Anai Perez

GSAPP 2020

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01

ReciproCITY

*"Lessons from Peacock Park, a new Model
of Cooperative Habitation"*

Peacock Park, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Our project proposes learning from this site, the re-development of Addis Ababa's rivers should not be that of a large scale infrastructural project such as the proposed Beautifying Shegar, but rather through a smaller more localized system. Addis has the potential to achieve its goal of becoming a "world class city" not through imported models, but by learning from the legacy of what currently exists.

The Cooperative is a multigenerational group that has lived here for the past 50 years. This site, Peacock Park, is defined by its relationship between two rivers, which allows the co- op to actively work the land, producing agriculture in a symbiotic system with the ever changing river.

FAMILY
CONNECTIONS

AGRICULTURE
AS A PRACTICE

ECOLOGICAL
SERVICE

STRONG SOCIAL NETWORK

GOVERNANCE
STRUCTURE

SHARED INCOME

AGREEMENT
OF UNITY

UNDER MAINTAINED

UNDER
UTILIZED

ARID

AGRICULTURE

ROAD
DEVELOPMENT

CO-OP
HOUSING

PEACOCK PARK

BANTIKETU
RIVER

AGRICULTURE

KEBENA
RIVER

CO-OP
FRAGILITY

LOW QUALITY
PRODUCTS

NEED FOR
CLEAN WATER

UNEVEN WORK/RESIDENT
POPULATION

LACK OF
INFRASTRUCTURE

INFORMAL
HOUSING

LOW INCOME

NEED FOR
BASIC SERVICES

NO OWNERSHIP
OF LAND

DEVELOPMENT
PRESSURE

THE KEBENA BULBULA FARMERS COOPERATIVE
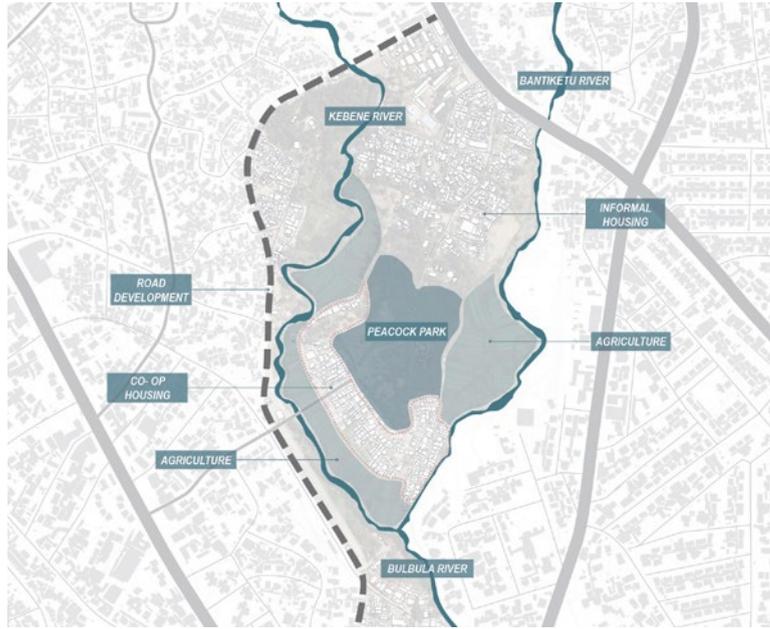
A legacy worth preserving

The existing co-op has many strengths, but has begun to crack at the seams and has reached a moment of much needed adaptation. Threatened by river development, the cooperative on the defensive, spatially closing their gates off from the community.

EXISTING SITE

MASTERPLAN IMPACT
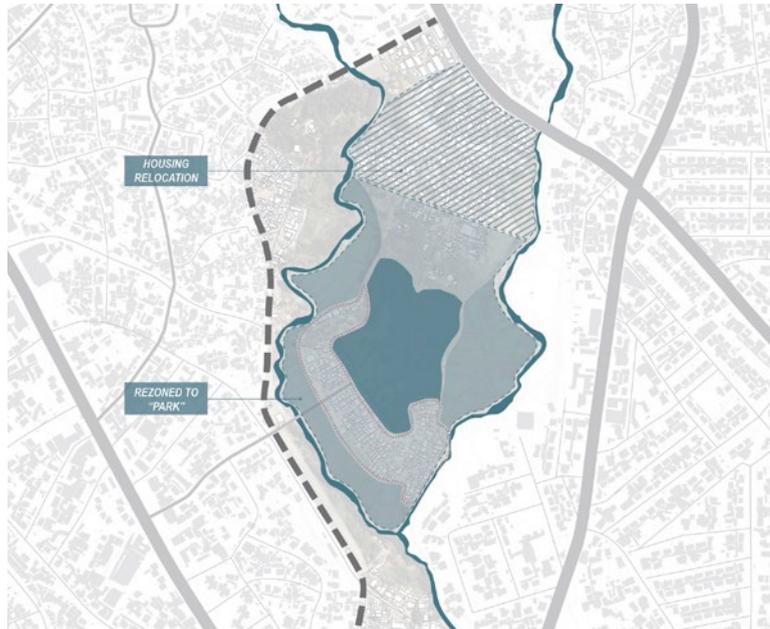
We propose to learn from the strengths of the existing co-op model in Peacock Park by designing a new system of habitation that includes the river, plants and animals, as well as people as actors in this system.

A modified cooperative can act as a unit of change, with its actors engaged in symbiotic relationships that leads to new structures of land management in Addis Ababa.

CO-OP DEMANDS

INFRASTRUCTURE   OWNERSHIP   COMPENSATION

CO- BENEFICIAL PARTNERSHIP

PROOF OF SERVICE   EDUCATION OF COOPERATIVES

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS

EXISTING FARMERS COOPERATIVE

EXTERNALLY FUNDED

LONG TERM JOB CREATION   SMALL SCALE   LONG TERM CARETAKERS   ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

PROPOSED COOPERATIVE

PEACOCK PARK

EXISTING SITE

EXISTING SITE
Hard Boundaries → THRESHOLDS
Moments of Intervention → WEAVE
Working Landscape → EXPANSION
Neighborhood Scale

DISSOLVING THRESHOLDS

GROWING HABITATION
ROAD | RIVER

WORKING LANDSCAPES
FIELD | PARK

THE LIVING RIVER
RIVER | FIELD

EXISTING SITE
Hard Boundaries → THRESHOLDS
Moments of Intervention → WEAVE
Working Landscape → EXPANSION
Neighborhood Scale

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Cleaning the water, cleaning the soil and the flexibility to adapt the dynamics of the river.

INCOME GENERATION
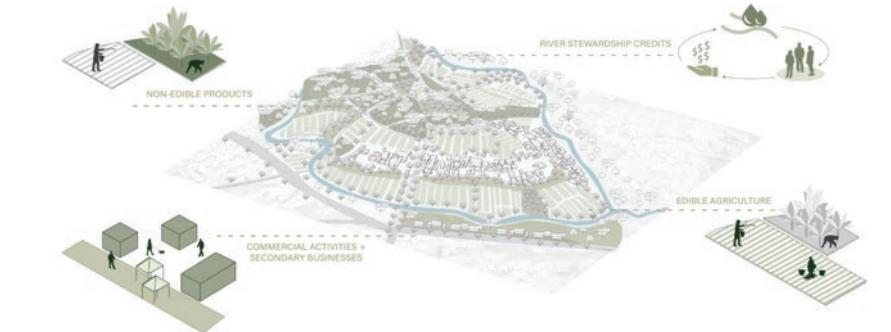
Opens the closed gates of this community and turning it into a new type of public working landscape.

SOCIAL FABRIC

Increasing the earning potential across the site by expanding beyond agriculture to secondary businesses and ecological stewardship credits.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Smart growth while retaining the strong social bonds of the cooperative.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES
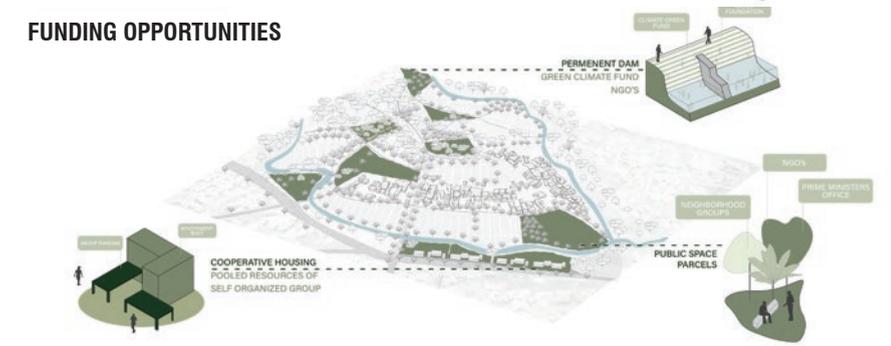
The scale of this site can be broken down into smaller separately fundable projects, welcoming partners like the Green Climate Fund and Prime Minister's Office.

THE LIVING RIVER
Absorption and Interaction

DAM

CANAL

REED BEDS

FORESTED RIVERBANK

HOLDING PONDS

ILLEGAL HOUSING

HYACINTH POND

BIOREMIDIATION POND

LIVING RIVER

EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE CROPS

INTERTIDAL FOREST

IRRIGATION CHANNELS
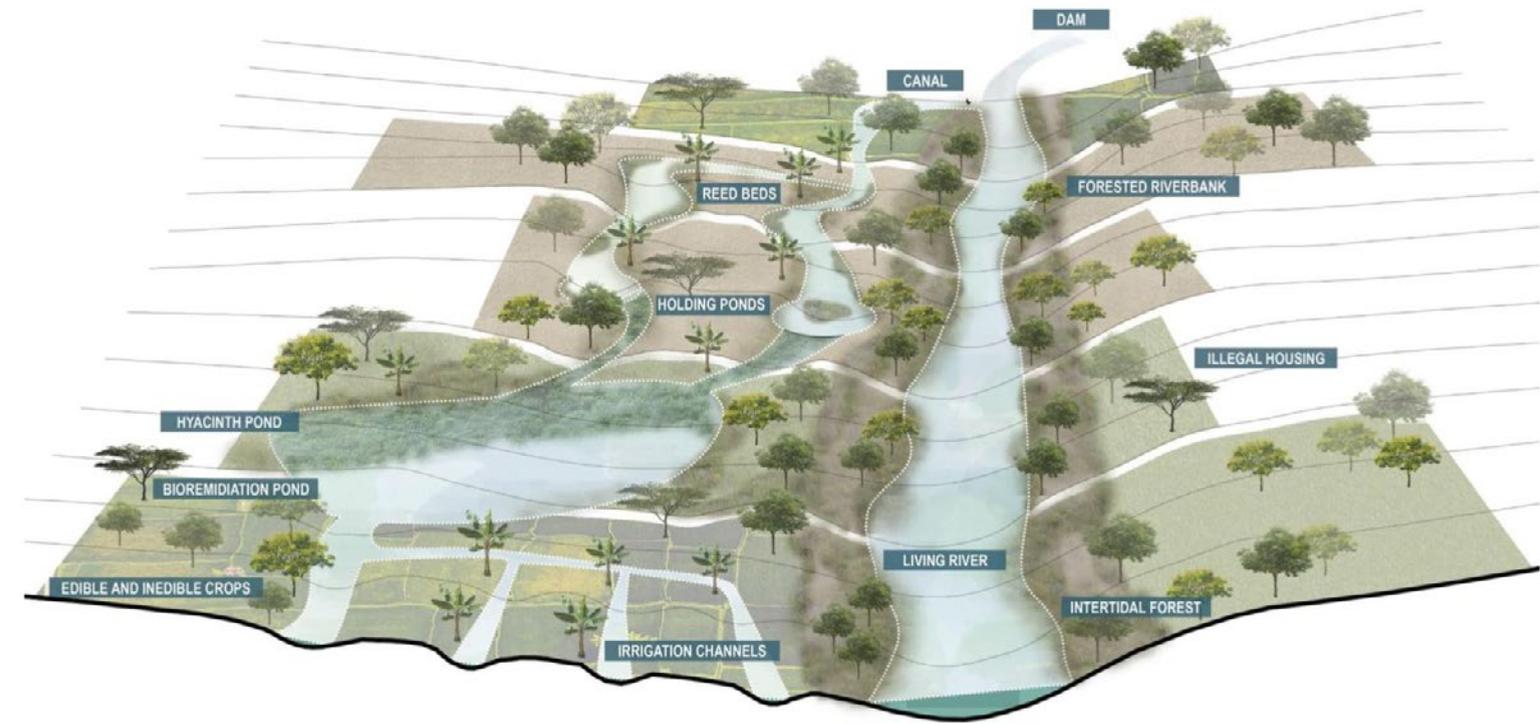
Stewardship of the river and the land will be a priority of the cooperative. By attracting small investment opportunities, the cooperative has the ability to increase the potential of cleaning the river by the introduction of a gradient of plantings, while creating harvestable products.

1 FILTRATION POND

SHEMBEKU MAT AS BARRIER FOR SOLID WASTE

RIVER

2 REED POND

SHORELINE SHRUBS AND INITIAL FILTRATION

3 BIOREMIDIATION POND

HYACINTH AND WATER LILIES

4 SEDIMENTATION POND

OVERFLOW POND FORMING IRRIGATION CHANNELS

FILTRATION POND

REED BED

SHEMBEKO: BAMBOO

REED POND

KOBA ENSETE

BIOREMIDIATION POND

HYACINTH POND

LIVING RIVER

SEDIMENTATION POND

OVERFLOW POND

EDIBLE CROPS

INEDIBLE CROPS

IRRIGATION CHANNELS

INTER-TIDAL FOREST

INEDIBLE AGRICULTURE

WORKING LANDSCAPES
A canopy of engagement
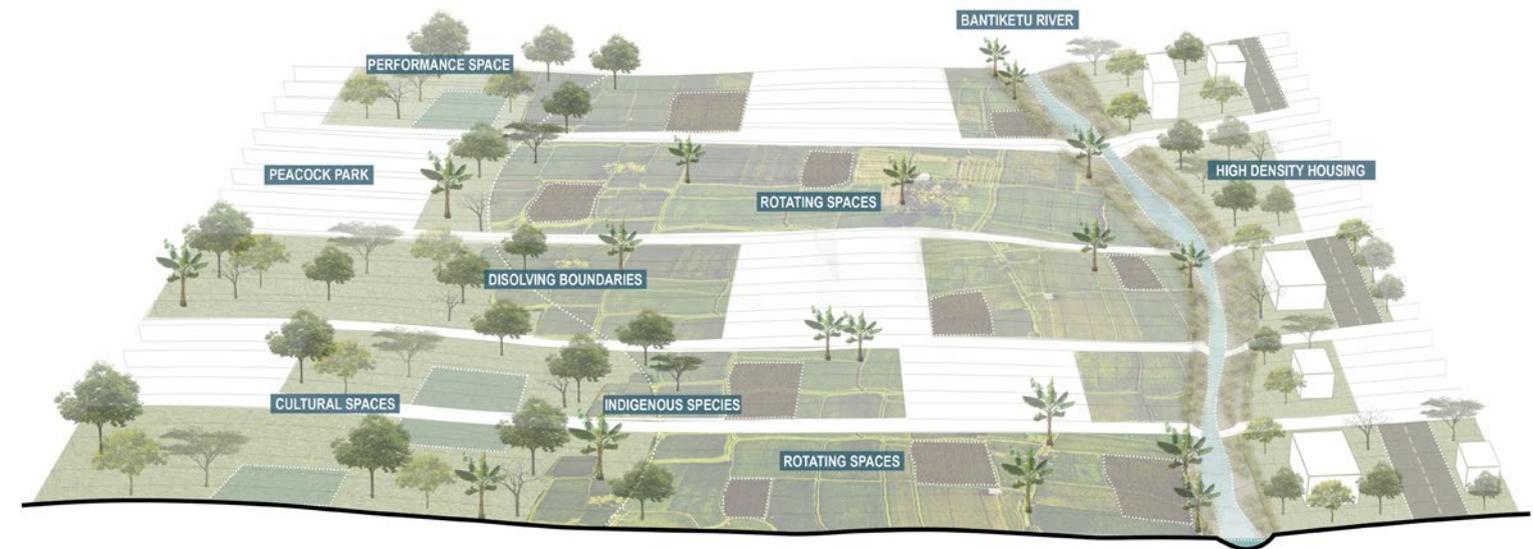
By weaving the fabric of working landscapes and the public park together the space has the potential to provide a canopy cover that increases the ecological health of the site, while maintaining a high level of productivity and challenging the city's master plan that would eradicate urban agriculture in the favor of mono-functional "park".
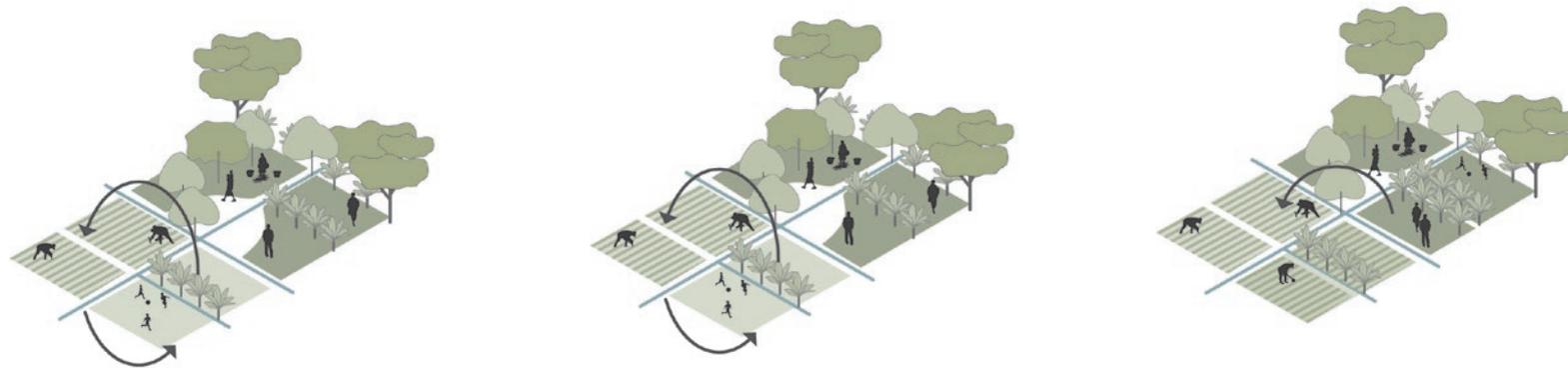
Through a parcelized grid overlay the distribution of the canopy, the public space, and working landscape all work together in a rotating system that benefits the ecological health of the site.

SHORT CANOPY

MEDIUM CANOPY

TALL CANOPY

ROTATIONAL SPACE

SHORT CANOPY

EXISTING SITE

KEBENA
RIVER

AGRICULTURE
LAND

PEACOCK
PARK

AGRICULTURE
LAND

BANTIKETU
RIVER

DISSOLVING THRESHOLDS

SHRUBS:
SESBAN

FLAT TOP
ACACIA

ACACIA
DECURRENS

KOBA
ENSETE

EDIBLE CROPS

SHEMBEKO:
BAMBOO

KEBENA
RIVER

ROTATIONAL
SPACE

PEACOCK
PARK

ROTATIONAL
SPACE

BANTIKETU
RIVER
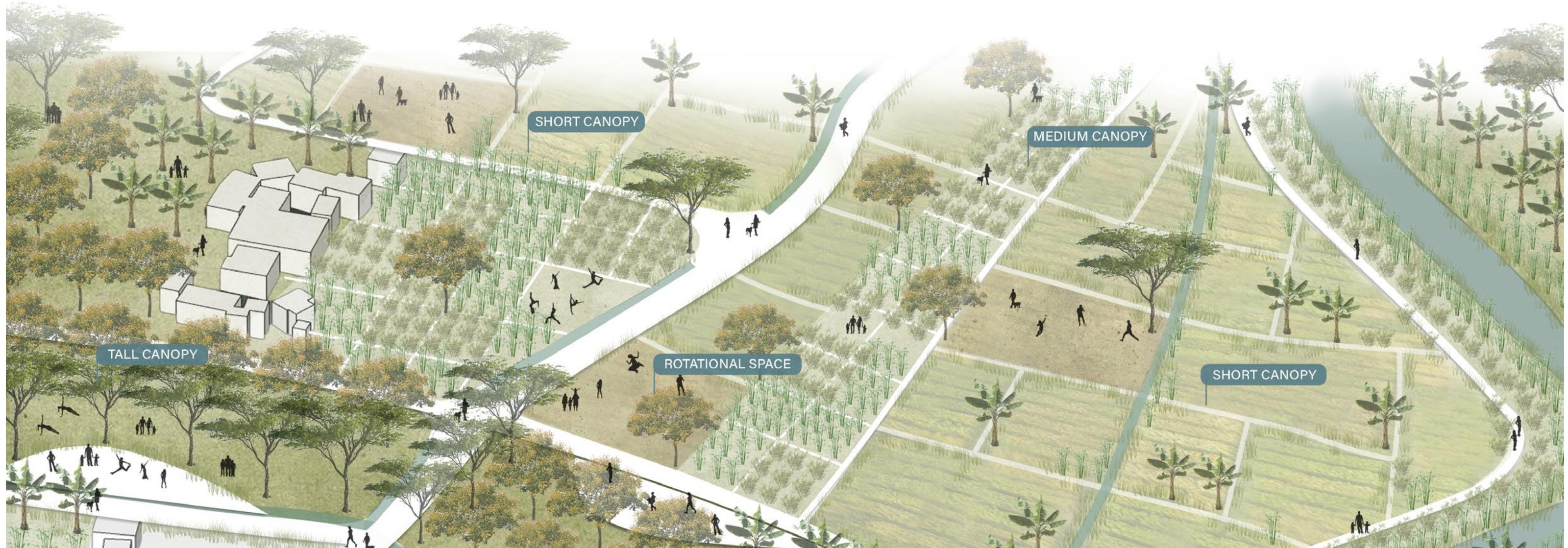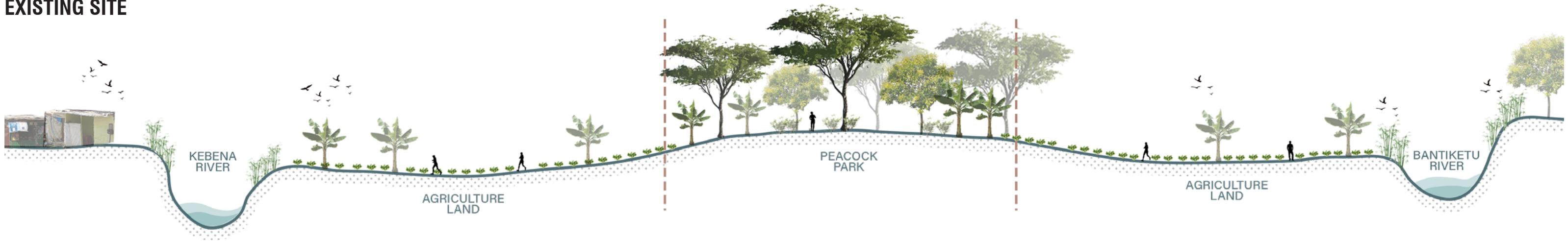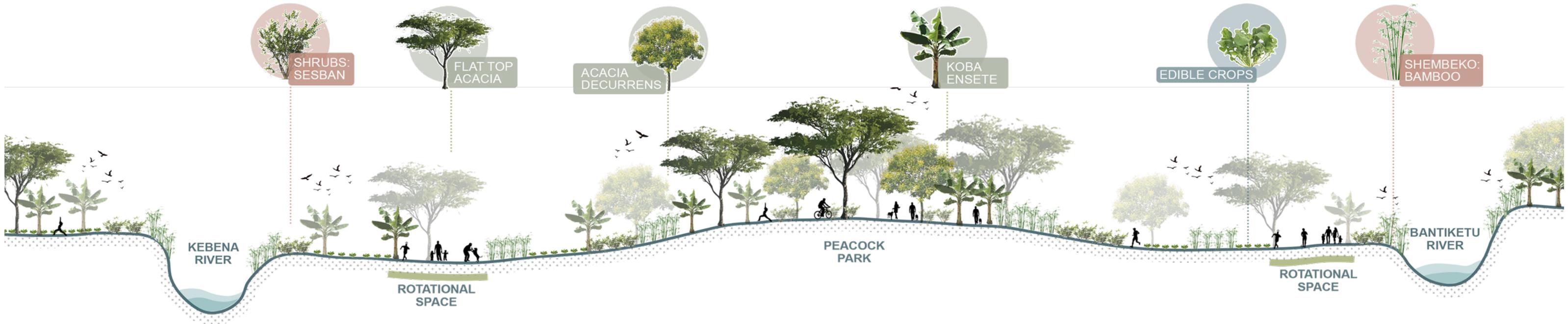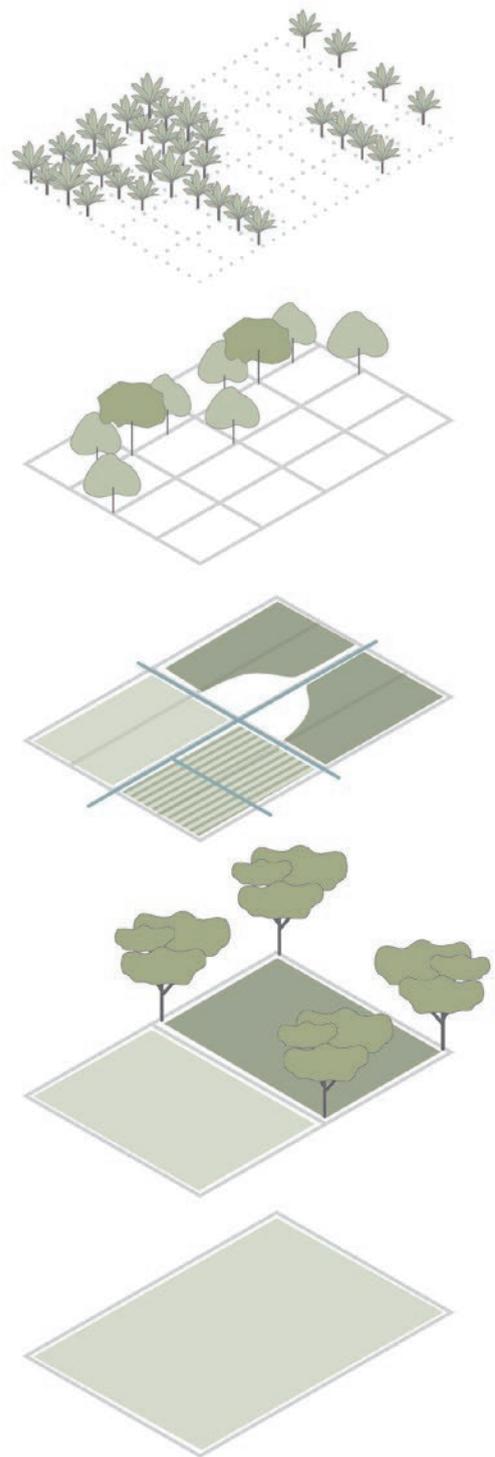
GROWING HABITATION
Cooperative housing and stewardship as a model for land management

Housing on this site, and across Addis, can learn from the structure of the cooperative and take advantage of government funding to develop a cooperative housing structure. Interwoven with the new housing system typology, the design involves formation of a new economic corridor by the road, activity plazas for the public and an organically emerged and growing local market throughout the housing neighborhood.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

CAN COOPERATIVE HOUSING BE THE MIDDLE GOUND SOLUTION BETWEEN KEBELES AND CONDOS?

KEBELE

CONDOS

CO- OP CONTROL OF SPACE
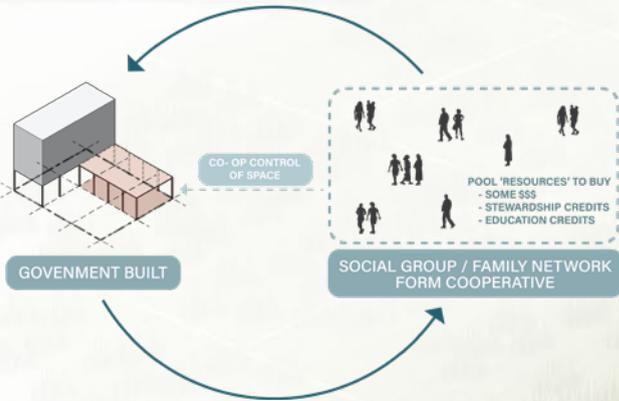
POOL 'RESOURCES' TO BUY
- SOME $$$
- STEWARDSHIP CREDITS
- EDUCATION CREDITS

GOVENMENT BUILT

SOCIAL GROUP / FAMILY NETWORK FORM COOPERATIVE

1. GRID ESTABLISHED
-3x2 PLOTS PER CO-OP
-4-5 HOUSEHOLDS/ FAMILY GROUPS PER CO-OP

2. PLOT DIVISION
-2 PLOTS FOR HOUSING
-2 PLOTS FOR FUTURE COMMERIAL SPACE
-2 PLOTS FOR DEDICATED COMMON SPACE

3. FINAL PRODUCT
-HOUSING STRUCTURE BUILT BY GOVT $$$
-OTHER 4 PLOTS TO BE DEMOCRAT[...] BY CO-OP

STEWARDSHIP

INCREMENTAL HOUSING

ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

RIVER STEWARDSHIP

RIVERBANK FARMING

SECONDARY BUSINESS

LOCAL MARKET

MINI-VAN STOP

WEAVING OF LANDSCAPES

COOP PARTNERSHIP FOR HOUSING

RIVER ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYONE

STEWARDS CARING FOR THE LAND AND RIVER

HELPS WITH FLOOD MITIGATION

ENCOURGING MIGRATION OF NEW HABITAT

PUBLIC COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR

RIVERWATER FRONT PUBLIC ATTRACTION
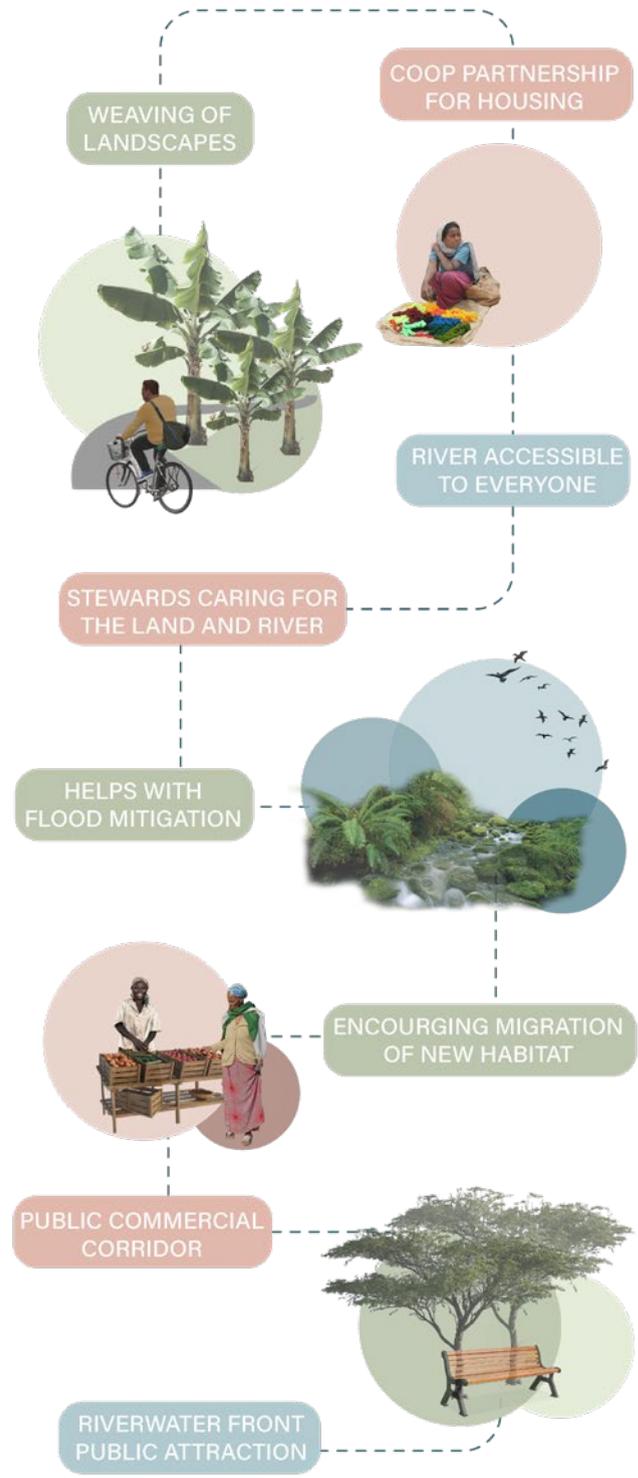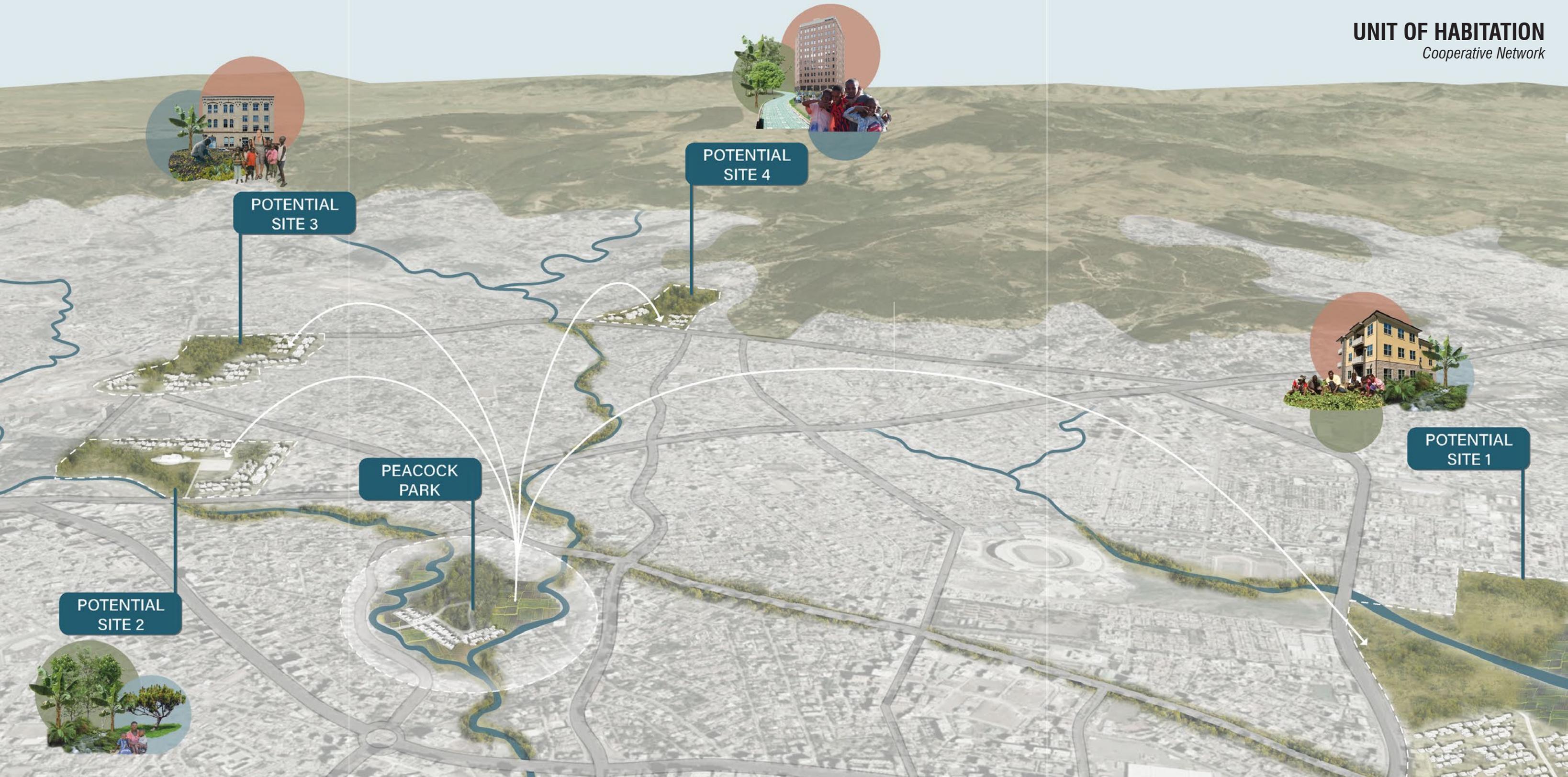
POTENTIAL SITE 3

POTENTIAL SITE 4

POTENTIAL SITE 1

PEACOCK PARK

POTENTIAL SITE 2

Green it, Clean it!

"Revitalization of IBM-Tech city through a phytoremediation process"

IBM Tech City, Kingston, New York

Instructor: Kaja Kühl, Jerome Haferd, David Smiley, Dragana Zoric
Team: Danwei Pan, Pratibha Singh, Zixuan Zhang

Around 130,000 acres of land in the Hudson Valley have been contaminated by the direct and indirect influence of industries. Our project proposes to transform these wastelands into community assets that can tackle contamination, while improving soil health, sequestering carbon and restoring the productivity of the land.

This process enables us to open up the site to the people and develop further relationships with the surroundings, providing recreational and economic benefits for the community.

The programs generate a wide range of jobs in research and manufacturing sectors, as well as low skilled maintenance jobs, supporting the low income and deindustrialized communities and strengthening the local economy. These sites become places for continued research and education about nature as an enabling infrastructure.

CONTAMINATED LAND
United States
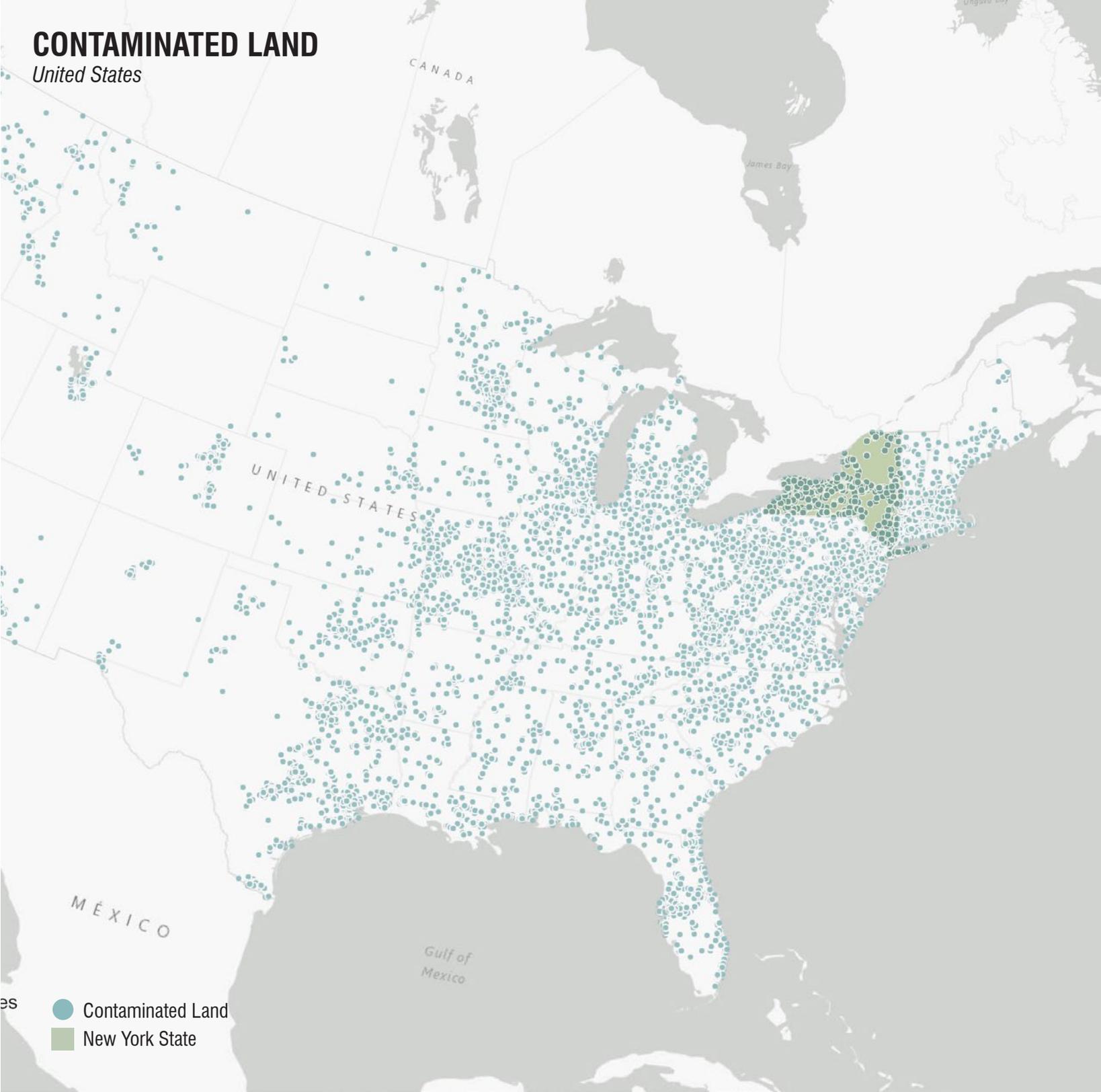
- Contaminated Land
- New York State

CONTAMINATED SITES
Hudson Valley

132,243 ACRES

CANADA

James Bay

UNITED STATES

MÉXICO

Gulf of Mexico

Rensselaer

Albany

Columbia

Greene

Ulster

IBM SITE

Dutchess

Orange

Putnam

Westchester

Rockland

1000 750 500 250 100 75 50 25 10 ACRES

0   7.5   15   22.5   30
Miles
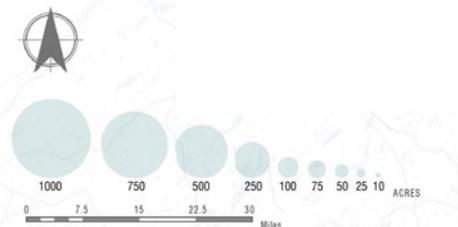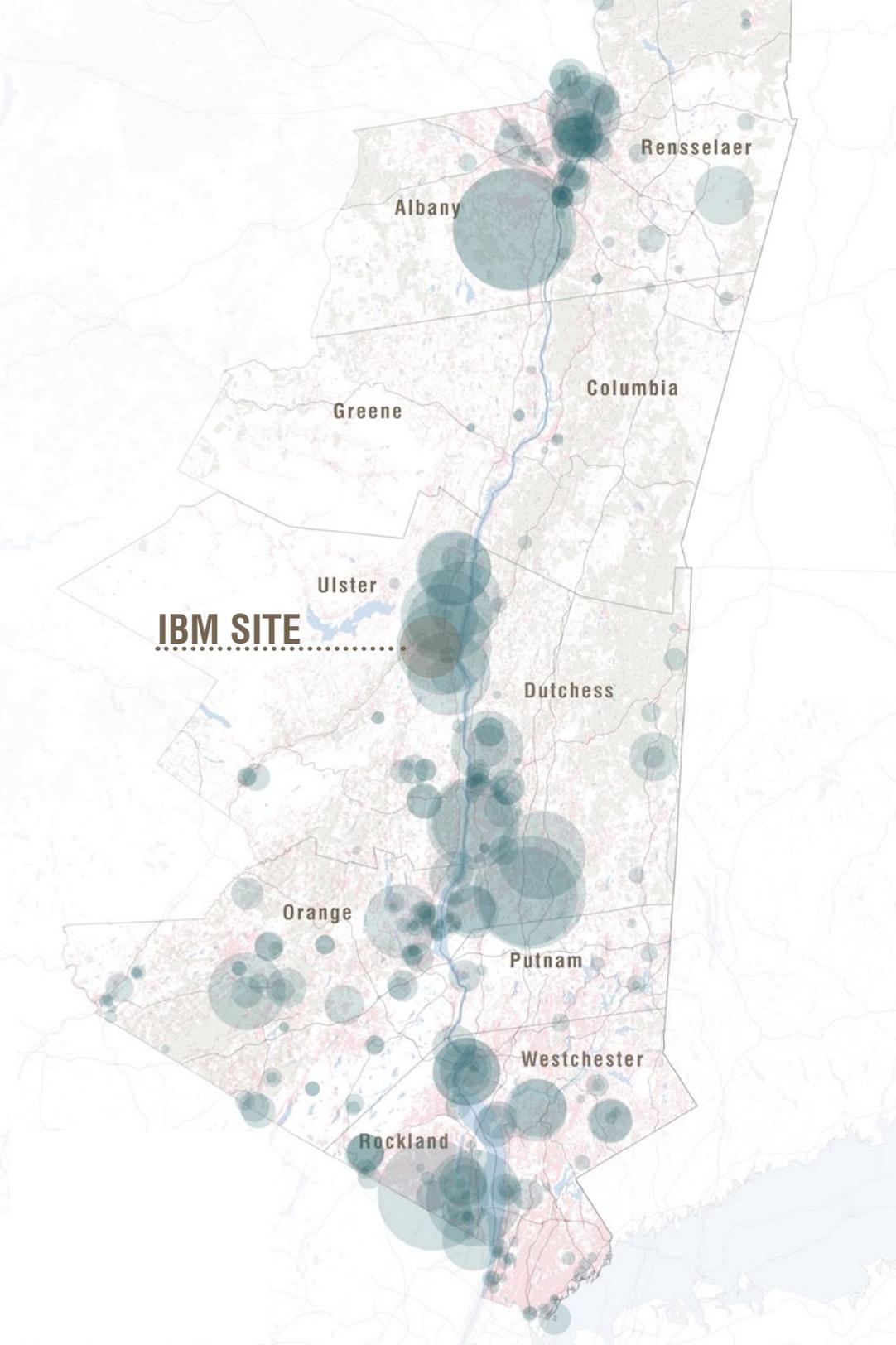
- Urban development Area
- Forest Area

The former IBM manufacturing site north of Kingston was abandoned in 1992. Once an economic engine for Ulster County, the site is now an economic and environmental liability.

7,000 +
JOBS LOST

SITE ANALYSIS
IBM Kingston, NY

3.5 Miles

1 Mile

Population 2,397 | **Unemployment** **7.0%** 151

Lake Katrine

Lincoln Park

Kingston

Unemployment **5.9%** 1,112 | **Population** 23,169

Population 2,366 | **Unemployment** **3.5%** 60

Art Community

Schools

LANDUSE

Property Area: 200 Acres
Demolished Area: 19 Acres
Industrial: 20 Acres
Data Center/ Industrial: 16 Acre
Mixed Use: 10 Acres
Parking: 39 Acres
Office: 3 Acres

CIRCULATION

IBM Site
Access Point
Highway
Roads

CONTAMINANTS

MAJOR CONTAMINANTS

Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene
Perchloroethylene (Organic Volatile Compounds - VOCs)
Area of spread of the plume

Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act 2001, EPA Brownfields and Land Revitalization Program, NYS DEC Environmental Restoration Program and NYS Department of State Brownfield Opportunity Areas Program provide direct funding

DOD/DOE/EPA Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program, NYS Empire State Development Brownfield Cleanup Program, National Science Foundation as well as NYS Department of Environmental Conservation provide aid for research

Plant Materials can be obtained from:
Augustine Nursery
Catskill Native Nursery
Techmer Nursery Garden Center
Organica Garden Supply
Twin Ponds Nursery
Victoria Gardens Nursery
Northern Dutchess Botanical Gardens

Environmental Groups
Esopus Creek Conservancy
Riverkeeper, Scenic Hudson
Woodstock Conservancy

Institutional/ Educational/ Research
International Phytotechnology Society
Columbia University, Cornell University
Bard College, SUNY

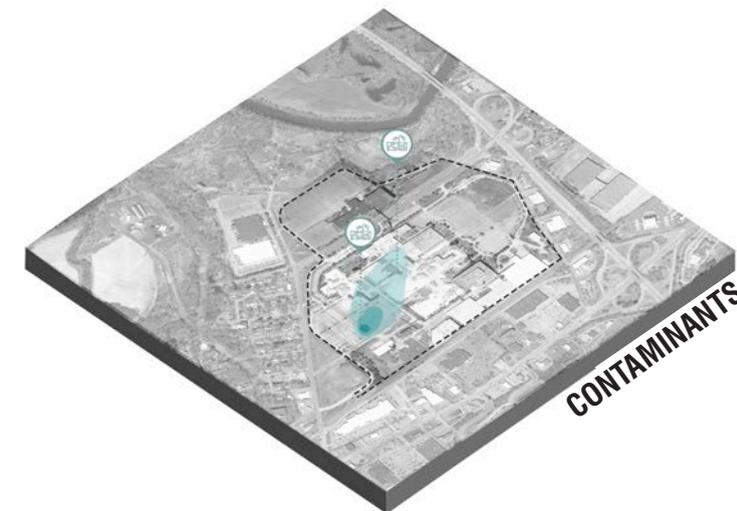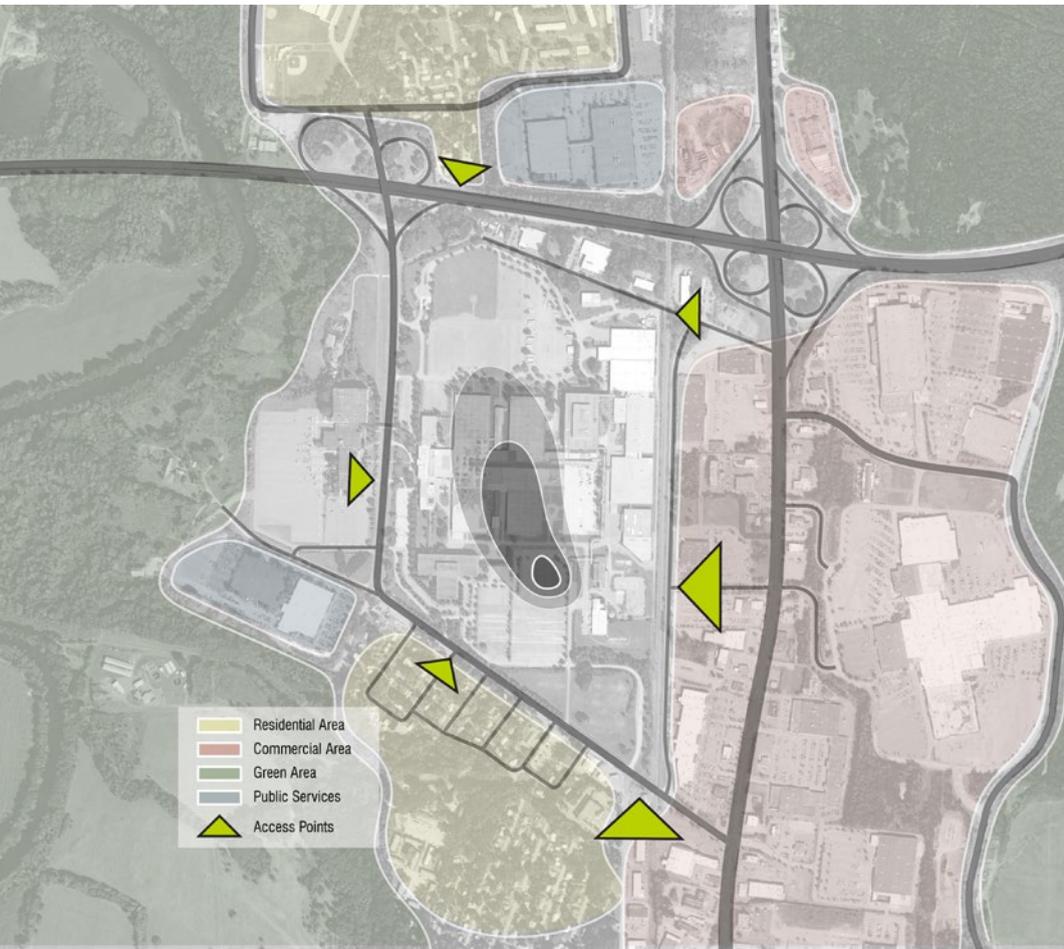Brownfields Utilization, Investment and Local Development Act and NYS DEC Brownfield Cleanup Program both support development on Brownfields

Ulster County Industrial Development Agency- Uniform Tax Exemption Policy can provide incentives for development

Building Materials such as Reclaimed wood, Recycled Steel, Stabilized Mud Blocks and Concrete can be used

Horticulturists Gardeners | Research Scientists (Skilled Professionals) | Research Assistants College Graduates | Educators Teachers

Target Groups
Low-income communities
Deindustrialized communities
Low education
Low skill

Maintainance Staff

Agricultural Manufacturing

Packaging

Kingston

7,100 Employees

1,500 Employees transferred to Poughkepsie

200 Acres Dairy Farm

Asbestos Piles | Excavation

Research Center | Green House

Agriculture

Green Jobs

Environmental Benefits

Great Revenue

Economic Boost

Layoff

Contamination

In Debt

Out of the Red

Phytoremediation Begin | Recreation | Housing | Food Processing Center

1956 | 1985 | 1993 | 1995 | 2019 | 2022 | 2030 | 2050

TCEs PCB   TCEs PCB

CHALLENGES

IBM acquired the site in the 50s, and the local economy flourished and offered a lot of high paying jobs. However it didn't last long due to after its closure, the environmental problems were revealed. IBM left significant traces of contaminants on site without taking care of it. It left a potential health risk to the community and the polluted runoff will go to the nearby creek. IBM left and the current owner owes a large amount in back taxes, which has put the site in debt.

OPPORTUNITIES

Environmentally, phytoremediation will clean up the contaminants embedded within the soil, but also provide clean air and sequestering carbon at the same time. The natural landscape will be the leisure areas for the local community. We envision the programs will help the economy to stay out of the red by the time when the gardens are fully in place. Different programs will constantly offer a wide range of jobs to attract people with different education backgrounds.

After being demolished, our site is still isolated, left with plenty of vacant space. In order to revitalize IBM, we start from contamination. The polluted area is located in the middle of our site, with 40 acres area and directing to the Northwest.

We create 6 access points to the natural, commercial and residential area of surroundings. Then we make the connections and invert out to reach the neighborhood, a green armature that can support different programs on our site.
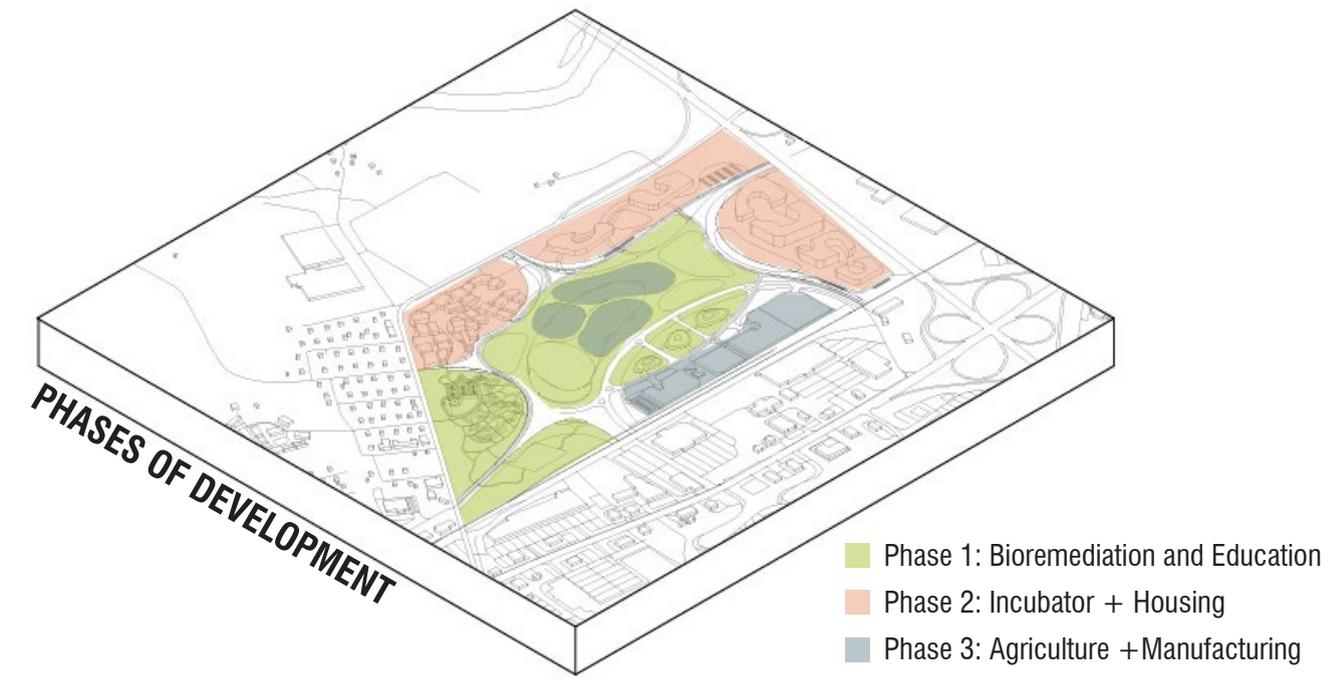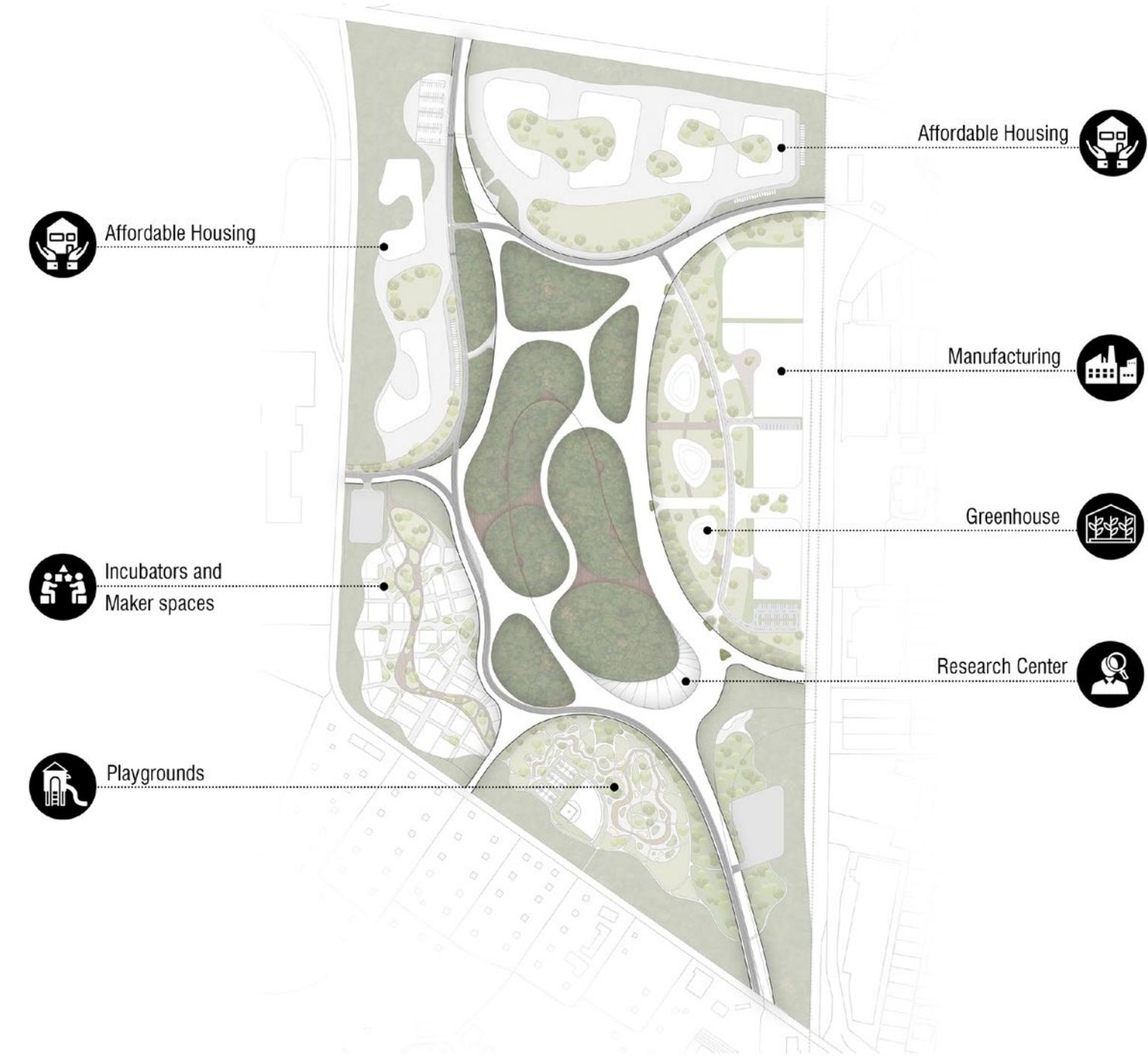
The phytoremediation garden sits at the middle with the research center located beside the plume shape. Housing is provided for people who work on site and nearby. This area is incubator space that can be rented out to small businesses.

Sports fields and playgrounds will be located on the interface to the community. Our project has 3 main focuses: Phytoremediation & education; Production; Living & Recreation

CONCEPT DIAGRAM
New land use

Affordable Housing

Affordable Housing

Manufacturing

Greenhouse

Incubators and
Maker spaces

Research Center

Playgrounds

PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Phase 1: Bioremediation and Education
Phase 2: Incubator + Housing
Phase 3: Agriculture + Manufacturing

LEVEL OF DOMAIN

Public
Semi-Public
Private

SYSTEMS
New IBM Kingston site

Legend (Systems)

- Plume
- Armature Space

- ⋯⋯ Bicycle Lane
- — Surrounding Transportation
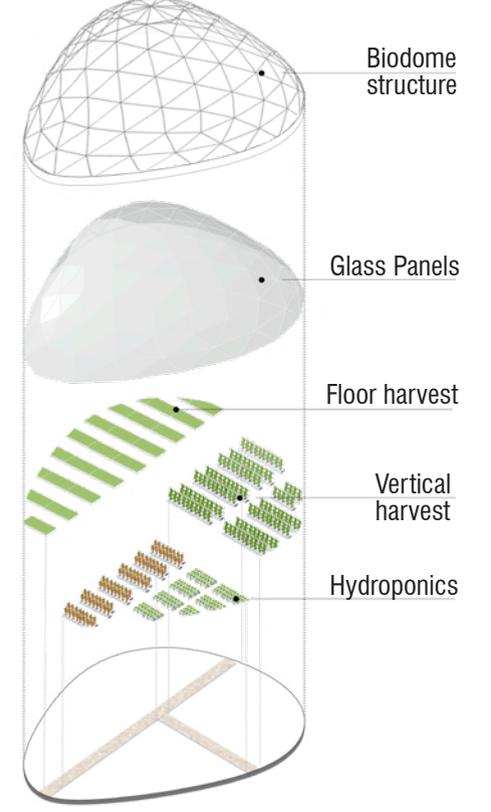- — Internal Transportation
- (P) Parking Lots

- Research Center
- City Living Room
- Sport Field & Playground
- Incubators & Maker Spaces
- Green Houses
- Manufacturing
- Affordable Housing
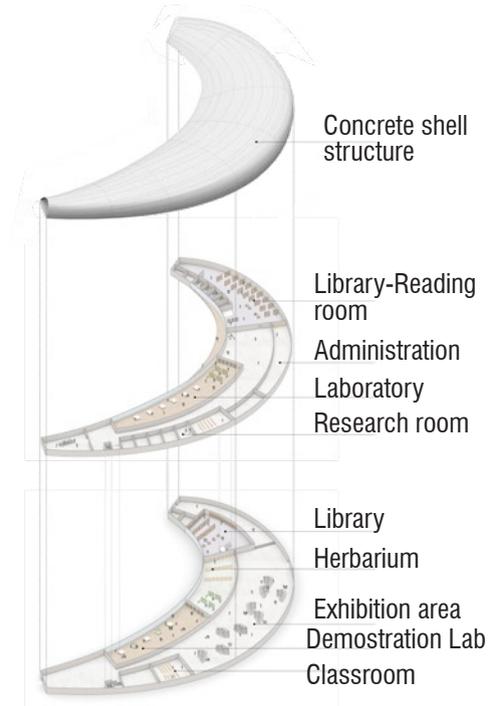
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3

LEGEND

1 - Research Center
2 - Phytoremediation Garden
3 - Winter Garden
4 - Pollinator Garden
5 - Greenhouse
6 - Farm to Table Copackers
7 - Food Processing Center
8 - Indoor soccer fields
9 - Affordable Housing
10 - Incubators
11 - Playfields
12 - Playground
13 - Trail

N

0 25M 50M   100M   200M

GREENHOUSE

- Biodome structure
- Glass Panels
- Floor harvest
- Vertical harvest
- Hydroponics

RESEARCH CENTER

- Concrete shell structure
- Library-Reading room
- Administration
- Laboratory
- Research room
- Library
- Herbarium
- Exhibition area
- Demostration Lab
- Classroom

PHYTOREMEDIATION GARDENS
Armature spaces

Pollinator Garden

Winter Garden

Phytoremediation Garden

Research Center

Trees
- Canadian Serviceberry *Amelanchier canadensis*
- Red Maple *Acer rubrum*
- White Birch *Betula populifolia*

Shrubs
- Wild Rhododendron *Rhododendron maximum*
- Sweet Viburnum *Viburnum lentago*
- Lowbush Blueberry *Vaccinium angustifolium*

Perennials
- Marsh Blazing Star *Liatris scariosa*
- Black-eyed Susan *Rudbeckia hirta*
- Butterfly Milkweed *Asclepias tuberosa*

Trees
- Eastern Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*
- Green Hawthorn *Crataegus viridis*
- American Holly *Ilex opaca*

Shrubs
- False Cypress *Chamaecyparis obtusa*
- Inkberry *Ilex glabra*
- 'Jolly Red' Winterberry *Ilex verticillata*

Perennials
- Eastern Blazing Star *Liatris scariosa*
- Switchgrass *Panicum virgatum*

Trees
- Willow *Salix spp.*
- Red Mulberry *Morus rubra*
- Loblolly Pine *Pinus taeda*
- Eastern cottonwoods *Populus deltoides*
- Hybrid Poplar *Populus t. x Populus deltoides*

Annuals
- Alfalfa *Medicago sativa*
- Bermuda grass *Cynodon dactylon*

Perennials
- Hairy Goldenrod *Solidago hispida*
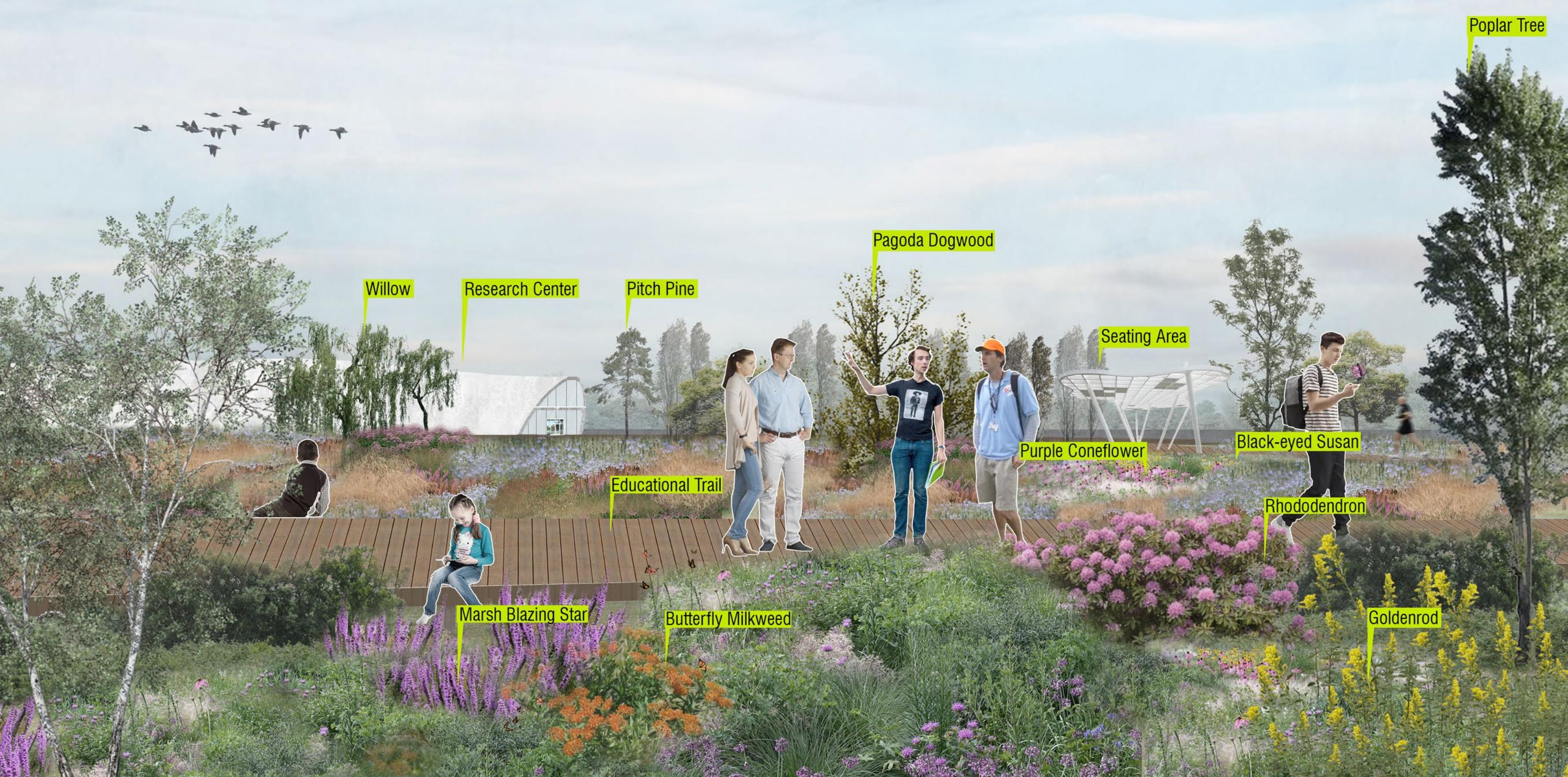
Adjacent Neighborhood

Sportsfield

Business Incubator

Natural Playground

Poplar Tree

Pagoda Dogwood

Willow

Research Center

Pitch Pine

Seating Area

Black-eyed Susan

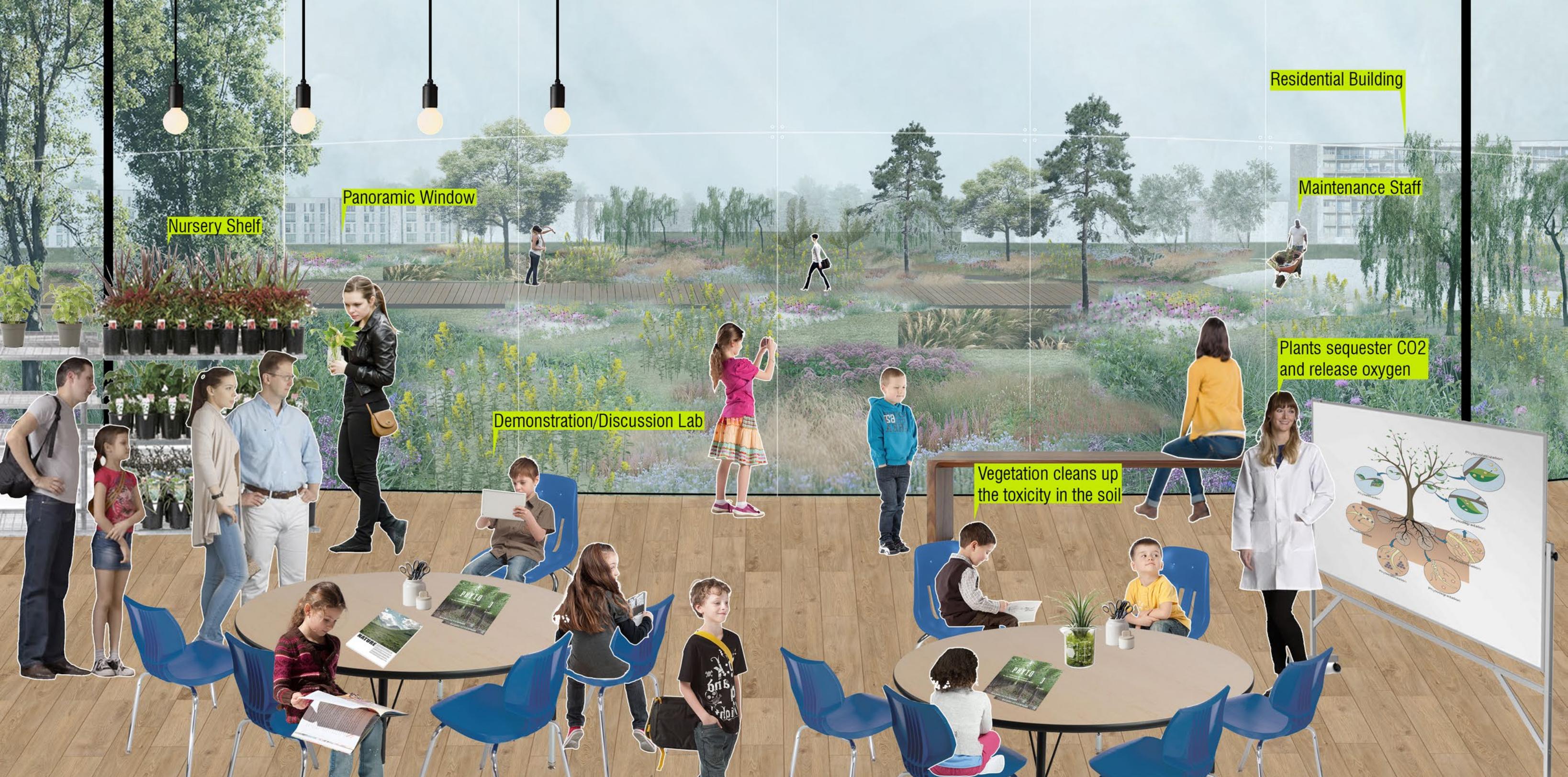Educational Trail

Purple Coneflower

Rhododendron

Marsh Blazing Star

Butterfly Milkweed
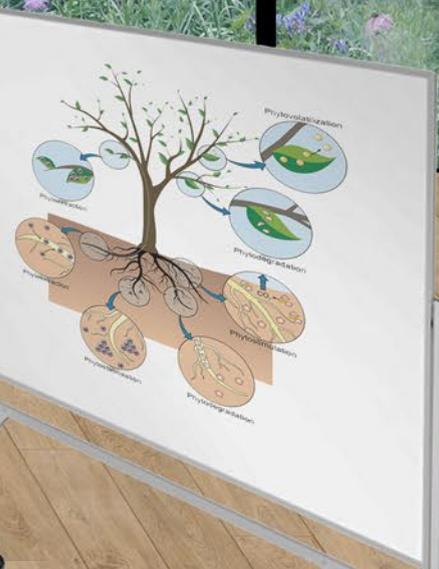
Goldenrod

Residential Building

Maintenance Staff

Panoramic Window

Nursery Shelf

Plants sequester CO2 and release oxygen

Demonstration/Discussion Lab

Vegetation cleans up the toxicity in the soil

Greenhouse

Affordable Housing

Food Processing Center

Farmer Markets

03

SUMMER 2019

URBAN DESIGN STUDIO I
URBAN DESIGN THROUGH TRANSFORMATIVE SYSTEMS

The Hackensack River waterfront
"A new equitable Transport Orientated neighborhood"
Hackensack river, Jersey city, New Jersey

Instructor: Tricia Martin, Nans Voron
Team: Zhou Wu, Angus Palmer

The Hackensack River side of Jersey City is regarded as the forgotten part of town by its residents. The intended design site is bookended by Lincoln Park and the imminent Bayfront Development. The primary objective of the design is to create an equitable transport orientated locality that benefits the existing community, and will also instigate future urban growth.
This vision can be achieved through the enhancement of three correlated systems that have a distinct reliance upon each other.

Firstly, the locality needs to be better connected with effective sustainable transport options. This will provide an opportunity to create a unique multi-functional retail setting around the transit hubs.
The development of community initiatives in the retail area, will serve the purpose of providing assistance and support to the existing lower income households. This will ensure local networks can be developed,

DESIGN LOCATION
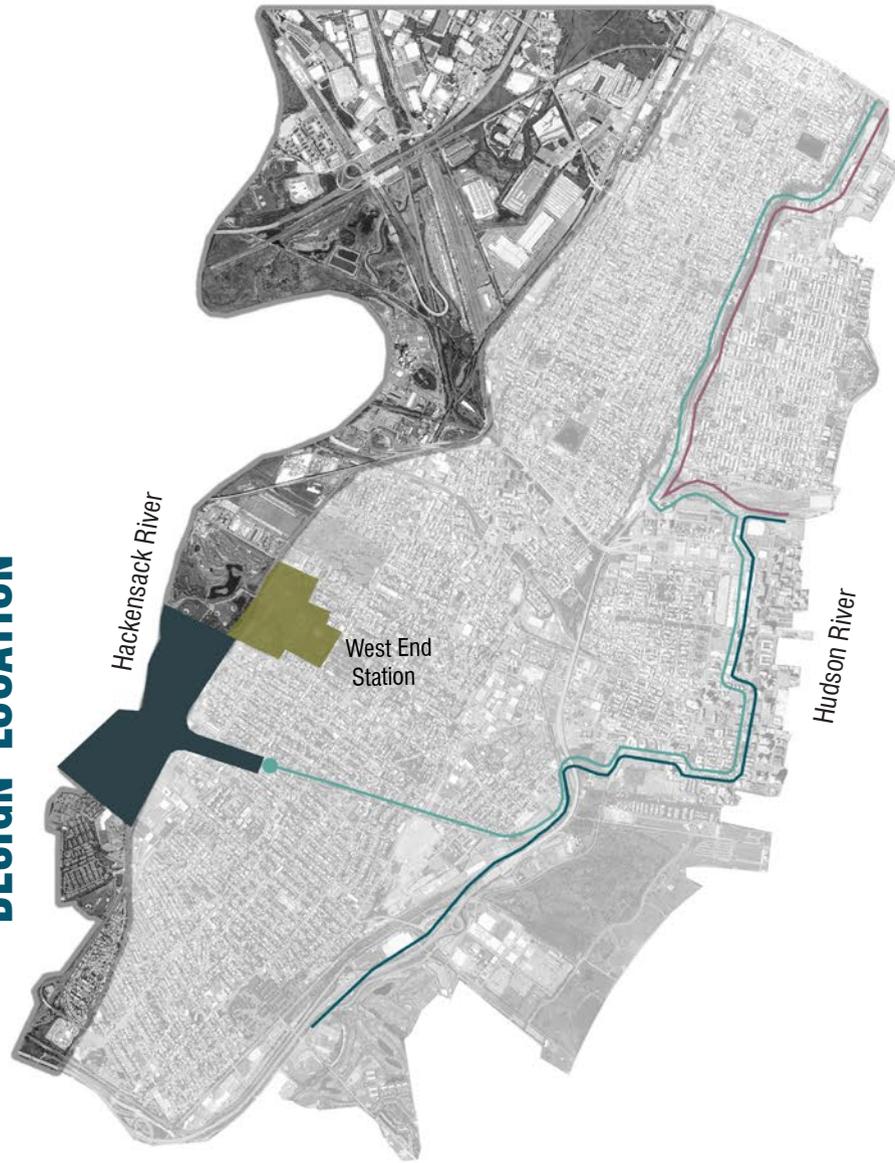
HACKENSACK WATERFRONT

- Established industry to the north
- Detached from public transport
- Low population density
- Mixed property values
- Medium to low income households

CENTRAL JERSEY CITY

- Mixed zoning and land use
- Partially connected with public transport
- Mixed population density
- Lower property values
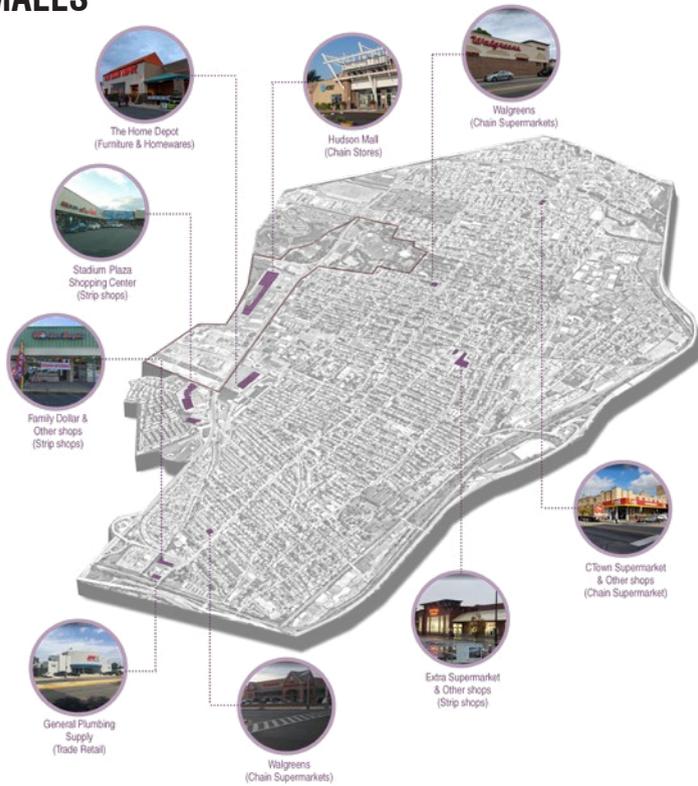- Lower income households

HUDSON WATERFRONT

- High rise development & port connections
- Well connected with public transport
- High population density
- High property values
- Medium to high income households

DISPARITY OF JERSEY CITY
Retail options

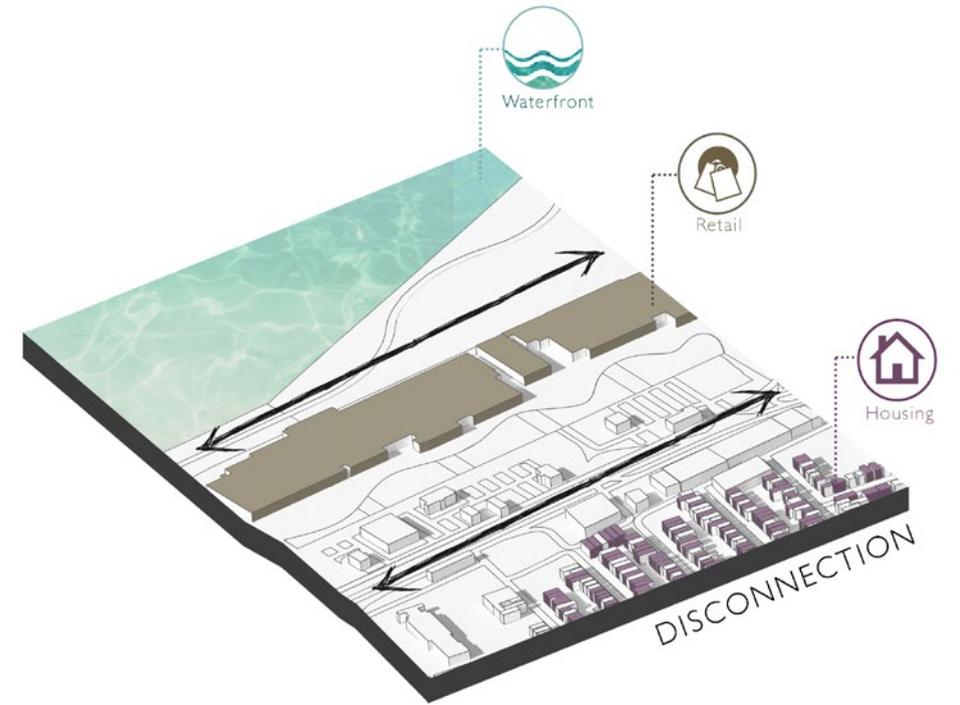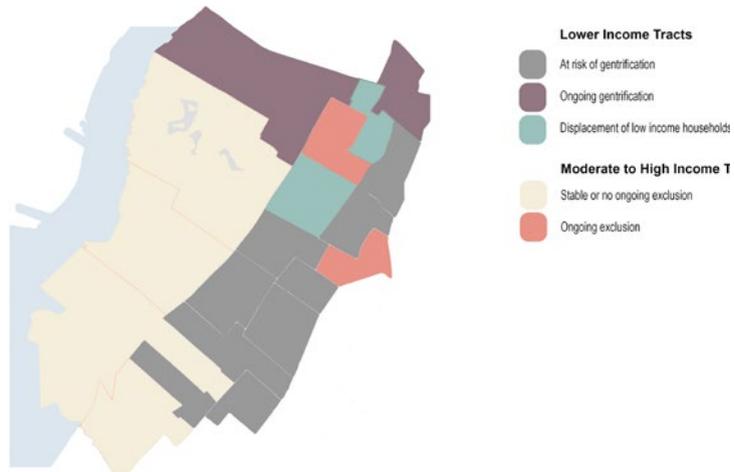# SPATIAL DISCONNECTION
Hackensack river

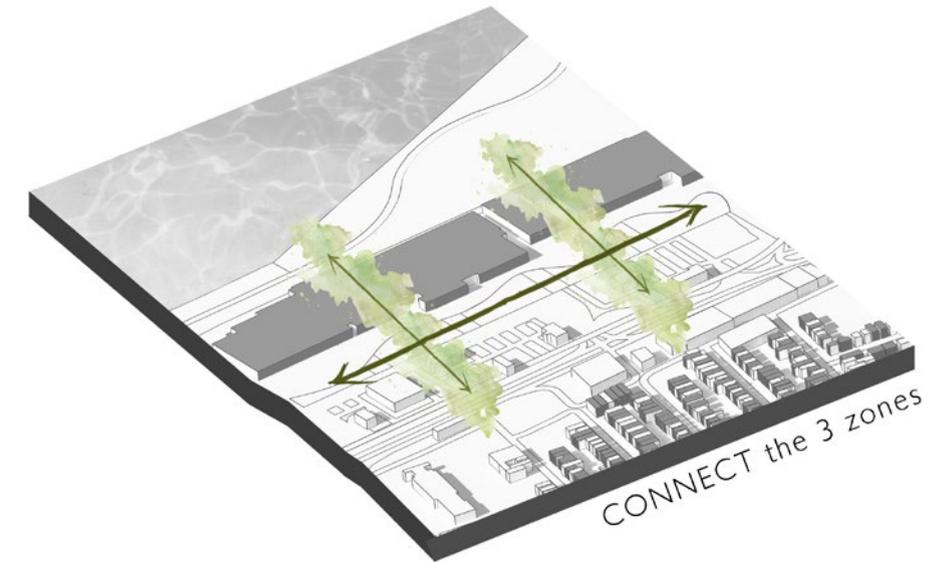## MALLS

The Home Depot
(Furniture & Homewares)

Hudson Mall
(Chain Stores)

Walgreens
(Chain Supermarkets)

Stadium Plaza
Shopping Center
(Strip shops)

Family Dollar &
Other shops
(Strip shops)

CTown Supermarket
& Other shops
(Chain Supermarket)

General Plumbing
Supply
(Trade Retail)

Walgreens
(Chain Supermarkets)

Extra Supermarket
& Other shops
(Strip shops)

FOOD OPTIONS

- Dessert shop
- Coffee shop

FOOD
- Latin American
- Indian
- Italian
- Chinnesse
- American (grill)
- Caribbean
- Filipino
- Mexican
- Vietnamese

GENTRIFICATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Lower Income Tracts
- At risk of gentrification
- Ongoing gentrification
- Displacement of low income households

Moderate to High Income T
- Stable or no ongoing exclusion
- Ongoing exclusion

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Race Diversity Map

Black or African American Alone

| 1% | 15% | 60% | 95% |

American Indian and Alaska Native

| 1% | 15% | 60% | 95% |

Asian Alone

| 1% | 15% | 60% | 95% |

Some Other Race Alone

| 1% | 15% | 60% | 95% |

White Alone

| 1% | 15% | 60% | 95% |

Waterfront

Retail

Housing

DISCONNECTION

CONNECT the 3 zones

CONNECTIVITY

Expand the light rail line into the site and improve ease of movement for sustainable transit and pedestrians.

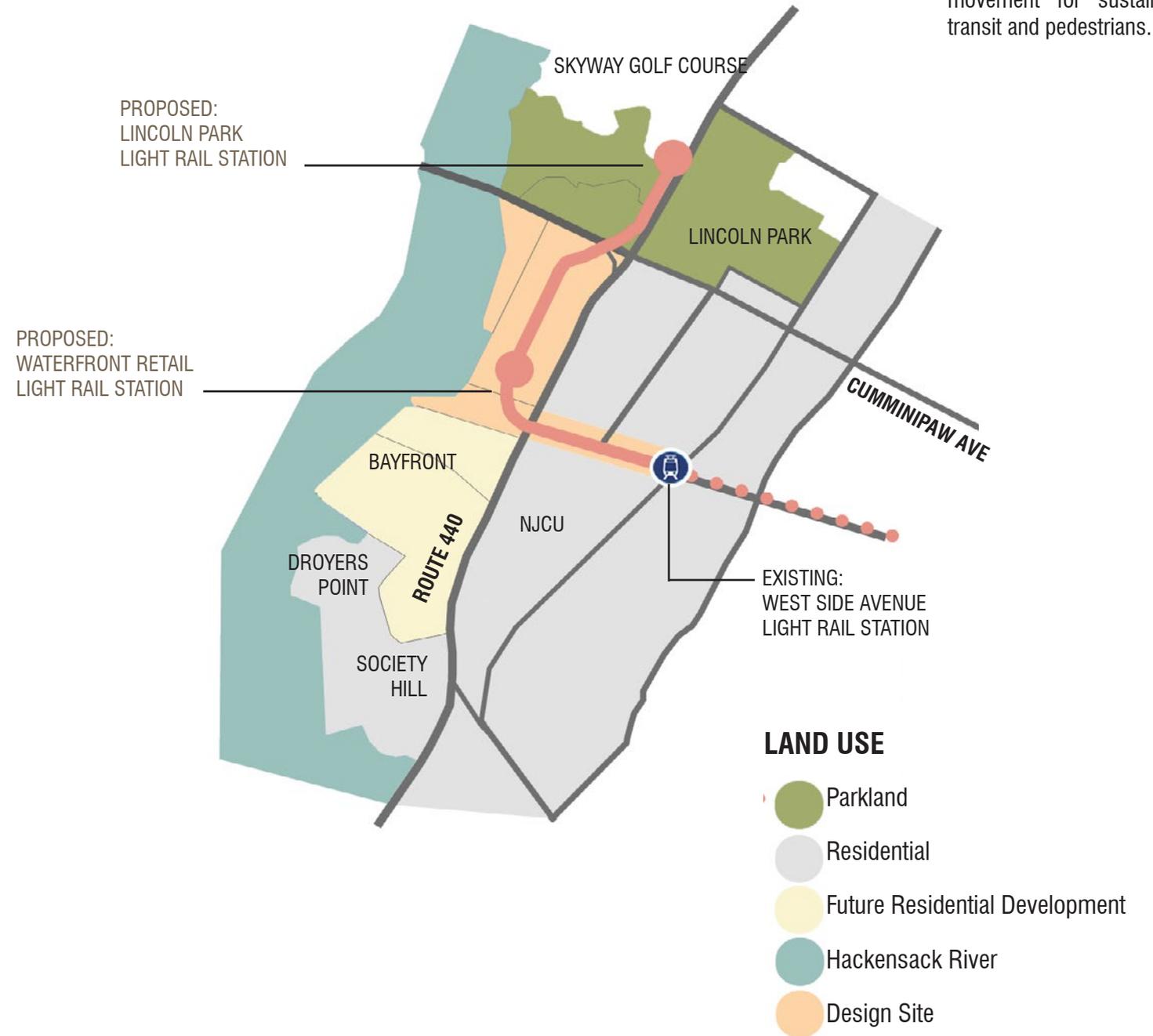Will promote **urban growth.**

Will **anchor retail**.

Will improve **access to jobs** and **create economic opportunity** for low-income and working families.

LIGHT RAIL EXTENSION
Hackensack river

Expand the light rail line into the site and improve ease of movement for sustainable transit and pedestrians.

SKYWAY GOLF COURSE

PROPOSED:
LINCOLN PARK
LIGHT RAIL STATION

LINCOLN PARK

PROPOSED:
WATERFRONT RETAIL
LIGHT RAIL STATION

BAYFRONT

ROUTE 440

NJCU

DROYERS
POINT

CUMMINIPAW AVE

EXISTING:
WEST SIDE AVENUE
LIGHT RAIL STATION

SOCIETY
HILL

LAND USE

- Parkland
- Residential
- Future Residential Development
- Hackensack River
- Design Site

MOVEMENT SYSTEMS
Hackensack river

PEDESTRIAN

BICYCLE

LIGHT RAIL

Community Garden

Shared Path Connectivity

Sustainable Transport Hubs

Farmer Markets

SECTION A - A

Shop Frontage

Shared Path Connectivity

Sustainable Transport Hubs
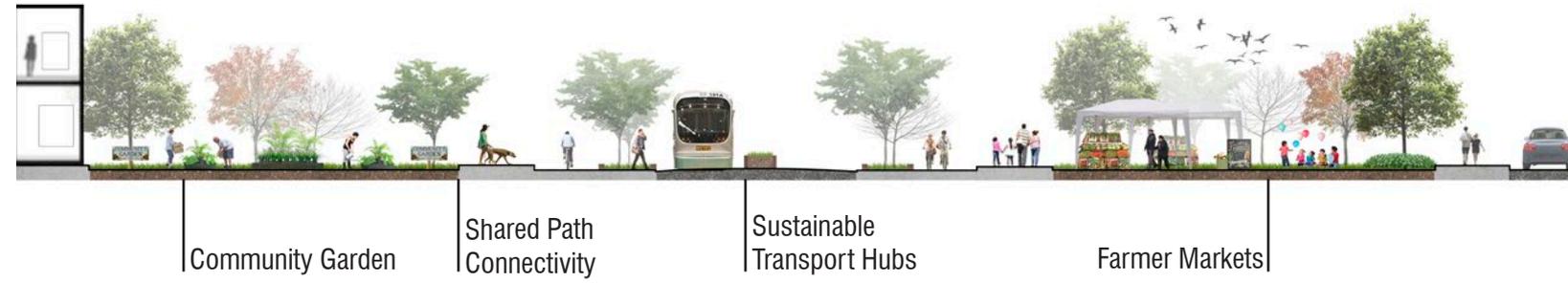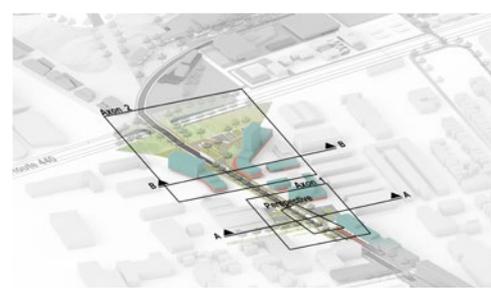
Arts driven placemaking area
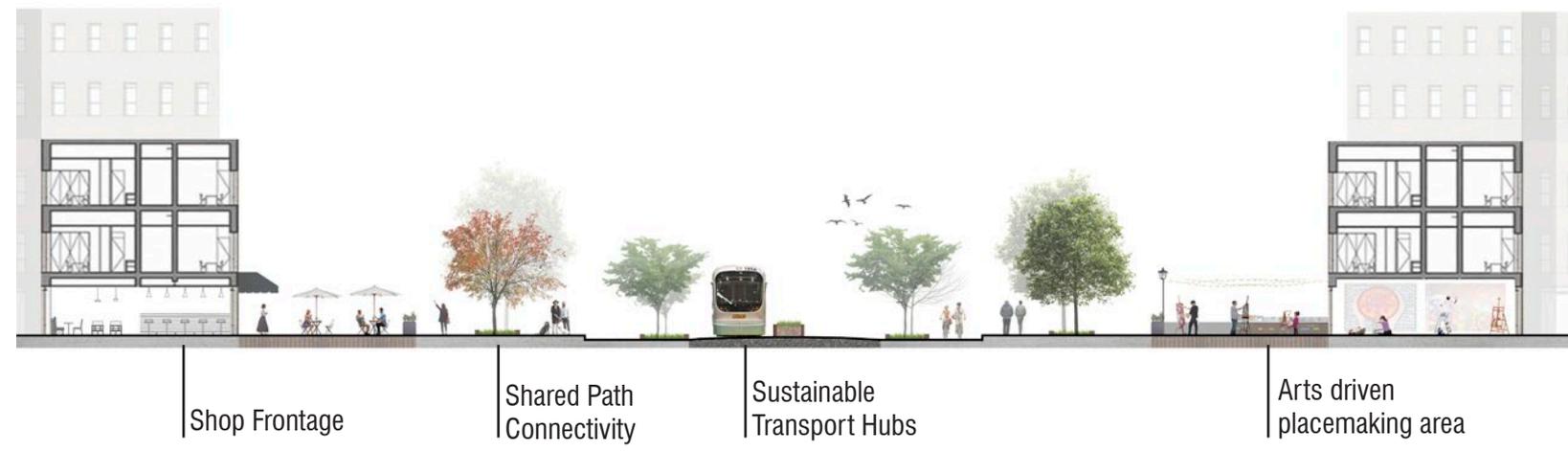
SECTION B - B
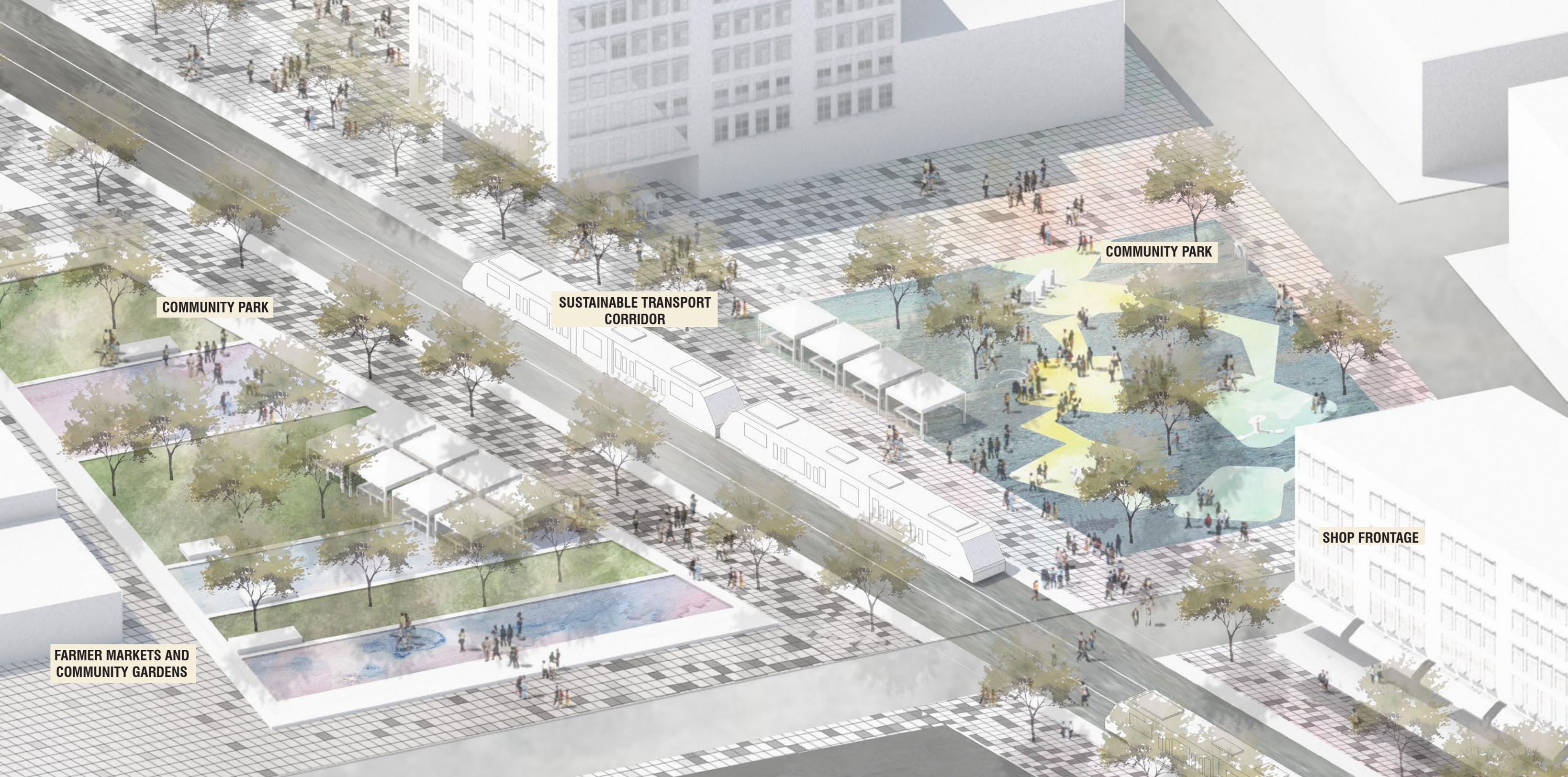
COMMUNITY PARK

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT CORRIDOR

COMMUNITY PARK

SHOP FRONTAGE

FARMER MARKETS AND COMMUNITY GARDENS

ROUTE 440 OVERPASS

COMMUNITY PARK

AFFORDABLE HOUSING
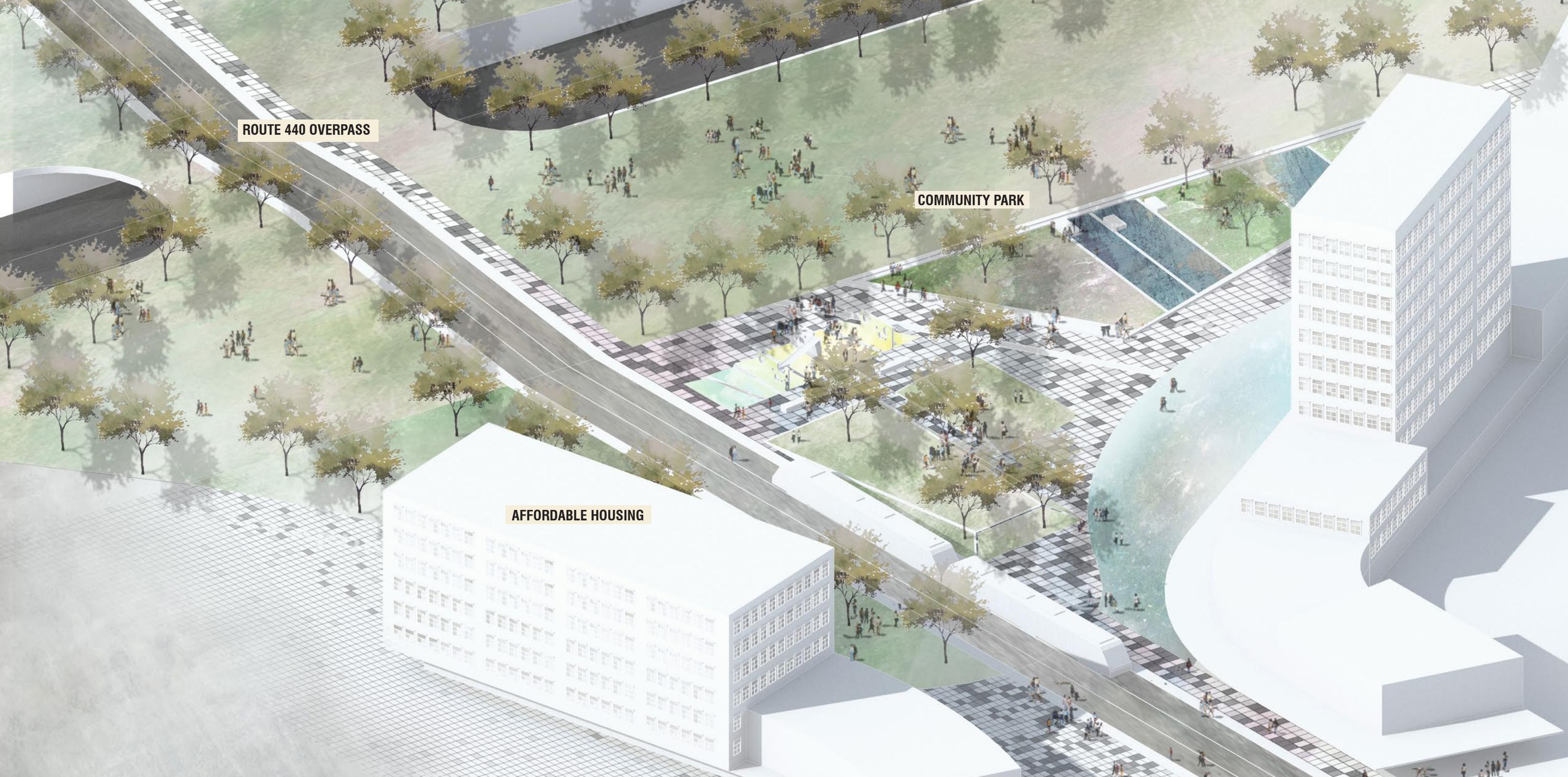
RETAIL

Create a multi-functional location through new speci-
fic forms of retail and community based facilities.

Create a multi-functional and unique setting.

Create a place that is destination as well as an experience

Create a retail identity that is reflective of the existing; and
potential future demographic

Flood absorving
surface

Shared Path
Connectivity

Flooding and Stormwater
BMP Treatments

SECTION C - C

New retail
Shop frontage

New Green
Infrastucture

Shared Path
Connectivity
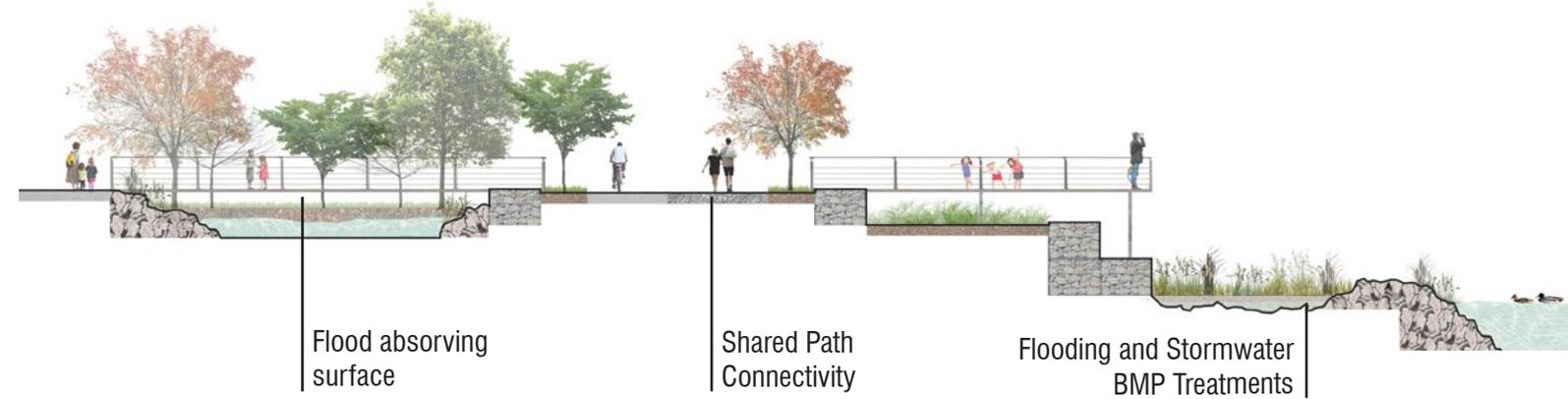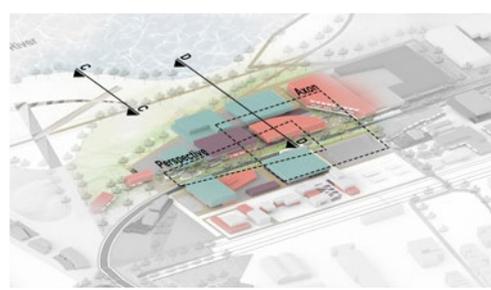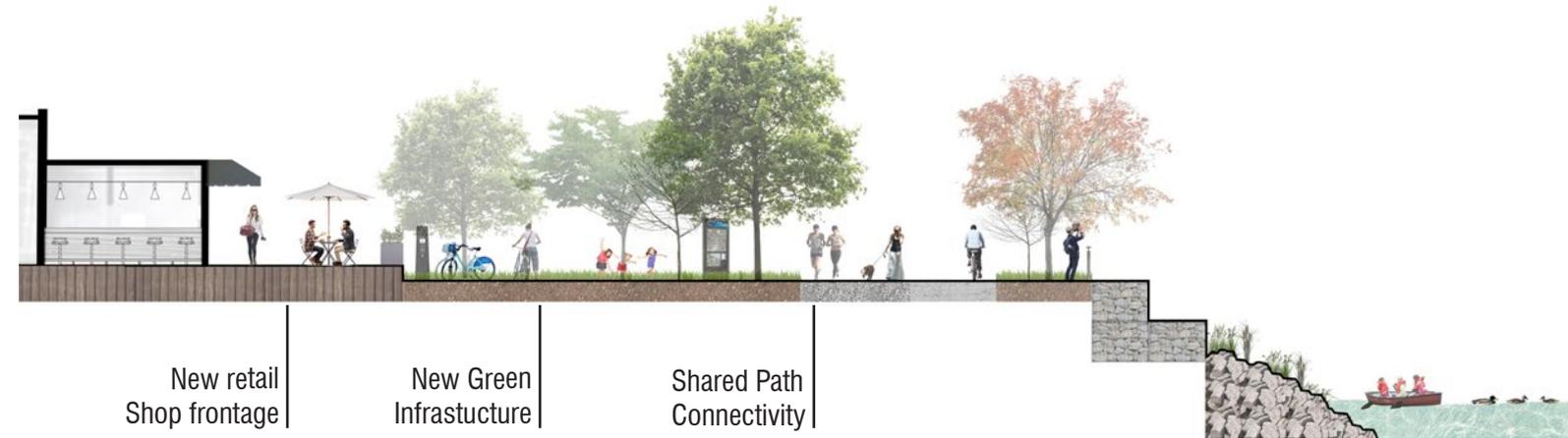
SECTION D - D

SHOP FRONTAGE

RESTAURANTS

UNDERGROUND CAR PARK

ROTATING ARTISTS MURAL
WALLS

OPEN AIR STAGE
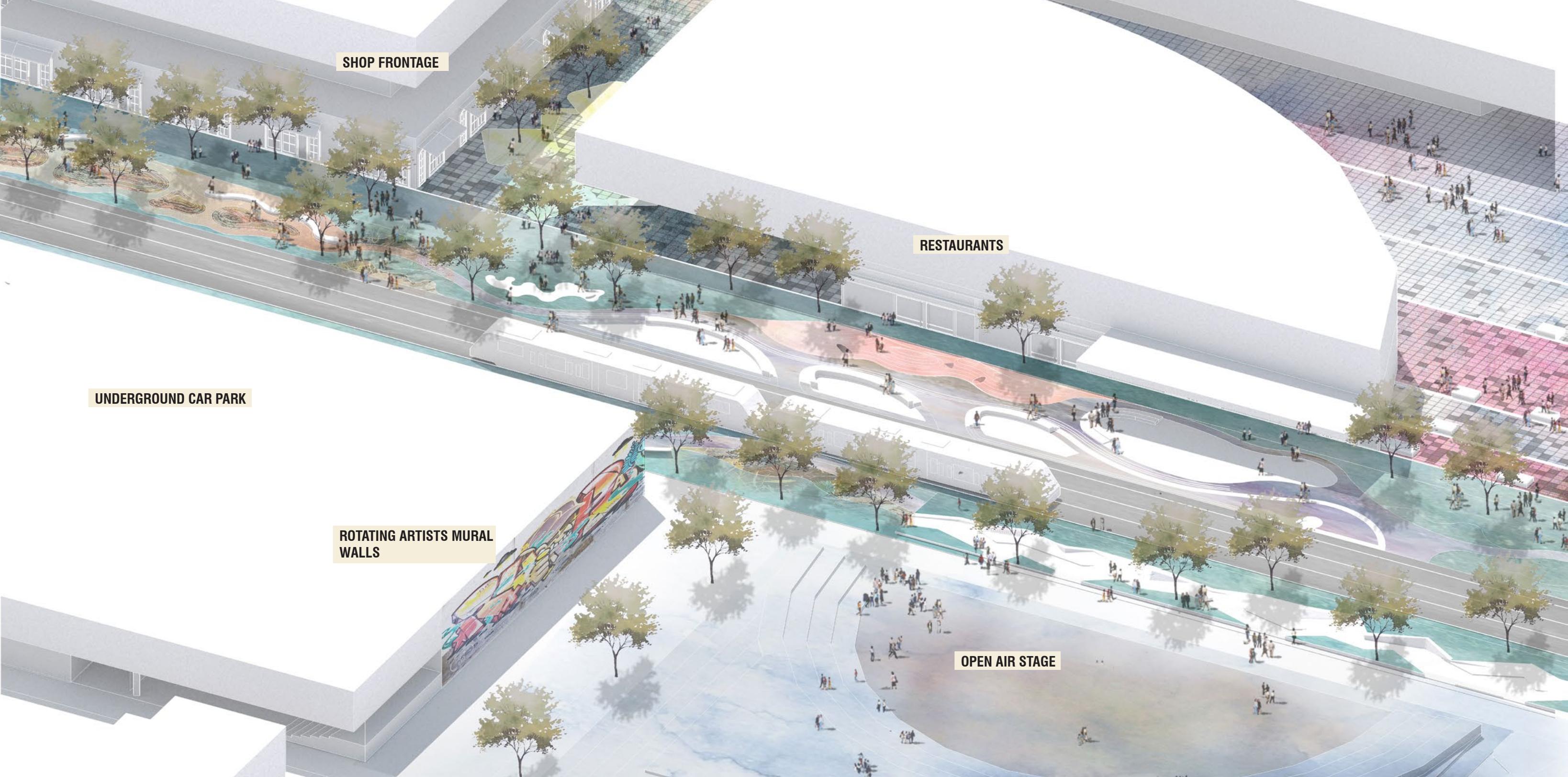
COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

Support local communities through economic and social initiatives and networks

Provide support initiatives to ensure existing residents aren't displaced.

Provide assistance to the existing community so they can maintain and develop their networks and business opportunities.

Provide mechanisms that promote the diversity of the local identity; whereby enriching the uniqueness of their retail location

FOOD AND URBAN AGRICULTURE

NIGHT MARKETS | FARMER MARKETS | COMMUNITY GARDENS | SALES TO LOCAL FOOD PROVIDERS & VENDORS

ECONOMIC AND LOCAL BUSINESS SUPPORT

ORGANIZATION & NETWORKS | JOB & SKILLS TRAINING | INCENTIVES FOR NEW BUSINESSES | AFFORDABLE OFFICE SPACE

ARTS DRIVEN PLACE MAKING

WORK PROMOTION | CREATIVE HUB & CENTER | ROTATING PUBLIC MURAL WALLS | SHARED STUDIO SPACE
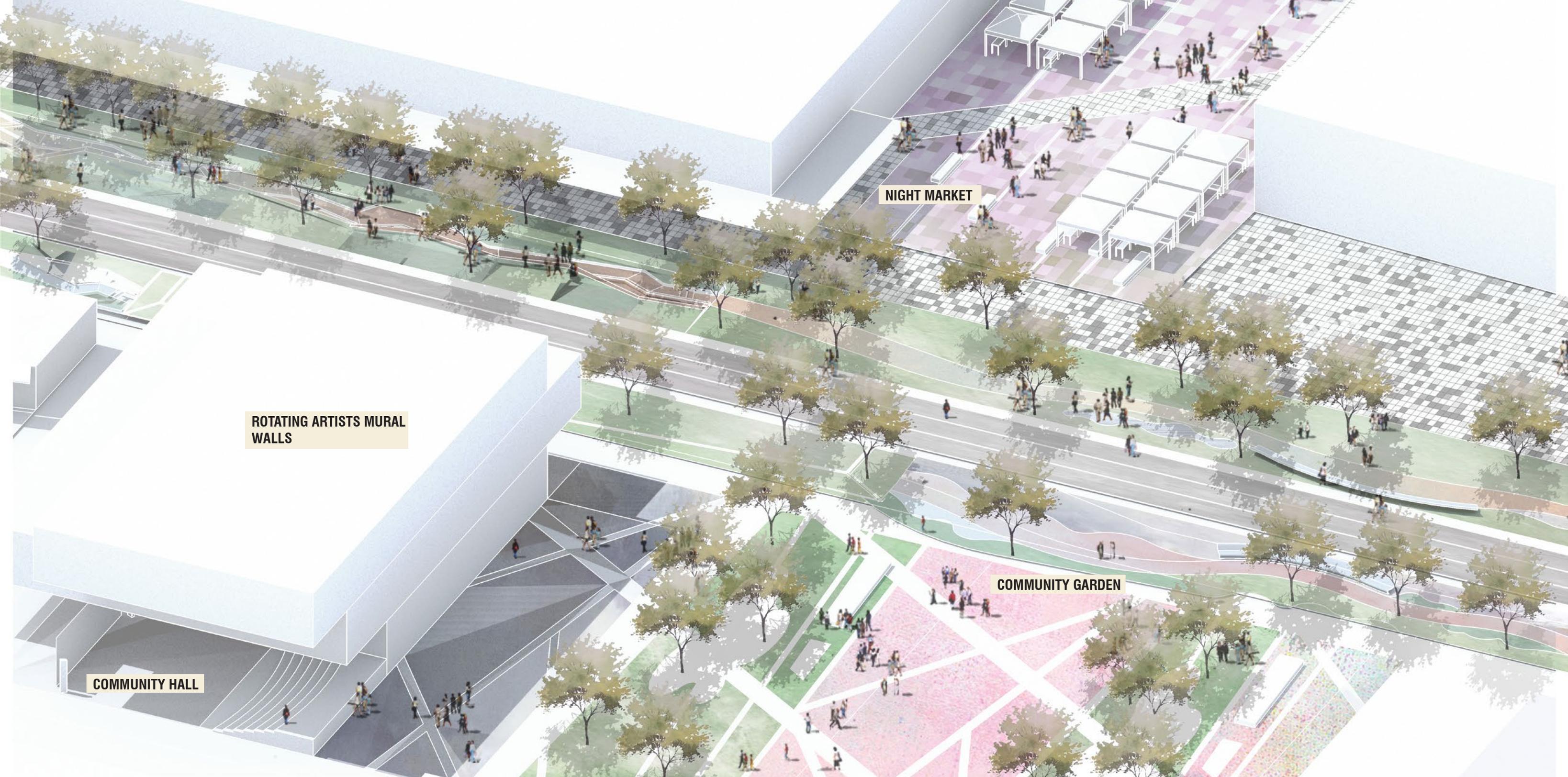
NIGHT MARKET

ROTATING ARTISTS MURAL
WALLS

COMMUNITY GARDEN

COMMUNITY HALL

Hackensack River

Creating a multi-functional location through new specific forms retail and community based facilities
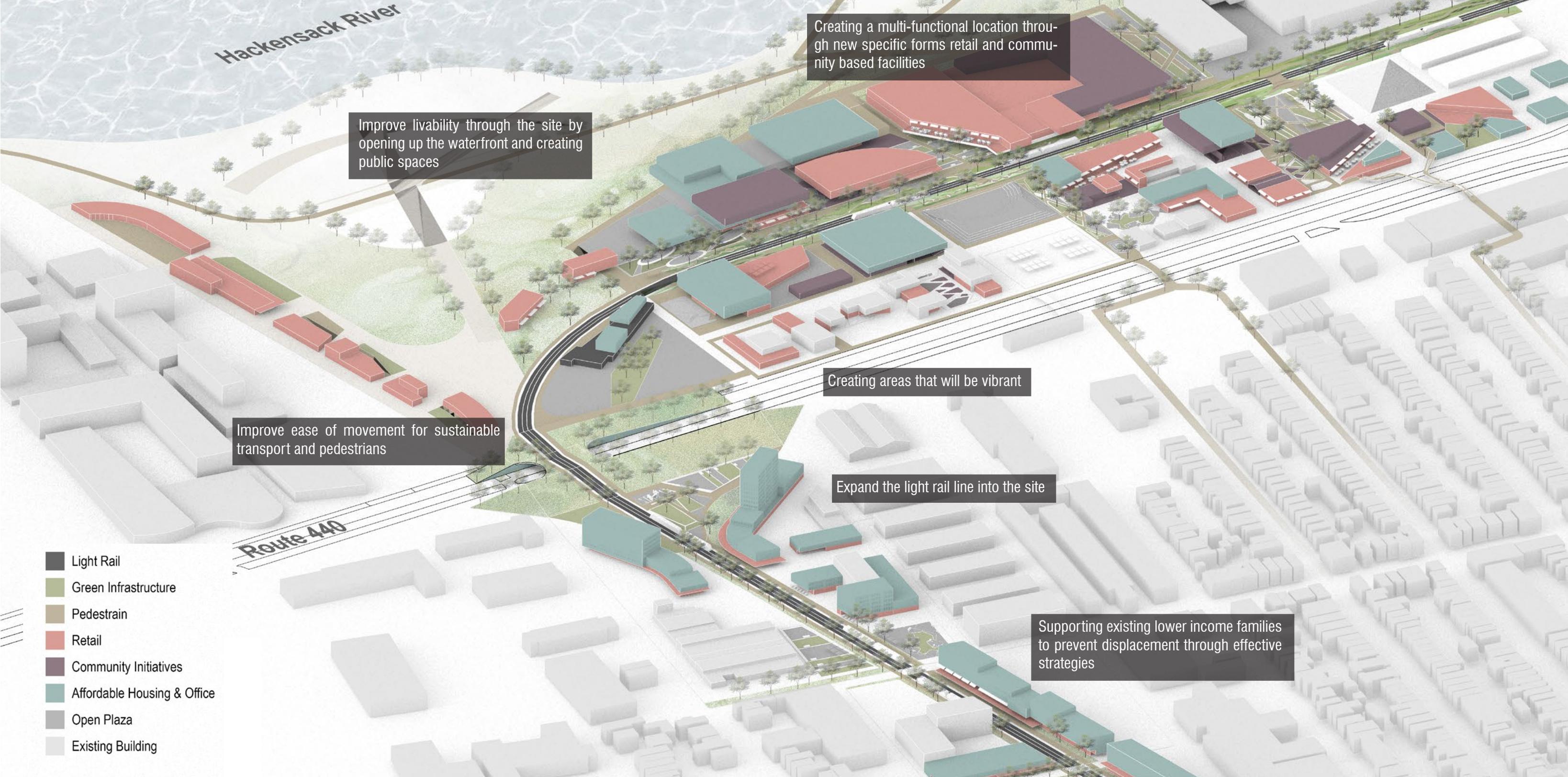
Improve livability through the site by opening up the waterfront and creating public spaces

Creating areas that will be vibrant

Improve ease of movement for sustainable transport and pedestrians

Expand the light rail line into the site

Route 440

Supporting existing lower income families to prevent displacement through effective strategies

Light Rail

Green Infrastructure

Pedestrain

Retail

Community Initiatives

Affordable Housing & Office

Open Plaza

Existing Building

A MAP
of
THE COTTON KINGDOM
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
IN AMERICA.

Dominant Cotton Districts (*producing two bales or more to each slave*) Blue
Subordinate Cotton Districts (*producing less than two bales*) — Yellow
Subsidiary Slave Districts (*producing no cotton or less than half a bale*) Red

Full horizontal lines *indicate districts in which there is a strong slave property
interest, there being more slaves than freemen here resident.*
Dotted horizontal lines *show a moderate Slave property interest.*

In all the colored space *not covered by horizontal lines, the resident free
population is more than two to one of the slaves, but is yet hampered with
slavery*

The data for this map are mainly derived from the United States
Census of 1850.

Fred Law Olmsted

London : Morel &

Colfax and the Calhou Plantation
"Perseverance over Politics and Plantation"
RED RIVER, COLFAX, LOUISIANA

Instructor: Sara Zewde
Team: Alvi Rahman Khan

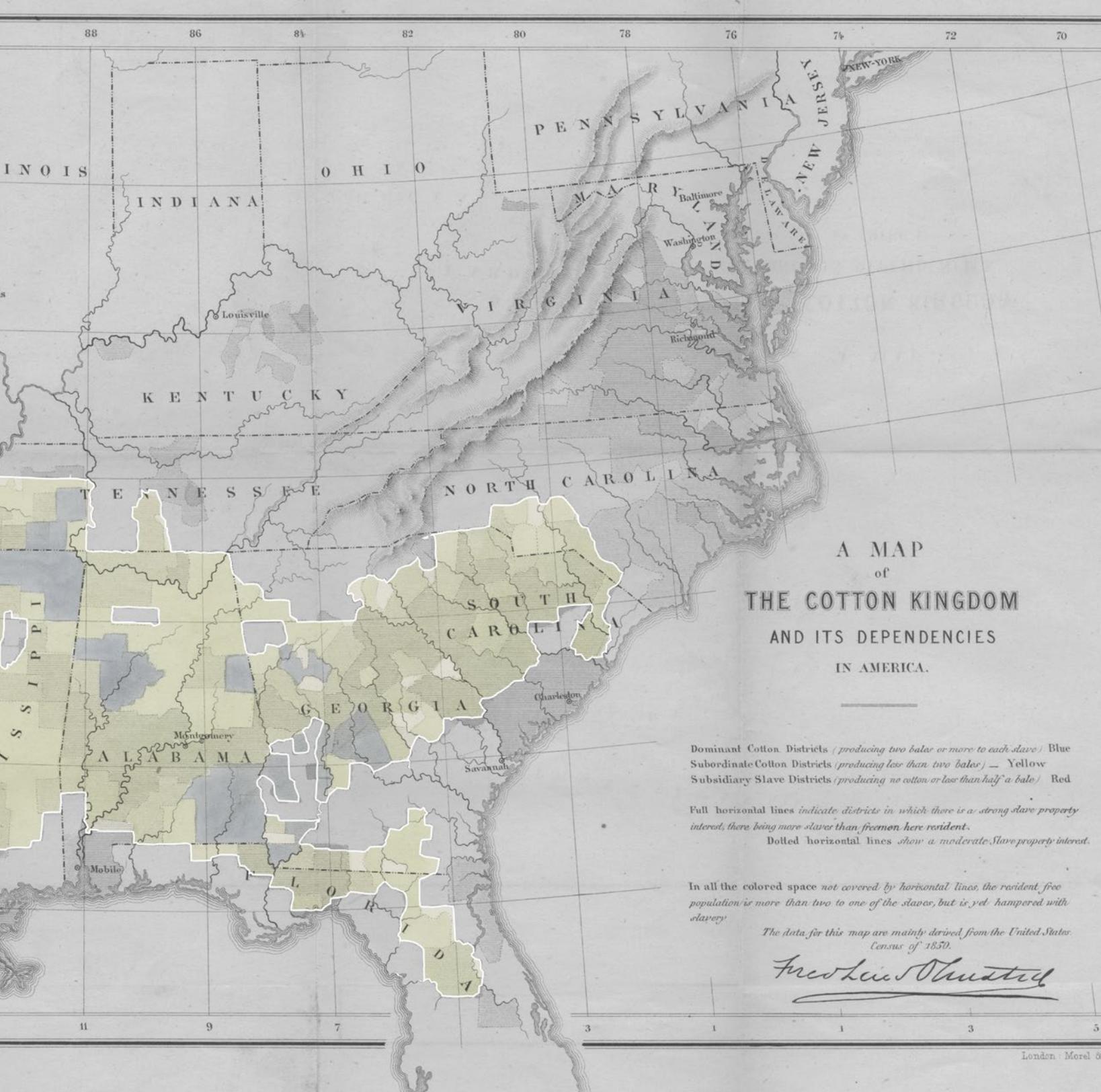In 1850, Frederick Law Olmsted embarked on a knowledge-seeking journey from New Orleans to Texas. He visited a number of the largest cotton plantations in the South, including the Calhoun family estate in Lousiana. After Southern slaves were freed by Abraham Lincoln, these freedmen would start share-cropping and tenant-farming on the same or similar plantations of their former servitude, thus continuing their lives of extended indigency. Thereafter, a few large-scale plantations would transform into full-sized cities, due to acreage and population, such as the Calhoun estate.

In 1869, part of the Calhoun estate would form the town of Colfax, with its citizenry comprised of a significant number of former slaves.

During Reconstruction, this black community would consistently have their inherent rights held in jeopardy, leading to racial tensions between the whites and blacks, along political party lines. This issue would ultimately reach its zenith in the Colfax Massacre, in which 153 African Americans were murdered by white Southerners.

After the Voting Rights Act, blacks received empowerment through the right to vote. However, due to gerrymandering and other acts of disenfranchisement, they were deprived of black representatives. Today, Colfax has a population of 70% African Americans and a black mayor, yet sadly, 46% of the population is impoverished.

"....purchasing hourses and completeing the preparation for texas.."

NATCHITOCHES

"The negros, mud-incrusted, wrapped in blanket or gummy-bags,suffering from cold...aimless"

"A slate hung in the Piazzza, with names of all the cotton pickers, and the quantity picked the last picking day by each"

"...high quality alluvial soil..."

COLFAX

M. Calhaun Farm

SAN AUGUSTINE

"We rode through pines over a sandy surface, having little rise and fall, watered here and there by small creeks and ponds, within reach of whose overflow"

ALEXANDRIA

"Alexandria had about 1000 inhabitants, but this summer had been entirely depopulated by yellow fever;"

"....lean dogs or fainting negroes, ragged and spritless..."

"....farms of cotton and corn..."

"...both dwindled, and seeing death by starvation staring them in the face'

PLOWING CORN AND COTTON

PLANTING CORN

OVERSEER   150-250 SLAVES

GRUBBING LAND

DITCHING

Legend

Major cotton production area
40%-60% of slaves of total population
60%-90% of slaves of total population
Railway
Flood zone
Olmsted's journey by steam boat
Olmsted's journey by hourse
Cotton farms through Olmsted's route

OWNER   MANAGER

OVERSEER ------- 150-250 SLAVES

OVERSEER ------- 150-250 SLAVES

OVERSEER ------- 150-250 SLAVES

VISUAL LITERARY ANALYSIS

Colfax, The red river and the Calhoun cotton plantation
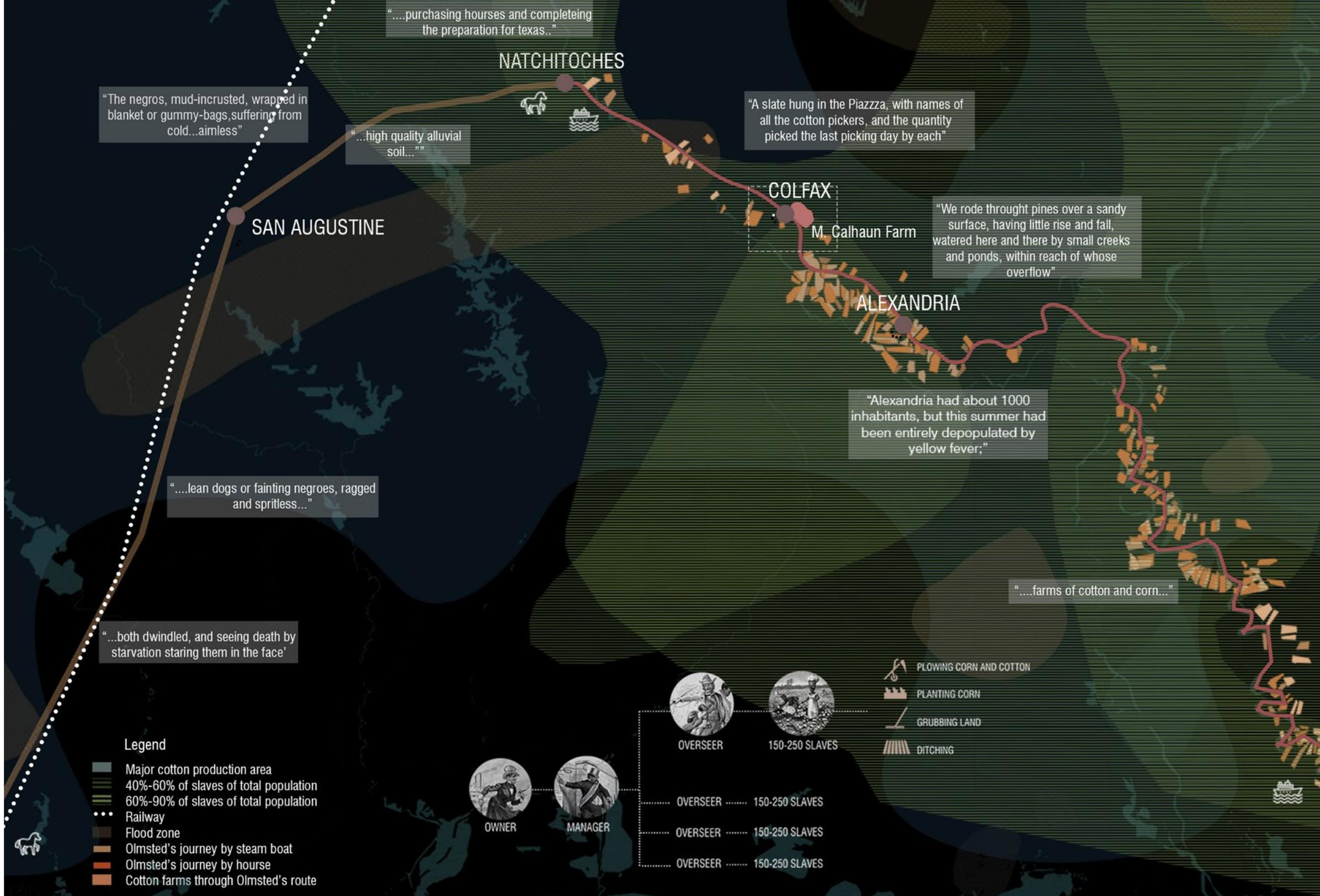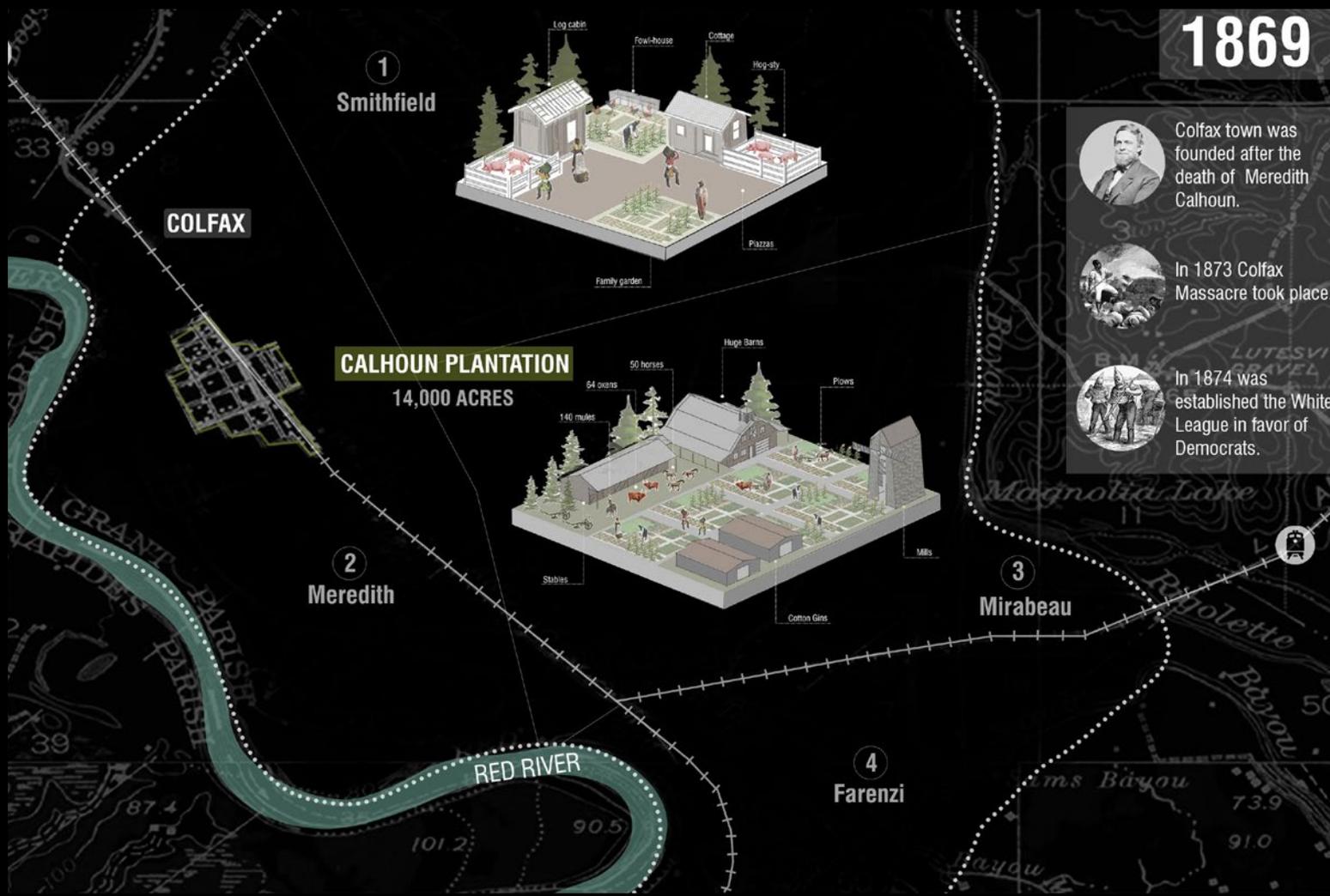
1869

1
Smithfield

CALHOUN PLANTATION
14,000 ACRES

2
Meredith

3
Mirabeau

4
Farenzi

COLFAX

RED RIVER

Colfax town was founded after the death of Meredith Calhoun.

In 1873 Colfax Massacre took place.

In 1874 was established the White League in favor of Democrats.

1936

COLFAX

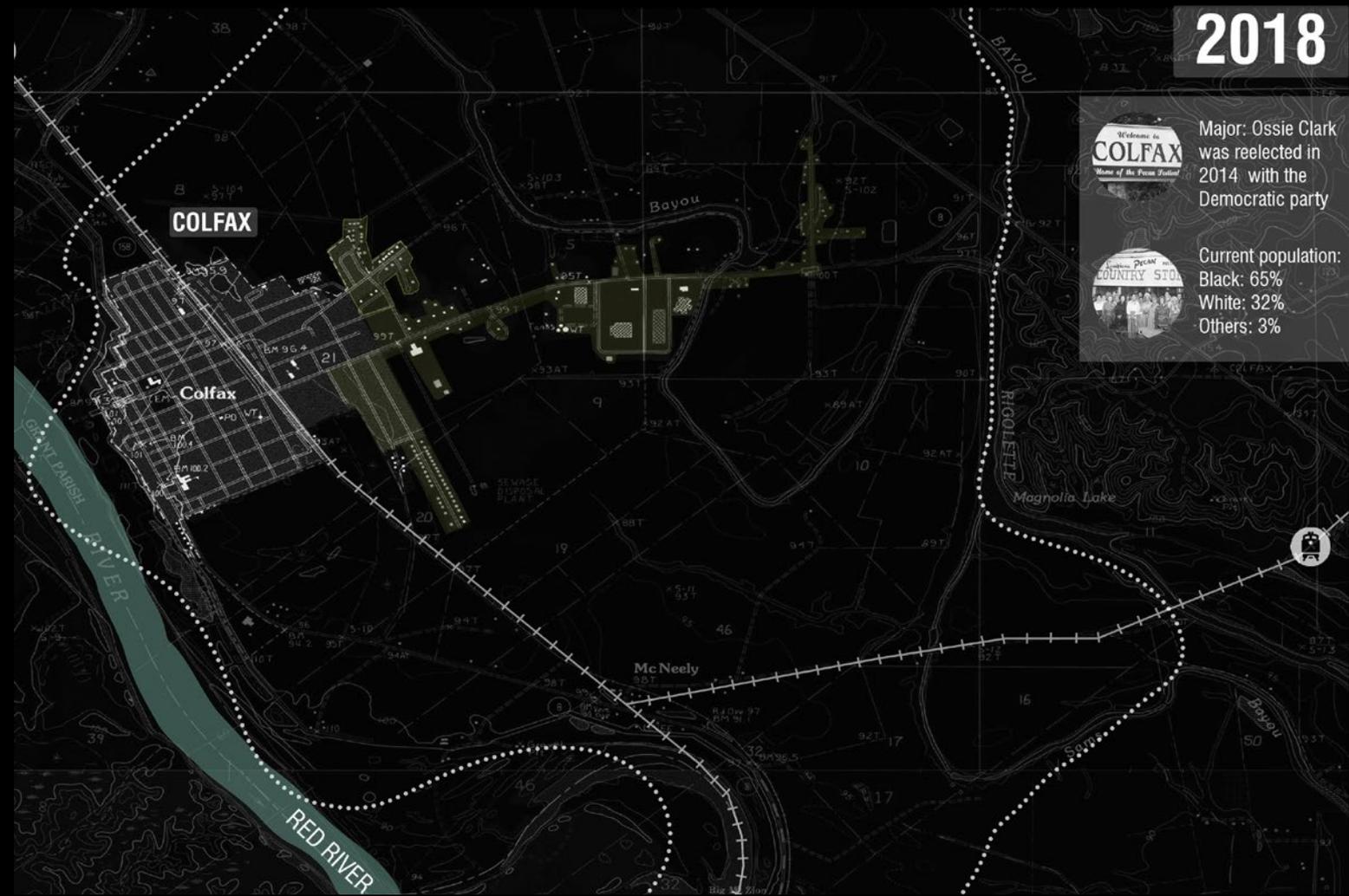In 1921 a marble obeliskground was placed (white supremacy).

RED RIVER

COTTON KINGDOM, THEN & COTTON KINGDOM, NOW
Colfax, The red river and the Calhoun cotton plantation

1956

COLFAX

In 1950 a plaque of "Colfax Riot" was placed in the courthouse square (White supremacy).

COLFAX (BM 100)

2018

COLFAX

Major: Ossie Clark was reelected in 2014 with the Democratic party

Current population:
Black: 65%
White: 32%
Others: 3%

RED RIVER

RED RIVER

SCAN ME!

COTTON KINGDOM, THEN & COTTON KINGDOM, NOW
Colfax, The red river and the Calhoun cotton plantation

RE-PRESENTING THE KINGDOM
Colfax, The red river and the Calhoun cotton plantation

SOUTH | **COLFAX**

1853 — **Olsmted** visited the Calhoun plantation in Louisiana

1861 — Civil War

1865 — Union victory, black community demand right to vote

Reconstruction era, several restrictions: "black code" "Jim Crow"

Colfax town was founded

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION

1873 — Colfax Massacre, 3 white and 150 African Americans were killed

1890 — **Disenfranchisement** of black population, "gerrymandering"

1921 — Two monuments to white supremacy stand on public ground

1950

1965 — Voting Rights Act

After the Civil War, millions of blacks were freed in the South, and began share cropping. Soon after, Colfax was formed in Louisiana.

During the Reconstruction Era, Southern blacks were deprived of basic rights, i.e. for education and voting.

Racial tensions along party lines caused the Colfax Massacre, leading to the murder of 153 blacks.

After the Voting Rights Act, blacks received the right to vote, but due to gerry-mandering and other acts of racial disenfranchisement, they were deprived of black representatives.

Legend

- Shipment of enslaved Africans
- Territory under Union
- Territory under Confederate
- Registered black population in 1960
- Registered black population in 1970
- Moderate of slave population in 1860
- Majority of slave population in 1860
- Moderate black population in 1970
- Majority black population in 1970

FALL 2019
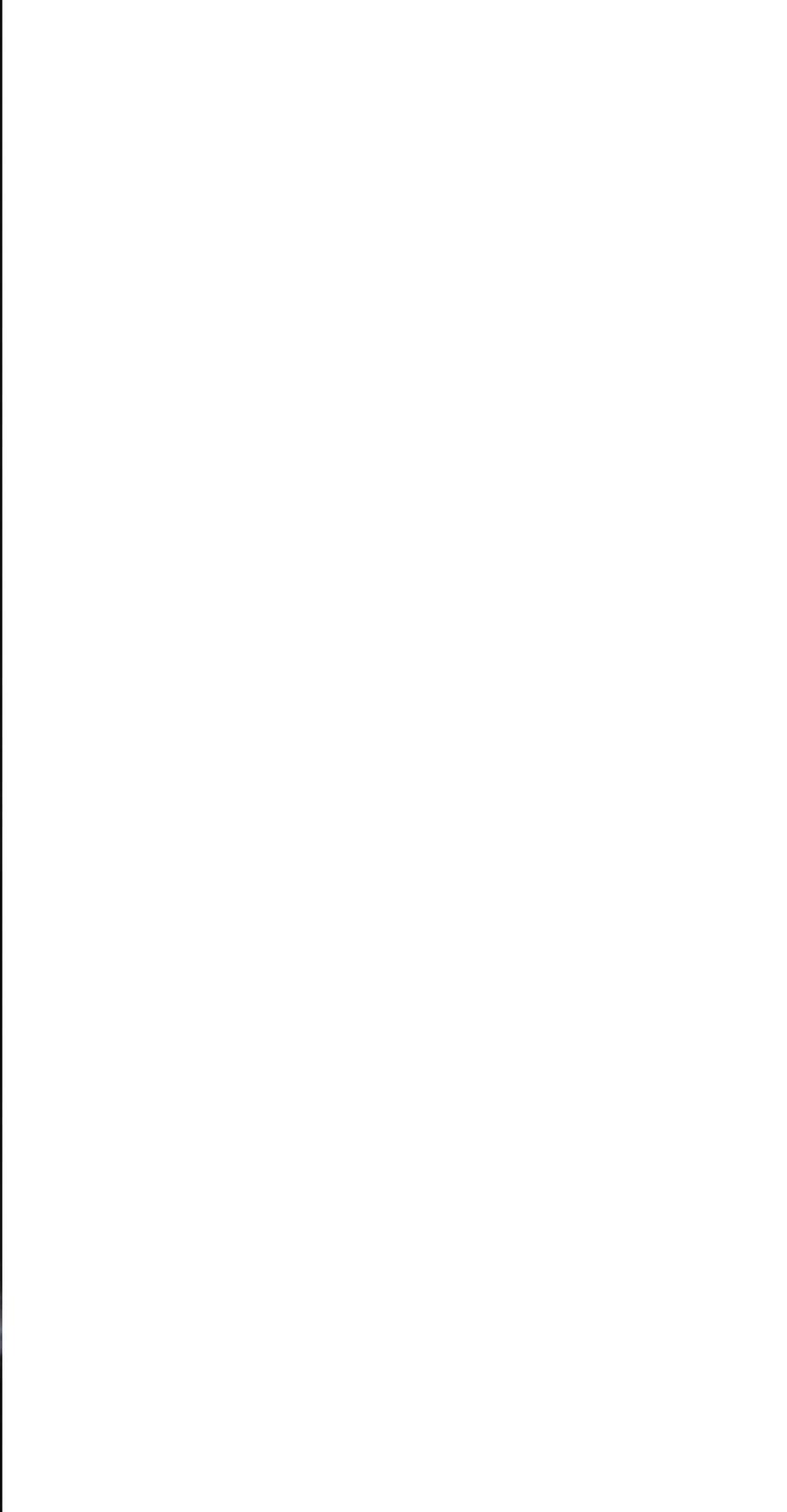
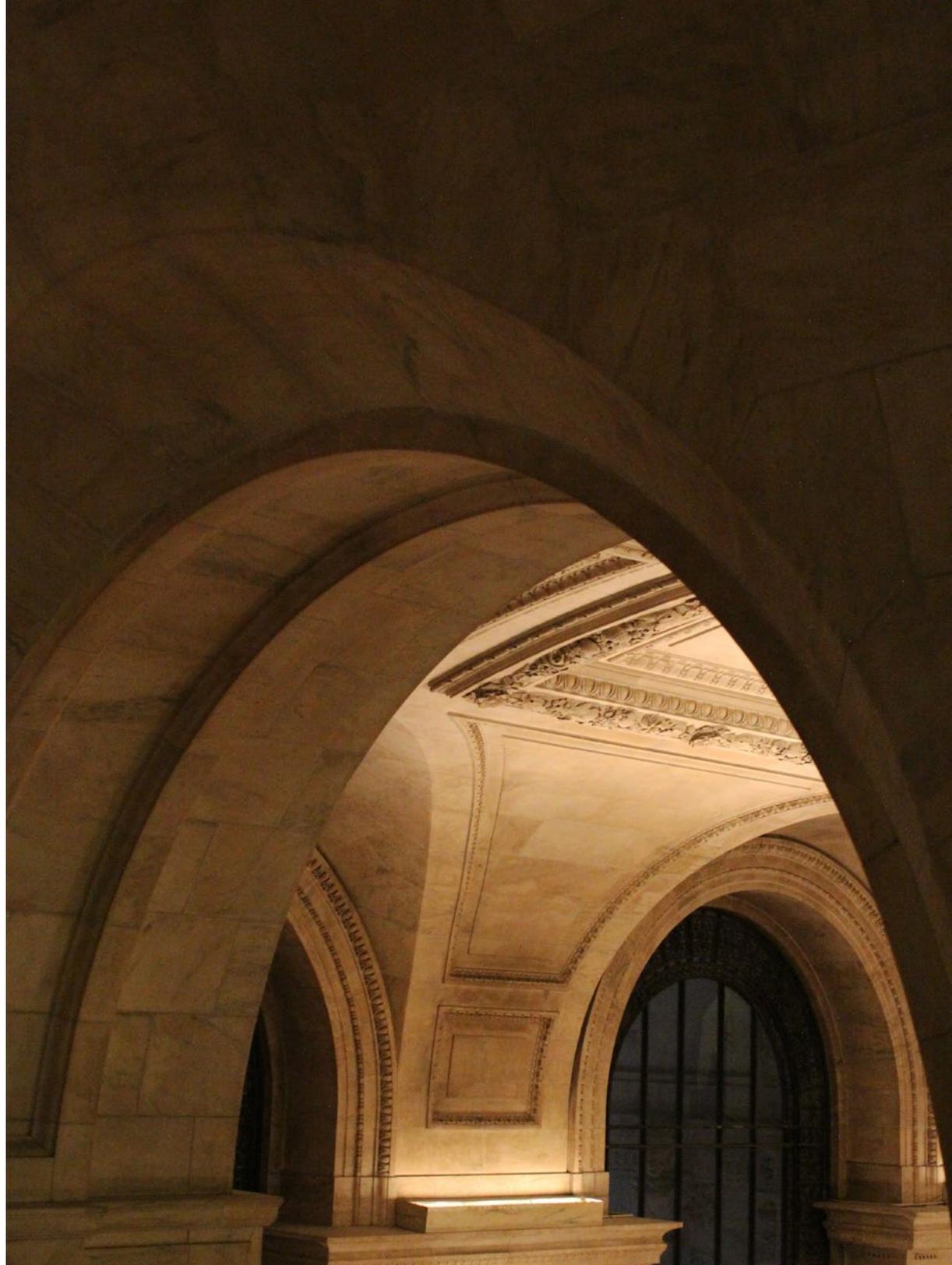ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY: FROM MODELS
TO THE BUILT WORLD

Ghosts in the Shell
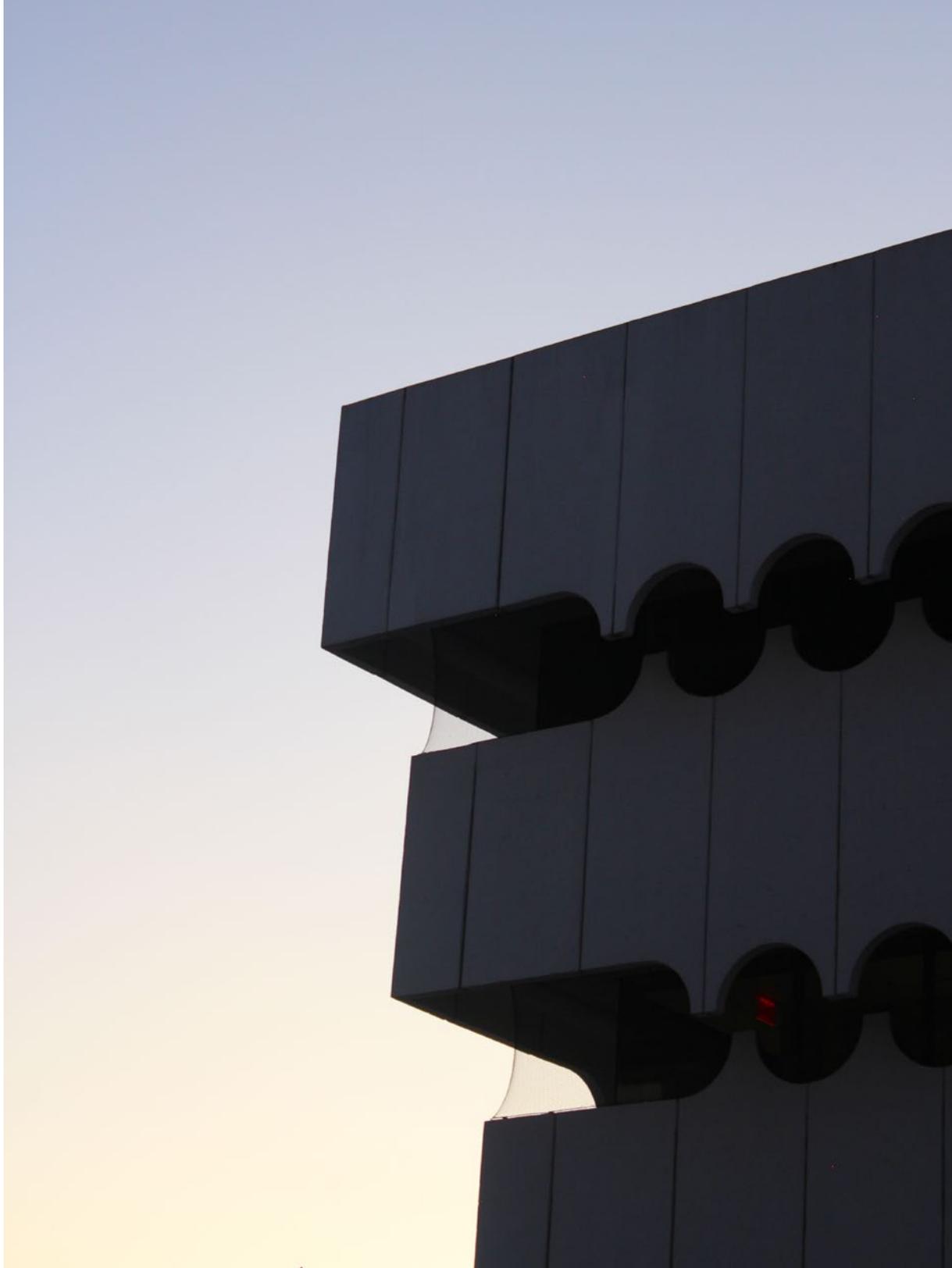*"Finding interest in the everyday"*
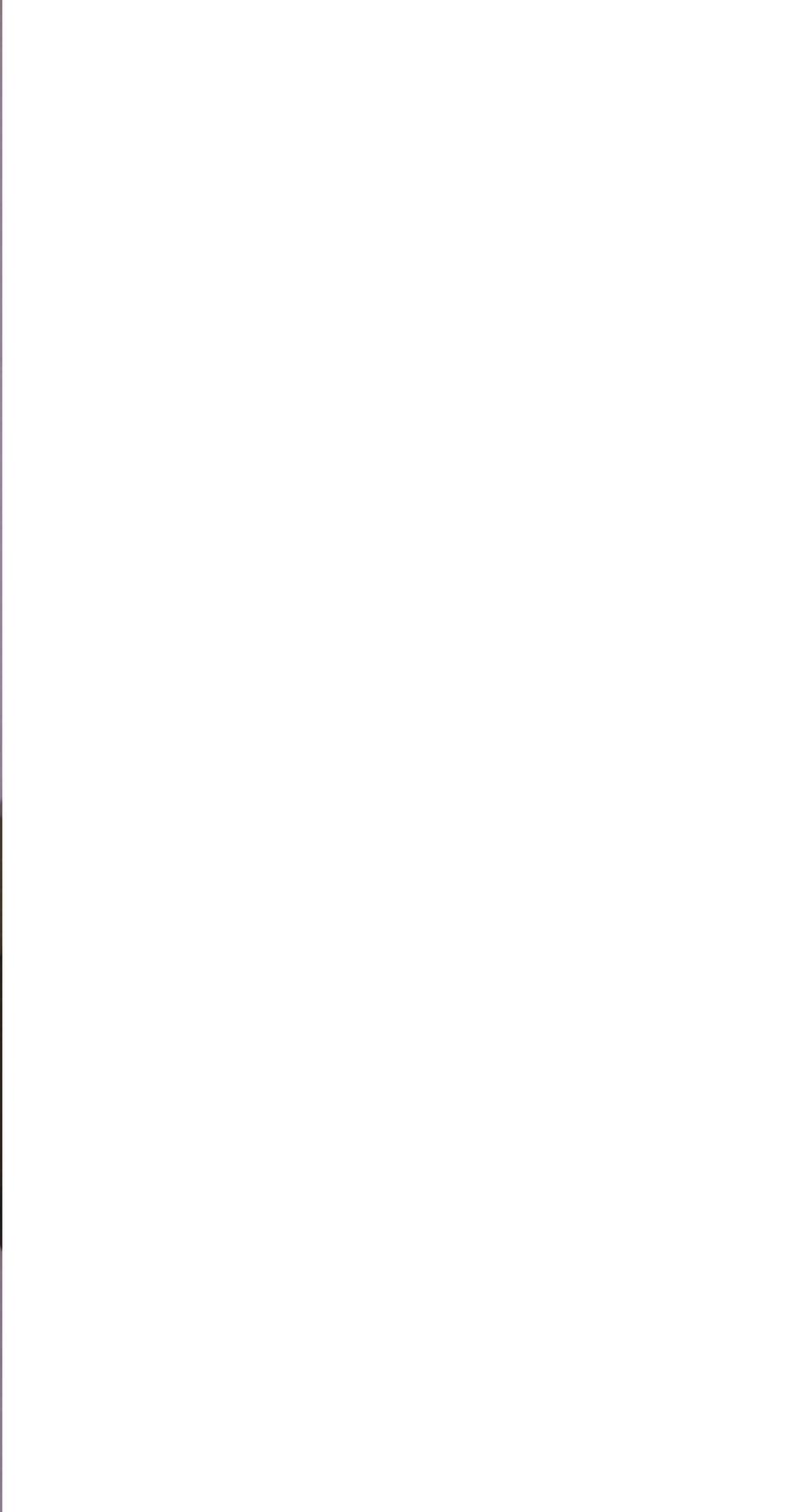**NYC, New York**
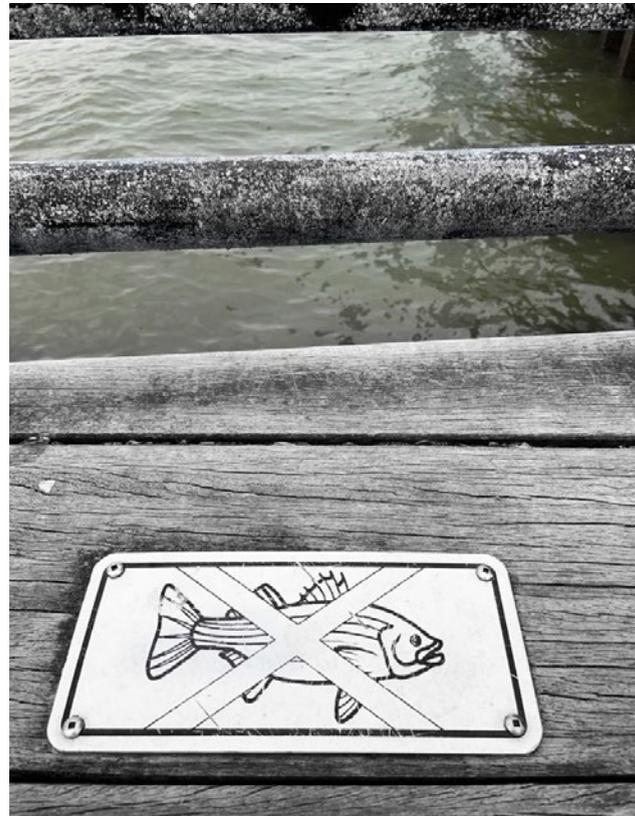
Instructor: Michael Vahrenwald

06

SUMMER 2019

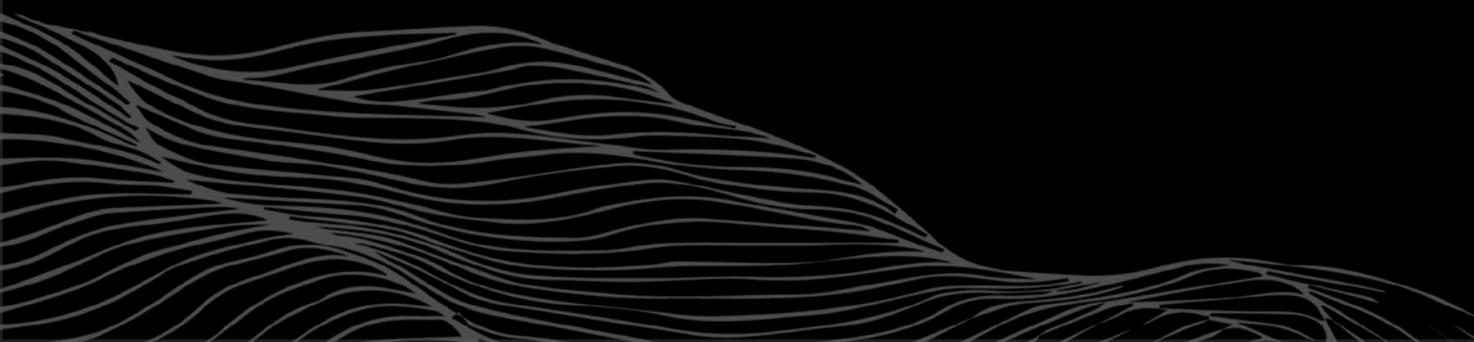READING NEW YORK URBANISMS, RNYU

Urban Derive
Jersey city, New Jersey

Instructor: Cassim Shepard

Anai Perez Manrique

Columbia University, GSAPP
M.S. in Architecture and Urban Design

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347-207-2236