

## ガバナーズアイランド計画に対する提案

-歴史的地区と自然空間に焦点をあてて-

A Proposal for Governors Island

-Focus on Historical District and Outside Area-

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## Abstract

Governor's Island is abundant in the existent resources such as history, historic buildings and the environment. It can be renewed as precious place to feel, touch and learn about ART, History, and Culture.

This paper proposed Renovation project of the existent buildings, especially LIGGETT HALL and Creation good nature environment.

1. Background and Objective<sup>1)</sup>

Governors Island, a 172 acre island in the heart of New York Harbor, is only 800 yards from Lower Manhattan, and even closer to Brooklyn. It is a world by itself, unique and full of promise.

For almost two centuries, Governors Island was a military base – home to the US Army and later the Coast Guard, and closed to the public. In 2003 the federal government sold 150 acres of Island to the people of New York, with the Island's governance and funding jointly shared by the City of New York and the State of New York. The remaining 22 acres of the Island was declared the Governors Island National Monument that is overseen by the National Park Service.

In April 2010, Mayor Bloomberg and Governor Paterson reached an agreement on the future of Governors Island. The City of New York is now responsible for Governors Island and created the Trust for Governors Island, the organization in charge of the operations, planning and redevelopment of the Island.

Governors Island consists two areas, north part of 'historical Districts' and south one 'Outdoor area'.

Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 describe these two areas, and also



Figure1. Plan of Governors Island



Figure2. Nature of Island

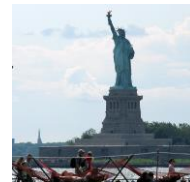


Figure3. View to State of Liberty



Figure4. Remaining Weapon

Chapter 4 examples. Finally Chapter 5 explain our proposal for this Island.

## 2. Historical District

This Chapter describe island history and some important historical buildings.

## 2-1. Island History

The Island's strategic location resulted in its use as a military facility by British and American forces for more than 200 years.

In 1794, with the country in need of a system of coastal defenses, construction began on Fort Jay on high ground in the center of the island. In 1800, New York transferred the island to the U.S. government for military use. Between 1806 and 1809, the U.S. Army reconstructed Fort Jay and built Castle Williams on a rocky outcropping facing the harbor. During the

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War of 1812, artillery and infantry troops were concentrated on Governors Island.

During the American Civil War, it was used for recruitment and as a prison for captured Confederate soldiers. Throughout World War I and II, the island served as an important supply base for Army ground and air forces.

In 1924, a municipal airport was proposed for the island. Instead, Liggett Hall, a large structure designed by architecture firm McKim, Mead & White, was built and became the first Army structure to house all of the facilities for an entire regiment. The island continued to serve an important military function until the 1960s.

### 2-2. Fort Jay

A coastal star fort and the name of the former Army post, is located on Governors Island. No defensive works are known to have been erected on the island during its early history.

Fort Jay was recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1934 and in 1982- 83. The fort was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.



Figure6. Aerial photograph



Figure7. Inside

### 2-3. Castle Williams

Castle Williams is a circular defensive work of red sandstone on the west point of Governors Island in New York Harbor. It was designed and erected between 1807 and 1811, designed by Jonathan Williams. The castle was one component of a larger defensive system for the inner harbor that included Fort Jay and the South Battery on Governors Island, Its usefulness as a fort began to end in the 1830s, so Castle Williams subsequently served as barracks for the island's garrison and new and transient troops. Thereafter, the castle was remodeled



Figure8. Aerial photograph



Figure9. The exterior of Castle Williams

by the US Army for use as a prison in various forms during the Civil War and through the first half of the 20th century.

### 2-3. Liggett Hall

Liggett Hall is a former barracks building designed by McKim, Mead & White and built in 1929 at Fort Jay on Governors Island.

Today, Liggett Hall is centerpiece of Governors Island Park. Unsympathetic additions have been removed to create Liggett Terrace, a multi-use plaza connecting the island's historic northeastern section with its southwestern expanse, the latter



Figure10. The exterior of Liggett Hall

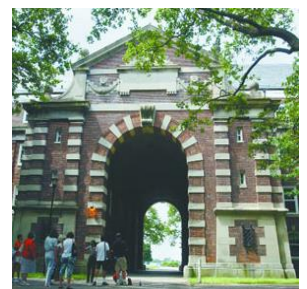


Figure11. Entrance

cleared of later structures to create parkland

### 3. Outside Area

Governors Island has a variety of outdoor spaces for public programs, festival and events, ranging in size from a wide open field that can hold up to 4,000 to smaller, shady green spaces.

This Chapter mentions some outside area in Governors Island.

#### 3-1. The Colonels Row Festival Grounds

Ideal for performances and festivals for audiences that range in size from several hundred up to 4,000 people and is also available for private events. Colonels Row is a five minute



Figure12. Playing field



Figure13. Nature

walk from Yankee Pier. Colonels Row is also available for private events Monday-Friday.

#### 3-2. Nolan Park

A four acre manicured green, surrounded by houses and buildings that date back to 1810. Nolan Park is generally used for picnicking and other leisure activities. This space is ideal for theatrical productions or musical performances.



### 3-3.Parade Ground

Large scale concerts and events for up to 10,000 people can take place on the Parade Ground. The Parade Ground is also a great location for recreational events, kite flying, and much more.

## 4. Reference for proposal

Some relevant facilities are introduced, so that they may be beneficial to the future development projects.

### 4-1. Reference for historical districts

#### ◆Castelvecchio,Italy

Castelvecchio Museum is a museum in the eponymous medieval castle. Restoration by the architect Carlo Scarpa, between 1959 and 1973, has enhanced the appearance of the building and exhibits. Scarpa's unique architectural style is visible in the details. The museum displays a collection of sculpture, statues, paintings, ancient weapons, ceramics, goldworks, miniatures and some old bells.

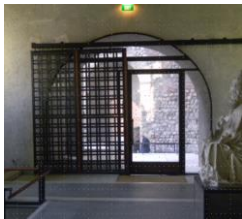


Figure14.Entrance



Figure15.Staircase



#### ◆Insel Hombroich,German

Hombroich's development as a Cultural Environment, in terms of both expanse and range of interests, began with establishment of the Insel Hombroich Museum in 1987.

Everything got under way with founder-benefactor Karl-Heinrich Müller's extensive art collection and a long-established park-landscape along the river Erft, not far from Düsseldorf in North Rhine-Westphalia. This made possible a very special synthesis of art, architecture, and nature.

Since 1994 the former missile base right next to Hombroich "island" has been part of this domain. Together with the Kirkeby Field, named after Danish artist Per Kirkeby (\*1938) who devised no fewer than five exhibition pavilions there, these



Figure16.Museum



Figure17.Museum in forest

components document expansion of this concept into a veritable nucleus of culture.

### 4-2. Reference for artificial tidal flat

#### ◆Osaka Nankou birdsanctuary,Japan (Artificial Tidal Flat)

A wild bird park utilizing an artificial tidal flat totaling 19.3 hectare in area, located at the northwest corner of Sakishima landfill in Osaka Bay.

Osaka Bay, formerly called Suminoe-no-tsu, used to be abundant in natural wetlands, however the post-war coastal development destroyed it.

When the shorebirds began to gather again at the wetland environment created during the process of reclamation, Osaka City, in response to the requests of its residents, opened the park in 1983. In 1996-1998, Scolopacidae(Shigi) or Charadriidae(Chidori) were recorded 22-23 species.

And also, the total number of birds were recorded 824-1278 in spring term and 575-727 in autumn term.



Figure18.out view



Figure19.migrant Birds

### 4-3. Reference for artificial island or Buildings

#### ◆Island City,Japan

Island City is an artificial island in Hakata Bay, Fukuoka, Japan. Island City Central Park is The entire area was opened in April 2007. Total land area is 5.3ha.



Figure20. Aerial photograph



Figure21. The exterior of GrinGrin

#### ◆Itsukushima Shrine,Japan

A Shinto Shrine on the island of Itsukushima (popularly known as Miyajima) in the city of Hatsukaichi in Hiroshima Prefecture in Japan. Itsukushima Shrine is actually most famous for its torii or gate, commonly known as Miyajima Torii. Itsukushima Shrine forms part of the UNESCO World Heritage

Site on Miyajima. The Japanese Government has designated several buildings and possessions as national treasures.

The first Itsukushima Shrine buildings were probably erected in the 6th century, but the present shrine dates from the 12th century.

The current Itsukushima Shrine has been in its present state since 1168 when funds were provided by the warlord Taira no Kiyomori. The shrine's construction, consisting of pier-like structures built over the bay, is due to the holy status that the island once commanded. Commoners were historically not allowed to set foot on the island, and had to approach by boat, entering through the gate that appears to float.



Figure22. The exterior of Itsukushima Shrine



Figure23. Plan

### 5. Proposal

This paper proposal overview is following figure.

This chapter focus on three part.' Museum or Theater' 'artificial tidal flat' 'artificial island or Building' and also such parts are referenced chapter 4.

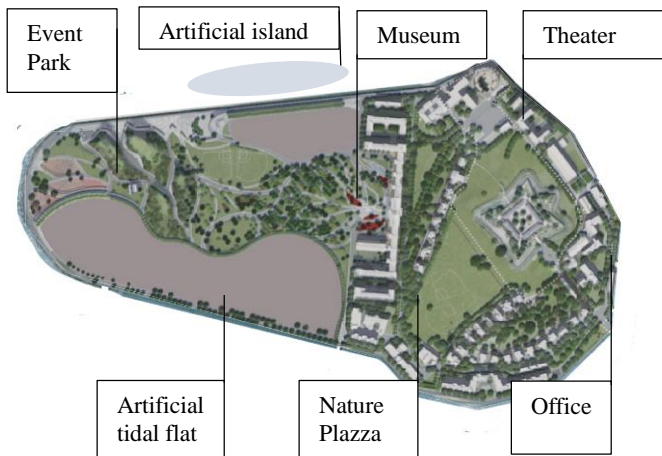


Figure24. This paper's proposal

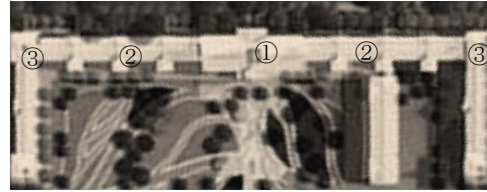
#### 5-1.Creation Museum or Theater in Historical District

This proposal's objective is to restore the value of the notable historical and artistic patrimonies. Facade is left as it is and it plans an art museum, artist studios, galleries, workshops, academic and research institutions and so on.

One example ART MUSEUM and ART STUDIO at Liggett

Hall. On the first floor, the entrance and corner of the Liggett Hall area studios on the long corridors.

People visit the Island, enjoy outside nature and also feel the world of art and artists who work in prospect of their success.



- ① Entrance
- ② Art Studio
- ③ Museum area
- ④ Outdoor Exhibition area

Figure25. Plan for Liggett Hall

#### 5-2.Creation artificial tidal flat

This proposal's objective is to gather birds that migrate from far off countries for breeding purpose at the wetland environment created during the process of creation enrich nature environment.

The creation of artificial tidal flat and beach is a typical technique for the coast environmental redevelopments

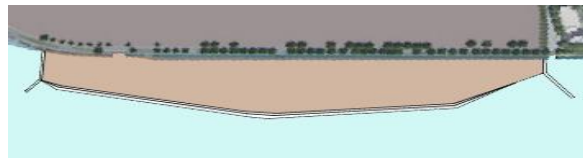


Figure26. Plan for Artificial tidal flat

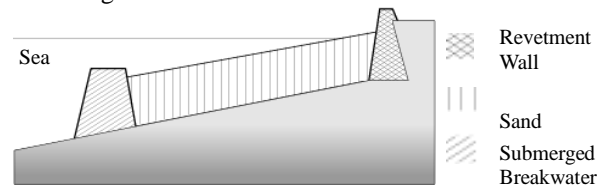


Figure27. Section for Artificial tidal flat

#### 5-3.Creation artificial island or Buildings.

This proposal's objective is to create shopping place, cafe, outside exhibition without destroying Island nature.

And such island or Buildings will be good location for State of Liberty.

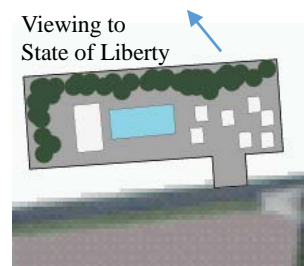


Figure28. Plan for Artificial Island

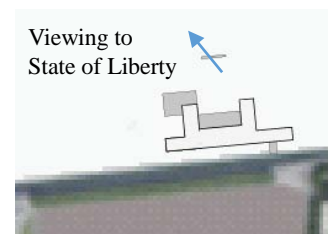


Figure29. Plan for Buildings on Sea

### Reference

1).About Governors Island, The trust for Governors Island, <http://www.govisland.com/html/home/home.shtml>,accessed,2013-11-29.