

PROLOGUE

"Life is architecture, and architecture is the mirror of life."

--- I. M. Pei

Architecture exists to create the physical environment in which people live, but architecture is more than just the built environment, it's also a part of our culture. It stands as a representation of how we see ourselves, as well as how we see the world. Architecture and human life have functioned, in my architectural study and practice of both, as two mirrors onto each other. I see them as reflecting, shaping and influencing each other 's transformations. Architecture to me, is inherently anchored in its spatial and social context. The process of making architecture is translating immeasurable to measurable by manipulating architectural form with redefining its elements to its volume. With the use of architectural space, materiality and construction, the measurable itself that evokes spirituality which is immeasurable.

In this portfolio, I express my point of view to architectural development and representation through my academic and professional experience, attempting to seek for new possibilities of architectural forms through my design ideas.

CONTENTS

01 REFORMING EAST VILLAGE Architecture Design — Renovating the Former Public School 64 in New York

02 PLEIN AIR Architecture and Landscape Design — Wildfires and Indigenous Communities in the Plumas National Forest

03 DAYLIGHTING URBAN WATERWAYS Urban Design — Revitalizing Neighborhoods across North Sacramento

04 HOW THE US GENERATES ELECTRICITY Visual Technology — Interactive Map of US Electricity Sources

05 NOMAD Visual Technology — Mixed-use Building in the Madison Square North

06 WESTERN INFLUENCE IN JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE History/Theory — Modern Japanese Architecture



01 REFORMING EAST VILLAGE

Renovating the Former Public School 64 in New York Columbia GSAPP Spring 2024 Advanced Studio VI Instructor: Christoph Kumpusch, Patrice Derrington Site: 605 East 9th Street, New York, NY 10009 Site Area: 27,681 sq. ft Individual Work

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Located at 350 East 10th Street / 605 East 9th Street, the former Public School 64 is a storied East Village icon. It has been empty for two decades due to drug abuse in the local community. The project is to renovate this landmark building and revitalize the East Village while considering needs, desires, and values of local residents and balancing those with the developer's interests.

My found objects, abandoned furniture, reveal that the East Village became gentrified as a result of real-estate price increases following the success of the arts scene. Because of the influx of artists, many longtime establishments and immigrants were being forced to leave the East Village due to rising rents. Gentrification has changed the character of the community.

This project seeks to question and innovate the business model of East Village's program for Charas/ El Bohio Community use, vibrant art culture, and housing. Specifically, the project addresses the incapability of the government of New York City in building livable communities in East Village, one of New York City's vibrant and eclectic neighborhoods. By bringing the local residents back into formal Public School 64, this project can establish a new partnership, where the private developers can bridge the gap between the macro, administrative role of city government's finance and the local, territorial need of residential community.





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'SOHO EFFECT'

This is a term used to describe artist-led gentrification. Homes occupied by artists turn an area into a safe residential neighbourhood for affluent people to move into. But with rising demand, prices begin to rise, making the area unaffordable for the artists who lived in the neighbourhood in the first place. Many "arty" neighbourholds suddenly sprang up in SoHo, New York, in the 70s and early 80s.









③ Vinyl record player



The Second Avenue elevated ran north-south through the EV along 1st Avenue. It was demolished in the 1940s to be replaced with a subway under 2nd Avenue. Then the US entered WWI, so the subway had to be sholved. Also up until this time period, various streetcar lines served the area. The WAT has plants to extend the current version of the Second Avenue subway all the way down again, but its decades away if it ever happens



COMMUNITY and ARADENS The gardens are full of plant life and surrounded by apartment buildings, but each has its own distinct vibe beyond that, reflecting the community members who created and maintain its. Some more peaceful, some a little chaotic and more than a little overgrown, and all brimming with life – filled with not just greenery, but community, cultural expression, music and art.



DAY CARE The East Village needs more affordable daycare options suitable for working-class families within their budgets. These centers may adjust their rates to accommodate families with lower incomes. Nonprofit organizations, churches, and religious institutions sometimes offer affordable childcare programs as part of their community outreach efforts. These programs may prioritize serving families with limited financial resources.

FLOOD RISKS

PREDICAMENT OF THE EAST VILLAGE

The East Village is common to urban neighborhoods undergoing rapid gentrification and development, including rising costs, displacement of community, loss of historic character, small business closures, infrastructure challenges, drug crimes, and flood risks. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes the needs and voices of all East Village residents, including long-time residents, newcomers, small business owners, and vulnerable populations.









ARTS & CULTURAL DESTINATIONS

Art is a COLLOWED DESTINATIONS The fast Village is known for its creative energy and diverse cultural offerings, making it a dynamic and inspiring place to explore. For example, the St. Mark's Place is lined with eclectic shops, restaurants, cafes, and bars, making it a vibranic cultural hub in the fast Village. It's known for its countercultural history and is a popular destination for locals and tourists alike. MoRUS documents the history of grassroots activism and community organizing in the fast Village.

Fresh Food Stores

FRESH FOOD MARKETS

THE AT HOUD MAKE 15 The East Vilage is identified in the 2018 FRESH zone mapping as a zone with a "moderate need" index for demanding more supermarkets This allows for more affordable rents and stable leases. The neighbor-hood want to gain wealth with a growing desire for higher qualities of life and food supply. The PS64 site has access to one C Town Supermar ket and a local grocery store with a 5-minute walking distance.

2020s 100-year Floodplain 2050s 500-year Floodplain

There are 140 properties in East Village that have greater than a 26% chance of being severely affected by flooding over the next 30 years. This represents 22% of all properties in East Village. East Village has a major risk of flooding over the next 30 years, which means flooding is likely to impact day-to-day life within the community. East Village is already investing in flood risk reduction projects, but more may be needed.



STOREFRONT VACANCIES

An analysis of 1,767 storefronts along Avenues A, B, C, D; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd avenues; Bowery, and all cross streets between East Houston Street and East 14th Street between Bowery and Avenue D revealed that 26% ana Least 14110 street Detween Bowery and Avenue D revealed that 26% of storefronts are in poor condition, 25% are in average condition, and 49% are in good condition. Set against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, the years from 2019 to 2021 saw a variety of changes to the East Village commercial district.



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

spite protests and accusations of promoting massed property values over the area's histo increased property values over the area's history and need for alfordable housing, the recording was approved in 2008. Anong other things, the zoning established height limits for new development throughout the affected area, eliminated the current zoning bonus for domis and hoteks, and renated incentions of the current zoning and returns on a directable housing.





CRIMES

Crime wert up in the area in the late 20th century but then declined in the 21st, as the area became gentified. East Village is patrolled by the vibt Precinc of the NYPD, located at 212 fast 3th Street. The 9th Precinct has a lower crime rate than in the 1906, with crimes across all categories having decreased by 79.2% between 1990 and 2019. The precinct reported 3 murders, 15 rapes, 119 robberies, 171 felony assults, 122 burglaries, 760 gand larcenies, and 37 gand larcenies auto in 2019.



PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AND BALANCED CASH FLOW

The master developer cooperate with private entities developing the infrastructures, attracting individual tenants to program the site. Public and private sectors form a circular cash flow, supplement and feedback, among government, developers and tenants.



CATALOG OF THE EAST VILLAGE

The East Village neighborhood in Manhattan is a vibrant and eclectic area with a rich history. Once known for its counterculture movement, the neighborhood has transformed over time into a hub for artists, musicians, and a diverse community of residents. Today, the East Village is filled with trendy coffee shops, boutique stores, and a vast array of restaurants and bars. One of the highlights of the neighborhood is Tompkins Square Park, a sprawling green space that hosts outdoor events and live music performances.



















SOUTH ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION





















02 PLEIN AIR Wildfires and Indigenous Communities in the Plumas National Forest Columbia GSAPP Fall 2023 Advanced Studio V Instructor: Nahyun Hwang Site: Greenville, California Site Area: 6 sq. mi Team: Hansheng Zhu, Maria Doku

Around the world, fire is posing a growing risk to people, forests, and ecosystems. Fire is not a new threat, but it is a growing and evolving one in this era of climate change, especially in the dry forests of the American West—on a warmer and drier planet, they have grown in severity and frequency. Firefighters are having to learn new tactics to combat increasingly intense and fast-moving wildfires; fire seasons are starting to become a year-round phenomenon. For more and more communities, wildfires represent an immediate climate threat.

The Dixie fire, sparked by a tree coming in to contact with a power line owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric utility, burned near the close-knit community of cattle ranchers and loggers for weeks before the flames suddenly grew, surprising firefighters. For two months, the Dixie Fire has menaced Northern California - stripping forests, forcing thousands from their homes and swallowing most of a Gold Rush-era community. Four months after the Dixie fire wiped away more than a century of history in a town of 1,100 in just half an hour, most residents are still displaced in the indigenous community of Greenville.

The project is structured as a series of interconnected research, analysis, and design interventions. In Northern California, air existed in various forms in different historical periods. How would wildfires impact wildlife and Forest? How would wildfires impact climate and air quality? How does the Dixie Fire affect indigenous community of Greenville? Ho do we deal with the post-wildfire period?















terms were scattered to the second se

Untourned Area of Forest management practices, like prescrib Julis harvests, on lower wildfile risk for comes na for ecosystems by ensuing a healthy number of threadquied ecosystems, so the minoduc prescribed hums reduces regeneration at all while reducing wildfile risk.











di-fire Salvage Logging max National Forest has a project to remove fire killed hazard trees along event private property where those trees could full and impact structures, enrolle attempts to rebuild after Diske Fire, Loggers and remeters of a this genous to the ana; in beinging latel the folts. The loggers are supported by emissionerend recognoid and week to convert societied, doad trees into wo ic at the used to hald new haliness and hares. to train the second second

Water Pollation Band Valley Reserveit is a quiet resurtaits lais setting located three roles above Generolie. Doier fire impacts water quality by increasing sedencet numb lists and strams and lakes. The retrogen and phraphorus more from fields into takes and strams when sedencemts are transported thooght soften water numb and soft rowsins. The causes a significant granth of algae and other anyatic plats in institute-resulted water still threes feasible or open levels.































05 DAYLIGHTING URBAN WATERWAYS

Revitalizing Neighborhoods across North Sacramento Columbia GSAPP Summer 2023 Advanced Architectural Design Studio Instructor: Marco Ferrari, Elise Hunchuck Site: North Sacramento, California Site Area: 1,700,000 sq. Ft Individual Work

The Central Valley has a long history of flooding events, with the city of Sacramento particularly susceptible to flooding due to its location at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers. Historically, Sacramento suffered from almost annual flooding until the massive reclamation efforts of the early twentieth century. The Sacramento River Flood Control Project (SRFCP) was initially authorized by the Flood Control Act in March 1917 and, over the years, was modified by various flood control acts. This project was further developed in 2015 based on the recognition that the runoff resulting from numerous storm events in the river's watershed cannot be confined within the river' s banks. This project was designed to allow controlled overflow through aseries of weirs and flood relief structures into adjacent basins.

Water plays a fundamental role in the proposal, driven by the notion that a coherent design can create a powerful strategy for the neighborhood as a whole, but can also allow for a sensitivity to individual spaces and the people in the area. The design operates with the city' s visible surface, making it wetter and greener, where shared urban spaces are simultaneously transformed into wondrous places for the city' s residents to enjoy. While trying to ease local economic and budgetary pressures, the proposal also looks to reduce inequality between neighborhoods in North Sacramento.



Floods in California

San Diego

Hurricane (1858) (1909)

California Flood

Crescenta Valley

(1933-1934)

Flood



Northeast Califor-

nia Flood (1937)

JI.

Storm (1939)

California Tropical

Duration of Flood: Seasona Time to Peak: Hours to day Area Flooded: Coastal areas bays, back bays, sounds, and inland tidal waterways Causes of Flood: Winter and spring coastal storms, high winds, storm surges and high tides Stormwater Flooding Duration of Flood: Hours Time to Peak: Hours Area Flooded: Localized urba areas Causes of Flood: Rainstorms along with blocked or overwhelmed storm doctors





Tsunami Flooding

Duration of Flood: Minutes to

Time to Peak: Variable thours to

Area Flooded: Coastal area

Causes of Flood: Earthquake







system

Debris Flow Flooding Duration of Flood: Hours Time to Peak: Hours Area Flooded: Areas downstream of denuded hillsides Causes of Flood: Heavy localized rainstorms on hillsides with charred or denuded ground



CALIFORNIA REPUBLI California Flood Management Federal

SAFCA Local Flood Control Agencies

SAFCA

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California Floods

(2017)

Merced River

Flood (1997)

Columbus Day

Storm of 1962







Establish fixed stassme and release standards for costain responsib





Agency (FEMA)







dertake statewide flood management data collection and plannin

flood-related state grant programs Help coordinate emergency fixed manager operation

Water Resources

ting hydrology and climatology studies

see maintenance of, and in some cases core Operate and maintain SPFC dares, charnels







Slow Rise Flooding Duration of Flood: Week Time to Peak: Days Area Flooded: Deep floodplains and low-lying urban areas Causes of Flood: Heavy ecipaitatio especially with





Area Flooded: Steep slopes and impernable surfaces, as well as adjacent to lical streams and

Causes of Flood: High-volume slow-moving storms

Alluvial Fan Flooding

Duration of Flood: Hours Time to Peak: Hours

Area Flooded: Surface and toe of alluvial fans

Causes of Flood: High-volume torms and thu displaces high volume of sedi-

Engineered Structure Failure Flooding

Duration of Flood: Variable Time to Peak: Minutes to hour Area Flooded: Areas downstream of engineered stue ture (i.e. levees, dams)

Causes of Flood: Failure of





Board (CVFPB)

Central Valley





Sacramento Area Flood History







Phyli Rok
Phyli Rok
Dependent on the Leven
Fixed Imagene Nandmary
Fixed Imagene Nandmary

North Sacramento







Highway/ Intenside - Eight hall Sumst - HMAI SECTION Floodplan - Flork and Open Space
Light Station
Fire Station



North Sacramento



Sacramento River Flood Control System

The Sacramento District, Corps of Engineers, has been authorized to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the long-term integrity of the levee system for the Sacramento River Flood Control Project. The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of March 1917 and modified by various Flood Control and River and Harbor Acts in May 1928, August 1937, and August 1941.





Constructed: 1933 Constructed: 1933 Length: 1,650 leet Design Capacity of weir: 60,000 cfs Design Capacity of weir dis of weir: 65,000 cfs

Tisdale Weir
Constructed: 1932
Length: 1,150 Seet
Design Capacity of weir: 38,000 cfs
Design Capacity of weir d's of weir: 30,000 cfs



Sacramonto Weir Constructed: 1916 Length: 1, 320 foet Namber of Gates: 48 Design Capacity of weir: 112,000 cfs Design Capacity of weir d/s of weir: 110,000 cfs





Sutter Bypass at Tisable Bypass Flow from the Buttle sink feeds the Sutter Bypass. Additional flow is added at the Tisdale Weir and from the Feather River.



olsom Dam and Lake operating Agency: USBR Dam Elevation: 480.5 ft roos Pool Area: 11,450 ac roos Pool Capacity: 977,000



Yolo Bypass at I-5 Flow from the Fremont weir feeds the Yolo Bypass







Flood Period







04 HOW THE US GENERATES ELECTRICITY

Interactive Map of US Electricity Sources

Columbia GSAPP Spring 2024 Data Publics and Public Data

Instructor: Jia Zhang

I plotted the nation's power stations in an interactive map to show how and where the US generates electricity.

A few key messages can be gleaned from the map and associated data interactives below:

- The US electricity system has been changing rapidly over the past decade.
- This reflects not only federal policy, but also technologies, geographies, markets and state mandates.

- The average US coal plant is 40 years old and runs half the time. Some 15% are at least 50 years old, against an average retirement age of 52.

- Planned new power plants are almost exclusively gas, wind or solar.

You can use interactive map to view all the power plants in the US and their relative electricity generating capacities, which are proportional to the size of the bubbles.

Coal plants dominate in the mining regions of the Powder River Basin and the Appalachians. Gas is nearly ubiquitous, but is particularly prevalent close to major gasfields, such as the Gulf of Mexico. Nuclear is concentrated in the populous eastern and midwestern states.

Huge dams supply the bulk of power in the Pacific northwest. Wind is concentrated down the central Great Plains, while solar has bloomed where state policy supports its adoption. Meanwhile, the remote residents of Alaska and Hawaii often rely on oil, which is easy to transport and store.









05 NOMAD

Mixed-use Building in the Madison Square North Columbia GSAPP Fall 2023 Re-Thinking BIM Instructor: Joseph Brennan Site: 1247 Broadway, New York, NY 10001 Site Area: 29,990 sq. ft

Team: Hansheng Zhu, Eddy Voltaire

NOMAD is a neighborhood in transition. Situated to the north of Madison Square Park and to the east of Penn Station, it contains a mixture of retail and aging office spaces, but also some historic residences and hotels. There is an ongoing inititive to make the area more pedestrian friendly and encourage the growth of retail.

Assume our architecture firm has been hired by a developer who owns the lot listed in the site section. The developer has a vision for a mixed use project that caters to workers, tourists, and local residents through creative office/light manufacturing, retail, and a hotel component. However, they are relying on ours to develop creative ways to work within this new revitalized district. Consider post-COVID patterns of work and travel.

The project is to design an overall concept (program and massing) strategy that conforms to zoning. We develop our building further to schematic level, which includes facade design, floor plates, core location, basic structural framing/grids, staircases/circulation, and basic floor layouts.

We present diagrams and data that prove we are conforming to all requirements, as well as a workflow diagram that shows our parametric strategy. Assume the developer is looking for assurance that our design meets all of their criteria and we can execute on the complex nature of the design.







	Roof
Sky Garden & Restaurants	Level 40
Penthouses	Level 39_h
	Level 38
	Level 37
	Level 36
	ievel 35
Residential	Level 34
	1000123
	Level 33
	Level 32
Sky Garden & Restaurants	Level 30
	Level 29
	Lovel 79
	teres of
Residential	Level 27 gh
	Level 26 an
	Level 25 _h
	Level 24
	Level 23 👔
Gym & Amenities	Level 22 👘
	Level 21 and
	Level 20
	Level 19 _h
	Level 18 _h
	Level 17
latel	Level 16
lotel	Level 15 yh
	Level 14
	Level 13 and
	Level 12
	Level 11 and
	Level 10 and
ive Mork Spaces	Level 9 _w h
live/ work spaces	Level 8 🧤
Tood Court / Dublic Enacos	Level 7 🚬
-ood coult / Public spaces	Level 6 an
Offices (Manufacturing	Level 5
Jinces/Manulacturing	Level 4
	Level 3
Retail	Level 2
	Ground Floor









06 WESTERN INFLUENCE IN JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE

Columbia GSAPP Fall 2023 Modern Japanese Architecture

Emperor Meiji ended a two-century era in which Japan remained isolated from the rest of the world. During his long reign from 1868 to 1912, he conducted a vigorous modernization agenda. Foreign architects and engineers were called on to take part in this undertaking and manage various construction projects. These Western experts introduced European architectural influences to Japan and trained the first generation of Japanese architects in Western architectural practice.

In 1853, Commodore Matthew C. Perry came to Japan and concluded a treaty that forced to open up Japanese ports to trade. Emperor Meiji recognized that his country lagged behind major Western powers in terms of development and immediately initiated an ambitious modernization effort. The government hired a significant number of foreign experts in different professional fields. These individuals made great contribution to execute projects implemented at achieving Western-style modernization, particularly in the areas of industrialization, militarization, and education.

While Japanese architecture had been affected several times before the Meiji Restoration, its main characteristics — wooden structures and tiled roofs — had been preserved for more than two thousand years. However, the Meiji Restoration, triggered by the introduction of Western architecture, brought significant changes to Japanese architectural practices. The primary shifts occurred in building materials and architectural styles. The traditional wooden structures started to be replaced by brick and masonry construction, leading to the displacement of the trabeated style in favor of the new arcuated style.

The Meiji government began to introduce Western civilization after 1868 and traditional styles and techniques began to be westernized. The reason behind this tendency was the belief that embracing Westernization was the only path to enlightenment and progress. British Architect Thomas James Waters was hired by the new Meiji government and was commissioned to design Imperial Mint Office in Osaka. After he successfully completing this commission, he was invited to Tokyo and became foreign advisor by the government. During the Meiji Restoration, the government placed a strong emphasis on education as a top priority. The early Meiji leadership recognized the necessity of establishing widespread public education as a crucial component of their efforts to modernize Japan. The government invited many Western experts to teach their advanced knowledge to the young Japanese architects. Among these individuals, the British architect Josiah Conder earned recognition as the first professor of architecture in the Imperial University of Tokyo. He taught both theories and technical practice including architectural history, design theory, and drawing. Most his students made great contribution to the development of modern Japanese architecture. He was called "father of Japanese modern architecture" (Reynolds, lectureSeptember 13th).

The pursuit of modern architecture extended across international borders. Among these graduates, Yamaguchi Hanroku was dispatched to France by Ministry of Education and studied at l'École centrale de Paris.

Short Paper

Instructor: Jonathan M. Reynolds

Individual Work



The Mint at Osaka | Thomas James Waters



Ginza "Bricktown" | Thomas James Waters

Tatsuno Kingo continued his architectural studies in the University of London and worked at architectural firms of Willam Burges. After he returned to Japan, he succeeded Conder and became the Department Head of Architecture in the Imperial College of Engineering (Watanabe, 2006). This was part of Japanese government to replace "foreign experts" policy with native specialists.

The architectural curriculum for future architects was heavily influenced by Western modes from the early year of Meiji era. This influence extended across various aspects, including the systematic approach to teaching architectural projects and urban planning. In 1872, a devastating fire swept through Tokyo, completely destroying the Tsukiji area. In response to this disaster, the government chose the Ginza district as a model for modernization. They devised plans to construct fire-resistant brick buildings and widen and connect streets more effectively, connecting Shimbashi Station, key government structures, and the foreign concession area in Tsukiji. The transformation's design was created by the British architect Thomas James Waters (Reynolds, lectureSeptember 18th). Workers diligently paved streets with the latest macadam surfaces and established the city's first sidewalks using bricks. Trees were strategically planted to offer shelter from the elements, including sun, wind, and rain. Gas lamps, and later electric ones, illuminated the streets, creating a delightful atmosphere for evening walks. This gradual transformation of the urban landscape across the entire city mirrored the Meiji government's revolutionizing of Japan.

One of the instances of early Western architecture designed by Josiah Conder was the Rokumeikan, also known as the Deer Cry Pavilion. This pavilion was constructed to serve as lodging for foreign guests at the behest of Foreign Minister Inoue Kaoru. Located in Tokyo, it is a two-story building that was finished in the year 1883. Conder drew inspiration from the French Renaissance style for his design, incorporating a Mansard roof and an arched portico adorned with columns. However, his desire to infuse Japanese elements into the design was overridden, although he asserted that he integrated "pseudo-Saracenic" elements (Watanabe, 2006). The only aspect that retained a Japanese style was the garden, which featured pine trees, stone lanterns, and ponds. The Japanese carpenters along with the first incoming architects from the West were the supporters of pseudo-Western style (giyofu). The most early surviving example of which is Kaichi Primary School of 1876 at Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture. Tateishi Kiyoshige, a skilled carpenter, journeyed to Tokyo to survey the prevalent Western architectural styles and then integrated them into the school's teachings alongside traditional construction techniques (Reynolds, lectureSeptember 11th).

Kaichi Primary School was constructed using traditional Japanese carpentry techniques, but its architectural style had Western influences, featuring roof ridges, tiles, and a curved gable roof above its entrance. The wooden building, reminiscent of traditional storehouses, was coated with plaster both inside and outside. It included an octagonal Chinese tower and stone-like quoins at the corners. The main entrance porch and balcony were adorned with cloud patterns and a striking dragon design inspired by Sino-Japanese sculptural and artistic traditions. There were two carved putti figures holding a banner with the school's name in Chinese characters beneath the gabled roof, possibly borrowed from a masthead design of a woodblock broadsheet (Reynolds, 2002). The formal education of Japanese architects by Western experts not only popularized Western architecture in Japan but also improved Japanese architects' proficiency in Western design.

The path towards modernization in Japan has been marked by a persistent drive to establish cultural and political ties with other countries, both in Asia and the Western world. Throughout the Meiji period, Japan's official goals can be described as a purposeful effort to adopt Western industrial standards and incorporate Western culture in various facets of society. The most significant aspect of the Meiji era was Japan's resolute pursuit of acknowledgment for its significant achievements and its desire to attain equal status with Western nations. Japan was notably successful in establishing an industrialized and capitalist state based on Western models.



Rokumeikan | Josiah Conder



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Kaichi Primary School | Seiju Tateishi

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