

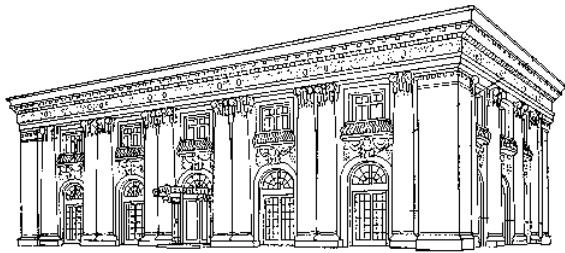
QUIZ #2
Introduction to Historic Preservation
ENVD 3015, Winter 2007

Name: _____
Student Number: _____
Date: **February 13, 2007**

PART 1: Historic Architectural Styles
Format: Matching

Some images used from:

- * Detroit Historic District Commission
- * Louisiana Studies in Historic Preservation
- * A Field Guide to American Houses (McAlester)



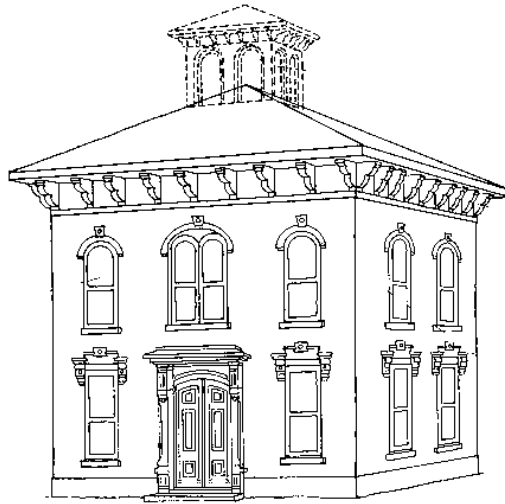
1.) _____



2.) _____



3.) _____



4.) _____



5.) _____



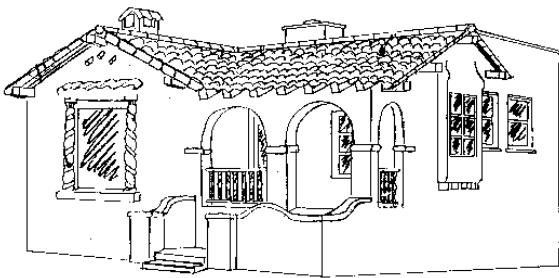
6.) _____



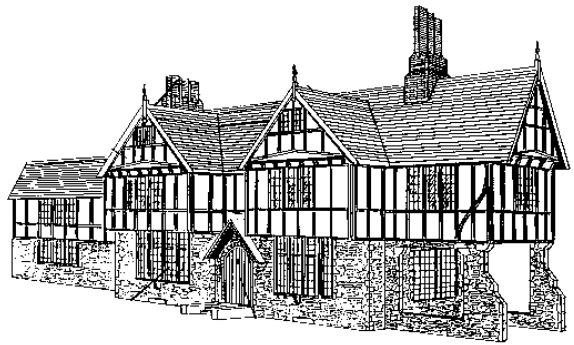
7.) _____



8.) _____



9.) _____



10.) _____



11.) _____



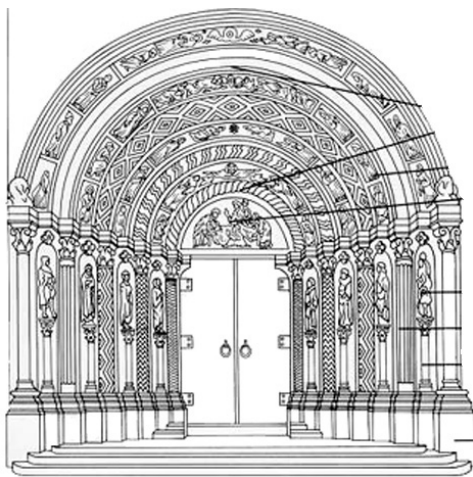
12.) _____

STYLES from which you are to choose

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Carpenter Gothic | E. Richardsonian Romanesque | I. Second Empire ("Mansard") |
| B. Italianate | F. Prairie | J. Spanish Colonial Revival |
| C. Georgian | G. Queen Anne | K. Beaux-Arts |
| D. Tudor | H. Mediterranean | L. Craftsman Bungalow |

PART 1.5: Architectural Styles

Put the following overarching historical architectural styles in the correct chronological order.



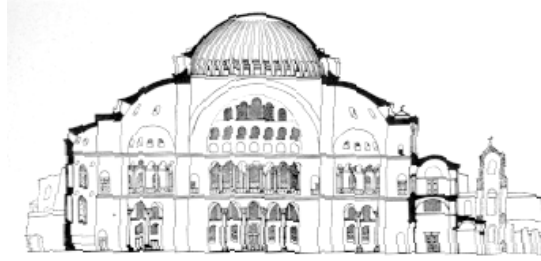
A. Romanesque
A medieval adaptation of Classical forms in heavy masonry.



B. Trabeated Construction (Post and Lintel)



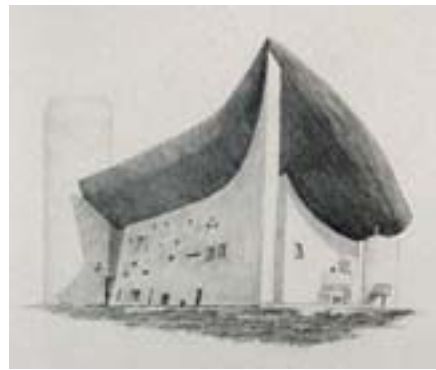
C. Modernism (Glass and Steel)
(Mies Van Der Rhoë's Barcelona Pavilion here)



D. Byzantine (Hagia Sophia shown here)



E. Gothic (Allowed for more light!)



F. Sculptural (Le Corbusier's Ronchamp shown here)



G. Gaudi (Inverted Catenary Arch)



H. Arcuated Construction (Roman Arch above)



I. Renaissance (Brunelleschi's Duomo shown here)



J. Basilica (Early Christian)

- 1.) _____
- 2.) _____
- 3.) _____
- 4.) _____
- 5.) _____
- 6.) _____
- 7.) _____
- 8.) _____
- 9.) _____
- 10.) _____

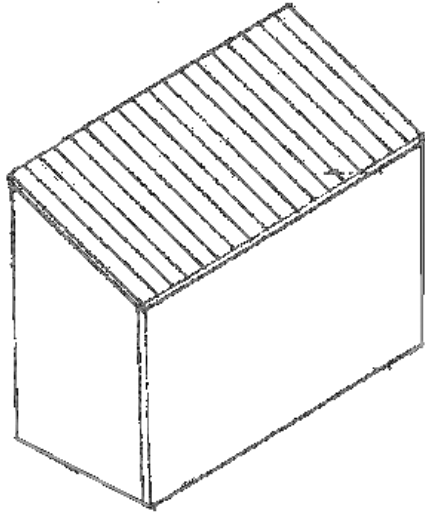
PART 2: Roof Forms

Format: Matching

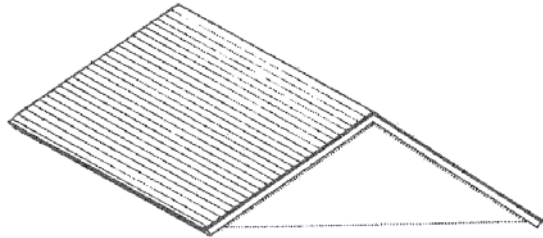
*Images mainly from A Visual Dictionary of Architecture, Francis D. K. Ching

Roof forms from which you are to choose:

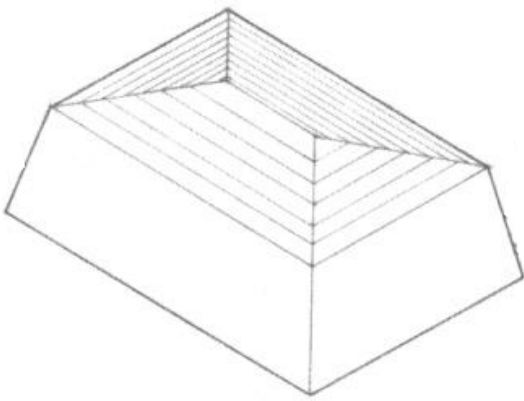
- A. Shed
- B. Gable
- C. Hip
- D. Mansard
- E. Gambrel
- F. Hyperbolic Paraboloid



1. _____



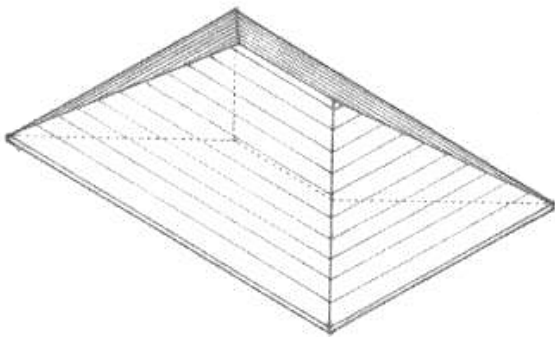
2. _____



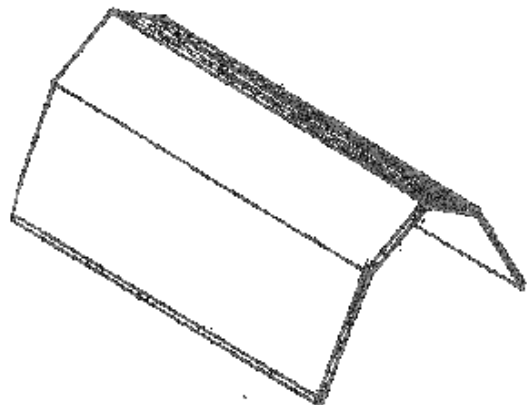
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

PART 3: Concrete Technical:

1.) Concrete consists of three parts: Water, cement, and aggregate. Two types of aggregate are generally used, a fine aggregate and a coarse aggregate. The fine aggregate varies uniformly in size, from extremely fine up to 1/4" in diameter. Generally, this material is also rather appropriate for beaches. Fine aggregate is _____. Coarse aggregate is hard durable material larger than 1/4" in diameter. A suitable choice for coarse aggregate is _____.

2.) Although cement had been used by more primitive cultures before them, the Romans found that the mixture of a certain type of putty with volcanic ash would harden into a superior cement. They used this cement in their bridges, aqueducts, and for the marvelous Pantheon. Centuries later, the same ingredient in that putty was utilized in Portland cement. This ingredient is _____.

3.) Concrete, by itself, resists compression quite well. Often, a metal lattice or steel bars are included, to assist the concrete in resisting structural tension. Concrete with these extra metal accoutrements for the resistance of tension is called _____ concrete.

4.) Concrete poured onsite into a previously erected framework (removed once the concrete has set) is called _____.

PART 4: Concrete Deterioration:

For the following questions, use the word bank that follows.

- _____ 1.) Loss of surface material in rough patches
Caused by corrosion of reinforcement bars or trapped moisture
- _____ 2.) Widening, deepening thin openings in concrete
Caused by expansion and shrinkage.
- _____ 3.) Bending or sagging of concrete beams or slabs
Caused by overloading or corrosion.
- _____ 4.) Nasty orange stains on concrete
Caused by rusting reinforcement bars.
- _____ 5.) Weathering of concrete by rain, or sleet, or snow, or wind, or dead of night
Also caused by water channeled over the concrete.
- _____ 6.) A white powdery stain produced by the leaching of lime from Portland cement
This happens to masonry, too, and is beyond ugly.

A. Efflorescence
E. Deflection

B. Discombobulation
F. Spalling

C. Erosion
G. Cracking

D. Cracking
H. Corrosion

PART 5: The Preservation Movement in America

A key element of the National Preservation Act of 1966 was the creation of the National Register of Historic Places. This is an inventory of the Nation's most important properties. Designation on the National Register provides an entire range of benefits and a number of provisions for those properties.

The following list describes some benefits and provisions necessarily resulting from nomination of a property. Check these.

You will also find provisions that, though seemingly true, do not necessarily result in any way from nomination of a property. Do not check these.

1. Make owners eligible for federal grants for preservation of the property.
2. Successfully integrates the property into its historic context seamlessly.
3. Identifies the property as significant per the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.
4. Provides for state and locally funded graffiti prevention and abatement programs.
5. Encourages rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties through tax incentives.
6. Stops federal, state, local, or private projects in the vicinity of the project.
7. Enables local and state agencies to consider historic properties in early stages planning projects.
8. Enforces provisions for the removal or encapsulation of materials deemed by the Environmental Protection Agency to be hazardous or radioactive.
9. Lends recognition and support for the property to local preservation activities.
10. Allocates funds for the installation of anti-roosting bird spikes to prevent the accumulation of pigeon waste.
11. Automatically leads to local or state historic district or landmark designation.
12. Restricts the right of property owners to develop, sell, or use the property in an unapproved manner.
13. Guarantees that all construction at the site must proceed in a workmanlike manner according to the standards of OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
14. Discourages demolition of properties through federal income tax disincentives.
15. Itemizes and quantifies original materials used in construction.
16. Places the property on a list that will later be utilized by the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation.
17. Documents the historic building with measured drawings and photographs.
18. Enters the building onto the National Register Information System (NRIS) database on the World Wide Web.
19. Provides for full compliance with Proposition 65, whereby substances known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm are recognized and controlled.

"I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a New Deal for the American people."

20.) There is no way to overestimate the impact this president made on the nation in the years following the stock market crash of 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression. Immediately after his inauguration in March 1933, _____ took action, structuring a series of agencies responsible for public improvement projects. Not only improving the nations landscape, cultural and architectural, these programs put to work thousands of the unemployed.

21.) Of the aforementioned president's New Deal programs, this one is the most famous, because it affected so many people's lives. The program employed 8.5 million people, and paid an average salary of \$41.57 a month. Employees of this program built bridges, roads, airports, and public parks. Projects this agency completed included Hoover Dam (actually begun in 1931) and Red Rocks Amphitheatre (constructed alongside the C.C.C., Civilian Conservation Corps). This agency is the W.P.A., which stands for _____.

22.) In the years that were to follow the Great Depression, regular Joes were not the only ones out of work. Numerous architects were unemployed too. In a joint effort between the C.W.A. (Civil Works Administration) and the A.I.A. (American Institute of Architects), a program was initiated to document historic structures throughout the United States in order to "preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." This program is HABS, which stands for the _____.

In order to apply criteria to a historic property, one first must determine into which category it falls. These are not tricky. Please do not think too hard.

- 1.) _____ This is created principally to shelter any form of *human activity*. May also refer to a historically or functionally related unit.
- 2.) _____ This term is a shelter, distinct from that mentioned directly above. These are functional constructions made for other purposes than creating human shelter.
- 3.) _____ This term are is distinguished from those above by being primarily artistic in nature, small in scale, and simply constructed. This could be moved, but is associated with a specific setting or environment.
- 4.) _____ This is a location of a significant event, prehistoric, or historic occupation or activity. The location, in this case, possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value, regardless of the value of what is left at the location.
- 5.) _____ This possesses a significant linkage or continuity of any of the properties described above. This can be contiguous (a single geographic area) or discontinuous (two or more definable significant areas separated by non-related areas).

Evaluation Criteria. Four criteria are used for evaluation of a property's importance. Please list these, and explain in a few sentences. For best results, you may cite an example. The examples you use can be theoretical or even downright imaginary. You probably remember the acronym EPAY from class...so feel free to use this as a mantra to guide this meditation.

Criteria A

Criteria B

Criteria C

Criteria D

EXTRA CREDIT

Across the planet, millennia before the birth of Christ, diverse cultures began to build massive masonry temples and tombs in pyramidal shapes. Some attribute this to a primordial yearning for expression in sacred form. Others, such as psychologist Carl Jung, believe these nearly simultaneous constructions are a manifestation of a world soul, which he called the collective unconscious. There may be other connections...

Match the pyramid with the culture responsible for it.



A. Temple at Tenayuca



B. Machu Picchu, Peru



C. Chichen Izza, Yucatan



D. Great Pyramids, Giza

_____ 1.) Incans

_____ 2.) Aztecs

_____ 3.) Egyptians

_____ 4.) Mayans