Suzhou In Prosperous: Representative infrastructure-based-prosperous about Suzhou

Li Qiu

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.
Suzhou In Prosperous

Representative infrastructure-based-prosperous about Suzhou

Li Qiu
Thesis Prep book
Spring 2014
Primary Adviser: Jonathan D. Solomon
Secondary Adviser: Roger Hubeli
School of Architecture at Syracuse University
you meant to be with, this is not the case. The camera itself moving through the scroll because somebody else is selecting with the eye is going to

“This idea of making the edge disappear…See if I make the scroll turned and go up here. It’s already gone off the edge of the frame…So in a way
twelve meters in length. It is intended to be viewed starting from the right end, by laying it flat on a table and unrolling it. One admires it section

Ideal city, Ideal lives in different scales

Prosperous Suzhou

Prior 1931
Canal
Road
Wall
Scroll range

The Grand Canal connected five major rivers across the country, from north to south; it connects Hai River, Yellow River, Huai River, Yangtze

ernment offers a leniency environment to attract oversea capital and provides lands and workforce at a fair low price. In this way, Suzhou had a fast

Objectives and Priority Investment Strategy made good senses in response to China’s needs on na-

Shicheng reconstructed the wall in the middle era of 14th century.

-- Since the 10th-century Song Dynasty, it has been an important commercial center of China.

-- In 589 AD, for the first time the city was named Suzhou and was already a well developed prosperous town at that time.

-- Circa AD 100, during the Eastern Han Dynasty, it became one of the ten largest cities in the world due to immigration.

-- Originally founded in 514 BC by WU Zixu by “reading the territories of earth and water”.

-- During the Ming (1368-1644 AD) and Qing Dynasty (644-1911AD), Suzhou was the nation’s economic, cultural and commercial center, as well

-- Suzhou is one of the greatest canal cities on the world, so it is also called “the Eastern Venice” for its competitive massive networks of canals

-- There are also in this city many philosophers, and leeches, diligent students of nature. And you must know that in this city there are

of Manzi had but the spirit of soldiers they would conquer the world; but they are no soldiers at all, only accomplished traders and most skillful

-- A circuit of some 60 miles; it hath merchants of great wealth and an incalculable number of people. Indeed, is the men of this city and of the rest

“Suzhou is a very great and noble city. The people are idolaters, subjects of the Great Khan, and have paper money. They possess silk in great

-- Suzhou is a major city locates in the Yangtze River Delta region, between Shanghai and Nanjing, Jiangsu, China. To the west of Suzhou is Lake

-- Based on the research and analysis about Prosperous Suzhou, with the system according the scroll of ideal life as criteria for testing and exploring contempo-

-- Contention

-- Bibliography
Our country has been thriving for over three generations, the expanded territory and growing population are much better than ever before. I feel so lucky living in this burgeoning time, and decided to record the peaceful and tranquilized scroll named “Burgeoning Life in a Resplendent Age” with my best efforts. The range of the scroll starts from Lingyan hill, moving east through town of Mudu, passes by Heng hill, lake Shi and Shangfang hill, from the north bank of Lake Tai, between Lion hill enters Suzhou City. Through Gate Feng, Pan and Xu, finally leaves the city from Gate Chang. Then turns into bridge Shantang and stop at Tiger hill. The invincibly fortress, the comprehensive dwellings, the beautiful landscape made it a metropolis in southeast of the country of its bustling fishermen and farmers, flourishing markets. It can never be fully recorded all the details of the city in terms of the birthday ceremony, wedding, imperial examination and private school teaching.
Drama playing: Kunqu, one of the oldest extant forms of Chinese opera. It was developed during early Ming Dynasty (14th century) and widely spread and dominated the stage from 16th-18th century.

Federal official work: Becoming a federal official used to be (now still is) the dream among scholars. Being an honest and upright official benefit the civilian and the city was a standard "Chinese Dream".

Imperial examination: a civil service examination system designed to select the best potential candidates to serve as administrative officials for purpose of recruiting them for the state's bureaucracy. There are three levels: regional, provincial, and metropolitan levels. All levels were held every three years, therefore a candidate would take at least 9 years to win his chance start a career as a an official. The image in the scroll is the scene of entry-level exam.

Wedding ceremony: In a traditional sense, the marriage was arranged by parents of both family so the benefits and demerits of marriage are important to the entire family and the wedding ceremony is only second to man's success in the imperial exam. In this case, the wedding is not only holding for both family but also a significant social event at that time as well.

Birthday celebration of elder people: In ancient China, people over 60 years old was considered longevity. The image that scroll describes here is showing a celebration in a wealthy family for elder member's birthday. The feast has already begun while people still coming and congratulating. Servants of those guests are carrying their gifts into host's house from street. Showing the city has a long life expectation.

Affordable private education: Free private school sponsored by retired official. Firstly set up by Fan Zhongyan, the former prime minister in Song Dynasty (1049 A.D). The school provided free education to children from low-income families so that they would have chance to attend the imperial examination to fight for their future.

The scroll presented an ideal city in scales. Urban landscape, infrastructure in terms of city walls, bridges over canals show how the context the city was building on. With massive residents fabric both inside and outside the city walls established how communities and commercial streets in between relying on the urban structure set by its landscape and infrastructure. Though the scroll is not following the real scale of the city but conceptually put every significant part of the city all together without having an "edge" shown on the scroll, precisely described events still can be spotted in the scroll showing important moments in life that can be understood as a list of life achievements.
A complicate but well functioning infrastructure in terms of canals, roads, bridges, the massive consumption can be held in

Back to the scroll, in this way, in a common sense, prosperous means having or characterizing by financial success or good

By setting up four scenes letting people to imagine and realize that happiness is the feature that four scenes have in com-

Marrying the true love of the life,

Meeting an old friend far away from home;

“Raining after a prolonged drought,

金榜提名时。"
Old fabric has been replaced by a "modern" mega block as a commercial district including pedestrian commercial street and malls with hotels on the top. The newly built metro station sits right below this block brings people all around the city.

Surprisingly, the metro station (Shilu) has no direct connection to any commercial space at all. At the same time, the historical pedestrian street (Shantang) is right across the canal to the north, mainly for tourism, also no connection.

Old renovated Shantang commercial street: formed 13 centuries ago and now is a consumption destination for tourism. Like a typical "watertown," it will expand and grow from a linear street to a planar network in the future.

High-speed regional/domestic rail system contributes a great deal to the economy of the Yangtze Delta region. It made Suzhou sitting right next to Shanghai (less than 30 mins).

Train tracks and highways cut the city into two pieces and the nearest cross bridge is half a mile away. Land selling is a major source of income for the city. Part of the revenue is used to run affordable housing projects for those who are below the poverty line and cannot afford to pay for their homes.

All affordable housing communities are built the same way as commercial housing: protected and isolated from the context. In this way, streets are no longer watched by the neighborhood and are no longer safe.

"Prosperous" currents

What brought the current "prosperous"? For the past three decades, Suzhou offered a series of privilege policies to attract foreign investments, accelerating the pace of economic growth. In recent years, investments range has extended from industrial plantings to commercial centers. Domestic high-speed train system started five years ago and now is functioning pretty well.

At the same time, "real estate industry" booming in the last decade has produced many new well-decorated and protected communities, making them an important part of consumption. In this way, land selling has become one of the major income sources for the government. On the other hand, renovation of historical commercial streets and affordable housing projects has been put onto the table due to its increasing income.

Bibliography:
Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective, Peter L. Berger, 1963
Suzhou "Where the goods of all the provinces...

Ancient residences in Suzhou, Suzhou realty management department, Tongji University Press, 2004