The Museum of Ideas: Fantastic Wilderness Park

Alyssa Goraieb

Follow this and additional works at: https://surface.syr.edu/architecture_tpreps

Part of the Architecture Commons

Recommended Citation

This Thesis Prep is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Architecture Dissertations and Theses at SURFACE. It has been accepted for inclusion in Architecture Thesis Prep by an authorized administrator of SURFACE. For more information, please contact surface@syr.edu.
The Museum of Ideas:
Fantastic Wilderness Park

by

Alyssa Goraieb

Advised by Gregory Corso,
in committee with Julia Czerniak and Janette Kim

Graduate Thesis Preparation Book
Syracuse University
School of Architecture
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contention

Background

Project

...

CHAPTERS

01. Old Roots

02. Romantic Wilderness

03. American Wilderness

04. Myth of the Frontier

05. Preservation

06. Wild Wilderness

...

Research

Precedents

(Site)

References
This project asks for a history of the wilderness idea to manifest itself physically within the city as an extension of the museum. The project will be a museumification of ideas and perceptions, constructing an abstracted lineage of the idea of wilderness.

The human experience of wilderness can be fragmented and arranged under the following categorical banners: Old Roots, Romantic Wilderness, American Wilderness, Myth of the Frontier, Wilderness Preserved, and Wild Wilderness.

Each idea will be reproduced in its own fragment and juxtaposed with the staged scenes of the others. The fragments strung together will create an edited history of the wilderness idea.

Defining the Ideas
Through an edited reading of environmental history, the attitude and experience of wilderness can be broken down into descriptive words and formal/material characteristics. These will be used to determine values in each fragment of history.

A Museum Reconstruction
Through an abstraction of the experiential/formal/material characteristics of each idea, a reproduction of each wilderness idea can be designed. Natural history museums typically include fragments of nature within its building which are then systematically organized based on a scientific taxonomy. The fragments are decontextualized, and then recontextualized within the museum setting, juxtaposed with like specimens and decorations. The scenes created in the habitat dioramas are meant to display real moment in time; although in reality, the scene is a composition of pieces from different origins, age, or material composition that tell a story to an audience. Using the museums tools of display; fragmentation, decontextualization, abstraction and juxtaposition, new forms and experiences can emerge in the reproduction.

Fantastic Wilderness Park
The attitude/experience from each idea scene is further abstracted to include programmatic elements that support the experience characteristics of each idea. The idea scenes should be juxtaposed into a larger whole that creates the Fantastic Wilderness Park.
The perception towards wilderness in America begins with the attitudes brought by settlers from Europe. This attitude relies primarily on a biblical understanding of wilderness as a savage, barren, and desolate place. Wilderness is inhospitable and dangerous; the residence of the devil and things evil. Wilderness is always in contrast to the settlement. Biblically, the wilderness is in contrast with the Garden of Eden, where the Garden was once for Adam and Eve a worldly paradise, where humans can live naked without shame, living among animals and fruit bearing trees.

Garden of Eden
characteristics:
- pleasure,
- delight,
- paradise,

program:
1. botanical garden
2. resting places
3. restaurant
4. orchard

formal/material:
5. controlled climate:
   humidity and temperature
6. separation from exterior

Wilderness
characteristics
- savage,
- inhospitable,
- barren,
- desolate,
- waste

program:
- program-less,
- forest - inhospitable
By the eighteenth century, the perception of the previously feared wilderness had evolved into a sacred and awe-inspiring terror. Wilderness became a supernatural landscape, where one was most likely to find themselves face-to-face with the divine. Through the sublime doctrine of theorists such as Edmond Burke, Immanual Kant, and William Gilpin, wilderness was celebrated for its sacred, powerful and supernatural qualities. America’s first national parks; Yosemite, Yellowstone, Ranier, Grand Canyon, and Zion; all express the value system of the Romantics of which they judged wilderness.

Sublime characteristics:
sacred,
powerful,
terror,
awe,
supernatural,
wild

program:
5. canyons
6. mountains
7. framed views
8. ruin-follies
9. waterfall
10. rainbows
The westward expansion of American colonization relied on an attitude of a necessary conquering of the wilderness. The Old World attitudes still had resonance in the frontier, and settler did what they could to clear the wilderness. The land was savage, whose transformation represented the dawn of America.

On the other hand, a second source of wilderness enthusiasm emerged in the American frontier. An independent and free America recognized a wilderness that was different than any landscape Europe had seen that was truly 'American'. This image became a source of national identity.

“But even as it came to embody the awesome power of the sublime, wilderness was also being tamed—not just by those who were building settlements in its midst but also by those who most celebrated its inhuman beauty. By the second half of the nineteenth century, the terrible awe that Wordsworth and Thoreau regarded as the appropriately pious stance to adopt in the presence of their mountaintop God was giving way to a much more comfortable, almost sentimental demeanor. As more and more tourists sought out the wilderness as a spectacle to be looked at and enjoyed for its great beauty, the sublime in effect became domesticated.”

---

1 William Cronon, “The Trouble with Wilderness; or, Getting Back to the Wrong Nature”
“Among the core elements of the frontier myth was the powerful sense among certain groups of Americans that wilderness was the last bastion of rugged individualism... This nostalgia for a passing frontier way of life inevitably implied ambivalence, if not downright hostility, toward modernity and all that it represented. If one saw the wild lands of the frontier as freer, truer, and more natural than other, more modern places, then one was also inclined to see the cities and factories of urban-industrial civilization as confining, false, and artificial.”

Primitivism:
for the wealthy
for visiting
recreation
tourism
escape
manly

program:
14. country club
15. tennis courts
14. whiskey lounge
15. gift shop
16. stadium

William Cronon, “The Trouble with Wilderness; or, Getting Back to the Wrong Nature”
"In the myth of the vanishing frontier lay the seeds of wilderness preservation in the United States, for if wild land had been so crucial in the making of the nation, then surely one must save its last remnants as monuments to the American past—and as an insurance policy to protect its future."

valuable
resource
exhaustable

ecology management
stewardship
nature reserves
regulation

William Cronon, “The Trouble with Wilderness; or, Getting Back to the Wrong Nature”
“Wild, then, is not synonymous with pristine or virgin. Rather, it is the state wherein those evolutionary processes of an area’s genesis—free from human purpose, utility, or design—are allowed to shape its future. Thus, not requiring the absence of all human effect, wildness can persist in environments that have been altered or continue to be influenced by external human factors such as climate change—as long as we refrain from interfering with nature’s autonomous response.”

- Robert Kaye

Wildness

alone to evolve

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Roots</th>
<th>1. botanical garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. resting places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romantic Wilderness</td>
<td>3. restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. orchard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Wilderness</td>
<td>5. petting zoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myth of the Frontier</td>
<td>6. inverted mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. expansive views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>8. bathrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. work barns (cabins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. stump forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. gardening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Wilderness</td>
<td>13. whiskey lounge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. gift shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. monitoring station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. abandoned wilderness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. film towers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19. wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Old Roots
1. botanical garden
2. resting places
3. restaurant
4. orchard
5. petting zoo

Romantic Wilderness

American Wilderness

Myth of the Frontier

Preservation

Wild Wilderness

- abandoned wilderness
- film towers
- wall

1. botanical garden
2. resting places
3. restaurant
4. orchard
5. petting zoo
American Wilderness

1. botanical garden
2. rest places
3. restaurant
4. orchard
5. petting zoo
6. inverted mountain
7. expansive views
8. bathrooms
9. work barns (cabin)
10. stump forest
11. gardening
12. pasture
Myth of the Frontier
10. country club
11. tennis courts
12. stadium
13. whiskey lounge
14. gift shop
Old Roots
Romantic Wilderness
American Wilderness
Myth of the Frontier
Preservation
Wild Wilderness

1. botanical garden
2. resting places
3. restaurant
4. orchard
5. petting zoo
5. inverted mountain
6. ruin-follies, temple
7. expansive views
7. temple
8. bathrooms
9. work barns (cabins)
10. stump forest
11. gardening
12. pasture
10. country club
11. tennis courts
12. stadium
13. whiskey lounge
14. gift shop
16. monitoring station
17. education

- abandoned wilderness
- film towers
- wall
Old Roots

2. Romantic Wilderness

American Wilderness

Myth of the Frontier

Wild Wilderness

1. botanical garden
2. resting places
3. restaurant
4. orchard
5. petting zoo
5. inverted mountain
6. ruin-follies, temple
7. expansive views
7. temple
8. bathrooms
9. work barns (cabins)
10. stump forest
11. gardening
12. pasture
10. country club
11. tennis courts
12. stadium
13. whiskey lounge
14. gift shop
16. monitoring station
17. education

- abandoned wilderness
- film towers
- wall
History of the Wilderness Idea

**OLD ROOTS**
Display Technique

- 1600
- 1667
- 1700
- 1750

**Human - Wilderness Relationship**

- "Paradise Lost" by John Milton
- William Gilpin
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau

**Cabinet of Curiosities**
*The Kunstkammer was regarded as a microcosm or theater of the world, and a metaphor for the patron's control of the world through an indoor microcosmic reproduction.*

1757, Edmond Burke's A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful

**ROMANTIC WILDERNESS**

- mountain as cathedral
- sublime
- picturesque
- composition
- pictures

1800
1830
1850
1862
1864
1869
1872

- "wild"
- "powerful"
- "sacred"
- "terror"
- "awe"
- "pictures"
- "delight"
- "pleasure"
- "spectacle"

**AMERICAN WILDERNESS**

- Henry David Thoreau

**Preservation of wilderness as sanctuary for man**

**National Zoological Park opens, Washington, DC**

1889

**New Cultural Buildings:**

- Smithsonian in DC and British Museum in London

1964

**Wilderness Act, USA**

"an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain"

1949

**Aldo Leopold writes The Land Ethic**

1872

**America's first National Park**

- Yellowstone

"the myth of the vanishing frontier lay the seeds of wilderness preservation in the United States, for if wild land had been so crucial in the making of the nation, then surely one must save its last remnants as monuments to the American past —and as an insurance policy to protect its future." - William Cronon

**Wild is not synonymous with virgin or pristine - it does not require the absence of human effect.**

- Roger Kaye

"'Wild' is the state wherein those evolutionary processes of an area's genesis—free from human purpose, utility, or design—are allowed to shape its future.

- Bill McKibben

**1755** Edmond Burke's A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau**

Theory of Natural Human.

**Charles Peale’s Museum of Natural History**

**William Gilpin**

Cabinet of Curiosities

- "beauty"
- "free"
- "masculine"
- "safe"
- "delight"
- "pleasure"
- "spectacle"

**1912**

**Yosemite**

1869

**John Muir in the Sierra Nevada**

1868

**1862**

**Indian Removal Act by President Jackson**

**Charles Paele's Museum of natural specimens**

**The Geographical Distribution of Animals by Alfred Russel Wallace**

- "beauty"
- "free"
- "masculine"
- "safe"
- "delight"
- "pleasure"
- "spectacle"

**Yellowstone**

"public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people"

**1872**

**The Virginian by Owen Wister**

**1862**

**First habitat diorama opens at the Grand Ducal Museum in Darmstadt, Germany**

**1889**

**National Zoological Park opens, Washington, DC**

**Bone Hall opens the Smithsonian’s first museum, the National Museum of Natural History**

**2015**

**Wilderness Act, USA**

"an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain"

**1956**

**Robert Marshall summarized wilderness as "its entire freedom from the manifestations of human will..."**

**1964**

**Wilderness Act, USA**

"an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain"

**1949**

**Aldo Leopold writes The Land Ethic**

**1791**

**Smithsonian - Roosevelt African Exhibition**

- 21,151 natural history specimens were collected for taxidermy exhibits in the Smithsonian Museum

**1881**

**Smithsonian - Roosevelt African Exhibition**

**Geneva, Illinois**

**First habitat diorama opens at the Grand Ducal Museum in Darmstadt, Germany**

**1889**

**National Zoological Park opens, Washington, DC**

**Bone Hall opens the Smithsonian’s first museum, the National Museum of Natural History**

**1881**

**Smithsonian - Roosevelt African Exhibition**

- 21,151 natural history specimens were collected for taxidermy exhibits in the Smithsonian Museum

**1881**

**Smithsonian - Roosevelt African Exhibition**

"The Kunstkammer conveys symbolically the patron's control of the world through its indoor microcosmic reproduction."
The Kunstkammer was regarded as a micro-indoor, microscopic reproduction.”

John Milton

“Paradise Lost”

William Gilpin

“desolate”

“savage”

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

1757, Edmond Burke’s

A Philosophical En-

Charles Paele’s Museum of

Yellowstone

America’s first National Park

Wilderness Act, USA

“an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain”

President Jackson

Indian Removal Act

Smithsonian in DC and British Museum in London

sacnctuary for man

“comfortable”

“inhabited”

pastoral

Sierra Nevada

Sierra Nevada

Henry David Thoreau

The Land Ethic

Robert Marshall summarized

“the myth of the vanishing frontier lay the seeds of wilderness preservation in the United States, for if wild land had been so crucial in the making of the nation, then surely one must save its last remnants as mementos to the American past — and as an insurance policy to protect its future.” — William Cronon

1. “The Trouble with Wilderness: or, Getting Back to the Wrong Nature” William Cronon

2. Taxidermist at work on Smithsonian-Roosevelt African Expedition Specimens, with the East African Lions in the foreground, c. 1911. Image from Smithsonian Institution Archives


4. Satan in Eden 1866 (From Paradise Lost by John Milton) ~ Gustave Doré

5. Caspar David Friedrich, Wanderer above the Sea of Fog, 1817, Kunsthalle Hamburg. Romantic artists during the 19th century used the epic of nature as an expression of the sublime


7. Enraving from Ferrante Imperato, Dell’Historia Naturale (Naples 1599)


NOTES
The Habitat Diorama

The habitat diorama groups objects from different areas of a same biozone. The collection of objects in the scene creates new and unnatural juxtapositions.

Frame
Taxidermy reconstructions
Scene
Map of biozones in North America
Background painting
Ground and flora

James Perry Wilson in Mule Deer diorama at the American Museum of Natural History, 1943. Photograph by Thanos Johnson

Ansemblage and Juxtaposition
Tank scene for A Guy Named Joe (1944), MGM studio lot. [via Matte Shot]
https://placesjournal.org/article/turning-on-the-fantasy-fountain/

The Gettysburg Panorama. Illustration from Scientific America (1886).
Bernard Tschumi

Competition drawings for Parc de La Villette,
1983.
OMA/Rem Koolhaas
early options based on urban setting, scale, proximity to natural history museum and cultural centers, and open greenspace
BIBLIOGRAPHY


The history of wilderness is the history of an idea. A missing element of the natural history museum is the human attitude within which nature is captured and displayed. This project wants to put the historical displays of the museum within a context by making an addition to the natural history museum that archives the historical attitudes, experiences and perceptions towards wilderness.

A current and common social understanding of wilderness can be at least partially attributed to the Wilderness Act of 1964, which determines wilderness as “an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain”. However, it is now known that there is no such place that is unaffected by human beings in our globalized world – even the most pristine parklands are infiltrated with electromagnetic waves and subject to global warming.

Wilderness, since the conception of the term, is always in opposition to human settlement and control. Wilderness doesn’t exist because it is a socially constructed idea that creates a dichotomy within nature, separating humans from the places or processes that are outside of control. Wilderness is an idea because it is an anthropogenic attitude towards the world, and as these attitudes have changed throughout history, the perception of wilderness has evolved as a result. Critically assessing the historical techniques of display, the new wilderness museum is designed to frame and recreate American paradigms of wilderness.
The history of wilderness is the history of an idea. A missing element of the natural history museum is the human attitude within which nature is captured and displayed. This project wants to put the historical displays of the museum within a context by making an addition to the natural history museum that archives the historical attitudes, experiences and perceptions towards wilderness.

A current and common social understanding of wilderness can be at least partially attributed to the Wilderness Act of 1964, which determines wilderness as “an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain”. However, it is now known that there is no such place that is unaffected by human beings in our globalized world – even the most pristine parklands are infiltrated with electromagnetic waves and subject to global warming.

Wilderness, since the conception of the term, is always in opposition to human settlement and control. Wilderness doesn’t exist because it is a socially constructed idea that creates a dichotomy within nature, separating humans from the places or processes that are outside of control. Wilderness is an idea because it is an anthropogenic attitude towards the world, and as these attitudes have changed throughout history, the perception of wilderness has evolved as a result. Critically assessing the historical techniques of display, the new wilderness museum is designed to frame and recreate American paradigms of wilderness.