Achievement of Grand Interior Spaces (exterior wall), Italy, mid-1Ancestor of Skyscrapers: Tenement-style Mountaintop Construction: Constructed by 2nd centuries BC Criterion and Correction: Strict architectural which has tall pillars and many bars. The lower roofs of the same size by its frame, 10 Nandaimon Gate of Todaiji Temple insulae of the Roman age, made up of shops and dwelling. These came to exceed 30 m in height as the population of the city increased. 10 Nandaimon Gate of Todaji Temple [theato style], Japan, 1199, Choglen Medieval Radiations: Supports upper and lower ranks of the same size by its frame, which has tall pillars and many bars. The frame and details of the entablature realized a radical structural break with the past. 11 Cathedrale Notre-Dame de Reims (nave), France, 1211-1311, Jean d‘Oirs Vertical Aspiration: A Gothic cathedral with a nave reaching 15 m in width and a ceiling 3.8 m in height. It appears bright and airy thanks to the traceried screens for lighting. 12 Sainte Chapelle (butress), France, 1242-1248 Building Walls: The principal structures are buttresses, which protrude from the outer wall. By replacing the entirety of the wall apart from the lower section with windows, the interior space can be brilliantly lit. 13 Cathedrale de Santa Maria del Fiore (drum opening), Italy, 1296-1436, Giotto di 14 Palazzo Ducale, Venesia (colonnade), Italy, 14-15C Gothic Transition: This delicate structure composed of slender columns, pointed arches, and circular windows supports an enormous gold screen. A split-level Later Gothic work. 15 Basilica di Sant‘Andrea (facade), Italy, 1471-1512, Leon Battista Alberti Theory and Practice: A concinnitas, or holistic harmony, that results from the lineamentum, or conceptual diagram. A rare work of architecture in which the strength of theory remains. 16 Palazzo Farnese (exterior wall), Italy, 1538-1544, Antonio da Sangallo il Giovane, Michelangelo Buonarroti Architects of Windows: A mansion built with stucco finishing that does not expose structural pillars to the exterior. Moulded elements such as pillars, beams, and pediments are concentrated around windows. 17 Basilica Palladiana (colonnade), Italy, 1574-1646, Andrea Palladio Sectional Symmetry: Existing public facilities are enclosed by a colonnade of serliana (arches and pillars). The mismatch in dimensions is drawn by the symmetry of the sections. 18 Monasterio di El Escorial (exterior wall), Spain, 1582, Juan Bautista de Toledo Scale and Simplicity: A complex that includes a pantheon, basilica, monastery, and royal palace, at a scale of 206 m x 209 m. The exterior is plain and flat, built of large stacked blocks of granite. 19 Katsura Imperial Villa (Shoin (Shingoten)), Japan, 1615-1616, Hachijo-nomiyama Toshitobi / Toshitada Precious Modernity: A lucid structure that precedes modernist architecture. It interacts sensitively with its environment through the introduction of such elements as fine-tuned eave heights and light shoji. 20 Bibliotheque Sainte-Geneviève (reading room), France, 1843-1860, Henri Labrouste Innovation from Within: The interior maintains a facade of classical masonry structure. The interior uses slender cast iron columns and beams to realize an innovative reading room. 21 Reliance Building (bay window), USA, 1890-1895, John Root, Charles B. Atwood Framing of Bay Windows: An early sky scraper built following the Great Chicago Fire. The exterior is constructed with bay windows composed of terra cotta and glass. 22 Bauhaus Dessau (curtain wall), Germany, 1925, Walter Gropius Transparent Palisade: A glass curtain wall that veils the gaps between floors. It realizes a continuous, transparent membrane that is not dominated by the articulation of the floors of each level. 23 Villa Savoye (pilotis), France, 1931, Le Corbusier Reinforcement of Pillars and Walls: The load on walls is reduced through the main pillar structure. This building embodies the use of pilotis, a roof garden, the free designing of the ground plan, the horizontal window, and the free design of the facade. 24 Johnson Wax Headquarters (work room), USA, 1939, Frank Lloyd Wright A Forested Aspect: An office interior forested with ‘sky-pail’ columns that are slender at the bottom and bloom into a lotus-leaf shape at the top. It possesses a classical, uplifting feeling as well as the calmness of being in an otherworldly forest. 25 Kunio Maekawa House (gable roof), Japan, 1942, Kunio Maekawa The Roof: The exterior has a mountain-shaped gable roof in the style of a private home, while the interior is cube-like and modern. The roof is constructed to integrate heterogeneous elements. 26 Farnsworth House (universal space), USA, 1951, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe Accumulated Elements: An early universal space, enclosed by glass. An uncomplicated structure with I-steel beams welded to the roof and floor slabs from the outside. 27 Makoto Masuzawa House (minimal roof), Japan, 1952, Makoto Masuzawa The Size of Minimal: The architect’s own house, built during a period of architectural restrictions after WW2. A prototype home built with the minimum needed to live, yet imbued with creativity. 28 Sky House (elevated floor), Japan, 1958, Kiyonori Kikutake Development of the Elevated Floor: An open, transparent residential that has lifted the living space into the air. The lower portion of the elevated floor can be swamped out for additional area. 29 Gallaratese Housings (colonnade), Italy, 1969-74, Aldo Rossi, Carlo Aymonino Scenery of Impression: Makes practical use of the past (or collective memory) that has accumulated in a city through monuments. Pilots realize the architect’s imagined landscape. 30 Moriyama House (small boxes), Japan, 2005, Ryue Nishizawa Distribution and Coordination: The spaces are scattered widely, yet have a variety of mutual relationships that coordinate them. The germ of a networked spatial philosophy. 31 Floors [new] The Conversion of Homogeneity: To have both homogeneous spaces as well as spaces with subjectively different positions and striking features. 32 Frames [new] The Framework and Content: Updating not just the same idea, but also revolutionizing the methods of use for the skeleton. 33 Volumes [new] Scale and Autonomy: Autonomously articulating and concatenating volumes through scales ranging from minimal to maximal. 34 Passages [new] Expansion of Lines of Flow: For lines of flow that aren’t merely routes for movement but linkings of experiences. 35 Exterior Spaces [new] The Wellbeing of Possibilities: Drawing out the threshold elements that are relatively dormant in the city to an outdoor space. Memories of Architecture This novel integrates memories of multiple architectural structures into a single object. A three-dimensional collage of assorted buildings, ranging in place and age from the present age, was created using a 3D printer. More than 30 remembered buildings were stacked largely in order of oldest to newest. Composition design: Fumio Matsumoto Exhibited at the Keiikawa Annex of the University Museum at the University of Tokyo. 3D data: Shinn, Yu and Xia Jie, Jincho 3D printing: Yasuoka 3D Printing Lab. Made in June, 2017.