

Angels in the Architecture 2013: Oh, They Build Buildings So Tall These Days
Round 3

1. The tympanum above the rightmost façade portal of this church depicts the *sedes sapientiae* surrounded by archivolts depicting the liberal arts. This church's *portail royal* takes its name from the façade jambs carved into Old Testament monarchs. This church's labyrinth is the world's most widely-copied example of the form. The rose window of this church's north transept depicts Blanche of Castile, St. Louis's mother. That window and one depicting a Tree of Jesse form part of the world's [*] largest collection of original medieval stained glass, which is found in this church. This church's north spire is four hundred years younger and thirty feet taller than its south one. For 10 points, identify this Gothic cathedral in a town southwest of Paris.

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

2. Architects working in this city can win the Harleston Parker Medal, which Le Corbusier won for his only commission in the U.S., the Carpenter Center. This city's first skyscraper was the Ames Tower. One Romanesque church designed by H.H. Richardson in this city houses Saint-Gauden's *Statue of Phillips Brooks* and La Farge's *Christ in Majesty* window. Another building in this city had its slotted [*] trapezoidal plan modified lest it cast Trinity Church in shadow. That building in this city was nicknamed the "Plywood Palace" because all its windows kept falling off, and another is topped by a grasshopper-shaped weathervane. For 10 points, identify this city, home to I.M. Pei's John Hancock Tower and Fanueil Hall.

ANSWER: **Boston**, MA [accept **Cambridge**, MA before "Ames"]

3. This man's most famous building was studied and reconstructed by Jean-Phillipe Lauer, who collaborated with Cecil Firth, the discover of a serdab designed by this man. The excavation of a "Great Trench" surrounding a compound designed by this man likely provided the material for his most famous building. He was the first architect to use stone instead of mud-brick when designing monumental structures, and this man may be the world's only [*] deified architect, with a cult based in Memphis. In Saqqara, this man broke with burial tradition by layering six mastabas atop one another to create a step pyramid. For 10 points, name this man who is considered the world's first architect, an ancient Egyptian who served Djoser.

ANSWER: **Imhotep**

4. This architect used an inverted triangular prism as the basis of his design for Dallas City Hall. This man was inspired by Anasazi settlements at Mesa Verde to design a "village" of three reddish, bush-hammered concrete towers at NCAR's Mesa Laboratory. This man designed a half-cable-stayed, half-cantilevered bridge for a museum set into a [*] mountain. This designer of the Miho Museum adapted a trapezoidal plot next to a J.R. Pope building into two triangular-plan buildings, one of which has an H-shaped marble façade and contains an atrium that houses an untitled mobile by Sandy Calder. For 10 points, name this Chinese-American architect who designed the National Gallery's East Building and the Louvre Pyramid.

ANSWER: Ieoh Ming **Pei**

5. In this house's Dining Room, two waiters provide a continuous supply of gelatin. A lightning strike causes a power outage in this house that cannot be reversed because Grimmley locks the Breaker Room. A hollow lion's head at the bottom of this house's well affords a view of the [*] Secret Altar. If Rank H is achieved, a tent replaces this house. Oddly enough, except for at this house's Mirror Room, every mirror here is linked to the one in the Foyer. Some residents of this house end up sealed in portraits lining a laboratory. This house's "owner" won it in a contest he never entered and cleans it out with the help of Professor E. Gadd's Poltergust 3000. For 10 points, name this residence built by King Boo in which a green-suited plumber tries to find his brother.

ANSWER: the mansion in **Luigi's Mansion**

6. At a housing development in Milan, this man opted for a colonnade of small perpendicular walls instead of pilotis to create a gallery space designed in collaboration with Carlo Aymonino. This designer of Gallarate's Monte Amiata apartment block pointed to Padua's Palazzo della Ragione, which was repurposed as a market, as an example of an urban form that [*] persistently influenced its surroundings despite a radical change in use. Like Venturi's *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture*, this man's magnum opus was published in 1966 and argued that typology cannot be reduced to function. That work is a study of "urban artifacts." For 10 points, name this Italian architect and author of *The Architecture of the City*.

ANSWER: Aldo Rossi

7. **The structure of a planned building in this city features nine stacked cylinders enveloped by a twisting triangular skin. When completed, that building in this city will be the world's second tallest. Two large red spheres link three columns on this city's Oriental Pearl Tower. Spiraling observation areas attached to circular levels of hotel rooms surround a 115-meter-high atrium in a pagoda-inspired building in this city. One building in this city was supposed to be topped by a [*] circular moon gate before Japanophobia caused that aperture on the world's second-tallest building to be redesigned into a trapezoid. This city's Pudong district is home to a World Financial Center and the Jin Mao Tower. For 10 points, identify this most populous Chinese city whose port occupies the mouth of the Yangtze River.**

ANSWER: Shanghai

8. **A complex near this edifice contains one of the northernmost examples of Reihentyp construction. Colored pulses illuminated six-foot-wide balloons during the 2012 *Connecting Light* installation on this structure. Mysterious circular huts near this structure may have housed families of prisoners, and the Chesters Bridge helped supply it. John Clayton helped prevent the repurposing of stones from this structure, which is positioned atop the Whin Sill's cliffs. Circular apses remain in the ruins of a [*] bathhouse at Vindolanda, where the Stanegate crossed this edifice north of the River Tyne. Its milecastles were often irregularly spaced, and a similar structure to its north, named for Antoninus Pius, replaced it as the frontier between Caledonia and Britannia until legionaries re-garrisoned it. For 10 points, name this Roman defensive fortification in the north of England.**

ANSWER: Hadrian's Wall [or Vallum Aelium]

9. **This architect designed a nature center called "The Desert Fortress" that features periscope-style skylights that protrude above the black pyramidal roofs of its pavilions. This man opted for a series of trough-like skylights at Tehran's Melli Bank. A house this man designed comprises four connected units of unpolished Mediterranean sandstone that skew away from each other to follow the shoreline. The two houses this man built for himself on [*] Majorca are Can Feliz and Can Lis. A dispute over the cost of plywood led this man to resign from designing his masterpiece, an arts center on Bennelong Point topped by fourteen sail-like white shells. For 10 points, name this Danish architect of the Sydney Opera House.**

ANSWER: Jørn Oberg Utzon

10. **This man designed the supposedly haunted, unsupported spiral Tulip Stairs and concluded that Stonehenge was a Roman temple. This architect added a Catholic chapel to William Chambers's Somerset House. Greenwich Hospital is split to allow for unobstructed views from this man's Queen's House. This man was commissioned by the Earl of Bedford to design an Italian-style piazza for Covent Garden. This man designed [*] sets for Ben Jonson and created the 1630 façade of St. Paul's Cathedral. A lower Ionic story and an upper Corinthian one adorn the façade designed by this man for a double-cube building that houses Rubens's *Apotheosis of James I*. For 10 points, name this English architect of the Banqueting House at Whitehall.**

ANSWER: Inigo Jones

11. **The first modernist building in this country was a house whose architect tricked the permit office by claiming that he had run out of money to add any decoration to its plain concrete façade. That Casa Modernista was built by Gregori Warchavchik, who spent his career here. Le Corbusier joined a team of architects from this country to construct the Ministry of Education and Health building, which used really big pilotis and brises-soleil to adapt modernist techniques to [*] warmer climates. A bridge in this country is suspended from three skewed arches, and a "Monumental Axis" in its capital ends at the Plaza of Three Powers. This country's National Congress building is topped by a matching white dome and bowl. For 10 points, name this South American country whose Juscelino Kubitschek Bridge can be found in an airplane-shaped city developed by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer.**

ANSWER: Federative Republic of Brazil

12. **It's not Lithuania, but Zaha Hadid designed a scrapped Guggenheim in this nation. This nation's first building of 50 stories was the Grand 50 Tower. OMA is constructing a performing arts center in this nation that consists of an elevated, corrugated glass cube joined to one spherical and two prismatic theaters. One building in this nation features two towers that join 39 stories up to form one central tower, resembling the character for "tall." The Tuntex Sky Tower is found in this nation's port of [*] Kaohsiung. In this nation, a**

spherical, yellow pendulum, the world's largest mass damper, occupies four floors in a bamboo-inspired building that surpassed the Petronas Towers as the world's tallest. For 10 points, identify this island nation, home to Taipei 101.

ANSWER: Taiwan [or Republic of China; do not accept or prompt on "China"]

13. The "High-Rise City" of Ludwig Hilberseimer's *Metropolisarchitektur* is a response to one of this man's urban plans, which Hilberseimer thought did not include enough open space to handle commuters during rush hour. That plan by this man is centered on an underground transit hub topped by an airport. Team 10's Doorn Manifesto refuted the "four functions" this man defined in CIAM's Athens Charter. This man populated the outskirts of a hypothetical city with his [*] Villa Apartments, which he arranged around a core of twenty-four "Cartesian" skyscrapers. That plan, the "Contemporary City," was later adapted for Paris as the "Plan Voisin." For 10 points, name this urban theorist who published *Urbanisme* to expand on some ideas he expressed in *Toward an Architecture*.

ANSWER: Le Corbusier [or Charles-Eduard Jeanneret]

14. This man was a mentor to Norman Foster, with whom he designed a never-completed subterranean theater at St. Peter's College, Oxford. This designer of the Samuel Beckett Theater taught the sculptor of *Needle Tower* at Black Mountain College. This man fought with his student Kenneth Snelson over whether to use the term "floating compression" or [*] "tensegrity" to refer to the strut-and-cable constructions they developed. This man designed a house that could be delivered in a helicopter-borne steel canister and then unfurled to create a silo-like roof that hung from a central mast over a circular plan. For 10 points, name this designer of the Dymaxion House, which was a predecessor of his geodesic domes.

ANSWER: Richard Buckminster Fuller

15. A 1932 addition to a museum in this country was the inspiration for Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim, which adapted the black, double-helical staircase designed by Giuseppe Momo. That staircase here was itself based on a spiral ramp designed to allow horseback access to the upper levels of the Belvedere Palace. This country's most modern building is an [*] audience hall whose gently undulating roof is now covered by solar panels. The land this country now occupies used to be a cemetery later covered by the Circus of Nero. This country is home to a basilica worked on by Sangallo, Maderno, Bernini, and Michelangelo. For 10 points, name this country that is home to the Paul VI Audience Hall and St. Peter's Basilica.

ANSWER: Vatican City State [or Stato della Città del Vaticano]

16. This city's Lippo Center is commonly called the "Koala Tree" after its unusual glass protrusions. This city is developing its new government complex at the Tamar site. This city's tallest buildings, including an apartment building that splits below the 69th floor to form "The Arch," are located in the Union Square development, which is home to the [*] International Commerce Center. The closure of Kai Tak airport led to an explosion of development in this city, especially on the Kowloon Peninsula. This city's Admiralty neighborhood is home to the first non-US building to top out at over 1000 feet, and that bamboo-inspired building is made of up four triangular prisms covered in diamond-shaped cross-bracing. I.M. Pei's Bank of China tower is in this city. For 10 points, this Chinese port city whose Central Police Station shows the influence of British rule.

ANSWER: Hong Kong [or Xianggang]

17. One of these buildings is located near a pair of ocean rocks joined by a braided rope, and that example of this form is topped by slotted wooden finials called *chigi* and separated by short wooden logs running perpendicular to the roof's ridge. These buildings always include a space called *haiden*, but the *honden* can sometimes be replaced by a natural feature. Some miniature versions of these structures on roadsides are called [*] *hokora*. These buildings are approached by roads called *sando*, which pass beneath structures composed of *kasagi*, *nuki*, and *hashira*. One of these structures at Ise is rebuilt every twenty years. For 10 points, name these buildings fronted by *torii* gates.

ANSWER: Shinto shrines [I think it's ok to accept basically any other word in place of "shrine," but Wikipedia was somewhat unclear]

18. In the late nineties, prominent Metabolist Kisho Kurakawa added a new ovular wing to this man's last project, a museum whose two buildings are now connected by "the Node." This man's cabinetry skills helped him eliminate metal nails in the design of a joint that uses three dowels to join three black orthogonal beams,

whose tips are painted yellow for a chair. The second floor of a house designed by this man contains children's bedrooms separated by [*] moveable partitions that extend inward toward a black spiral staircase and a solid blue chimney. This man's early furniture designs include the Red and Blue Chair, and he designed a house in Utrecht according to De Stijl principles. For 10 points, name this Dutch architect of the Schröder House.

ANSWER: Gerrit Thomas Rietveld

19. SOM has proposed to tear down one building with this name and, in its place, suspend a bowl-shaped complex above a glass-domed transit center. A Beaux-Arts building by this name featured the world's first electrically-lit statue, a Diana sculpted by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, atop a 300-foot, Seville-inspired tower. One building with this name is owned by James Dolan and was designed by Charles Luckman, and its construction necessitated the demolition of a [*] pink-granite transit building, spurring the modern preservation movement. In the rooftop theater of one building with this name, Harry Thaw, the husband of model Evelyn Nesbit, shot its architect, Stanford White. Christine Quinn recently had the permit for this building extended, after which she hopes it will move from atop Penn Station. For 10 points, name this home of the New York Knicks.

ANSWER: Madison Square Gardens

20. The apse of this city's cathedral is crowned by a bronze griffin. After they were wrested back from the Geonese, this city's harbor chains were affixed to the walls of a Gothic cloister here that houses a number of Roman sarcophagi. Diotalvi designed this city's baptistery, whose conical roof was later surmounted by a Gothic dome, creating renowned acoustical properties. A building designed by Busketos and the Camposanto abut this city's Piazza of [*] Miracles, the site of two buildings holding pulpits supported by sculpted lions. Those pulpits were sculpted by a father-and-son pair of pre-Renaissance sculptors from this city. One building in this city is held upright by lead counterweights. For 10 points, name this Tuscan city whose *campanile* is known as the "Leaning Tower."

ANSWER: Pisa