

## Angels in the Architecture 2: Build it Bigger Round 5

1. An engineer from this country bridged the Swellies between Anglesey and mainland Wales with his Menai Suspension Bridge. A less stable bridge in this home country of Thomas Telford was the subject of a legendarily bad poem concluding “For the stronger we our houses do build, the less chance we have of being killed,” which was written by William McGonagall. Instead of being connected by locks, two canals in this country at different elevations are joined by the world’s only rotating boat lift. The recently opened Queensferry Crossing in this country stands next to the world’s second-longest cantilever bridge, whose three sections are painted bright red. For 10 points, name this country whose iconic engineering feats include the Falkirk Wheel and the Forth Bridge.

ANSWER: **Scotland** [prompt on the United Kingdom; prompt on Great Britain]

2. This architect’s first commission in America and the only one for which he designed wooden cladding was a vacation house straddling the Snake River in Jackson Hole, designed for MoMA trustee Helen Resor but never built. Another house designed by this man is supported by chrome-plated cruciform pillars and features a free plan partitioned by a flat onyx wall and a semicircular ebony one. On the floodplain of the Fox River, this man built a house raised on white I-beam stilts whose single interior space is arranged around a wardrobe and kitchen core. This man’s domestic architecture includes the Tugendhat Villa and the Farnsworth House. For 10 points, name this German architect whose houses embody his maxim “less is more.”

ANSWER: Ludwig **Mies** van der Rohe

3. After historian Alain Erlande-Brandenburg suggested in the 90s that these things were originally entirely absent from Notre-Dame in Paris, Stephen Murray decisively demonstrated that they have always existed there. At Bourges Cathedral, a noticeable change in the height of these objects indicates that the building was constructed from east to west. Unusual Y-shaped versions of these objects appear at the Cathedral of St. Julian in Le Mans. The rose window of Chartres Cathedral has a famous wagon-wheel design echoed by this other feature of the building. The vertical pylon these elements connect to is called a *culée* and sometimes topped by a pinnacle. You’ve probably learned that the development of this structural element allowed builders to use thinner walls with more windows. For 10 points, name this Gothic structural element that springs from a wall to a support at some distance from the body of a building.

ANSWER: **flying buttresses**

4. This architect’s motto is “I design a house instead of a building,” and in following it, he has revived a construction technique called *wapan*. Japanese architect Kengo Kuma has added a hillside folk art museum to a campus designed by this architect. That university campus designed by this architect incorporates over two million recycled terra cotta tiles, salvaged from the traditional houses demolished to clear room for it, and he also combined old tiles with concrete textured by having been poured into bamboo moulds for a museum that showcases the history of the Hemudu culture and others in Zhejiang. This architect designed the Xiangshan campus of the China Academy of Arts in Hangzhou and the Ningbo Historic Museum. For 10 points, name this principal of the Amateur Architecture Studio who in 2012 became the first Chinese citizen to win the Pritzker Prize.

ANSWER: **Wang** Shu

5. This building’s original foundations are now the site of an installation of neon lettering by Joseph Kosuth. Sculptor Jean Goujon and architect Pierre Lescot headed the first modern expansion of this building and were succeeded by Jacques Lemercier and Louis le Vau. This building’s galleries connect its numerous squared-dome pavilions, like the Pavillon de Flore and the Pavillon Sully, which forms one side of the fully-enclosed Cour Carrée. Though it is now separated from its adjacent gardens by the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, this building used to be connected by the quarter-mile-long Grande Galerie to the Tuileries Palace. The paired Corinthian columns that line this building’s easternmost facade were designed by Claude Perrault. For 10 points, name this royal palace-turned-art museum on the right bank of the Seine.

ANSWER: Palais du **Louvre**

6. The Trampe is a motorized, inclined facility built for this activity in Trondheim, Norway. In 1900, Horace Dobbins opened a massive, wooden structure for it at the Arroyo Seco in Pasadena. In California, spaces for this activity are divided into four classes based on their separation. “Idaho Stop” laws liberalize rules governing this activity. Critical Mass events congregate people doing this activity, which has flourished in Bogotá due to the weekly Ciclovía program. Studies disagree on whether “sharrows” make this activity safer by preventing “dooring” injuries. Green-painted boxes make left turns safer for practitioners of this activity, and protected or buffered or

lanes separate people doing this from car traffic. For 10 points, name this two-wheeled, pedal-powered mode of transportation.

ANSWER: **bicycling** [or **biking**; or riding a **bike**; accept any answer containing “**bikes**,” “**bicycles**,” etc.; accept any answer containing “**bicyclists**,” “**bikers**,” etc.]

7. The first of these buildings in the US was a five-story structure between two office buildings designed in 1890 by John Eisenmann for downtown Cleveland. An early one of these buildings in London abuts and is named for the Royal Academy’s Burlington House headquarters. Giuseppe Mengoni designed one of these buildings whose two perpendicular axes meet under a central cast-iron dome and connect the Piazza del Duomo to La Scala in Milan. The social life of these structures is the subject of the unfinished magnum opus of Walter Benjamin. Focused more on urban foot traffic than their suburban, vehicle-dependent successors and structured as a series of arches enclosing central walkways between storefronts, for 10 points, name these predecessors of the shopping mall.

ANSWER: shopping **arcades** [or **galleries**; or **gallerias**; or **passages**; or **Passagen**; prompt on “shopping center”; do not accept “mall”]

8. Despite the fact that horses are not indigenous to Africa, archaeologist working at a site just south of this city unearthed equestrian terracotta figurines. Small hills called *toguere* elevate this city’s houses above seasonal flooding. Massive buttresses supporting covered entryways beneath rows of pinnacles mark the architectural influence of the short-lived Toucouleur Empire in this city. This city is part of a world heritage site of “Old Towns” along with its neighbors Hambarketolo, Tonomba, and Kaniana. A mosque in this city unusually includes three boxy towers in its qibla wall. *Toron*, bundles of rodier palm wood, provide handy scaffolding by protruding from the surface of this city’s mosque and also support its *banco*, or earthen, construction. For 10 points, name this Malian city enriched by trade passing through on the way to Timbuktu and whose Great Mosque is the largest adobe building in the world.

ANSWER: **Djenné**

9. *The Magic Flute* may have been inspired by Mozart’s visit to this site’s Temple of Isis. This site is home to the oldest extant Roman amphitheater built in stone rather than wood, and at that theater, gladiator fights were banned for ten years after local tensions in the aftermath of the Social War sparked a riot against the Nucernians. Some objects found at this site are kept in the Secret Museum. A famous floor mosaic here bears the warning “cave canem,” or “beware of dog,” and a series of murals depicting a cult initiation ceremony appear on the walls of the Villa of the Mysteries at this site. For 10 points, name this Roman city that, along with Herculaneum, was almost perfectly preserved by the ash from the eruption of Vesuvius.

ANSWER: **Pompeii**

10. This firm has recently completed their transformation of Times Square into a pedestrian plaza, and 2017 also saw the beginning of circulation for a set of pixelated banknotes they designed around the theme of the “the sea.” Last year, this firm finished a ten-story addition in billowing white panels that tripled the gallery space at Mario Botta’s building for SFMOMA. Other museum work by this firm includes the pavilion marking the entrance to the subterranean National September 11 Memorial Museum. The top of a performing arts center designed by this firm and the shore of the adjacent fjord are connected by a sloping roof that serves as a public plaza. Another slanting waterfront building by this firm is enclosed by a wall inscribed with modern and ancient scripts. This firm designed the Bibliotheca Alexandria and the Oslo Opera House. For 10 points, name this Norway-based architectural firm.

ANSWER: **Snohetta**

11. According to Wikipedia, the first-ever cat show was organized by Harrison Weir and held in this building. A New York City building modeled on this one was the site of Elisha Otis’s famous demonstration of the safety elevator. The Girl Guide movement began here when many girls tried to attend the first Scout Rally, held at this building. George Jennings’s Monkey Closets, the world’s first public flush toilets, were installed in this building to the delight of visitors. Visitors were also entertained by 33 life-size dinosaur statues in the surrounding park in Sydenham Hill, to which this building was moved from Hyde Park after the Great Exhibition of 1851. For 10 points, name this enormous plate-glass structure designed by Joseph Paxton.

ANSWER: **Crystal Palace**

12. A room in this building hosted the summer activities of a forensics group known only as “the blood spatter people.” A 2009 prom was supposed to begin with limos pulling up to this building to provide transport to a “high class DC hotel,” and that prom’s attendees were warned against taking their dates to Red Lobster. In recent years, a group headquartered in this building has consolidated all of their activity from the Reckord Armory to here. In the

“Quizbowl Survivor” thread, Guy Jordan dubbed this building “the closest thing we have to a quizbowl UNESCO World Heritage Site.” On the right side of this building’s entryway is a black metal bust whose nose should be rubbed for good luck. For 10 points, name this home of the Department of Languages, Literatures, and Cultures at the University of Maryland, which also serves as the headquarters for its quizbowl team and is named for the Spanish author of *Platero y yo*.

ANSWER: Juan Ramon **Jimenez** Hall

13. One of these buildings is supposedly inhabited by a spirit who wears a loudly jangling belt of keys, named Petermännchen. The radical new design of the first of these led to its being nicknamed the “Italian Building,” though it is now called the Landshut Residence. Before it was given to Peter the Great, the Amber Room was originally installed in the largest one of these buildings of Berlin, which is topped by a huge bronze cupola and named the Charlottenburg, but that building fell into disuse after the completion of Sanssouci in Potsdam. For 10 points, name these buildings that, like the Schwerin Schloss for the Dukes of Mecklenburg, housed German Renaissance nobility.

ANSWER: German **palaces**

14. This modern-day country is home to a tower so tall that Genghis Khan’s hat fell off when he looked up at it, which inspired him to spare the Kalyan Minaret from the destruction inflicted on the rest of a city that is also home to Ismail Samani’s mausoleum. A now-covered trench in this country contains the tracks used to aim the massive *fakhri* sextant, whose users compiled the *Zij-i Sultani* star catalogue at the Ulugh Beg Observatory. It’s not India, but great Mughal tombs like the Taj Mahal are modeled on this country’s Gur-e Amir, the resting place of the patron of the heavily restored madrasas that surround this country’s Registan Square. For 10 points, name this modern-day country home to the Timurid cities of Bukhara and Samarkand.

ANSWER: **Uzbekistan**

15. Proponents of this doctrine adapted Patrick Geddes’s “valley section” to illustrate their claim that “it is useless to consider the house except as a part of a community” in a document that criticized the inadequacy of the four functions laid out in Le Corbusier’s Athens Charter. One interpreter of this doctrine realized that its name was not just a label, like Cubism, and not a slogan, like Futurism, but a combination of both, and Reyner Banham later expanded an essay on this movement into a book whose title asks “Ethic or Aesthetic?” The Doorn Manifesto was the product of the incubation of this doctrine among the CIAM splinter group Team 10, whose leaders included Alison and Peter Smithson. For 10 points, name this style that takes its name from the French for “raw concrete.”

ANSWER: the new **brutalism**

16. One type of building that performed this function was topped by the symbolic *benben* stone. Over the centuries, buildings that performed this function had axes that progressed from “bent” to “jogged” to “straight.” A large field now covered in pottery shards included many buildings with this function and is known as Umm el-Qa’ab. A prominent building with this function was abutted by the so-called “valley temple.” To preserve unity between Upper and Lower Egypt, structures at Abydos served this function only symbolically, whereas it was actually performed by structures in Saqqara. *Ushabtis* were commonly found in these sorts of buildings, where small holes in the wall of the *serdab* chamber allowed the *ka* statue to peer out. For 10 points, name this function performed in Egypt by buildings like mastabas and the pyramids.

ANSWER: Egyptian **tombs** [accept anything about Egyptians **burying** important dudes]

17. The first attempts to desegregate one of this man’s projects are the subject of the memoir “Sticks ’n Stones” by Daisy Myers. The town of Le Mesnil-Saint Denis was selected to try out this man’s ideas in Europe, and the last site named for him was built in Toa Baja, Puerto Rico. Sociologist Herbert Gans worked to rehabilitate the academic reputation of an area named for this man. During its most rapid phase of construction, thanks to assembly-line techniques and the uniformity of concrete slabs, a town named for this man was expanding by almost 30 houses a day in response to demand from returning GIs. For 10 points, name this real estate developer who built America’s first mass-produced suburbs, including on one Long Island that bears his name.

ANSWER: William **Levitt**

18. The so-called “mason’s loft” room at York Minster contains a large collection of these objects in its floor. One of these objects depicting the cows on the tower of Laon Cathedral is part of a collection of them that also includes depictions of construction equipment, human figures, and fantastic creatures, created by a man who may have been an architect at Cambrai Cathedral. A collection of these objects is attributed to Villard de Honnecourt. One of these objects dedicated to the Carolingian abbot Gozbert is thought to depict an idealized Benedictine monastery. The only

major surviving medieval example of these objects is the Plan of St. Gall. For 10 points, name these two-dimensional pen-and-ink creations that architects use to represent three-dimensional stuff.

ANSWER: architectural **drawings** [the last page of Villard's sketchbook contains a recipe for a cannabis elixir—the earliest known reference to the non-fibrous uses of the plant in the West!]

19. This man recently stepped down from a post in which he was succeeded by Deborah Berke, its first woman holder. This architect advocates for “background buildings,” like the unobtrusively classical, limestone-faced apartment buildings he designed at 520 Park Avenue and 15 Central Park West. Less successful projects by this man include the nostalgia-fueled master plan for an idyllic suburb of Orlando developed by Disney. That project by this man embodied the ideas found in his New Urbanist history of suburbia, *Paradise Planned: the Garden City and the Modern Suburb*, and he has also written a multi-volume history of urbanism and architecture in New York. For 10 points, name this recently retired dean of the Yale School of Architecture and town planner of Celebration, Florida.

ANSWER: Robert A.M. **Stern**

20. In collaboration with William Seale, Henry-Russell Hitchcock, coiner of the term “International Style,” wrote his widely-panned final book on these buildings, which he dubbed “Temples of Democracy.” The most prolific designer of these buildings was Elijah E. Myers, whose works include one clad in sunset-red granite. The architect of Canada's Parliament Hill, Thomas Fuller, began one of these buildings in New York finished by HH Richardson. The only round-plan one of these buildings is based on the Zia sun symbol and is located in New Mexico. Nebraska, North Dakota, and Louisiana unusually have skyscraper versions of these buildings, as opposed to the more traditional designs following the precedents of William Thornton and Benjamin Latrobe. For 10 points, name this set of 50 buildings, most of which emulate a big domed moment at one end of the National Mall in Washington, DC.

ANSWER: US **state capitols**