Relink Tangible and Intangible

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Relink Tangible and Intangible

Weibin Lao & Xiaobai Zhao
PRIMARY ISSUES

Cultural Heritage  (Traces of Industrial History that Made Syracuse Prosper)
To understand the value of industries in forming the upstate New York’s culture, and how contemporary cultures can be revitalized by the commemoration of the past.

Urban Infrastructure (Canal, Boulevard)
To impose notable proposal of architecture and to speculate new public improvements on to a continuous urban transportation infrastructure.

Spatial Translation (Machine, Manufacturing Procedure, Architecture)
To suggest a methodology for translating and connecting between the object, system, and space under the characteristic discipline of an specific industry.
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Roman Culture Heritage
Renaissance Culture Heritage
How can our industrial past be a valuable culture heritage that will benefit to public?
HERITAGE CYCLE

Understanding  <--

Valuing

Caring

Enjoying
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Cultural heritage is a legacy, composed of physical artifacts (tangible culture) and intangible attributes, that inherit from past generations of the society, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.

Cultural heritage includes:

**Tangible Culture**
(such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts)

**Intangible Attributes**
(such as mood, feelings, attitude and qualitative condition)
Tangible Culture

Unoccupied Structures

Monuments

Artifacts
Unoccupied Structures

Dick Blume/The Post Standard

The Gear Factory, West Fayette and South Geddes St.

Part of Syracuse Lithographing Co
Quonset huts at 163 Solar St.

Clark Concrete, an old mixing plant,
Solar and Van Rensselaer Sts. Ellen M.

the Easy Washing Machine factory building,
Solar and Spencer St.
Artifacts

Brannock Device

Part of Syracuse Lithographing Co
Quonset huts at 163 Solar St.

Clark Concrete, an old mixing plant,
Solar and Van Rensselaer Sts. Ellen M.

the Easy Washing Machine factory building,
Solar and Spencer Sts.
Monuments

Salt Museum, 106 Lake Dr, Liverpool, NY 13088

Canal Museum
318 Erie Blvd E, Syracuse

Everson Museum
401 Harrison St, Syracuse

Mural
Downtown Syracuse
Intangible Attributes

Atmospheric Condition
Working Condition
Social Hierarchy
Living Status
Atmosphere
Working Condition
Social Hierarchy
Living Status
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URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure refers to the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. Infrastructure is composed of public and private physical improvements such as roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, and telecommunications (including Internet connectivity and broadband speeds). In general, it has also been defined as “the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain, or enhance societal living conditions”.
Census Year | Syracuse Population
--- | ---
1820 Erie Canal reaches Syracuse | 250
1825 Erie Canal opens statewide | 600
1830 Enlargement of Canal begins | 11,014
1850 Syracuse incorporated as a city (1848) | 22,271
1865 Civil War ends | 31,784
1920 Downtown Syracuse stretch of canal abandoned when Barge Canal (1918) passes north through Oneida Lake | 171,717
Erie Boulevard
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SPATIAL TRANSLATION

Converting the tangible and intangible qualities of an object or a system into an architectural ambition.
Machine
Process
Translation to Architecture
Manifesto

Culture heritage is a combination of tangible traces of history and intangible attributes. Although in most condition, only the tangible artifacts were able to remain and sustain, the intangible qualities were lost and became obsolete. To have a broader understanding and sophisticated experience of such past and history, the combination and connection between the tangible and intangible became critical and significant. Architecture, as a device that can both protect and revitalize such cultural heritage, is to mediate and to link the tangible and intangible part of history.
Syracuse, as part of the Upstate New York used to be an essential economic center of the United States. This not only was resulting from its once influential salt industry and its easily accessed canal infrastructure, but also was heavily influenced by the industrial innovation. Without trained engineers, the people in Syracuse designed machines for excavating the earth and building the Erie Canal. And with easy transportation, goods and industrial products created and produced from Syracuse were shipped and transported. This brought prosper and wealth to the Syracuse.

With new transportation technology development including the railways for trains and highways for car, Erie Canal lost its competitive advantage. As a result, industrial goods from Syracuse, with great qualities and quantities, can no longer find its market sufficient to consume all these production. A great number of factories were either relocate to other parts of the country, or shut down permanently. And the Erie Canal was transformed to a city road. The image of industrial prosperity had lost and left behind, were only traces of history.

This tangible ruins and intangible image of prosperity is waiting to be reconnect, revitalize, reestablished. Architecture, as a device that can both protect and revitalize such cultural heritage, is to mediate and to link the tangible and intangible part of history. An industrial memorial that is composed of a spatial translation of such industrial image can be a great way to memorize, revitalize, and relink the tangible and the intangible of industrial culture heritage.
Culture Heritage

Tangible
- Abandoned Structure
- Artifact
- Monument

Intangible
- Sound
- Temperature
- Smell
- Taste

Architecture

Industrial Memorial

Industry Objects
- Process
- Machine
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Typewriter | L.C. Smith & Brothers
Brewery | Moore & Quinn
Salt Shed | The American Dairy Salt Company
China | Onondaga Pottery Company (O.P. Co.)
Salt Sheds
Salt Industry, Beer Industry and Typewriter Industry
Saltshed - Open Field | Brewery - Moore and Quinn, 120 S Crouse Ave | Typewriter Factory - L. C. Smiths and Brothers, 701 E Washington St

Site One
Dimensions: 130’ * 200’

Site Two Dimensions: 130’ * 240’

Site Three
Dimensions: 185’ * 200’
Program

Memorial of Upstate New York Industry

Industry

Typewriter | L.C. Smith & Brothers
Brewery | Moore & Quinn
Salt Shed | The American Dairy Salt Company
China | Onondaga Pottery Company (O.P. Co.)
PROGRAM SIZE

Program Dimension Scope:
   Small to Micro
   Controllable
   Blend to Erie Boulevard urban fabric

Footage
   2,500 sf

Program Includes:
   Main Spaces
      Gallery Space  3,500 sf
   Other Spaces
      Restrooms    500 sf
      Reception    1,000 sf
      Storage      500 sf
Research Exercise Intro

Analyze Tangible
Translate Tangible
Translate Intangible

Output
1. Object / System Drawing
2. Mood Drawing
3. Physical Model
Strategies
Reflection

Astronauts Memorial, J.P.A., Kennedy Space Center, Florida,
Replace

Maison de Verre, Pierre Chareau, Paris
Mechanized

Astronauts Memorial, J.P.A., Kennedy Space Center, Florida,
Inversion

The National Memorial for Peace and Justice, Mass Design Group, Montgomery, Alabama
Derive

Steilneset Memorial / Peter Zumthor and Louise Bourgeois, Vardø, Norway.
Imposition

Koluba Museum, Peter Zumthor, Köln, Germany
Rebuild

Ruin Studio / Lily Jencks Studio + Nathanael Dorent Architecture,
Dumfries, United Kingdom
Rebuild

Shelter for Roman Ruins in Quiet Solitude, Peter Zumthor
Redefine

Heritage Center Atop a WWII Bunker, Dorte Mandrup,
Blend

Deck Over A Roman Site / Amann-Canovas-Mauri, Cartagena, Spain
Mimic

Swiss Sound Pavilion, Peter Zumthor, EXPO 2000
Reproduce

National Museum of Roman Art, Rafael Moneo, Rome
Localization

Serpentine Pavilion, James Grey West, Kensington Gardens, London