

**Angels in the Architecture 2013: Oh, They Build Buildings So Tall These Days
Round 4**

1. **This structure's chief twentieth-century conservator was Maurice Glaize, who recommended seeing it in conjunction with the Leper King Terrace. Each tier of this structure contains a pair of libraries that get successively smaller and closer to the main axis. It is hypothesized that this structure was also a tomb, which helps explain why it faces west, opposite the orientation of nearby [*] Bayon.** This structure's second wall is fronted by a cruciform "grand terrace," which is still used for traditional dancing, at the end of a road that crosses a sandstone causeway over a square moat. The five central towers of this structure represent the five towers of Mount Meru. For 10 points, name this largest religious structure in the world, a temple complex constructed by King Suryavarman II of the Khmer Empire.

ANSWER: Angkor Wat

2. **This architectural firm designed a flared glass shroud over a checkerboard concrete wall for Kuwait's tallest building, the Al Hamra Tower. This firm used a stair-stepped profile covered in pink granite for Atlanta's Georgia-Pacific Tower. A row of seventeen triangular spires crowns this firm's [*] Cadet Chapel at the Air Force Academy.** This firm included pressurized and air-conditioned "refuge floors" on their tallest commission, which is home to a 900-foot-long fountain. One building by this firm has setbacks in a three-by-three grid design that is topped by the Skydeck. The *hymenocallis* flower inspired the three-lobed structure used by this firm for the world's tallest building. For 10 points, name this architectural firm specializing in super-tall structures like Sears Tower and Burj Khalifa.

ANSWER: Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, LLC

3. **A book by this man attacks buildings exemplified by a poultry shop in Flanders, New York, that appeared in Peter Blake's *God's Own Junkyard*. This man's approach to "ordinary" planning is summed up in his quip "Main Street is almost alright." He concluded that "firmness + commodity ≠ delight" in a book whose second section explores the difference between the architectural [*] "duck" and the "decorated shed."** In that book, this man argues that "sheds" with large electric signs are a more efficient way of conveying meaning to passers-by on the Strip, and he uses Caesars Palace as an example. This man collaborated with Steve Izenour and his Pritzker-deprived wife Denise Scott Brown on *Learning from Las Vegas*. For 10 points, name this architect who designed a postmodern house for his mother Vanna in suburban Philadelphia.

ANSWER: Robert Venturi

4. **Congress pretty much screwed this guy when they funded a competition to design a Smithsonian museum of modern art but then refused to fund his winning design. This architect collaborated with Alexander Girard and Dan Kiley on a house in Columbus, Indiana, whose living room features a square, recessed "conversation pit." An airport designed by this man features concourses not directly connected to the main terminal; instead, he designed a system of [*] "mobile lounges" to service them.** Another terminal he designed features purple-tinted glass walls below two wing-like concrete shells. This designer of Dulles International Airport also created the TWA Terminal at JFK. For 10 points, name this Finnish architect, the son of Eliel.

ANSWER: Eero Saarinen [prompt on "Saarinen" or "E. Saarinen"]

5. **Unusually, this building's roof was covered with Pentelic marble instead of terra cotta. This building was preceded at the same site by an "Older" version and the "hundred-footer." This building's metopes focus on struggles like the Gigantomachy, Trojan War, and Centauromachy. Mnesicles designed several buildings in harmony with the proportions of this one, which is the [*] central building of a complex protected by the Propylaea.** This Doric building's Ionic frieze depicts a procession. This building designed by Iktinos and Kallikrates housed Phidias's chryselephantine sculpture of its patroness holding Nike in her right hand. The former home of the Elgin Marbles, for 10 points, name this temple dedicated to Athena, atop the Acropolis in Athens.

ANSWER: Parthenon

6. **At Greene and Greene's Gamble House, this architectural feature is covered with a bonsai tree design. In order to encourage residents to avoid them, Frank Lloyd Wright tended to include very low ceilings around these features, which he often hid under shadowy overhangs. In Gothic buildings, these features could be paired around a *trumeau*.** The 1883 Victoria Hall disaster led to the development of [*] crash bars, which are now affixed these features in most public buildings. Near the US Capitol Rotunda, Randolph Rogers designed an

example of this feature whose carvings depict the life of Christopher Columbus. St. Mary's Cathedral in Hildesheim is home to an elaborate set of these objects named for Bishop Bernward, and ones called "The Gates of Paradise" adorn the Florence Baptistery. For 10 points each, name these flat things with hinges that cover the entrances to buildings.

ANSWER: doors

7. **One structure built by this society includes a circular room and an almost spiral one in an area called the Bailey, which sits on an incline equal to its latitude. Thirteen openings line the courtyard wall of the College of Priests, another of their buildings. Triangular holes facilitated airflow in the hollow floors of a twelve-bay building made by this civilization, called either the Great Hall or Great [*] Granary. A trapezoidal dockyard, the world's earliest, served this civilization at Lothal. An advanced water system and rectilinear street grid are found at Mohenjo-Daro, and its other major city was Harappa. For 10 points, name this civilization based near a Pakistani river.**

ANSWER: Indus Valley Civilization [or IVC; accept "Harappans" until mentioned; accept "Waadi Sindh ki Tahazeeb" from Urdu-speaking archaeologists]

8. **Five brown cubes seem to hang off a brown central tower at this man's Shizuoka Press and Broadcasting Center. This architect abandoned the concept of a city center and instead proposed a linear city spanning a bay in his home country. A plain, parabolic concrete arch serves as a cenotaph near a [*] Peace Center this man designed. This man arranged eight hyperbolic concrete walls to transition between a cathedral's rhomboid base and its cross-shaped top. This architect wasn't really a Metabolist, but he mentored all those guys. This designer of the Tokyo Bay project also created the St. Mary's Cathedral in that city. For 10 points, name this 1987 Pritzker Laureate, the first Japanese winner of the prize.**

ANSWER: Kenzo Tange [accept names in either order]

9. **This church is much less restrained than a neighboring structure designed by Aristotle Fioravanti. An ambulatory that runs the entire perimeter of this church is roofed with green tile. This church is approached by two covered staircases decorated in white tile with red highlights. This church's core is the Church of the Intercession, which is surrounded by eight smaller chapels, and its most famous features are made of tin and used to be covered with a [*] uniform green patina before acquiring their current coloring in the 1780s. This church's architect was legendarily blinded so that he couldn't build anything so beautiful again. This church was commissioned by Ivan the Terrible to commemorate his victory at Kazan. For 10 points, name this church with nine onion domes located in Moscow.**

ANSWER: St. Basil's Cathedral [this thing has five thousand names in English and Russian, so if someone says something else, deal with it on a case-by-case basis]

10. **This architect designed a ceramic roof whose multicolored hexagonal tiles represent the different foods sold in his refurbishment of the Mercat Santa Caterina. This man designed a building whose four-story glass cantilever reflects the rooftops of La Barceloneta. This designer of the Gas Natural Headquarters posthumously received the 2005 Stirling Prize for his work on a complex built into a hill near Arthur's Seat. That complex designed by this man features projecting, gable-shaped bay windows covered by oak lattices, and its façade is covered by "trigger panels." [*] For 10 points, name this designer of the Scottish Parliament Building, a Catalan architect who founded the firm EMBT with his wife Benedetta Tagliabue.**

ANSWER: Enric Miralles Moya

11. **The five-hundredth anniversary of this man's birth was celebrated with an installation by Zaha Hadid entitled *Aura*. That installation was placed in an unusually high-pedestaled building designed by this man for the Foscari family. This architect designed the first secular dome. This architect of La Malcontenta overlaid Classical façades of [*] two different heights in order to unify a high nave with lower side aisles. This man employed that technique for the façade of a church whose bell tower collapsed in 1774, the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore. Scamozzi drew heavily on the Pantheon in changing this man's plans for a dome atop a four-porticoed building, each pediment of which is adorned by three statues. For 10 points, name this Venetian architect, author of *Four Books on Architecture* and designer of the Villa Rotunda.**

ANSWER: Andrea Palladio

12. This architect designed a hollow conical frustum covered in wooden slats for his Museum of Wood Culture. A temple designed by this man features an elliptical pond populated by lily pads and nearly bisected by a descending staircase. In one church designed by this man, a glass rear wall allows congregants to face a cross erected in a tiered pond, while in another, a cross is created by the four not-quite-touching sections of the rear wall. This designer of the [*] Church on the Water and the Church of Light created a windowless rowhouse that receives light from its internal courtyard, which is sandwiched between two concrete volumes. For 10 points, name this 1995 Pritzker laureate, the Japanese designer of the Azuma House.

ANSWER: Tadao Ando [accept names in either order]

13. Members of this family oversaw construction of a sloping pyramidal tower with a 3-story golden sphere near its top. Another member of this family has proposed twin “cities of light” linked by the Bridge of the Horns. This family’s company refurbished an airport terminal roofed by 210 tent-like fiberglass fabric elements. It has been contracted to construct Adrian Smith’s future [*] thousand-meter skyscraper, the Kingdom Tower. The fact that this family contracted Minoru Yamasaki to design Dhahran International Airport may have inspired one of its members to target another Yamasaki project. For 10 points, name this Saudi family that built the Hajj Terminal in Jeddah and owns the world’s largest construction company.

ANSWER: bin Laden family

14. Unfortunately, this city’s zoo ultimately scrapped last summer’s plans to turn one of its skyscrapers into a giant penguin. This city’s chief planner, Peter Rees, has proclaimed an end to its “era of wacky buildings.” The spire of a building currently on hold in this city was supposed to be lined with a spiraling purple collar of photovoltaic cells, but KPF’s Pinnacle will probably be redesigned. Several of this city’s tallest buildings surround [*] Canada Square. In this city, RSH+P is finishing up a glass skyscraper with no central core; instead, that entirely steel-frame building, affectionately known as “the cheese grater,” tapers wedge-like toward a semi-detached northern façade. This home of the Leadenhall building is the site of the EU’s tallest building, a Renzo Piano-designed glass pyramid that juts out from Southwark. For 10 points, name this city whose tallest building is the Shard.

ANSWER: London

15. In front of one church designed by this man, semicircular steps are enclosed by two arm-like concave walls topped by scallop designs. Above those steps designed by this man is the carved crest of the Pamphili family. This man designed honeycomb coffering that shrinks as it nears the cupola to create an illusion of extra height in the elliptical church of Sant’Andrea al Quirinale. This man lost to [*] Claude Perrault in Louis XIV’s contest to design the east façade of the Louvre. This man evoked the encircling arms of Mother Church with his use of a branching Tuscan colonnade to delineate a keyhole-shaped piazza consisting of a trapezoid joined to an oval; that piazza is centered on Rome’s longest standing obelisk. For 10 points, identify this Baroque architect of St. Peter’s Square.

ANSWER: Gianlorenzo Bernini

16. This architect lives in a house based on Greene & Greene’s Ford House in Pasadena. A house this man built includes a red doll’s house that hides a safe in an upper room. Over a period of fifty years, this man designed a city with his wife that eventually began to crumble into the sea. An elevator this man designed goes to a basement level containing a [*] trashed hotel room. This man recruits a student from the Paris architecture school where his father-in-law teaches and stresses the importance of not designing from memory. This architect demonstrates how Penrose stairs and other paradoxes can be used to create convincing, bounded spaces. This teacher of Ariadne no longer practices architecture because projections of his dead wife Mal can always find him in his own designs. For 10 points, name this architect and dream extractor played by Leonardo DiCaprio in *Inception*.

ANSWER: Dominick Cobb [accept either]

17. This is the primary material of designs included in the 1917 book *Alpine Architecture*. A building constructed mostly from this material was the centerpiece of the first Werkbund Exhibition in Cologne. That building’s interior contains a semicircular wall made out of bricks of this material overlooking a waterfall running between two parallel staircases. [*] Bruno Taut designed a pineapple-shaped cupola made from rhombuses of this material, whose praises were sung by Paul Scheerbart. This material is usually manufactured today by floating it on top of a liquid tin bath. A barrel vaulted building of this material soared over the 1851 Great

Exhibition and burned down in 1963. For 10 points, name this material used by Joseph Paxton in the design of the Crystal Palace.

ANSWER: glass

18. Camillo Sitte theorized that the prevalence of these objects made the public square obsolete. A 2007 building designed by Renzo Piano for the production of these objects is clad in a veil of ceramic tubes. Along with failure in the Palace of Nations competition, the International movement's other major setback of the 1920s was failure in the competition for a building to produce these objects. [*] Eliel Saarinen placed second with a design that eventually became Houston's Gulf Building, but that contest was won by J.M. Howells and Raymond Hood. A company that got its start producing these objects is headquartered in a building whose original base by Joseph Urban is now topped by a diagonally-gridded tower with corners that feature dramatic chamfers known as "birds' mouths." For 10 points, name these objects once produced by the company that owns Norman Foster's Hearst Tower.

ANSWER: newspapers

19. The most embarrassing disaster in the history of postage stamp manufacturing involves a statue owned by one of these institutions. One of these institutions operates 30 "villas" in a Mansion whose atrium is based on the Milan Galleria. One of these buildings has a cruciform plan with one arm gradually stepping down towards street level, and that building's dense green stripes stem from its emulation of the [*] Emerald City.

At another of these buildings, the brightest light beam in the world shoots out of the top of a black pyramid. Examples of these buildings include the Luxor and MGM Grand. For 10 points, name these ostentatious, cash-sucking institutions that are mostly located in Paradise, Nevada, not actually in Clark County's most famous city.

ANSWER: Las Vegas hotel-casinos [either of those second two terms is fine]

20. At one of these buildings in Xian, a moveable staircase provides access to its bangke tower. Three connected chains prevented horseback riders from entering upright into another of these buildings. The exterior walls of one of these buildings, made of *ferrey* mud bricks, are studded with *toron*, or palm bundles. A building that used to have this function includes a [*] hypostyle hall of double-stacked, red-and-white-striped arches, while the tower of another, covered in diamond sebka reliefs, is known as the Giralda and is also in Andalusia. A spiraling tower at a "great" one at Samarra once overlooked a *mihrab* showing which wall faced the *qibla*. For 10 points, name this type of building, from whose minarets Muslims are called to prayer.

ANSWER: mosques [or masjid]