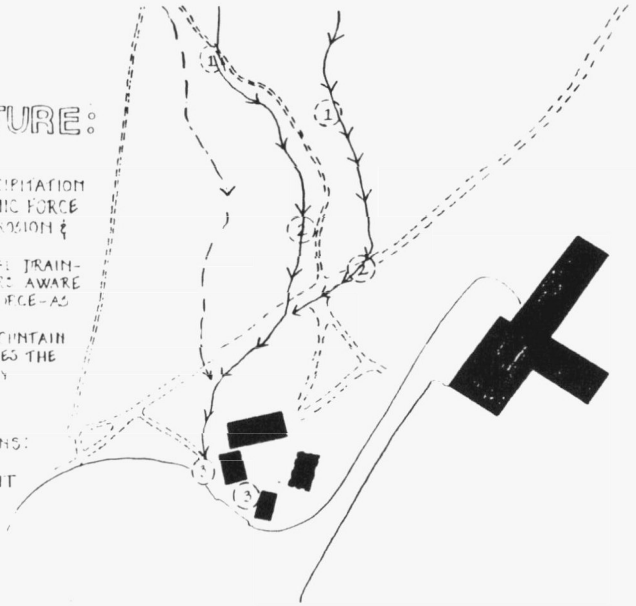






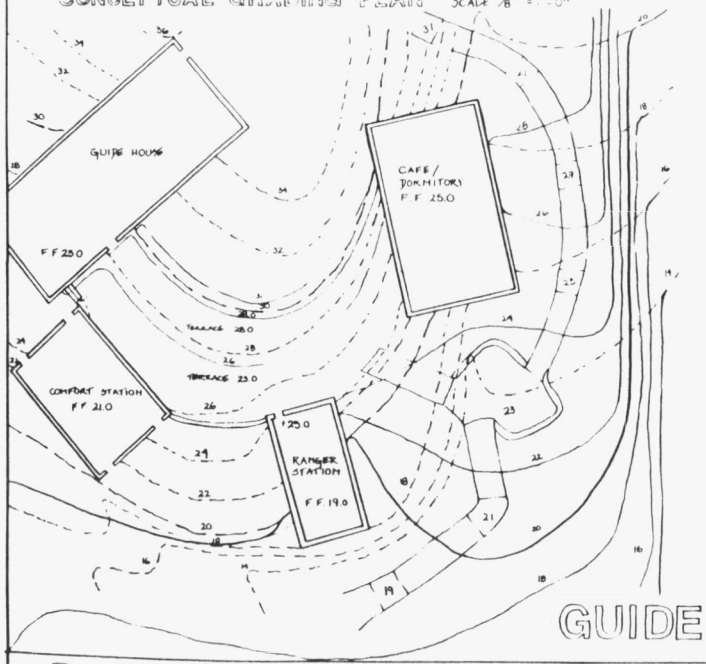
WATER FEATURE:

WATER - IN THE FORM OF PRECIPITATION & SNOW RUNOFF - IS A DYNAMIC FORCE ON THE SITE CAUSING PATH EROSION & OTHER PROBLEMS
THE CONCEPT: TO USE THE NATURAL DRAINAGE PATTERN TO MAKE VISITORS AWARE OF WATER AS AN ELEMENTAL FORCE - AS PART OF A CYCLICAL PROCESS
WATER - FLOWING FROM THE MOUNTAIN TO THE GUIDE HOUSE AREA MAKES THE CONNECTION & MARKS THE ENTRY



WAYS TO CONTAIN WATER IN THE MOUNTAINS:
CHUTES, SLUICES, FLUMES, DAMS
WATER - THE FORM OF ITS CONTAINMENT ON THE SITE SHOULD MOVE FROM THE SEEMING RANDOM & NATURAL TO MORE CONTAINED & ORDERED

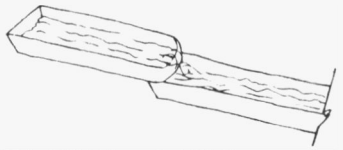
CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



(1) AT THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS: STONES PLACED ALONG THE DRAINAGE PATH - AT FIRST AT SEEMING RANDOM INTERVALS "HINT" AT WHAT IS TO COME FARTHER DOWN THE TRAIL THESE ELEMENTS BECOME MORE ORDERED AS THEY APPROACH THE NEXT AREA. OVER TIME BASALT STONES WILL BECOME SMOOTH & WORN BY THE WATER.

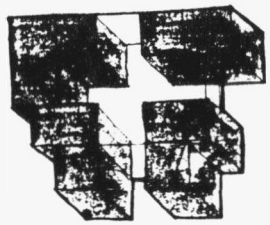
(2) AS THE WATER FLOW APPROACHES THE PATH: CHANNELING OF THE WATER BECOMES MORE ORDERED - WATER IS MORE CONFINED SERIES OF BASALT SLUICES & CHUTES INTENSIFIES THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WATER: ITS SOUND; ITS SPEED; ITS MOVEMENT. WATER CHANNEL WILL RUN UNDER PATH - REAPPEARING & DISAPPEARING - ALWAYS THERE WILL BE THE SOUND OF WATER.
SOUND & SPEED OF WATER WILL INCREASE AS IT MOVES DOWNHILL. PART OF FLOW WILL BE DIVERTED TO FLOW THROUGH GUIDE HOUSE AREA TERRACE (SEE SHEET 3).

(3) FLOW OF WATER CULMINATES IN 2 AREAS NEAR GUIDE HOUSE: A POOL & A WATER CHUTE.



GUIDE HOUSE AREA AND WATER FEATURE

N



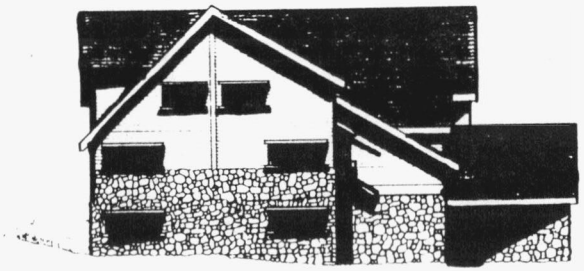
Form . . .

The formation of the room allows articulation within the building and on the exterior form.

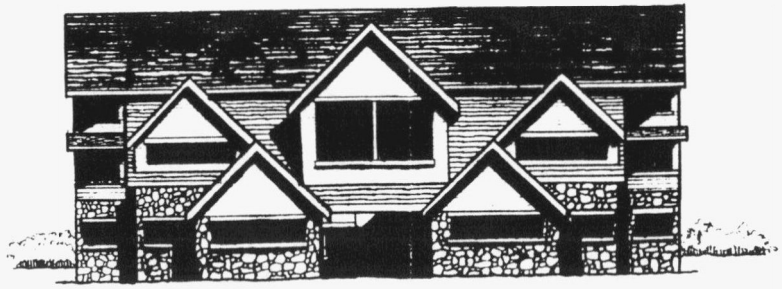


Building relation with the site . . .

Gable dormers cheers and acknowledge subserviant nature of the built environment

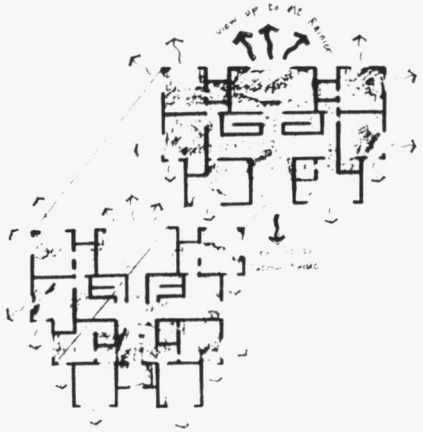


.. Side Elevation ..



.. Front Elevation ..

PARADISE · Mount Rainier National Park · la 489/arch 384 fall 1985 · K. Convery · T. Kramer · A. Lin · J. Won



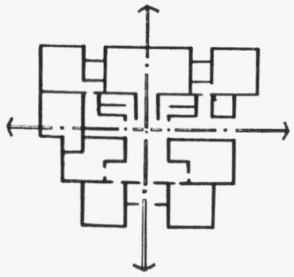
Natural Lighting . . .

is provided throughout . . . rooms are all with skylights . . . features each . . . room

Views . . .

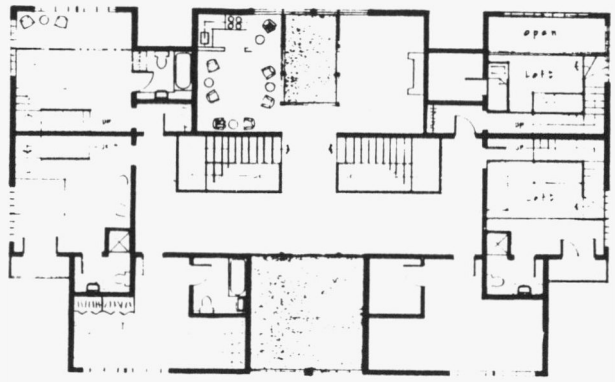
is provided at both ends of the building and a sitting . . . room that . . . of it

- up to Mt Rainier
- out to Tatoosh Range
- surround meadow

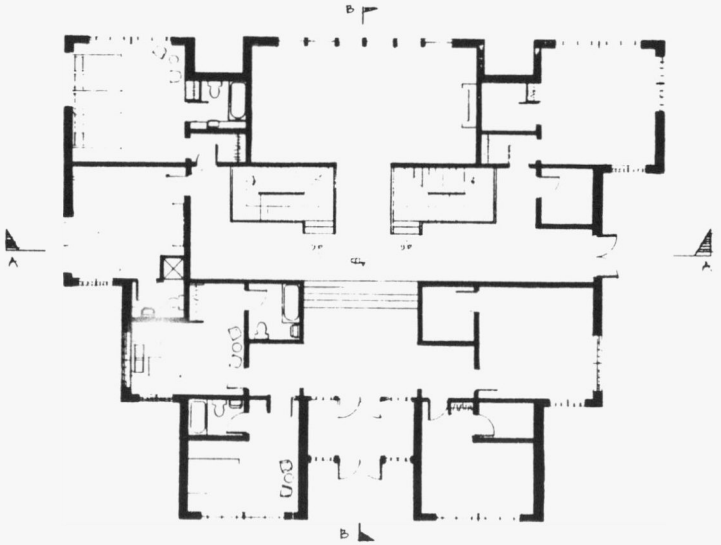


Spatial Organization . . .

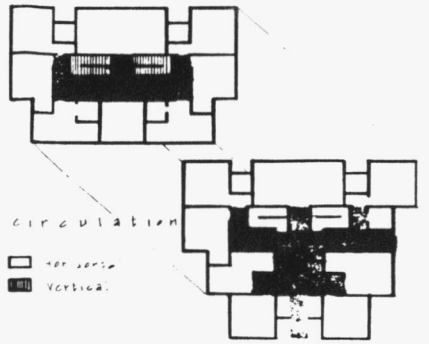
is based on a centralized axis concept and have the more private living area that surround the more open . . . public corridor

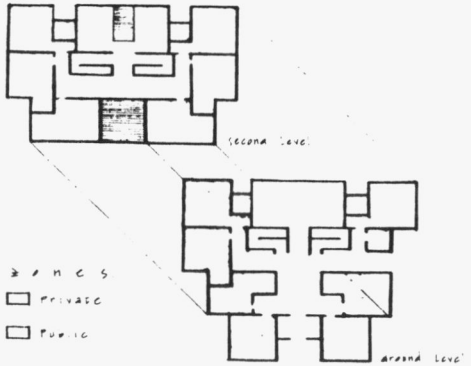


. . second level . .



. . ground level . .



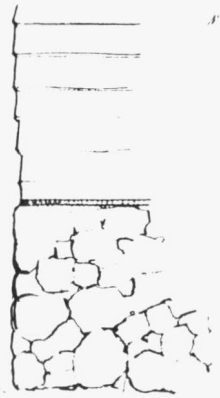


FLOOR PLANS



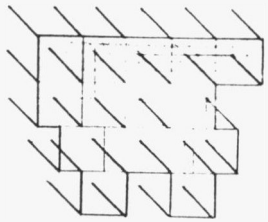
PARADISE • Mount Rainier National Park • la 482/arch 380 fall 1985 • K. Connery • T. Kramer • A. Lin • J. Wolf

sheet: 6 of: 9

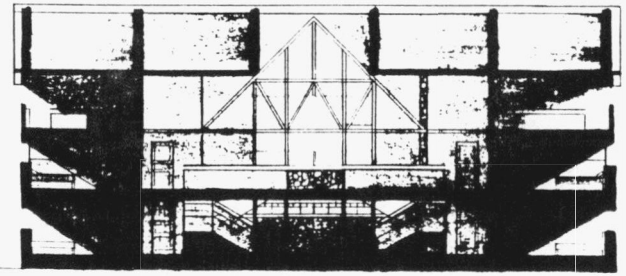


Accommodate [illegible] Big Tree [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and existing [illegible] of different [illegible] and [illegible] and respect the surrounding environment

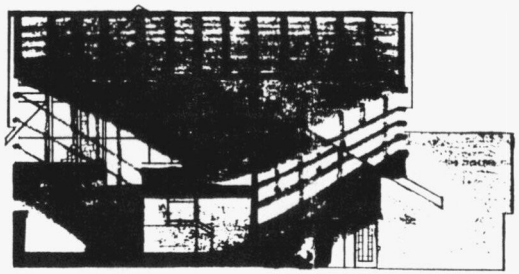
Structural System



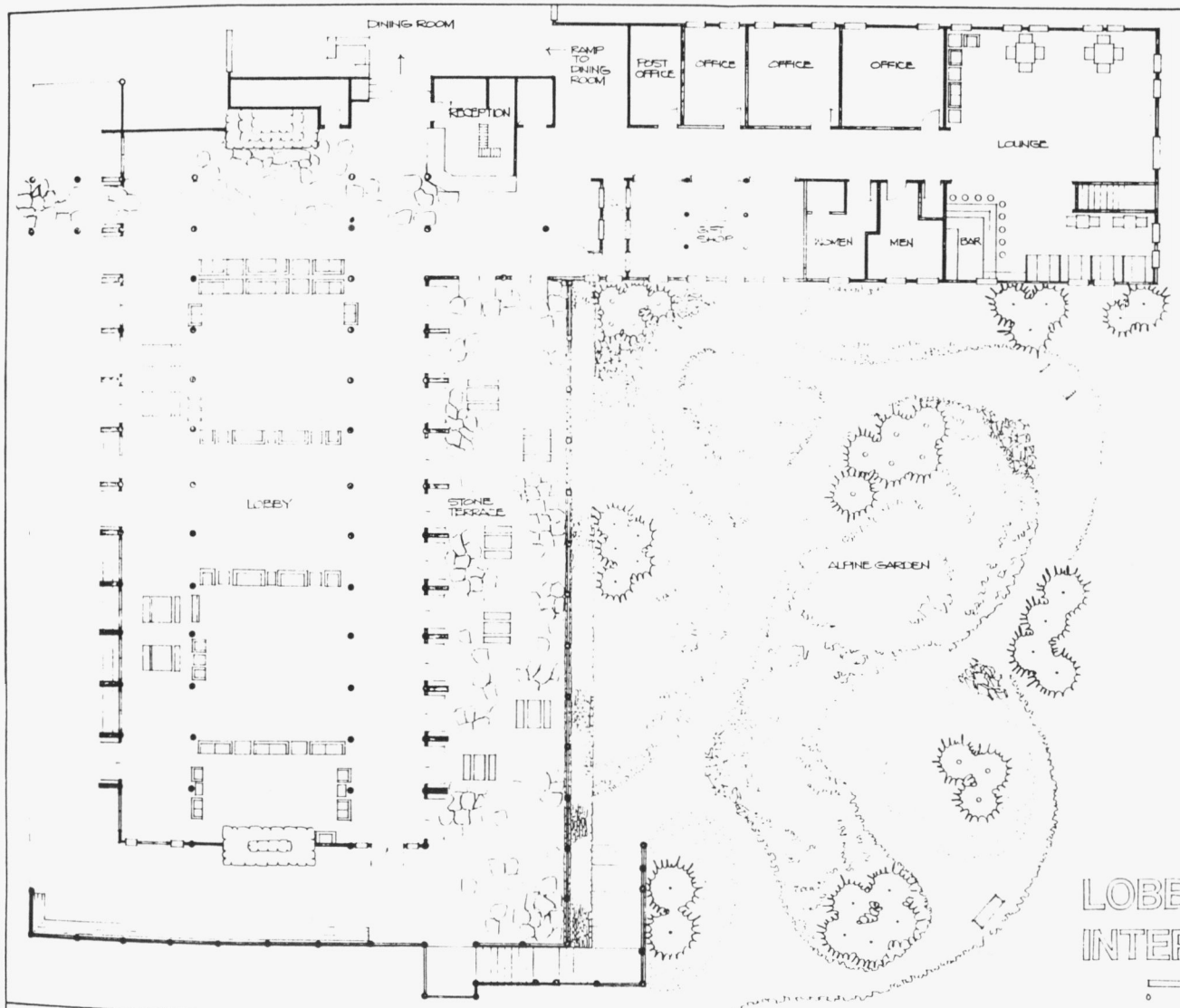
- Employed masonry foundation: Ex... ground level)
- Post and Beam construction (Second level and above
- Based on 16 Ft grid footage



Section AA



Section BB



N

PLANT LIST

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES	
ABIES LASIOCARPA	SUBALPINE FIR
TSUGA MERTENSIANA	MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK
SHRUBS	
CASSIOPE MERTENSIANA	MOUNTAIN HEATH
PHYLLODOCE EMPETRIFORMIS	RED HEATHER
PHYLLODOCE GLANDULIFLORA	YELLOW HEATH
RIBES LACUSTRE	MAPLELEAF CURRENT
SPIRAEA DENSIFLORA	SUBALPINE SPIREA
VACCINIUM DELICIOSUM	BLUEBERRY
FLOWERS	
ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA	PEARLY-EVERLASTING
ANEMONE OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN ANEMONE
CASTILLEJA MINIATA	PAINTBRUSH
CASTILLEJA PARVIFLORA	MAGENTA PAINTBRUSH
EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	FIREWEED
ERIGERON PEREGRINUM	MOUNTAIN DAISY
ERIOGONUM PYROLAEFOLIUM	MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT
ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM	GLACIER LILY
ERYTHRONIUM MONTANUM	AVALANCHE LILY
GENTIANA CLAYCOSA	GENTIAN
HERACLEUM LANATUM	COW PARSNIP
LUETKEA PECTINATA	PARTRIDGE FOOT
LUPINUS LATIFOLIUS	LUPINE
LUPINUS LEPIDUS	SUBALPINE LUPINE
PETASITES FRIGIDUS	COLTSFOOT
PHYLLODOCE EMPETRIFORMIS	RED HEATHER
SILENE ACAULIS	MOSS CAMPION
SORBUS SCOPULINA	MOUNTAIN ASH
SPIRAEA DENSIFLORA	ROSY SPIRAEA
SPRAGUEA CARDICIFERA	MT HOOD PUSSYPAWS
VERATRUM VIRIDE	FALSE HELLEBORE

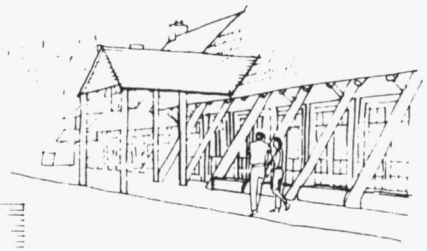
LOBBY AND INTERPRETIVE GARDEN

0 8 16 32 1/8" = 1'-0"

PARADISE · Mount Rainier National Park · la 499 arch 360 fall 1985 · K. Connery · T. Kramer · A. Lim · J. Won · sheet: 8 of: 9

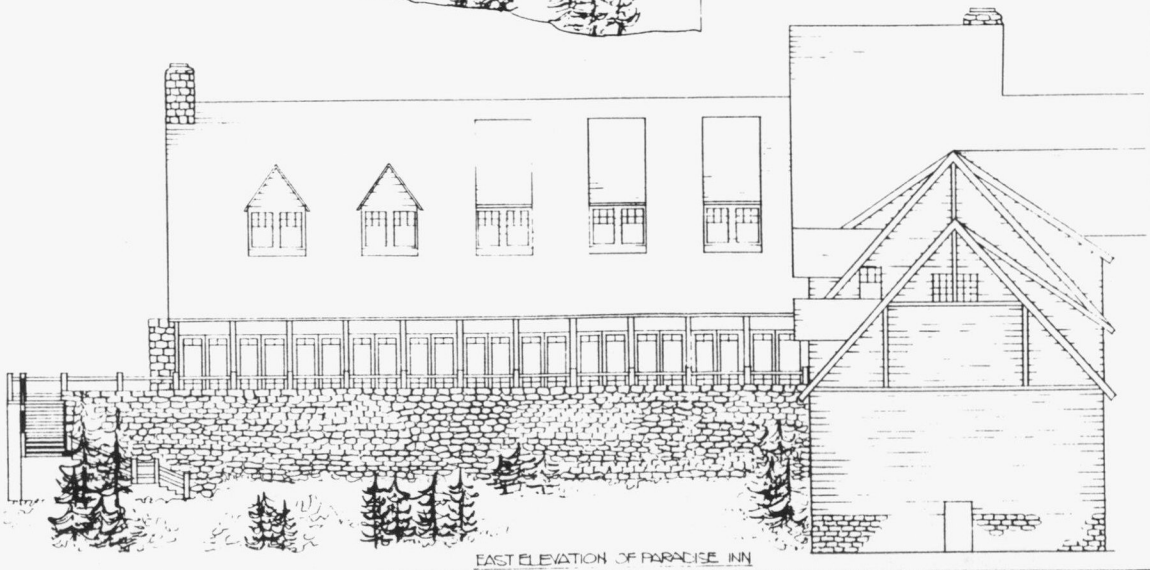


SOUTH ELEVATION OF PARADISE INN



ENTRY TO INN





EAST ELEVATION OF PARADISE INN

○ PARADISE ○ Mount Rainier National Park ○ la 469/arch 380 fall 1985 ○ [illegible] • T. Kramer • A. Lin[illegible] • L. Won ○ sheet: 9 of: 9

Patty Freeman

Fred Leff

Eric Reynard

Paradise Regained

Our first impressions of Paradise were of a place with a name to live up to and yet a place that was not living up to its name. We asked ourselves "What is Paradise?" How does that name apply to this site and why doesn't it fit? What can we do to alter the site so that the name and place can come together to characterize its name? We looked at many definitions of Paradise and there was one that seemed to fit this Pacific Northwestern ideal; a place that is pristine, untouched and an escape from the outside world and above all, a place at peace with itself and where one can feel at peace. The natural environment at Paradise is one of startling beauty. The enclosure of the dark, lush forest opens on to the sub-alpine meadow which stretches as far as the topography will allow your eye to travel. Mt. Rainier watches over all like a powerful diety; its presence is felt at all times, wherever you may be. The Tatoosh Range completes the 360^0 panorama which is as overwhelming as it is beautiful. The site truly represents the American concept of Paradise, the Northwest in all its rugged splendor. No wonder Paradise Inn was sited here and thousands of visitors flock daily to the site in the peak summer seasons.

As we arrived on the site and began to explore, one thing became apparent; there is a paradox involved with bringing thousands of people to Paradise, a paradox which is at the heart of the challenge to the National Prks Service and visible in the problems existing on the site. How does one bring people to a site of natural beauty and retain these characteristics while allowing intensive visitation for generations? To put paving, cars, structures and people into a pristine environment and still retain its character this placement must be done carefully and thoughtfully. The precedent set by those who sited Paradise Inn in ten minutes seems to have been followed throughout the site, in the parking lot, trails, building terraces, main entry , snack bar and gift shop location and the development of the Annex. The sense of arrival to the site is weak because the view is completely open, unframed and unchannelled. As one arrives in the sea of parking and proceeds to move about the site, the atmosphere is disorganized, uncared for and haphazard. It is difficult to see the Inn and understand how one is supposed to move around the site. The arrival to the Inn shows no response to the special qualities

of the buildings and it is difficult to identify the main entry. It appears that because the structure of the site does not organize it for people, attempts have been made to use signs for instruction. These signs dot the parking lot, the approach to the Inn , turnaround and trailheads and even attempts to mark the entry.

The historical importance of the site and the fragility of the alpine vegetation have caused us to take a course of minimum disturbance and maximum opportunity and improvement. We feel that by establishing an entry sequence which marks the threshold of the site and directs circulation through the creation of parking and building terraces that do not seem infinite and indefinite we will create an atmosphere that will engender care and respect for the site. This atmosphere is needed on the site to make it fit into its natural environment and make the two together say "Paradise" to visitors.

Initially we felt that cars were not a part of Paradise, that they should remain in the Visitor Center parking lot. People could then be shuttled up to the Paradise Inn site and in the process our other goal, education could be realized. We felt that in order to visit Paradise people must understand its fragility and its role in the heritage of future generations. The concept of shuttle and education remain important to our scheme but in less absolute terms. In peak season and in winter a shuttle would be appropriate for alleviating the problems of parking overload and winter car burial. Education needs to be available and better organized but not force fed to the visitor to Paradise. We have chosen to reduce parking and direct more of it to the Visitor Center and the abandoned campground nearby. We want to maintain the Visitor Center as the vacationer's first stop in the Paradise area, making the Inn a secondary destination.

During snow free seasons we propose changing the direction of traffic on the Paradise Valley exit road. Making it the main approach to the site will afford people a spectacular view of the Annex perched on the valley edge. Bringing them around the rim of the valley will display the dramatic topography. Making the road to the visitor Center a gentle, easy curve and the turn to the Inn at 90^0 will reduce the immediate traffic to the Inn. This reinforces the primary importance of the Vistor Center and the secondary importance of the Inn as a destination. On the decision to go to the Inn the guest's view is directed to the Guide House Complex which is a day use facility, to parking and lastly to the Inn itself. This hierarchy instructs people where to park, where points of orientation are and that the Inn should not be overrun with automobiles.

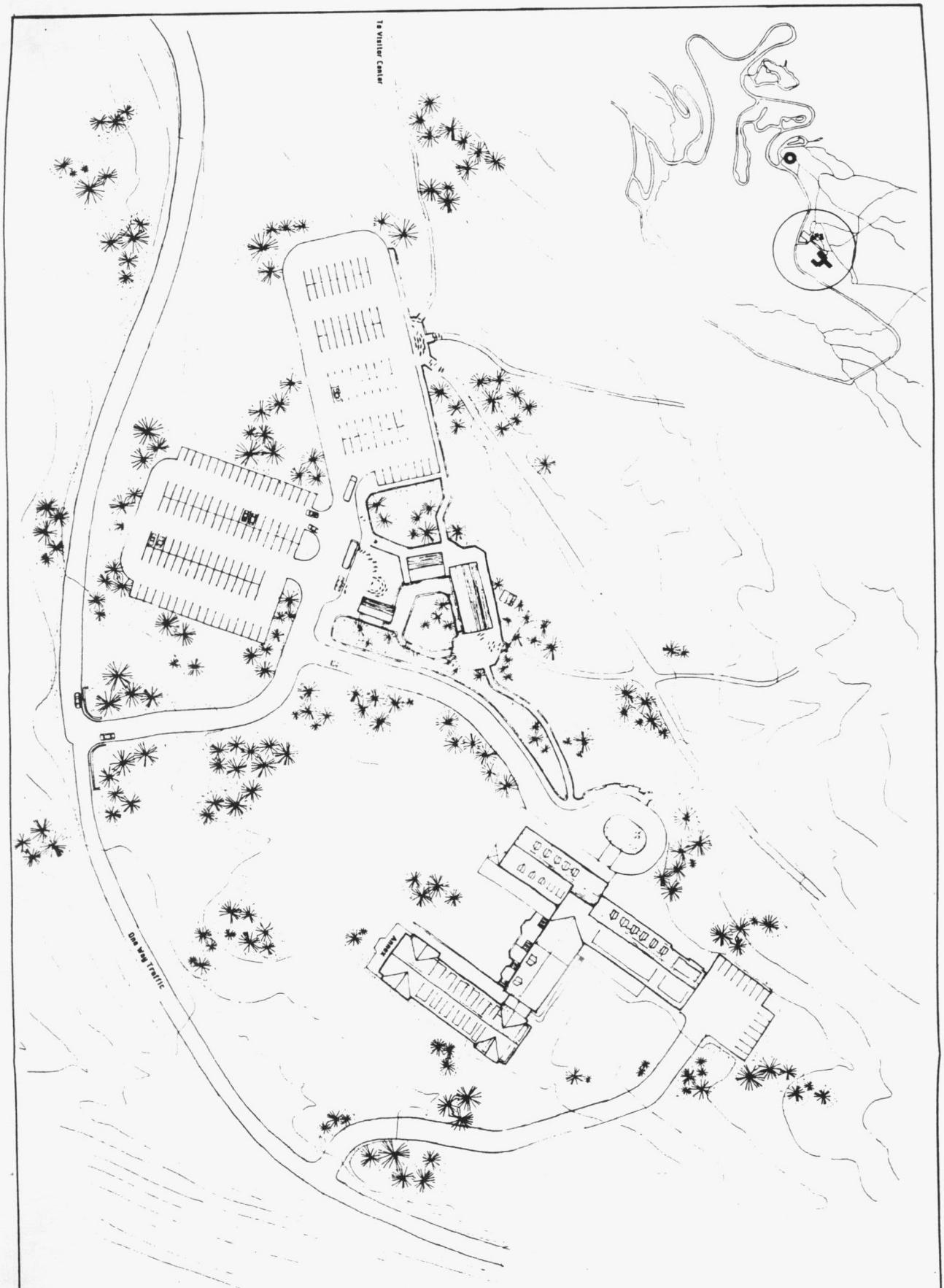
The day use area is on axis with the entry road and has a terrace at the convergance of the parking lots allowing guests to gather as they leave their cars. Here educational material can be presented and talks with the Ranger can be held. The site commands a broad view of the surrounding wilderness. The creation of a paved terrrace for gathering starts the association in visitor's minds of paving as a place for people, delineating paths and keeping people out of the meadows. The message needs to be clear that paving is set down deliberately as the surrounding vegetation will not support traffic. We have narrowed and realigned the main road to the Inn, attempting to make a graceful uncluttered entry to an important building. We have retained the historical main entry and have tried to make it more comprehensible to visitors. The main road now approaches the entry at an angle that directs your view to the main entry door. Marking the entry in the existing vernacular by continuing the railing of the front porch along this facade and opening it at the entry better creates a sense of arriving at an entry. Lamps would further mark this entry and a stone path would extend from the terrace to make a threshold or welcoming carpet. The turnaround remains but has been given a form which is more that of a courtyard, centralizing the main entry within it. By changing the paving and bounding it in stone the turnaround achieves a more habitable atmosphere. The main trailhead and path to the Guide House are now in line with a view from the main entry.

Inside the Inn we have transformed the lobby by moving the snack bar and gift shop functions to the Guide House. The southeast side of the building opens onto a sunny open, porch which overlooks an Alpine Garden in the court below. The lounge is relocated on the south hall of the east wing of Paradise Inn, trading places with the existing washrooms. Here it is full of light and has a spectacular view of the garden and the mountain landscape beyond. The porch terraces down along the east wing in a series of levels paved in stone, with overlooks and educational markers explaining the significance of the layers of the garden. The garden itself is "naturalistic", planted in sweeps. It demonstrates the change in vegetation from the alpine meadow to the coniferous forest. In it would be a great display of the spring wildflowers and fall color that msweep in from the landscape.

The connection through the east wing to the Annex has been strngthened by building a new straight connector which forms a bridge from the old to the new. Its roofline, facade and

windows are more in keeping with those of the Inn and Annex but are not attempts to duplicate. This bridge takes you to what we call the 'hinge-pin". It is an extension of the Annex building which allows the connector to arrive more graciously at the Annex; a strong right-angle link instead of the awkward diagonal, sloping bridge that currently exists. The hinge-pin is designed as a 1980's addition to a 1920's structure, capturing the spirit of the older structure yet using new materials and styles. In it would be the community spaces for each floor of the Annex, a sort of public living room with elements of the old lobby on a smaller scale. Here children might feel comfortable in their pajamas and people could read or write near the fireplaces. Here the transition is made from the public to private as well as from the old to the new. The interior of the existing Annex has been remodelled, keeping the facade intact. We feel the Annex has an integrity, creating a great view of the Inn from the Paradise valley road and forming a lovely court between the Inn and the Annex. For these reasons we choose to remodel the interior and repair the exterior rather than demolish and rebuild. We have tried to break up the monotony of the double loaded corridor and to create more of a variety of rooms and prices. We have created hostel-style, group rooms and larger suites as well as as full range between. The lowest floors facing the courtyard would be the lowest price while the upper rooms with their view of Mt. Rainier and the Tatoosh Range command the highest price. We propose improving the decor of the rooms and increasing the light admitted to each room. Natural wood and stone is used to unify styles throughout the Inn and the furnishings should be in keeping with the historic nature of the building.

In conclusion we feel that by emphasizing site repair rather than re-design we can maintain and reinforce the historic atmosphere of the site while improving the general organization and unifying the elements of the site. We would like to keep peoples' experiences close enough to their memories of it to feel comfortable, like seeing an old friend again; one who is looking better than ever. We have made enough changes to give the site a clarity and cohesiveness that speaks of Paradise as the special place and of the respect Americans have for their heritage.



PARADISE MT. RAINIER

Scale 1" = 50

MASTER PLAN

Eric Reynard
Frederick Leff
Patty Freeman
Fall 1985

PARADISE MT. RAINIER

GARDEN COURT

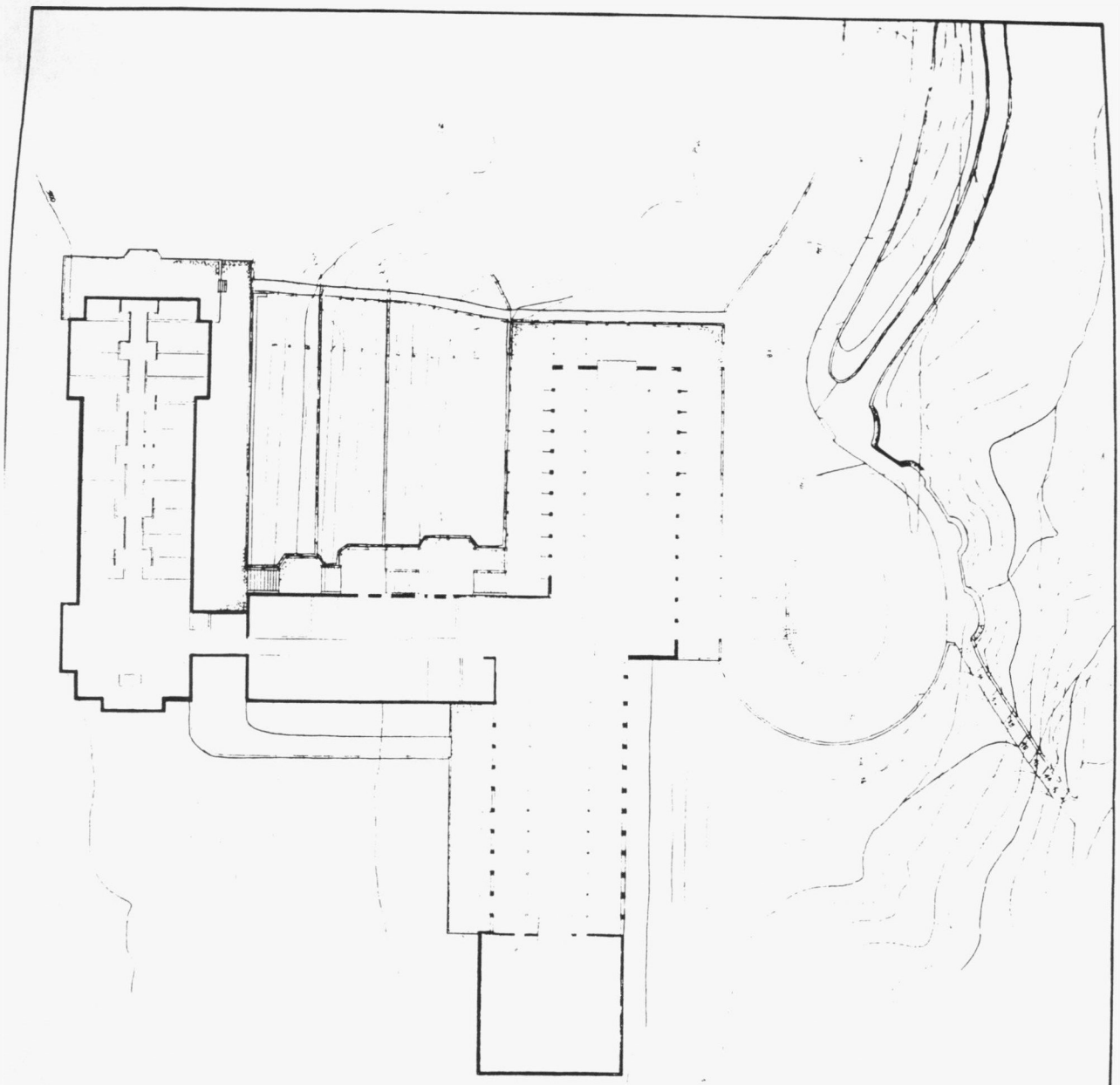
Scale 1/8"=1'-0"

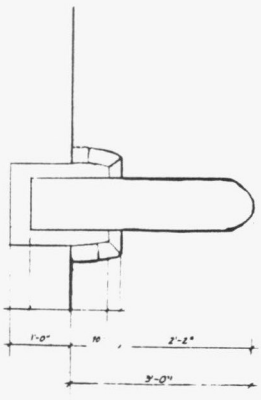
Eric Rapport
Frederick Leif
Patty Freeman
Fall 1985

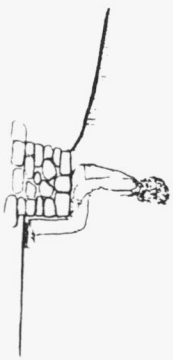
A SAMPLE INTERPRETIVE TEXT FOR TERRACE MARKERS:

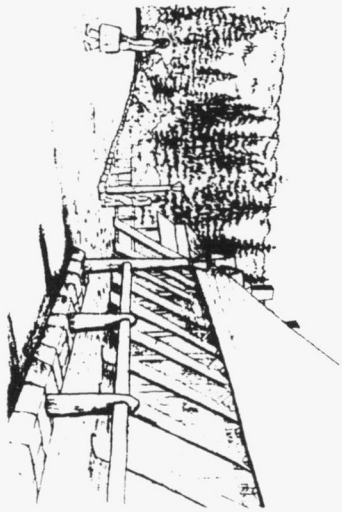
THE LEVELS OF THIS GARDEN HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE THE TRANSITION FROM FOREST VEGETATION TO THE ALPINE MEADOW. PARADISE INN SITS IN THE MIDDLE ZONE, JUST BELOW TIMBERLINE.

RUNNEL DETAIL
SECTION, SCALE 1"=1'-0"





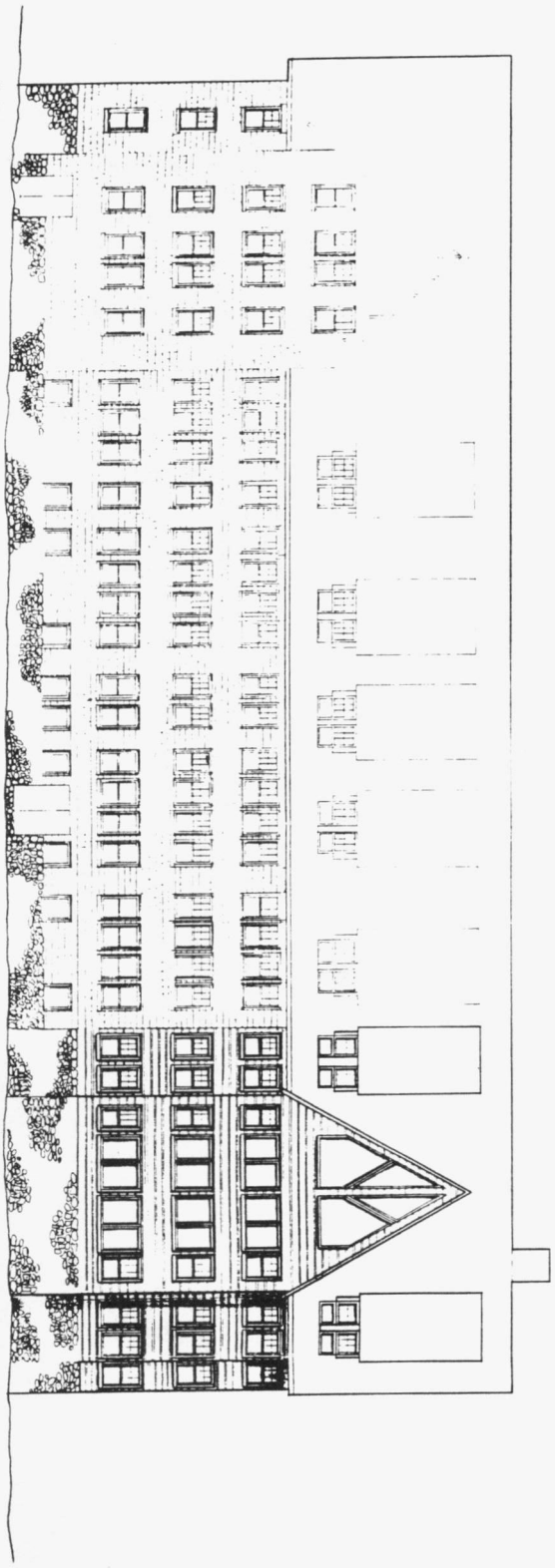




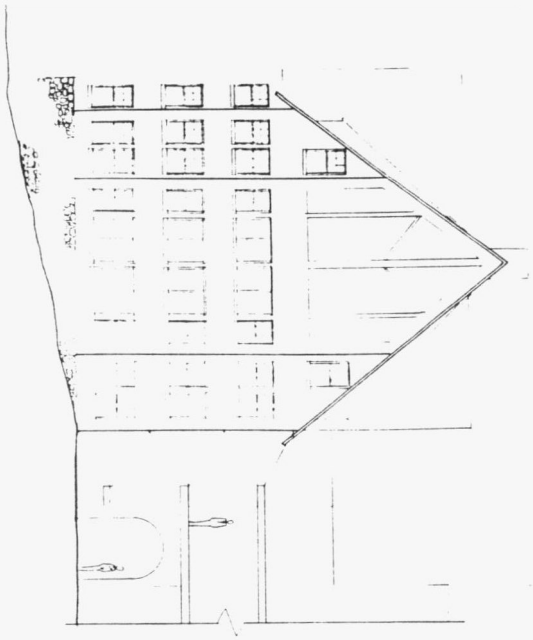
PARADISE
MT. RAINIER



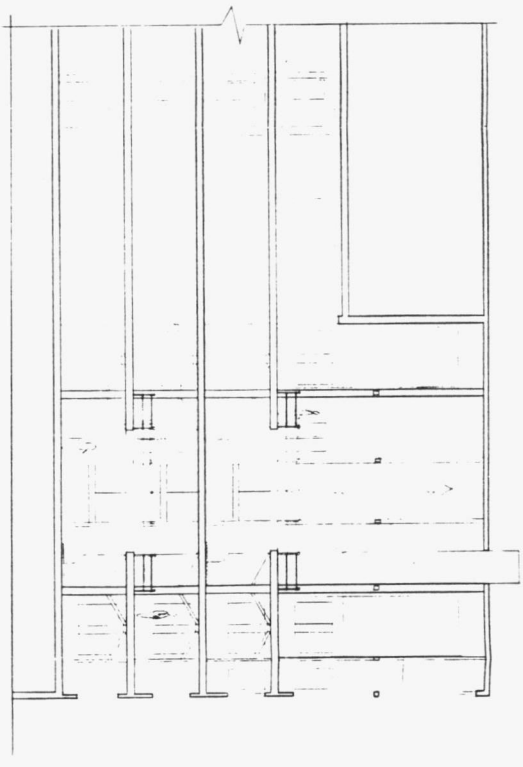




South Elevation 1/8"=1'-0"



East Elevation 1/8"=1'-0"



Section A 1/8"=1'-0"

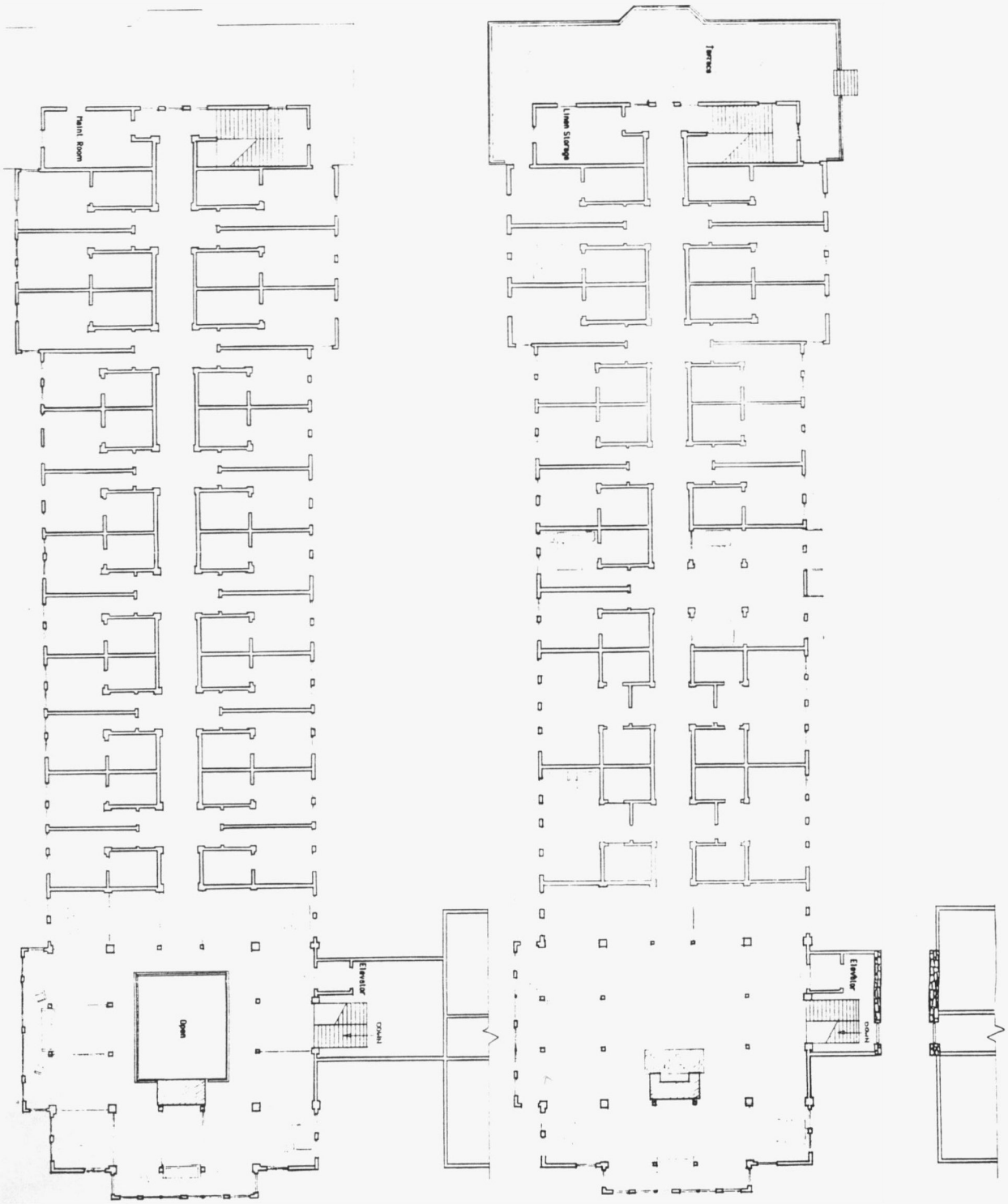
PARADISE MT. RAINIER

1/8"=1'-0"

SECTION ELEVATIONS

Eric Reynard
Frederick Loff
Patty Freeman

Fall 1985

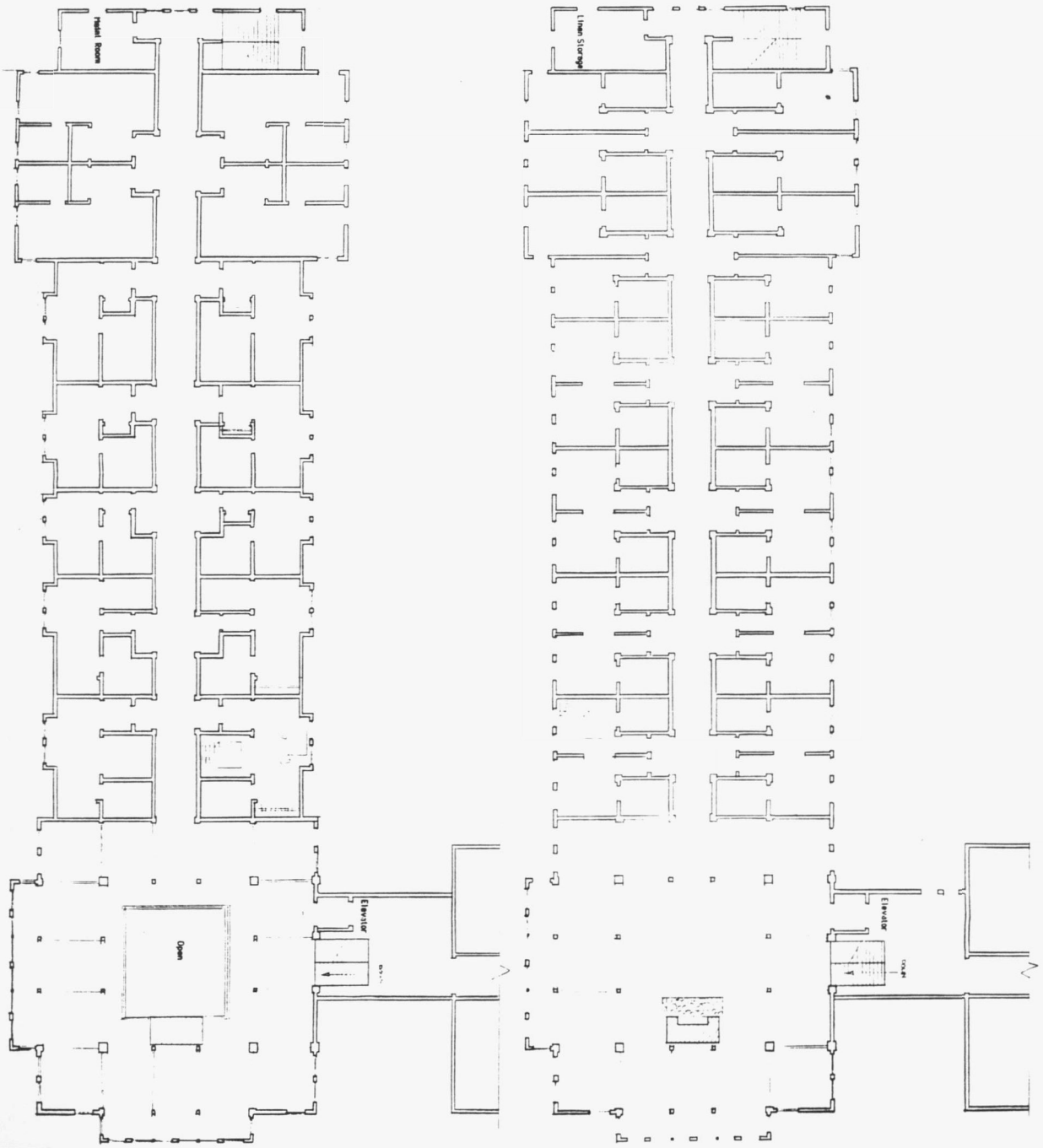


PARADISE MT. RAINIER

Scale 1/8"=1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN

Eric Reynard
Frederick Leff
Patty Freeman
Fall 1985



PARADISE MT. RAINIER

1/8 = 1 -0

FLOOR PLAN

Eric Reynard
Frederick Leff
Patty Freeman
Fall 1985

Karen Cincotta

Scott Radford

Donald Yen

In this proposal, because the Paradise Inn area is considered first and foremost as a place of natural and exemplary natural beauty and rich in culturally historic features, it is recommended that it become primarily a visitor center with an emphasis on interpretation. The scheme recommends that areas of primary concern to be addressed as an initial step towards future development are;

1. Circulation, parking and entry sequence
2. Visitor entry square
3. Pedestrian walk
4. Paradise Inn rehabilitation and adaptive use
5. Proposed visitor rental housing
6. Interpretive paths.

Circulation, Parking and Entry

In order to create a stronger, more vivid approach to Paradise Inn, the summer approach has been changed to the Paradise Valley road. This will provide a clear view of the Annex, mountain peak and meadows giving the visitor an immediate sense of the site in its context. This main entry directs traffic along a one-way drive which brings you to the terraced parking lot or onto a narrowed drive to the entrance of the lodge itself. There rim road also continues past the site to the exisiting Visitor Center and further past to the old picnic ground. During the winter months, the approach to Paradise is reversed due to avalanche conditions on the Paradise Valley road. The winter approach continues up through the rim road then exits at the Paradise Inn site, allowing the valley road to close during high risk periods. In both scenarios there is overflow parking at the old picnic site which would have covered facilities for overnight parking in winter. This lot would be connected to the site by the use of a shuttle bus system.

Visitor's Entry Sequence

A strong sense of pedestrian entry is created in this proposal through the existing Guide House, Comfort Station and Climber Registration cluster located next to the parking lot. The square is completed with the addition of a new structure to house equipment rental and repairs, Nordic sports and hiking and climbing. This cluster of buildings would form the day visitor launching and assembly "hub" giving them a place for orientation and participation on the site. In this scheme the Guide House would be oriented for day visitors as a place to organize

group tours and hikes to the mountain summit and trails, with emphasis on retaining the building's historic integrity.

Pedestrian Walk

This proposal has created two major "hubs" as its organizing elements through the site. The first one being its visitor entry "hub" which is created between the existing Guide House, Comfort Station and Climber Registration cluster. The second being the central "hub" which contains restaurant, lodging and access to the major interpretive nodes of the site. Since circulation into, out of and within the site are major considerations in the proposal, vehicular emphasis within the site is minimized and extensive pedestrian paths are developed in order to enhance the pedestrian experience and connect the major hubs of activity on the site.

The pedestrian walk and paths are stressed, since on foot one can develop a close and intimate relationship with the site and all its features. The major pedestrian walk would have on its north slope new, group lodging facilities with an option to include a covered walkway linking from the parking area and the entry hub to the central lodging hub. This structure would be constructed of an open web truss system supported on columns and left unroofed and unenclosed during winter months with modular panels to ease snow removal and maintenance on the major pedestrian walk and entry.

Paradise Inn and Annex-Rehabilitation and Adaptive Use

This design proposes a rehabilitation and adaptive use of the existing Paradise Inn and Annex buildings. The gift shop and snack bar have been relocated to the east wing of the Inn's main floor, allowing the facade of the main lounge to open up to a new outdoor courtyard facility. The east wing becomes single-loaded with its corridor opening to the courtyard to reinforce activity along its edges. The corridor becomes a gallery space, connecting to the third floor of the Annex which then leads to the new winter and evening bar and lounge overlooking the Tatoosh Range. The Annex would essentially remain as it is, as single and double occupancy, overnight accommodations, except for major refinishing of its interior finishes and the adaptive use of the first floor. Here we have proposed that in order to make the Inn appeal to a larger variety of user groups and become more economically viable for year-round use, the lower floor would be adapted towards more

public rooms. There would be proposed space for ;

1. a cultural and historic resource library
2. conference rooms
3. discussion areas
4. gallery space
5. garden workshop

These new spaces would open out towards the new lower terrace of the courtyard and have a close ground connection to the paths of the proposed interpretive working garden.

Garden Workshop and Interpretive Paths

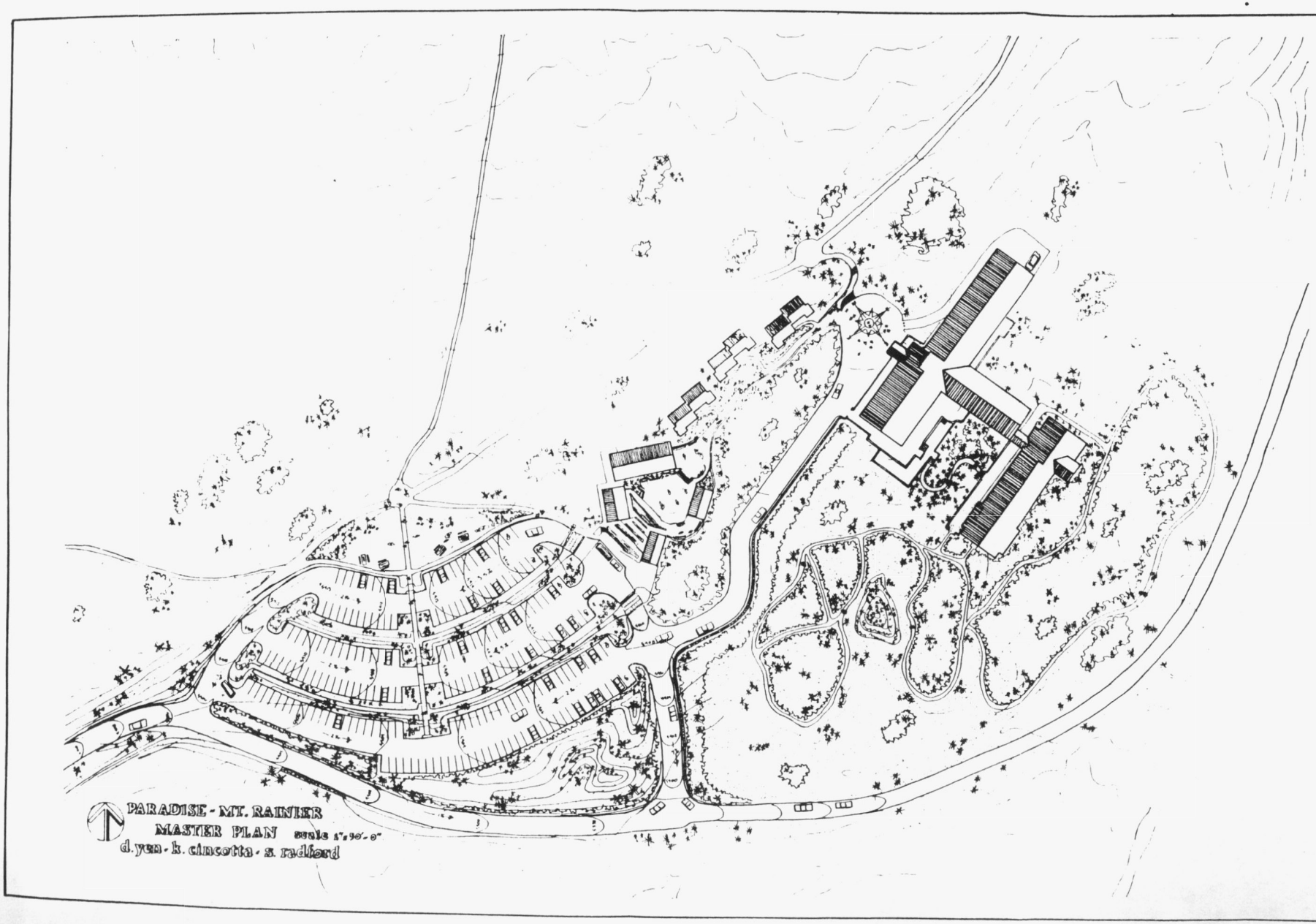
The garden workshop is an area for ongoing field study, a research lab, a center for educational and information, and a planting and observation area. The proposed user groups would include the park botanists, University of Washington botany program as well as other educational facilities, and park visitors. This area would provide an educational experience for the visitor enabling them to discover and identify the plants of the Mt. Rainier community. It would also serve to disceminate information about the sensitive ecosystem of the Paradise Inn area and demonstrations on the impact of man's presence in the park. It would also allow for the growth of native materials in controlled conditions and their subsequent introduction into the area. The interpretive garden would be supported by such informational media as slide shows, movies and guest speakers as well as guided walks and discussions by regular staff members.

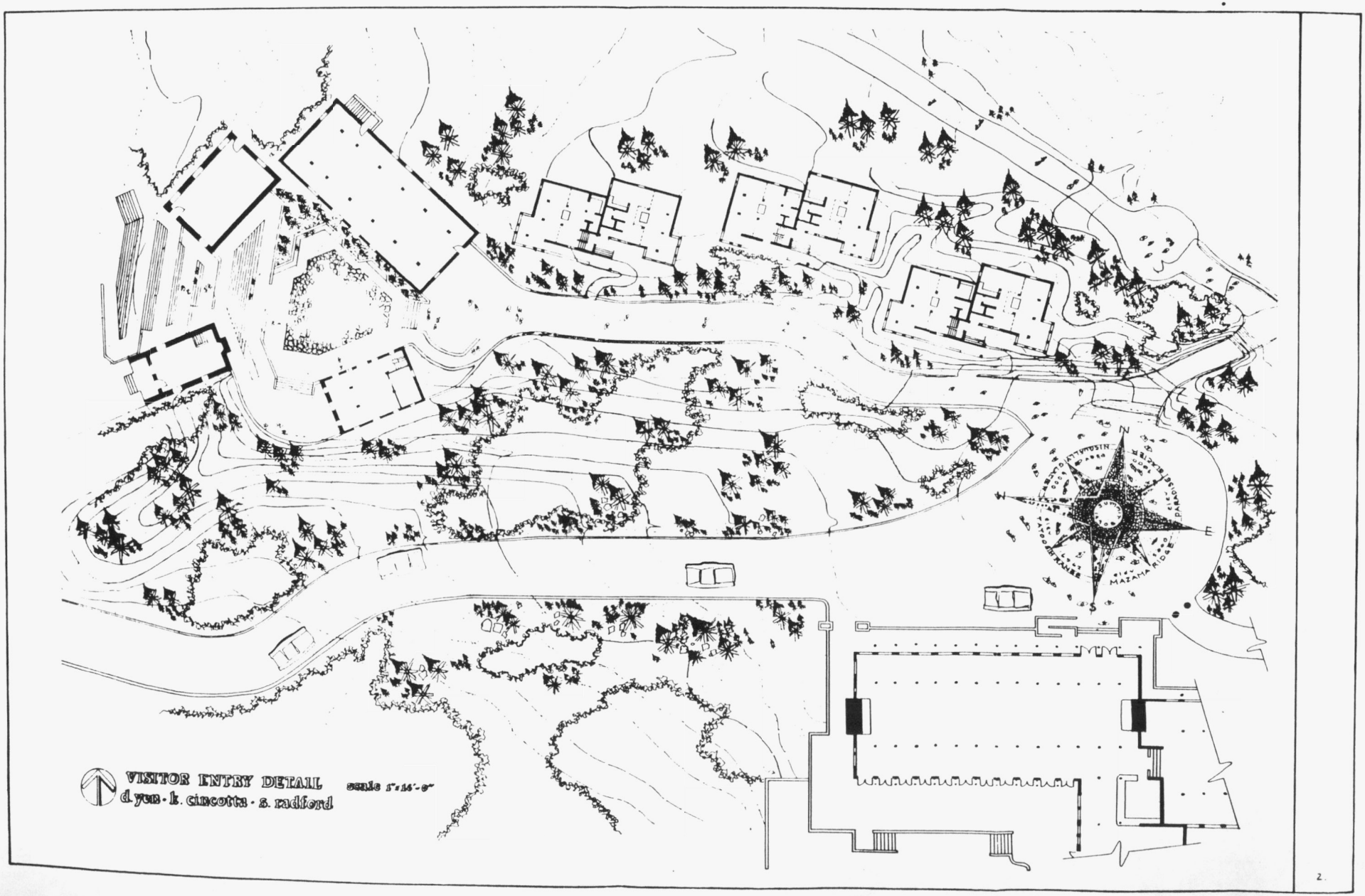
Proposed Visitor Rental Housing

The addition of six new housing units contained in three building masses is proposed to facilitate groups and families who desire to rent individual lodging units, thereby providing an opportunity for year-round rentals to a large number of potential user groups. These units are an attempt to create a new Cascade vernacular that blends with the old by using natural materials such as wood shingles, horizontal siding and stone veneer.

All units are south-facing with a view of the Tatoosh Range and are designed to be for efficiency and solar gain. Steeply pitched roofs and dormers for daylighting are a response to changing environmental conditions on the site. Terraces and patios are provided to increase outdoor summer enjoyment.

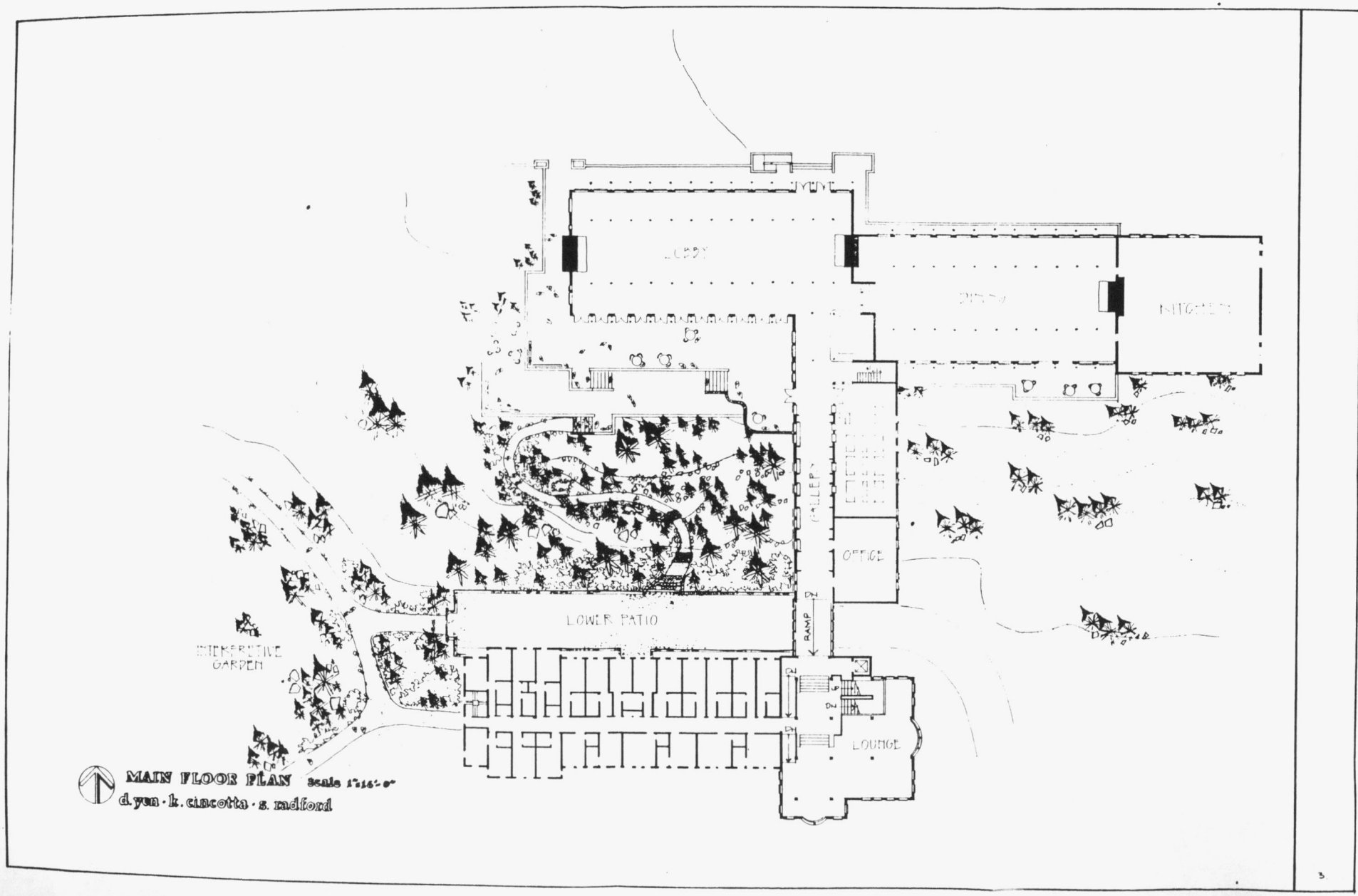
These units are designed to accommodate up to eight people, a configuration that makes up for beds lost to the adapted use of the Annex. All lower units are accessible to the disabled and all units have second story access for winter use.


PARADISE - MT. RAINIER
MASTER PLAN scale 1"=20'-0"
d.yen - h. cincotta - s. radford



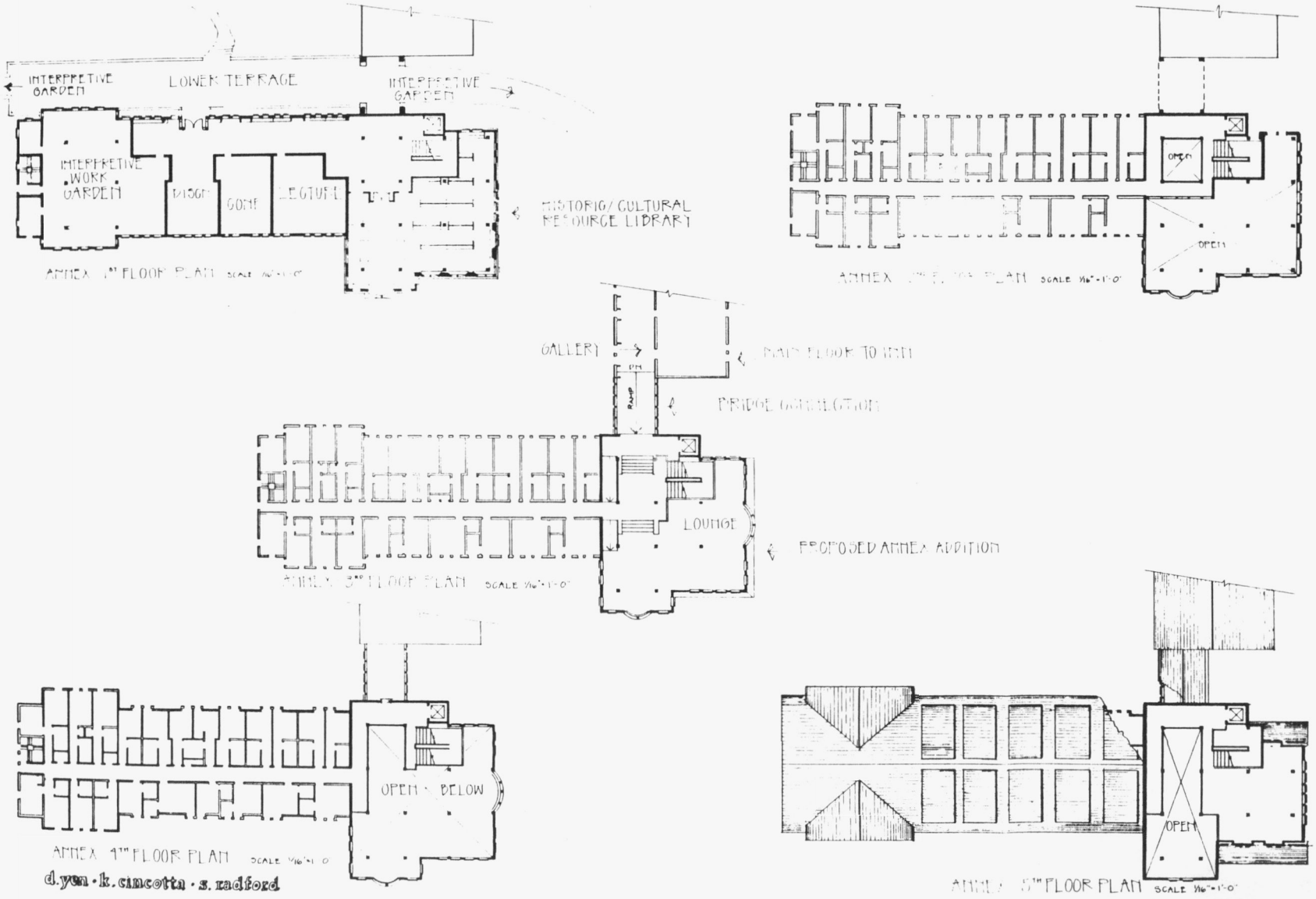
VISITOR ENTRY DETAIL scale 1"=16'-0"

d. yun - k. circotta - s. radford



MAIN FLOOR PLAN Scale 1"=16'-0"

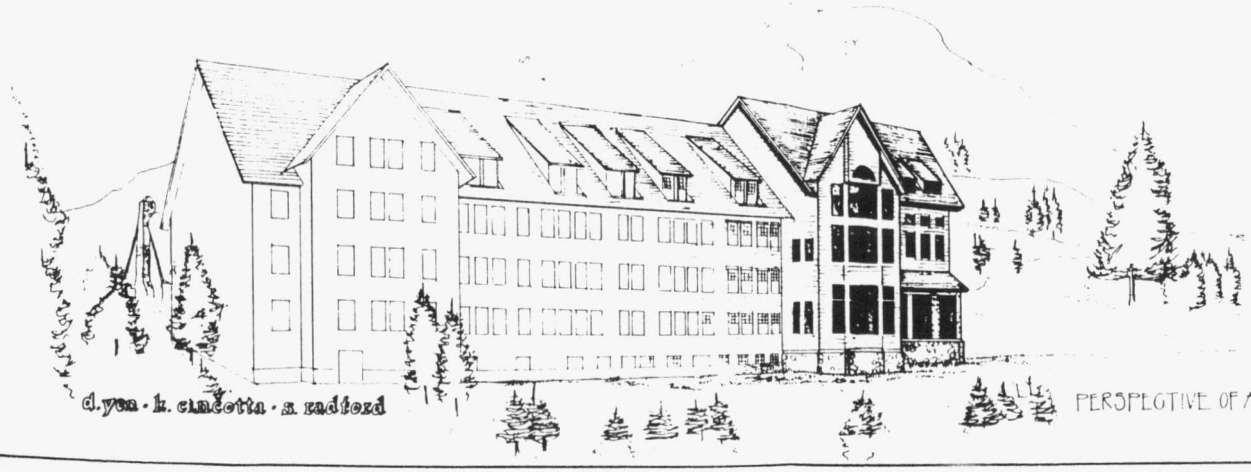
d.yen · k.cincotta · s.medford



d.yen · k.cincotta · s.radford



EAST ELEVATION AND PROPOSED ANNEX ADDITION SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

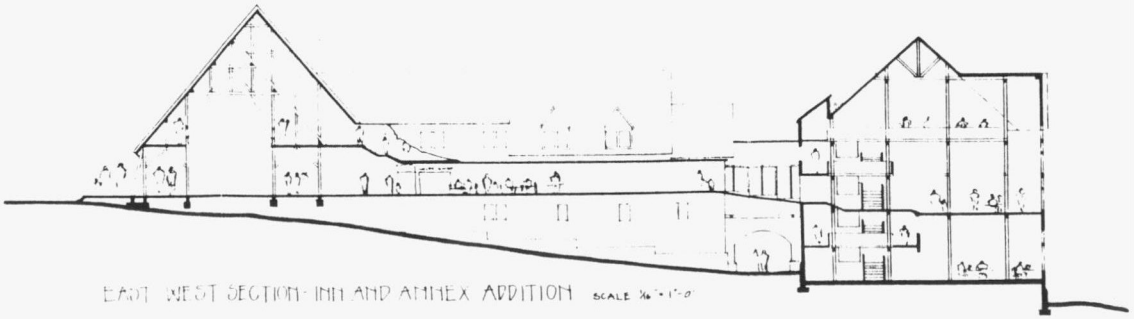


d.yen · k. cincotta · s. radford

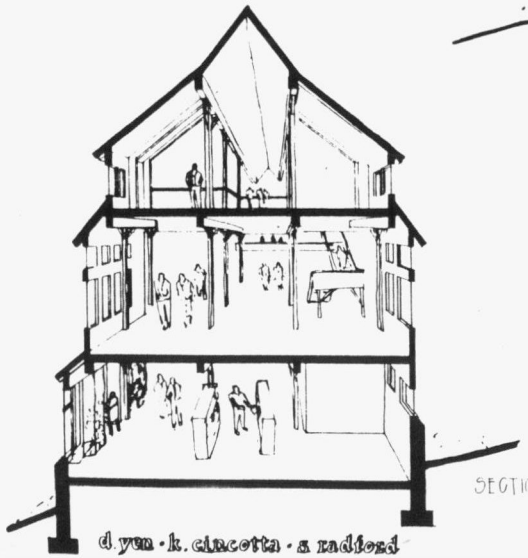
PERSPECTIVE OF ANNEX AND ADDITION



NORTH ELEVATION - PROPOSED ANNEX ADDITION SCALE

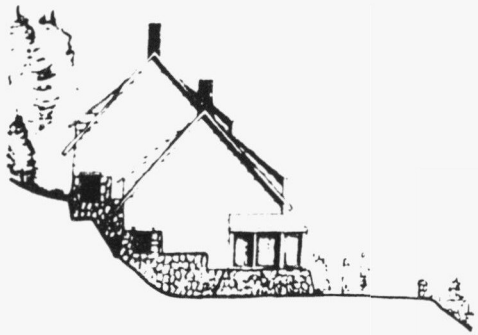


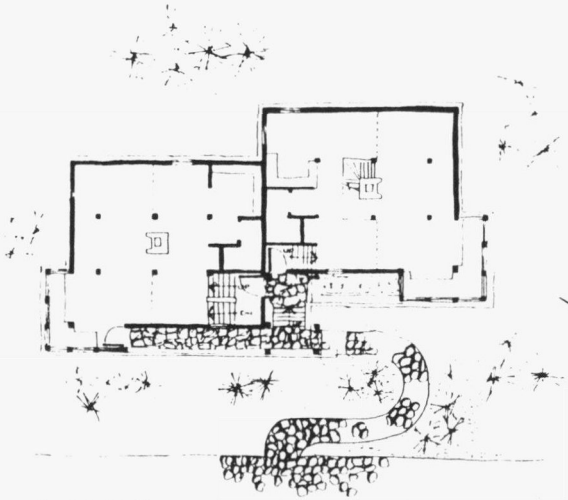
EAST WEST SECTION - INN AND ANNEX ADDITION SCALE



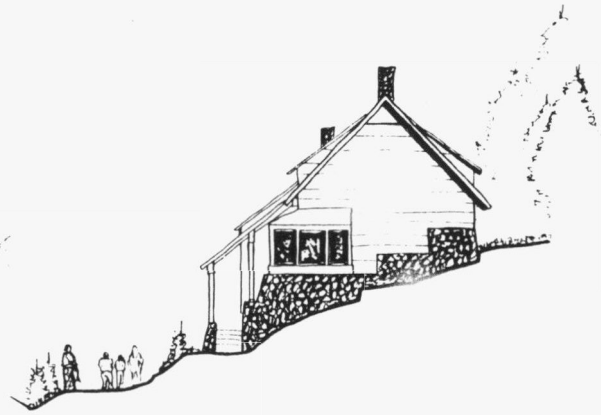
SECTION PERSPECTIVE - ANNEX ADDITION SCALE

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FLOOR PLAN-GROUP LODGING SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION-GROUP LODGING SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION-GROUP LODGING SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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