

Angels in the Architecture 2: Build it Bigger Round 6

1. This structure was abutted by a building whose statuary collection reportedly included Phidias's Olympian Zeus and Praxiteles's Aphrodite of Knidos. The Palace of Lausus stood at the northern end of this structure, near a site today occupied by the German Fountain. This structure clearly referred to its Roman prototype by its inclusion of not just one but two obelisks, one of which was constructed *in situ* from ashlar blocks. Along with those obelisks, this structure included the twisted bronze shaft of a Delphic tripod base commemorating the Greek victory at Plataea. This structure's *kathisma*, or imperial box, was connected to the adjoining Great Palace by a special passageway. Emperor Theodosius set up the Obelisk of Thutmose and the Serpent Column on the *spina*, or central divider, of this structure's track. For 10 points, name this horse racing venue in Constantinople.

ANSWER: the **Hippodrome**

2. German-American architect Paul Lester Weiner designed a building in this city composed of two rectilinear blocks painted like an American flag flanking a central cylindrical tower. An event that took place in this city necessitated the demolition of the Trocadero Palace in order to clear room for the new Palais de Chaillot. Josep Lluís Sert designed a building in this city to display Alexander Calder's *Mercury Fountain* and Picasso's *Guernica*. The only two buildings completed in time for the opening of an event in this city were a horizontal one by Boris Iofan, topped by Vera Mukhina's sculpture *Worker and Kolkhoz Woman*, and an opposing vertical "bulwark" against communism designed by Albert Speer. For 10 points, name this city whose final world's fair, in 1937, featured Nazi and Soviet pavilions facing off in front of the Eiffel Tower.

ANSWER: **Paris**

3. Scholars dispute the reasons why this church's facade towers were built on a squashed rectangular plan rather than a square one. The tracery of this church's northern rose window is uniquely shaped like a giant pentagram. A huge proportion of this building's sculptural program is dedicated to St. Firmin, whose successors as bishop here include Evrard de Fouillois, who is depicted alongside this building's three architects—Robert de Luzarches, Thomas de Cormont, and Renaud de Cormont—at the center of its octagonal labyrinth. A seventeenth century sculpture of a crying angel here became a symbol of WWI after appearing on hundreds of thousands of postcards. Apart from the incomplete Beauvais, this is the tallest Gothic cathedral, towering over its principal source of funding, the textile mills on the Somme canals. For 10 points, name this largest Gothic cathedral, located in the capital of Picardy.

ANSWER: Cathédrale Notre-Dame de **Amiens** [or Cathedral of Our Lady of **Amiens**; or **Amiens** Cathedral]

4. This firm's plans to build New York's tallest timber-frame building next to the High Line have been cancelled by the developer, but their commission to build Brooklyn's first supertall skyscraper over the Dime Savings Bank are going ahead. This firm was hired to revitalize the South Street Seaport and rebuild Pier 15 as part of an effort to redevelop the East River Waterfront. Also on the East River, this firm recently opened a pair of "dancing," copper-clad apartment buildings connected by a skybridge where they bend in the middle. After the failure of Frank Gehry's design for the "Miss Brooklyn" tower, Bruce Ratner hired this firm to design a new home for the New Jersey Nets. For 10 points, name this New York-based firm that designed the Barclays Center.

ANSWER: **SHoP**

5. Canada's first complete example of this practice took place in Kitchener, Ontario in 1924 thanks to Thomas Adams. One form of this practice is called "Euclidian" after the Supreme Court case *Euclid v. Ambler* that ruled it constitutional. An alternative enactment of this type of policy, form-based codes, focuses on bulk and design, and the re:code LA initiative will overhaul this practice in Los Angeles. First enacted citywide in New York in 1916, Houston still has nearly none of this type of restriction. According to Glaeser and Gyourko, strict versions of this regulatory regime, which may include minimum lot sizes, floor-area ratios, setbacks, parking requirements, and height limits, can increase housing costs. For 10 points, name this urban planning practice that dictates for what purposes land can be used.

ANSWER: **zoning** [accept any answer containing "**zoning**" or "**zones**"; prompt on "separation of uses"]

6. This country's Renaissance architects employed a style of archway that looks like a Palladian window, with a central arch flanked by two linteled spans, named after Italian theorist Sebastiano Serliano. With no relation to the Corbusian movement of the same name, a period of increased decorative restraint in this country has been called Purism. A post-Gothic, pre-Renaissance decorative trend in this country with lots of shield motifs, strictly planar but extremely intricate tripartite facades, and a level of ornament reminiscent of metalworking is known as the Plateresque. This country's Ducal Palace of Lerma by Francisco de Mora and General Archive of the Indies are two

instances of this country's pre-Baroque Herrerian style. For 10 points, name this country whose Renaissance architecture included a lot of Mudejar, or Moorish, elements.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Spain** [or Reina de **España**]

7. This material is painted red and black in a chapel topped by "light cannons," which illuminate a building whose bell tower is an open cube of this material. One architect's early interest in this material is evident in his Plan Domino. An interior lit by an irregular collection of rectangular windows that pass through a multi-foot-thick wall of this material is also illuminated by the small gap between its walls and a massive curving roof of this material that appears to float above the structure it covers before tapering up into a point at Ronchamp. When left unfinished, this material commonly bears the texture of the wooden molds it is poured into. For 10 points, name this material whose raw form became a favorite of Le Corbusier's later years and which he used to create Notre Dame du Haut.

ANSWER: reinforced **concrete**

8. Despite popular stories, this family's patriarch was probably not an apprentice under William Bruce, but that man did gain fame by overseeing the expansion of Hopetoun House. The unbuilt plan by a member of this family for covering the central courtyard of Syon House with a dome was eventually realized in the design for Register House, and that architect of this family was the first to use a triumphal arch in domestic architecture, which he did at Kedleston Hall. Two brothers of this family insisted on personally overseeing the interiors and furniture of the houses they designed and developed a theory of contrastive, picturesque "movement" in architecture that rejected Palladianism. For 10 points, name this family of Scottish neoclassical architects.

ANSWER: the **Adams**

9. Typological differences among these buildings represented social distinctions among their patrons according to the "decorum" theory of Gülru Necipoğlu, who based her interpretation on the multiple autobiographies a prominent designer of them dictated to the poet Sai. The *selamlık* was a procession leading to the royal pavilion in one of these buildings. A *küllüye* complex consisted of one of these buildings surrounded by auxiliary structures like an *imaret*, or soup kitchen, and a *sebil*, or fountain. Buildings of this type include the Selimiye in Edirne and the Süleymaniye in Istanbul, both designed by Mimar Sinan to incorporate elements of the Hagia Sophia. For 10 points, name these religious buildings whose number of minarets could vary according to the status of the Ottoman official commissioning them.

ANSWER: Ottoman imperial **mosques** [or **camiler**]

10. This architect will be supervising the Smithsonian Institution's new twenty-year master plan for the National Mall, and he has also recently accepted the commission to design a new stadium for the Washington football team. This architect's American debut is a tetrahedral apartment complex pierced by a central courtyard on West 57th Street. This architect drew on his training as a cartoonist to catalogue thirty of his projects in the comic book manifesto *Yes Is More*, and he initially gained widespread fame for his design of an apartment complex built over a diagonally sloping parking garage that allows every apartment to have a "backyard" on the roof of the previous level. For 10 points, name this designer of the Mountain Dwellings in Ørestad, a Danish boy wonder who founded the firm BIG.

ANSWER: Bjarke **Ingels**

11. One account of this building concludes "such is the course of simple nature; by imitating the natural process, art was born," and that account compares the Maison Carrée in Nîmes very favorably to this building. An alternate theory of this building based on the hearth and the need to protect it with woven mats that could serve as floor or wall was proposed in the book *The Four Elements of Architecture* by Gottfried Semper. The most famous depiction of this building is on a frontispiece engraved by Charles Eisen that includes a woman leaning against the ruins of classical entablature and pointing at a grove of trees, whose trunks serve as columns and whose branches come together into a pediment. For 10 points, name this building proposed in Abbé Laugier's "Essay on Architecture," a rudimentary shelter that provides a theoretical source for all architecture.

ANSWER: the **primitive hut** [or la **cabane rustique**]

12. The pediment of an open-air temple built by this civilization included a portrait bust of the goddess Atargatis and was located at a site now called Khirbet et-Tannur. The Qasr al-Farid is the most prominent of a group of monumental pylon tombs topped by pairs of crow-step gables that this civilization created at Mada'in Saleh, also known as Hegra. The facade of one structure built by these people features flanking statues of Castor and Pollux on horseback, as well as a massive broken pediment with an urn-topped tholos inserted between the halves. At this

civilization's capital, which is now accessed through the narrow Siq, visitors can see al-Khazneh, or the Treasury, carved into a red canyon wall. For 10 points, name this civilization that created the rock-cut city of Petra.

ANSWER: **Nabatean** civilization [or the **Nabateans**]

13. The short film "House: After Five Years of Living," set in this state, changed perceptions about the habitability of modernist houses, which were also popularized by photographer Julius Shulman's work here. A house composed of a living block and a studio block for the designers and inhabitants is wrapped by a blue, red, and black Mondrian-esque facade in this state. Between 1945 and 1966, *Arts & Architecture Magazine* commissioned and publicized an series of prototypical modernist homes in this state; that series included buildings by Pierre Koenig, Eero Saarinen, and Charles and Ray Eames, and is known as the Case Study Houses. Health nut Phillip Lovell commissioned two houses in this state, one by Rudolph Schindler and one by Richard Neutra. For 10 points, name this western state, whose other midcentury modern buildings include Louis Kahn's Salk Institute in La Jolla.

ANSWER: **California**

14. In his 2013 MoMA exhibition about these buildings, Barry Bergdoll characterized them as "Structure Brought to Light." The blind arcade running along the facade of one of these buildings is inscribed with 810 names divided into three columns per arch. One of these buildings is divided into two bays by a row of newly possible slender iron columns standing on stone piers and supporting iron vaults composed of looping tendrils. At the other of these buildings, located in the Rue Richelieu, similar ironwork supports a grid of nine ocular terra cotta domes whose light fills its reading room. For 10 points, name these buildings designed by Henri Labrouste that include the Bibliotheque Sainte-Genieve and the Bibliotheque National.

ANSWER: Henri Labrouste's **libraries**

15. Early stupas built in this modern-day country were generally more cylindrical than their hemispherical Indian forebears. Ashokan missionaries supposedly created the arrangement of thousands of stupas in rows found in this country's city of Kakku. Stupas and pagodas and in this country as generally crowned by umbrella-like ornaments called *hti*. Both pagodas and *gu* temples cover the Bagan plain in this modern-day country, whose greatest religious monument takes the form of a massive gold-plated, diamond-studded conical spire, whose bell-shaped dome rests on an octagonal base in its capital. For 10 points, name this country whose Buddhist community is centered on the Shwedagon Pagoda in Yangon.

ANSWER: **Burma** [or **Myanmar**]

16. According to French Wikipedia, these buildings were sometimes the site of hilarious medieval ceremonies involving crowds of people arguing over wooden ladles or cookies or smoked herring thrown out of them. Historians are puzzled as to the purpose of a group of these buildings in Ireland that all share a round plan and stone construction. In French towns, these buildings contained the *ban cloque* and represented secular, civic power in a symbolic struggle with the episcopal presence of the cathedral. The most famous of these buildings stands beside the Camposanto and is supported by lead counterweights, which are necessary because that one of these buildings in Pisa is really tilty. For 10 points, name these tall structures that rose above important medieval buildings and sometimes had bells in them.

ANSWER: bell **towers** [or **belfry**; or **campanile**]

17. This man's contribution to the Ruta del Peregrino infrastructure project in Jalisco is a concrete pavilion shaped like an open book, seemingly precariously balanced on the edge of a cliff. This architect included sixty slides cascading down a hillside in his design for the Children's Bicentennial Park. A computer lab building created by this man is cooled by the airflow between its glass outer skin and its cement inner skin and is known as the Siamese Towers. Housing projects by this man at Villa Verde and Quinta Monroy allow for personalized expansion by initially providing just half a house to each family. This director of Elemental has created numerous buildings for the Catholic University of Santiago. For 10 points, name this Chilean architect whose commitment to socially responsible architecture led to his being awarded 2016's Pritzker Prize.

ANSWER: Alejandro **Aravena**

18. One book on this company uses Beatriz Colomina's *Domesticity at War* and Maurizio Lazzarato's notion of "Immaterial Labour" to analyze the project of this company in terms of the de-feminization of the interior and transplantation of the masculine image from outdoors to indoors. R. Donald Jaye designed a never built townhouse for this company for a feature about "Posh Plans for Excited Urban Living". Victor Lowmes controversially operated the Stocks House mansion in Aldbury as a training centre for employees of this company, and Paul Preciado produced a monograph on this company's biopolitics that analyzed its founder as a "pop architect." Chicago's

Palmolive Building originally served as this company's headquarters. This company's founder often gave interviews from a rotating bed and operated a series of clubs advertised with a bunny symbol. For 10 points, name this company whose namesake mansion was lived in by Hugh Hefner.

ANSWER: **Playboy**

19. This building's principal architect was the otherwise-unknown Gilles Le Breton, and its furniture designer was Francesco Stribec da Carpi. This building is approached by a pair of winding staircases that together form a horseshoe shape. For one of this building's tympana, a bronze sculpture of a reclining nymph embracing a stag's head was created by Benvenuto Cellini. This building's patron brought in the Italian Mannerists Francesco Primaticcio and Rosso Fiorentino to paint murals here, and after it stood abandoned during the Wars of Religion, Henry IV brought in the northern Mannerists who formed its "second school" of painters. For 10 points, name this building that introduced the Renaissance into France, the largest building project and favorite residence of Francis I.

ANSWER: Palace of **Fontainebleau** [or Château de **Fontainebleau**]

20. The tallest building ever built with this material was a replica of the Nebraska Capitol which stood over twelve feet tall. This material's invention was inspired by a building whose plan looks like a capital I bisecting a capital H, a shape that was also that building's logo. This toy was invented by a man who was fired from his job working on the design of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, whose loose, earthquake-resistant structure inspired its creation. John Lloyd Wright invented this toy and may have given it his father Frank's original middle name, though it was more probably named for a US president legendarily born in the kind of building commonly constructed with this toy. For 10 points, name this notched toy that children can use to build small cabins.

ANSWER: **Lincoln Logs**