移住地における建築的アイデンティティの表れ

~パラグアイ日本人移住地における日本的建築の表れから~

Appearance of architectural identity in the living space of Japanese settlement

~ The appearance of Japanese design architecture in Paraguayan Japanese colonies ~

INTRODUCTION

Immigration seems to be making more headlines in recent years. As the world globalizes in terms of nations' economies, investment, borders are opened up more easily for freer flow of goods and products. People are supposedly freer to move around the world, too. However, insufficient recognition of existing immigrant societies can be pointed out.

This research focuses on the living spaces of people with multiculturalism in the Japanese immigrants of the Republic of Paraguay in South America, where 6 Japanese colonies exist, as a case study of Japanese immigration in the world. Through the comparative survey with housing research and interview to 1sei (1st generation, emigrant/pioneer), 2sei and 3sei (1sei's descendants) of Japanese Paraguayan, it aims to examine the living space changes by generation considering the hypothesis that the 2sei or 3sei has more localized life style compared to the first generation.

HISTORY OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IN PARAGUAY

The official beginning of Japanese immigration in Paraguay is traced back to 1936, when the first immigrant group arrived as agricultural settlers. The next wave of Japanese immigration took place in the early 1950s when Paraguay opened its doors to countries devastated by the war. The third group of treaty immigrants settled in the Pirapó and Yguazú Colonies of southeastern Paraguay, where they have engaged in the production of soy beans, wheat, orchard fruits, and cattle farming.



HYPOTHESIS

The fusion of Paraguay and Japanese culture can be seen in various fields in the Japanese colonies in Paraguay. Therefore, we assume its cultural environment reveals even in the architectural field, and the feature of the Japanese and Paraguayan characteristics appearing in the residential space built at the time of immigration and those built after the localization has progressed since then is different.

PURPOSE

The principal aims of this study are

- 1. To determine the effects of cultural influences on the design of living space which changes by migration to other countries.
- 2. To identify the transformation, fusion and localization that has been made in Nikkei farmhouse in the Japanese colonies under the influence of local climate and local culture.
- 3. Contribute to database of the history of Japanese immigration to Paraguay.

METHODS

This research consists of the following surveys.

- ① Literature survey: to grasp the background of the residence life and the Japanese colony at the time of immigration.
- ② Observation survey: grasp of living space and living life of 1sei, 2sei and 3sei.

- ③ Hearing survey: Understand the situation at the time it was being used as residential purposes in a building that are currently not used for residential purpose.
- 4 Measurement survey
- → Data sheets will be created from the above information.

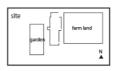
owner	House				
Name(Number) Generation Birthyear/Age Native place Immigration year Family composition Occupation Race	-Construction year -Designer/Constructor -Structure -Remodeling history -Materials	-Floor plan (Rooms/Space segment elements) -Relationship with the surrounding area (Road/Agritulcural land) (site plan) -Difference in level (Height/Placement) (section) -With shoes ₹No shoes (Placement/Area ratio) (diagram)	Interior and exterior appearance(details) Photos and Sketches		

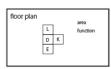
In the analysis of data, we will focus on the following two points.

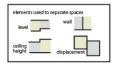
- · Relationship between space with shoes and space without shoes
- · Appearance of Paraguayan design

Based on this data sheets,

Placement	House layout	Elements used to separate spaces
Entrance	Types of rooms	Difference in level
Garden	Placement and relationship of each room	Materials
Agricultural land		Walls
Road		Displacement of space
Semi-outdoor space		Ceiling height







La Colmena Colony

family B

family A

- \rightarrow the comparative analysis will be conducted by generation (1sei, 2sei and 3sei), considering the above items in relation to the with shoes /no shoes spaces (Japanese style) in the living spaces.
- ightarrow Paraguayan spatial designs of each house will be extracted and the purpose of its use / frequency will be indicated by hearing survey to compare by generation.

Total: 11houses (17th, July)

		2houses	2houses	3hou	ises		2houses	3ho	uses
		La Colmena			Federico Chavez		La Paz	az Yguazu	
1sel	Family	Seki	Kanazawa	Yoshimura		Mlyazaki	Jinzenji	Koyazawa	
	Birthyear/place	1935/Akita		approx 1931	/Yamaguchi		1937/Kochi		
	Immigration year Family composition	1936/Parents, brother		19	66		1958/parents, brothers		
	Actual family composition	1	1	息子夫婦			3 sons		
	Occupation	agriculture		agriculture			agriculture	agriculture	
	Construction year	1950		currently use	55 d as warehou	use	currently used as warehous	e approx.1965	
	Relationship	relative①	relative	son①	son@		son①	son①	daughter(
2sel	Birthyear			1956	1957				
	Actual family composition			wife, daughte	r wife		wife, 2 daugh., 1son		
	Occupation			agriculture	agriculture		agriculture		
	Construction year			1992 finished 2002	1987			approx. 2010	approx. 2005
3sel	Relationship	Granddaughter①							
	Birthyear								
	Actual family composition				-			7	
	Occupation		·						
	Construction year	Remodeled the							