

**Angels in the Architecture 2013: Oh, They Build Buildings So Tall These Days  
Round 2**

1. In a book about “Politics and Culture” in its city, Carl Schorske identified this structure with the “Birth of Modern Urbanism.” Camillo Sitte concluded *City Planning According to Artistic Principles* by redesigning this structure almost entirely. The area around this structure includes a building featuring marble plates conspicuously bolted onto its façade; that Postal Savings Bank was designed by Otto Wagner. The mish-mash of monuments along this structure includes a [\*] Parliament designed by Theophil von Hansen, a Rathaus by Friedrich Schmidt, and the Votivkirche by Heinrich von Ferstel. Space was cleared for this structure when Franz Joseph I ordered the demolition of the old walls in his capital city. Freud and Hitler were both fond of daily walks around this structure. For 10 points, name this circular street in the middle of Vienna.

ANSWER: Ringstrasse [or Ring Road, I guess]

2. This material is entirely exposed on the interior of Max Berg’s Centennial Hall in Breslau. The collapse of a Paris footbridge led to a multi-year work stoppage at the first church built using this material, which was designed in Montmartre by Anatole Baudot. The Cottancin system for deploying this material could create smooth curves, while the Hennebique system used tapered, folded knots. This material first became popular as a way to [\*] fireproof iron beams, but it was mostly invented by flowerpot enthusiast Joseph Monier, who sold his patents to Wayss & Freytag. A corrugated form of this material was used to construct a pair of parabolic airship hangars in Orly by Eugène Freyssinet, who resolved its difficulty with tensile forces by adding steel cables to create this material’s “pre-stressed” form. For 10 points, name this mixture of aggregate and cement.

ANSWER: reinforced concrete

3. The floor of one room in this building features tiled depictions of four interlocking rings and scrolls that read “semper.” A stained glass window in this building depicts five golden balls in a blue mandorla. One room in this building has a paneled wood ceiling depicting a series of astroids inscribed into ovals. That room in this building houses a series of desks, the back of each of which serves as a stand for the one behind it. One room in this building houses recessed pairs of columns atop non-structural volute corbels. This building’s vestibule [\*] staircase splits into three branches, one of which consists of overlaid ovals. An example of Mannerist architecture created at the behest of Clement VII, for 10 points, name this Florentine book repository designed by Michelangelo.

ANSWER: Laurentian Library [or Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana]

4. A bridge in this city helpfully displays the Mean Value Theorem for passers-by. A temple complex in this city includes a “Circular Mound Altar” that amplified prayers for a good harvest. That complex here also includes a three-gabled circular pagoda atop a three-layer marble platform. In this city, Ole Scheeren helped design an irregular web of ribs covering a building that consists of two towers [\*] joined at their tops in a ninety-degree angle by two horizontal sections. That continuous building follows six edges of a cube and is Rem Koolhaas’s CCTV Tower. This city’s Temple of Heaven housed the Eight Nations during the Boxer Rebellion. In this city, the Imperial City is protected by the Tiananmen Gate. For 10 points, name this city that is home to the Forbidden City complex.

ANSWER: Beijing [accept Peking]

5. This house’s sculpture garden is home to a section of the Berlin Wall whose graffiti exclaims “create!” as well as Ray Smith’s *Red Army*. Because this house’s walls do not reach its roof, a ventilation screen carved with abstract shapes runs around its upper perimeter. The modular element of this Usonian house is a four-and-a-half-foot equilateral triangle, which an unruly plumber ignored in constructing the bathrooms. This house’s copper and cypress roof is set with a perimeter of [\*] hexagonal skylights, while its two wings connect through a hexagonal kitchen. This house is often described as “more livable” than its neighbor Fallingwater. For 10 points, name this Frank Lloyd Wright house, built into the side of a namesake Pennsylvania mountain.

ANSWER: Kentuck Knob [or I.N. Hagan House]

6. This building is protected by the Ramgarhia Bunga. It may have been modeled on the tomb of the Sufi saint Mian Mir, who may have laid this building’s cornerstone. This building’s humility is emphasized by its dome, which is more like a smushed ellipsoid than a traditional onion. Three holy trees called *beris* are planted around this building, which sits in the middle of a [\*] square lake called a *sarovar*, and it can only be

approached along a causeway guarded by the Darshani Deorhi gates. The Akal Takht shares a complex with this building, whose chief patron, Maharaja Ranjit, contributed copper plating covered in its most famous decoration. This building's four doors represent its openness to all four castes, and its central canopy shelters the first copy of the Adi Granth. For 10 points, name this holiest of Sikh gurdwaras, located in Amritsar.

ANSWER: the Golden Temple [or Harmandir Sahib; or Darbar Sahib]

7. This city's cathedral was designed in red brick by Christopher Grant LaFarge, and the *cathedra* within bears the historical arms of Archbishop Michael Curley. The apse of a neo-Byzantine church in this city features Jan de Rosen's *Christ in Majesty*, the world's largest mosaic of Christ, and that church's bell tower and Incarnation Dome were funded by the Knights of Columbus. This city's highest point is atop the Gloria in Excelsis tower, which crowns a Neo-Gothic cathedral that features a gargoyle shaped like [\*] Darth Vader and a stained glass window commemorating the moon landing. For 10 points, name this city, home to the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception and a namesake National Cathedral that serves as the National House of Prayer.

ANSWER: Washington, D.C. [accept either]

8. This man placed a quasi-ruined stone circle in the middle of a set of four changing rooms connected by supporting pylons that double as passageways. This man began expressing his theory of "served spaces" and "servant spaces" with his work on the Trenton Bath House, which preceded his design of auxiliary towers to allow for more lab space at the [\*] Richards Medical Research Laboratories. At a building on Chapel Street, this man eschewed a drop ceiling in favor of a grid of hollow concrete tetrahedrons that eliminated ductwork and allowed for the easy repositioning of exhibition walls. At a college art gallery, this man designed a west wall with a glass curtain but a south wall that is plain brick with four limestone string courses. For 10 points, name this UPenn professor and designer of the Yale University Art Gallery.

ANSWER: Louis Isidore Kahn [accept Itze-Leib Schmuilowsky from radical Estonians]

9. One of these buildings is nicknamed "The Tongue Tower." Blue glazed bricks and geometric red, black, and white cone mosaics decorated the walls of one of these structures. "Waiting rooms" is a translation of restricted-access areas constructed on top of these structures. One of them was called the House of the Seven Lights of the Earth by the ruler who rebuilt it. Weep holes and reed mats allowed water to evaporate from the [\*] mud-brick centers of these structures, the oldest of which is the Sialk. Bitumen covered the sloping walls of one restored by Nabonidus. One of these structures honoring Anu features a set of stairs leading to the White Temple at its top, while another was used for worship of the god Nanna at Ur. For 10 points, name these terraced monuments of ancient Mesopotamia.

ANSWER: ziggurats [or ziggurratum; or ziggurrat; or ziggurratim]

10. The Heritage Lottery Fund torpedoed this architect's Cardiff Bay Opera House but couldn't stop the completion of an eroded "double-pebble" design on the mouth of the Pearl River for the Guangzhou Opera House. This architect's first American project features one story clad in black aluminum between two of white concrete. This architect extended an "urban carpet" from the street to the curving rear wall at Cincinnati's [\*] Rosenthal Center. This woman's German projects include a central building connecting three production sheds at the BMW plant in Leipzig, and her first building, a fire station-turned-chair museum for Vitra. For 10 points, name this Iraqi-born architect, the first woman to win the Pritzker Prize.

ANSWER: Zaha Hadid

11. The façade of a home for the elderly in this city featured a sculptural antenna above the arched window of a communal TV room, as well as a black granite column in middle of its white brick entryway. America's first International Style skyscraper was a T-plan tower in this city with four neon initials on its roof. Guild House and the [\*] PSFS Building share this city with Cesar Pelli's Cira Center. The "Grand Court" of a store in this city is centered on a 2500-pound bronze eagle and contains the world's largest functioning pipe organ. Daniel Burnham designed the original Wanamaker's in this city. The world's tallest masonry building is in this city. For 10 points, name this city whose Liberty Place towers finally surpassed the height of the statue of William Penn on top of its City Hall.

ANSWER: Philadelphia

12. Recently, some of this man's super crazy projects include Spaceport America, operated by Virgin Galactic in New Mexico, and Apple's over-budget new spaceship/donut campus in Cupertino. This man collaborated with French engineer Michel Virlogeux on the world's tallest bridge, the Millau Viaduct. He and [\*] Richard Rogers were the male half of Team 4. A façade designed by this man features two parallel, ladder-shaped struts and five pairs of trapezoidal trusses. This designer of the HSBC Main Building in Hong Kong created a 300-meter steel arch to replace an older national soccer stadium's white twin towers. For 10 points, name this British architect who created the new Wembley Stadium and whose tower at 30 St Mary Axe is commonly known as "the Gherkin."

ANSWER: Lord Norman Robert Foster, Baron Foster of Thames Bank [cookies to anyone who gives baronial title]

13. In December 2012, responding to a long-running Reddit thread, the engineering department of the UK's Open University determined that the theoretical maximum height of a tower built only from this material is just over 3500 meters; the current world record, however, is merely 32.5 meters. James May was the first person to build a full-size, fully-functioning house from this material. Buildings constructed from this material are collected in several areas each called [\*] "Miniland." The company that produces this material was founded by Ole Kirk Christiansen in Billund, Denmark. In May 2013, the largest-ever structure built from this material was unveiled in Times Square; that life-size X-wing fighter contained over five million pieces. For 10 points, name these toy plastic bricks.

ANSWER: LEGO bricks

14. On this city's outskirts, Peter Eisenman overlaid its street grid on the hilltop topography to produce the shape of the "City of Culture" buildings. The construction of this city's buildings is described in the *Codex Callixtinus*. The west façade of this city's cathedral faces the Praza da Obradoiro, and that Churrigueresque façade features towers with statues of Zebedee and Mary Salome. Behind that façade lies this city's Portico de la Gloria, whose central pillar is touched as a sign of completing a [\*] pilgrimage here. This city's cathedral houses the *Botafumeiro*, a huge thurible used to mask the smell of those travelling a path marked by scallop shells. For 10 points, name this capital of Galicia, in whose cathedral lie the relics of St. James the Greater.

ANSWER: Santiago de Compostela

15. Steelworkers who fell off this bridge but into its innovative safety netting created the "Half Way to Hell Club." Charles Ellis oversaw the engineering here but got no credit until 2007. The need to pass over Fort Point led chief engineer Joseph Strauss to have Ellis design a "bridge-within-a-bridge" at its southern end, which left it vulnerable to total collapse and created the need for this bridge's [\*] ongoing seismic retrofit. Filmmaker Eric Steel filmed this bridge almost continuously for all of 2004. Jenni Olson's *The Joy of Life* and Steel's *The Bridge* are two movies that spurred the effort to add suicide barriers to this bridge. Architect Irving Morrow found fog-resistant paint to give this bridge its "international orange" color. For 10 points, name this bridge that connects Marin County to San Francisco.

ANSWER: Golden Gate Bridge

16. Before the Civil War, General George Meade designed a number of these buildings in New Jersey, including one at Barnegat. A popular children's book tells of a "little red" one of these buildings near the George Washington Bridge. One of these buildings near João Pessoa, Brazil, has three triangular "wings" attached near its base. Drum Point, Maryland, is home to an example of the [\*] "screw-pile" type of these buildings, which are raised up on stilt-like supports. Nineteenth-century examples of this type of building, like the one at Cape Hatteras, featured Fresnel lenses, while a wondrous ancient one, destroyed by earthquakes, illuminated the harbor of Alexandria. For 10 points, name these structures whose beacons guide ships.

ANSWER: lighthouses [or pharoses]

17. The Orchards House in Surrey was one of this man's many collaborations with garden designer Gertrude Jekyll. This architect of Leicestershire's Papillon Hall created a Parthenon-like white dome with reddish-pink trimming at Hyderabad House, which is now the President's House. The Rastrapathi Bhavan is at the center of Mother Teresa Crescent, which is the western edge of this man's most famous plan. In a city this man designed with Herbert Baker, the Rajpath and Janpath cross south of Connaught Circus's three rings and west of an unusual central hexagon, the site of the India Gate. [\*] For 10 points, name this English architect and planner of New Delhi.

ANSWER: Edwin Lutyens

18. This architect developed the “organization of the artist” to keep business and political interests at bay. This architect recently completed his first skyscraper, whose lower six levels of plain brick serve as a base for 870 feet of continuously-ridged stainless steel at 8 Spruce Street. Before he was replaced by Ellerbe Becket, this architect included “Miss Brooklyn” and the [\*] Barclays Center in his vision for the Atlantic Yards project. With Vlado Milunic, this man designed a building inspired by the forms of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rodgers. Designer of Prague’s Dancing House, for 10 points, name this Canadian architect who was inspired by fish scales to use burnished titanium panels on the Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao.  
ANSWER: Frank Owen Gehry [or Frank Owen Goldberg]

19. During the Renaissance, this site was overlooked by Europe’s first private botanical gardens, which were owned by the namesake of a statue of Hercules. People executed by strangling here were subsequently thrown down this site’s Gemonian Stairs. Archaeologist Giacomo Boni directed excavations at this site, and while it’s not the Ka’ba, dark pavement in one area of this site was called the “Black Stone.” This site’s first use may have been negotiation at the [\*] Vulcanal between Titus Tatius and the group that later designed the Comitium here. A drainage canal in this area later became the Cloaca Maxima. For 10 points, name this center of civic life, located between the Palatine and Capitoline hills in downtown Rome.  
ANSWER: the Roman Forum

20. This country’s greatest modern architects have come through the FAUP school. One architect from this country oversaw the restoration of its capital’s Chiado district after designing a pair of swimming pools integrated into the rocky coastline. That complex in this country was designed around the same time as a tea house in Boa Nova, whose commission was originally won by [\*] Fernando Tavora before being handed on to the architect of the Leça Swimming Pools. Two red concrete pyramids top a museum in this country dedicated to Paula Rego. A soccer goal in this country sits right in front of a sheer cliff face, part of the quarry the stadium is located in. For 10 points, name this home country of 1992 Pritzker Laureate Alvaro Siza and 2011 Laureate Eduardo Souto de Moura.  
ANSWER: Portugal