

**Angels in the Architecture 2013: Oh, They Build Buildings So Tall These Days**  
**Round 1**

1. During its construction, newspaper cartoons derisively depicted this building as a zeppelin hangar. This building once included the world's first underground parking garage. This building was supposed to be topped by a statue of Mary, and the words of the Ave Maria prayer are carved along the top of its façade. This building's ironwork balconies were designed by [\*] Josep Maria Jujol, and its attic laundry room consists of rib-like brick parabolic arches. Crushed green glass bottles from its grand opening party cover one set of helmet-like chimneys atop this building, whose roof undulates around two central courtyards in a figure eight. Also known as La Pedrera, for 10 points, name this Barcelona apartment complex designed by Antoni Gaudí.

ANSWER: Casa Milà [accept La Pedrera before mentioned]

2. A 2006 museum by this man replaced a structure Mussolini commissioned to protect the Ara Pacis in Rome. A series of ramps behind a louvered glass curtain wall faces El Raval's Plaça dels Angels at this man's MACBA, or Barcelona Museum of Contemporary Art. Aristide Maillol's *Air* reclines on the steps leading up to one of this man's buildings, whose southernmost extension features a [\*] cactus garden. That building by this man is part of a complex that also includes a Research Institute, Conservation Institute, and the offices of the wealthiest art-related trust in the world. This architect designed a museum along two ridges of the Santa Monica Mountains, separated by an elaborate circular pond/hedge-maze by Robert Irwin. For 10 points, name this architect who showed off his love for jumbled white boxes at the Getty Center.

ANSWER: Richard Meier

3. Emile Mâle wrote a book about the "Image" of this period in France. In Catalonia, this style was marked by the use of octagonal towers and colored roundels called *penjants*. Its later years saw the rise of the Manueline in Portugal and the Plateresque in Spain. This style's [\*] Flamboyant period utilized flame-like tracery and was followed by its Rayonnant period. In England, this style emphasized height through crossing towers, such as at Salisbury Cathedral. Eugène Viollet-le-Duc disastrously "updated" many buildings in this style, including his addition of a flèche to Notre Dame de Paris. Abbot Suger jumpstarted this style with his construction of Saint Denis. For 10 points, identify this architectural style that made use of pointed arches and flying buttresses.

ANSWER: Gothic [accept word forms]

4. One tower in this country features an elliptical floor plan rotated through 180 degrees as it ascends. That building, nicknamed the Marilyn Monroe Tower, forms part of MAD's Absolute World development in this country. In this country, a brown skyscraper with a parallelogram-shaped plan has v-shaped recessions cut into its upper levels. In this country, heraldry-covered octagonal coffers perforate the ceiling of a room whose walls display murals of World War I. That room in this country, the home of [\*] Scotia Plaza, is found in the Centre Block, which is topped by the Peace Tower. One tower in this country features the "Space Deck" and "SkyPod" viewing platforms. For 10 points, identify this country whose tallest structure is the CN Tower.

ANSWER: Canada

5. At the ends of roads extending from this building, traffic circle pioneer Eugène Hénard proposed building memorial columns to Victor Hugo and Louis Pasteur in order to match the one at the Vendôme. Hénard's proposed elliptical traffic circle in front of this building connected the Boulevard des Capucines and the Boulevard des Italiens. Aimé Millet's sculpture [\*] *Apollo, Music, and Poetry*, whose central figure holds up a gold lyre, overlooks this building's green copper dome, and circulation from the avenue that bears its name seems to continue right up its bifurcating grand staircase. Scenes by Mark Chagall surround this building's six-ton chandelier, which causes trouble in a novel by Gaston Leroux. For 10 points, name this French performing arts venue designed by Charles Garnier.

ANSWER: Paris Opéra [accept Palais Garnier or Garnier Palace before mentioned]

6. One of these entities was designed by Richard Gluckman for Berlin's Deutsche Bank, and Rem Koolhaas designed a now-closed one for Las Vegas's Venetian Hotel. Enrique Norten designed a 24-story tower for a canceled one of these structures in Guadalajara. Zaha Hadid beat out Daniel Libeskind to design one of these structures in Vilnius, but that project has recently been scrapped in favor of Helsinki. One of these structures occupies a Venetian palazzo owned by the [\*] niece of their usual eponym. In 2008, Thomas Krens gave up a career of unsuccessfully planning these buildings. A jumble of blocks and cylinders form Frank Gehry's design for a

new one of these museums in Abu Dhabi. For 10 points, name this type of art museum, one of which in New York features a spiraling gallery designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

ANSWER: Guggenheim Museums [accept equivalents like Guggenheims; prompt on less specific answers like “art museums”]

7. This university is home to a Brutalist building with 37 interlocking levels designed by Paul Rudolph. Frank Lloyd Wright supposedly remarked that he would choose to live inside this university’s bell tower so he wouldn’t have to look at it. James Gamble Rogers, the architect of this school’s Sterling Library, splashed acid on its walls to make them look aged. Light passes through the square [\*] marble “windows” of Gordon Bunshaft’s rare-books library at this university, the Beinecke. Ingalls Rink, home of this university’s hockey team, earned its nickname thanks to a whale-like roofline. Eero Saarinen designed Morse and Stiles Colleges, two of the residential colleges at this Ivy League school. For 10 points, name this university centered on the Harkness Tower in New Haven.

ANSWER: Yale University

8. Looking at this building produces an effect similar to opium withdrawal, and it is repeatedly described as having windows that are “vacant” and “eye-like.” A former powder cellar in this building is sheathed with copper, as is its iron door, which makes “an unusually sharp grating sound.” Works of art created in this building include a painting of a windowless but bright tunnel with blank stone walls and a song called [\*] “The Haunted Palace.” One resident of this house is buried alive by her twin in a vault but re-emerges during a reading of “The Mad Trist” by Sir Launcelot Canning. For 10 points, name this residence of Madeline and Roderick which splits in half and sinks into a tarn at the end of a short story by Edgar Allen Poe.

ANSWER: the House of Usher

9. The first implementation of this concept was hampered by financial shenanigans resulting from failure to start the “Rate-Rent” plan after a seven-year set-up period. In the book laying out this concept, a block labeled “THE PEOPLE” is pulled in different directions by three magnets. This idea’s purest form consisted of a circle of six wedges that each included a [\*] cultural core, crystal palace, grand avenue, central park, and factories on the outskirts. One of these projects was spearheaded by Unwin and Parker in the Hertfordshire town of Letchworth. Radburn, New Jersey, adapted this plan to account for automobile traffic. These designs were proposed in a 1902 book titled *[them] of To-morrow* by Ebenezer Howard. For 10 points, name this urban plan intended to relieve overcrowding by moving people into planned cities in the countryside.

ANSWER: garden city

10. This city’s ice rink greatly resembles the Cathedral of Brasilia, and a low green dome tops its premier acrobatics facility, the Army Circus. In this city, a cemetery features rows of busts separated by hedgerows against the backdrop of a fluttering flag made of stone. In this city, an eight-floor revolving cone tops a three-winged pyramidal [\*] hotel with the most floors of any in the world. A sculpture of workers holding a hammer, sickle, and writing brush stands in front of a 560-foot column topped by a metal flame in this city that is home to Ryugyong Hotel. This city’s Juche Tower features one block for each day of the life of the Eternal President. For 10 points, name this city whose Kumsusan Memorial Palace houses the remains of Kim Il-Sung.

ANSWER: Pyongyang

11. This building was restored by the Fossati brothers, who catalogued its mosaics, including four black-winged seraphim with gold-covered faces. A building of this name in Iznik contains a more regular pattern of marble circles, called an *omphalion*, than the original. This building was the first to use fully-developed pendentives—four here surmount [\*] calligraphy-bearing roundels and support this church’s dome, whose base is perforated by forty arched windows. This church’s patron claimed to have outdone Solomon. In 1453, this church, designed by Anthemius of Tralles and Isidore of Miletus, was converted to a mosque. For 10 points, name this church of Holy Wisdom commissioned by Justinian in Constantinople.

ANSWER: Hagia Sophia [or Ayasofya; accept Church of Holy Wisdom before mentioned]

12. This architectural firm used perforated copper plates on an observation tower overlooking Golden Gate Park at their de Young Museum. This firm proposed an unfolding glass ziggurat for a museum expansion that would take advantage of underground oil drums before they changed that design to a streamlined brick pyramid to better match Giles Scott’s original structure in Southwark. This firm transformed the [\*] Turbine

Hall at Bankside Power Station into exhibition space for the Unilever Series, which housed “Sunflower Seeds,” a creation of Ai Weiwei, with whom this firm designed a “Bird’s Nest” for the 2008 Summer Olympics. For 10 points, name this Swiss architectural firm, designers of the Tate Modern and Beijing National Stadium.

ANSWER: Herzog & De Meuron Architekten

13. This church’s façade is topped by a bust of God the Father sporting a triangular halo. The lowest level of one part of this church is covered by a series of hexagonal reliefs depicting the history of man. Paolo Uccello designed the clock above the inside of this church’s portal. Emilio de Fabris added pink and green marble to this church’s façade. One part of this church was supported by four stone and iron [\*] chains during its construction, which Arnolfo di Cambio could not complete. This church’s *campanile* was designed by Giotto, and Ghiberti won a contest to design the doors for its baptistery. For 10 points, identify this church by the Arno, crowned by Brunelleschi’s octagonal dome.

ANSWER: Basilica di Santa Maria del Fiore [or Basilica of St. Mary of the Flowers; accept Florence Duomo; accept Florence Cathedral; prompt on partial answer]

14. This architect included three cubic volumes, one wood, one concrete, one steel, in his design for the Felix Nussbaum House. This man added the Michael Lee-Chin Crystal to the Royal Ontario Museum. This man included “The Void” in his zigzagging design for Berlin’s Jewish Museum. For his most famous project, this architect had to balance the influences of the [\*] LMDC, Larry Silverstein, and Governor Pataki. David Childs radically altered this man’s plan for a tower reminiscent of the Statue of Liberty. For 10 points, name this Polish-American architect whose “Memory Foundations,” including “Freedom Tower,” won the contest to redesign Ground Zero.

ANSWER: Daniel Libeskind

15. This park is home to Ivan Mestovic’s *Bowman* and *Spearman* sculptures, two Indians who guard its entrance at Congress Plaza. Two standalone Corinthian columns flank an iron pergola that marks the entrance to this park’s Bloch Cancer Survivors Garden. A footbridge in this park was lauded for its accessibility, which stems from its continuous slopes and curves that eliminate the need for stairs or switchbacks. In order to support [\*] loudspeakers without using obstructing columns, a music venue in this park includes a parabolic trellis of interlocking arches. The snaking, sheet-metal BP Bridge spans Columbus Drive, which bisects this park, one of whose regions contains Gehry’s Pritzker Pavilion and Kapoor’s *Cloud Gate*. The northwest section of this park is called Millennium Park. For 10 points, name this park in downtown Chicago.

ANSWER: Grant Park [anti-prompt on “Millennium Park”]

16. A clock inside a ring of reddish-orange marble is flanked by decorative Corinthian columns and overlooks this building’s courtyard. This building’s construction was delayed 110 years because its architect, Filippo Calendario, was executed for treason. Bartolomeo Bon sculpted the four cardinal virtues and a man with a funny hat kneeling in front of a winged lion above this building’s [\*] Porta della Carta, which leads to a stairway flanked by sculptures of Mars and Neptune, called the Giants’ Staircase. This building’s lead roof lent its name to the Piombi prison, and it was connected to the New Prison by the Bridge of Sighs. For 10 points, name this building on the Grand Canal that housed the ruler of the Most Serene Republic of Venice.

ANSWER: Doge’s Palace [or Palazzo Ducale]

17. This man sandwiched a waterfall between two thin orange walls at the ranch he designed for Folke Egerström. With Mathias Goeritz, this man designed five tall triangular prisms painted in primary colors and white for the Satellite City Towers. This man helped design the gardens, or lack thereof, at Louis Kahn’s Salk Institute and collaborated with Max Cetto on the [\*] Pedregal Gardens. This man’s work is characterized additions of bright, monochromatic color to simple modernist planes, as in the pink rear wall of the reception room of his house in Mexico City. The second-ever recipient of the Pritzker, for 10 points, name this architect from Guadalajara.

ANSWER: Luis Barragan

18. The entryway of one of these buildings features a series of vaults whose keystones are offset into a zig-zagging line. Another of these buildings designed by Domenico da Cortona includes four towers and four vaulted halls that converge on a covered interior courtyard occupied by a double-helical staircase. Catherine [\*] de Medici coveted one of these buildings whose gallery is built on piers spanning the Cher river. These buildings

are differentiated from castles by the fact that their walls and towers are for decoration, not defense. Most of these buildings overlook estates in the Loire Valley, and examples include Chambord and Chenonceau. For 10 points, name these elaborate manors in the French countryside.

ANSWER: châteaux

19. In Kevin Lynch's *The Image of the City*, this metropolitan area's imageability ranks in between those of Boston and Jersey City. Reyner Banham identified "Four Ecologies" of this city's architecture. One house in this area eschewed pilotis in favor of figure-eight concrete frames. Another house here city was inspired by a camping trip and consequently includes outdoor fireplaces in its courtyards. That house was designed by [\*] Rudolf Schindler, whom Frank Lloyd Wright brought to this city in order to work on a house whose entrance is topped by a large concrete frustum decorated with Aline Barnsdall's favorite flower. This city is the site of Hollyhock House and the Lovell Beach House. For 10 points, name this metropolitan area whose other early modern buildings include the Memorial Coliseum and the Rose Bowl.

ANSWER: Los Angeles

20. Until 9/11, photographers of one of this man's buildings often framed it between the Twin Towers when shooting from the Hudson. Conspiracy theorists contend that that building by this man was the launch point for government rocket attacks on the Twin Towers. Another building designed by this man includes a relief of Mohammed holding a sword and a Koran in its frieze of 18 [\*] lawgivers. Robert Aitkins's design for the West Pediment of that building designed by this man features a young Justice Taft contemplating some royal headwear. The Neogothic lobby of one building designed by this man is adorned with swirling green and gold tile. From 1913 to 1930, the world's tallest building was this man's "Cathedral of Commerce." For 10 points, name this designer of the U.S. Supreme Court Building and the Woolworth Building.

ANSWER: Cass Gilbert