



The Mini Page

Betty Debnam, Founding Editor and Editor at Large

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Building Beauty

Styles of Architecture

As you walk through a city, you might notice that every block has a different feel. The types of buildings can make each part of a city feel like a separate world. Different building designs, or **architecture** (AR-ki-tek-chur), create a different mood.

The Mini Page talked with an architectural historian from the Savannah College of Art and Design to learn more about some of the main architectural styles.

Classical

Thousands of years ago, ancient Greeks designed buildings so beautiful that people are still modeling buildings after them today. Ancient Romans based their own architecture on ideas they learned from the Greeks.

The architecture style of ancient Greece and Rome is known as **classical**. Greek and Roman architecture had clean, simple lines.

The design **elements**, or features, in their buildings have become a kind of architectural alphabet. Architects through time have built their own designs using this classical alphabet.

Some of the most admired elements are the massive stone columns that help support Greek buildings.



photo by Steve Swayne

The Parthenon (PAR-thuh-non) is a temple built in Athens, Greece, to honor the goddess Athena. This example of classic architecture was built around 2,500 years ago.

Column sculpture

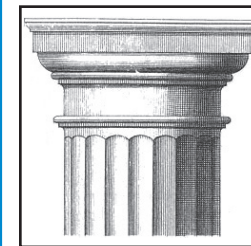
Each column is a piece of sculpture. Grooves often run up and down the columns. The grooves thicken or thin in special patterns. Decorating with grooves is called **fluting**.

The columns themselves were spaced in a strict pattern. The Greeks had rules for the column design and spacing. For example, the space between each column was slightly wider than the column itself.

Three patterns

The Greeks created three different styles of columns: the **Doric** (DOR-ic), **Ionic** (eye-AHN-ik) and **Corinthian** (kuh-RIN-thee-uhn). Each style was decorated differently at the top, or **capital**, of the column. “Capital” comes from the Latin word for “head.”

Column styles



art courtesy Wikipedia

Doric

The Doric is the simplest capital style. It looks like a square cushion sitting on top of a round cushion.

Ionic

The Ionic capital looks like a square cushion with a curving spiral on each side.



photo by Guillaume Ploffe, courtesy Wikipedia



photo courtesy Wikipedia

Corinthian

Corinthian is the fanciest style. Its capital has sides that flare out. Sculptured leaves decorate it.

Growing From the Classical

Ancient Rome

Ancient Romans added arches and domes to buildings. They played with shapes, creating circular and oval buildings as well as rectangles.

Romans were more interested in what buildings looked like from the inside than from the outside. Ceilings were high and vaulted, or formed with arches.

They decorated floors and walls with **mosaics** (mo-ZAY-iks). Mosaics are pictures and designs made of small pieces of colored stone, tiles or glass.



photo by Jerzy Strzelecki

Oval buildings such as the Roman Colosseum (kal-uh-SEE-uhm) allowed people to see and hear no matter where their seats were. Many modern sports stadiums use the same design.

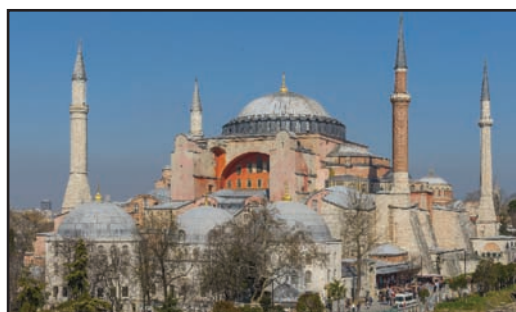


photo by Anfid Vágen

Minarets surround the Hagia Sophia museum in Istanbul, Turkey.

Eastern styles

The **Byzantine** (BIZ-uhn-teen) Empire covered much of what is now Eastern Europe and Turkey for about 1,000 years, until 1450 A.D. For a long time, it was part of the Roman Empire. Its architectural style was influenced by the Romans.

Byzantine architecture is known for its huge circular domes. Buildings were decorated with mosaics.

Arab and Islamic buildings were influenced by Byzantine style. They are known for their **minarets** (min-uh-RETS), or tall, thin towers reaching into the sky.

Into the Middle Ages

In the late 300s and 400s, northern tribes called Goths invaded the Roman Empire. These raiders destroyed much of the art, buildings and literature in their path. The centuries after the invasions were known as the **Dark Ages**. Little art or architecture was created then.

After several hundred years, around 1000, people began to rebuild. Longing for a return to the past glories of the Roman Empire, they brought back classic styles. This return to classical is called **Romanesque**.



photo by Jean-Marc Pascolo, courtesy Wikipedia

Romanesque looked like super-powered classical Roman architecture. Buildings such as Vézelay Abbey in France had higher ceilings with taller vaulted arches. Arches were more complicated.

Ready Resources



The Mini Page provides ideas for websites, books or other resources that will help you learn more about this week's topics.

On the Web:

- bit.ly/1tYsp5G
- bit.ly/1hAkCuL
- bit.ly/1kT5s4p
- bit.ly/1oNfwtU

At the library:

- "The Story of Buildings" by Patrick Dillon
- "Built to Last" by David Macaulay



Basset
Brown's

Try
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Find

Architecture Styles

G	D	W	N	A	I	H	T	N	I	R	O	C	G	C
B	R	O	A	M	L	A	T	I	P	A	C	I	O	A
U	R	E	R	L	D	E	N	I	A	T	S	O	T	T
I	A	O	E	I	L	D	O	M	E	V	M	N	H	H
L	G	R	M	C	C	C	I	A	S	O	M	I	I	E
D	O	A	C	E	E	G	L	A	S	S	M	C	C	D
I	T	R	L	H	C	L	A	S	S	I	C	A	L	R
N	H	T	V	E	U	Q	S	E	N	A	M	O	R	A
G	S	E	R	U	T	C	E	T	I	H	C	R	A	L

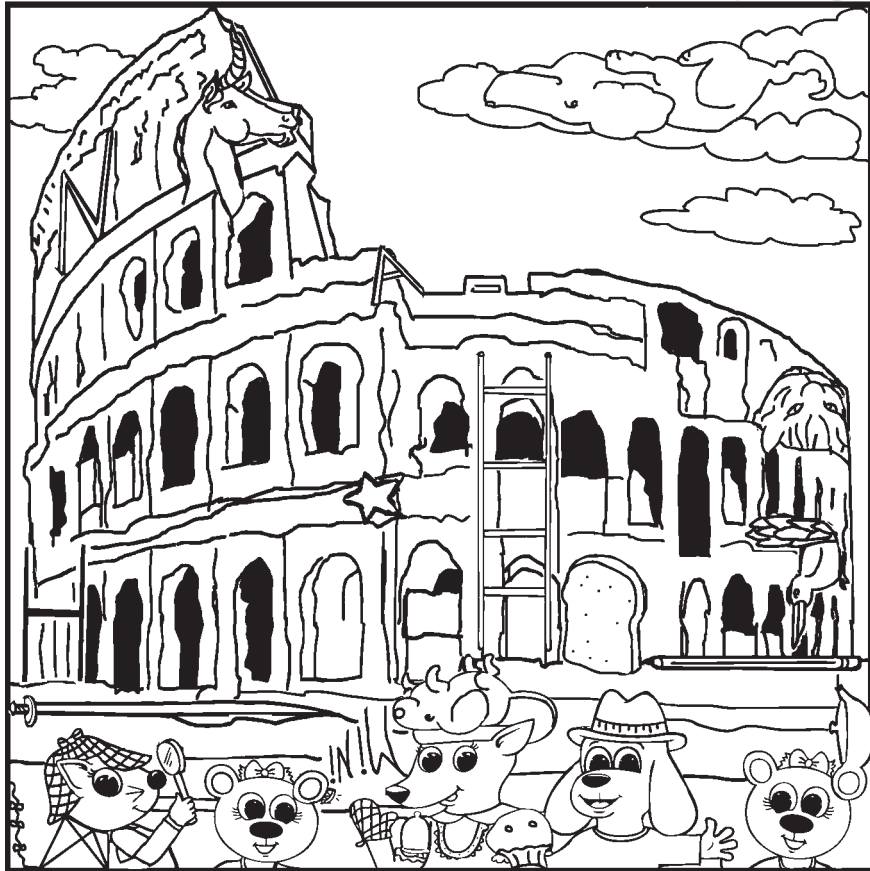
Words that remind us of architecture are hidden in the block above. Some words are hidden backward or diagonally. See if you can find: ARCH, ARCHITECTURE, ART, BUILDING, CAPITAL, CATHEDRAL, CLASSICAL, CORINTHIAN, DOME, DORIC, GLASS, GOTHIC, GOTHS, GREECE, IONIC, MOSAIC, ROMANESQUE, ROME, STAINED, WALL.



Mini Spy

Mini Spy and the gang are visiting the Roman Colosseum. See if you can find:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> letter A | <input type="checkbox"/> bird | <input type="checkbox"/> two dogs | <input type="checkbox"/> unicorn head |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mushroom | <input type="checkbox"/> ruler | <input type="checkbox"/> letter N | <input type="checkbox"/> kite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> word MINI | <input type="checkbox"/> letter H | <input type="checkbox"/> ladder | <input type="checkbox"/> star |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ring | <input type="checkbox"/> pencil | <input type="checkbox"/> cat | <input type="checkbox"/> sword |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bell | <input type="checkbox"/> slice of bread | <input type="checkbox"/> magic lamp | |



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Rookie Cookie's Recipe Tasty Turkey Burgers

You'll need:

- 1 1/4 pounds lean ground turkey
- 1/4 teaspoon black pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon garlic powder
- 1 1/2 tablespoons soy sauce
- 1 (1-ounce) package dry onion soup mix

What to do:

1. Mix all ingredients in a large bowl. Refrigerate for 10 minutes.
2. Form into patties (medium to thin rather than thick).
3. Spray grill or pan with cooking spray.
4. Cook 20 minutes on medium heat, turning after 10 minutes. Do not press on the burgers with a spatula — it will dry them out.
5. Burgers will be white inside when done.
6. Serve with lettuce, tomatoes, ketchup, mustard and any other condiments of your choice on whole-wheat buns. Makes 4 to 6 burgers.

You will need an adult's help with this recipe.

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Meet Brady Rymer



photo by Jayme Thornton

Brady Rymer and the Little Band That Could create rock music for kids and families. Their latest CD, with guest artists such as Elizabeth Mitchell, Laurie Berkner and Recess, is "Just Say Hi!"

Brady began playing guitar when he was about 5. When he was in junior high, he, his brother and two friends formed a rock band, which stayed together through high school.

He went to an arts college, and then began playing with his band again, touring the country. He recorded with them for 13 years before quitting the band to stay home with his kids.

Brady co-founded a preschool music program at his son's school and began composing and playing music for kids. He supports charities for children, especially kids with autism.

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Maria Sharapova

Goldie Goodsport's Supersport



Height: 6-2
Birthdate: 4-19-1987
Hometown: Nyagan, Russia

It's shaping up to be an eventful 2014 for tennis player Maria Sharapova. In February, she participated as a torchbearer in the opening ceremonies of the Winter Olympics held in Sochi, Russia. It was a homecoming for Maria, since she and her family had lived in Sochi when she was a child, before moving to the United States.

Another thrill came on the tennis court in June, when she captured the women's singles title of the 2014 French Open, one of the sport's four Grand Slam events, along with the Australian Open, Wimbledon and the U.S. Open. In her career, Maria has won each Grand Slam tournament at least once, along with an Olympic silver medal in London in 2012.

It was Maria's third straight appearance in the finals of the French Open, and her second title there in three years. It's a remarkable accomplishment for this former No. 1 player in the world, who has enjoyed success on and off the court for the past decade.



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Mini Jokes

All the following jokes have something in common. Can you guess the common theme or category?

Terri: Why do fish play tennis so poorly?

Tim: They try to avoid getting close to the net!



Tammy: Why is tennis considered a noisy sport?

Tomas: Because the players are always raising a racquet!

Theresa: Why do waiters excel at tennis?

Tori: Because they're good at serving!



Designing With Light

Gothic

Decorative Romanesque styles grew even more focused on splendor, growing into what is now known as **Gothic** architecture. It is known for its height, light and color.

Around the 1100s, architects discovered they could make even taller arches by making them pointed at the top. Ceilings were built higher than ever.

Using pointed arches allowed architects to reduce the amount of wall space and fill it with glass, especially colorful stained glass. Some churches were basically made with walls of glass. Stained glass often pictured religious stories.

Support from the outside

In order to help support the mostly glass walls of Gothic cathedrals, architects built arches on the outside of the buildings. These supporting arches are known as **flying buttresses** (BUH-tris-ehz).



photo courtesy Wikipedia

Flying buttresses add support to the walls of the Washington (D.C.) National Cathedral.

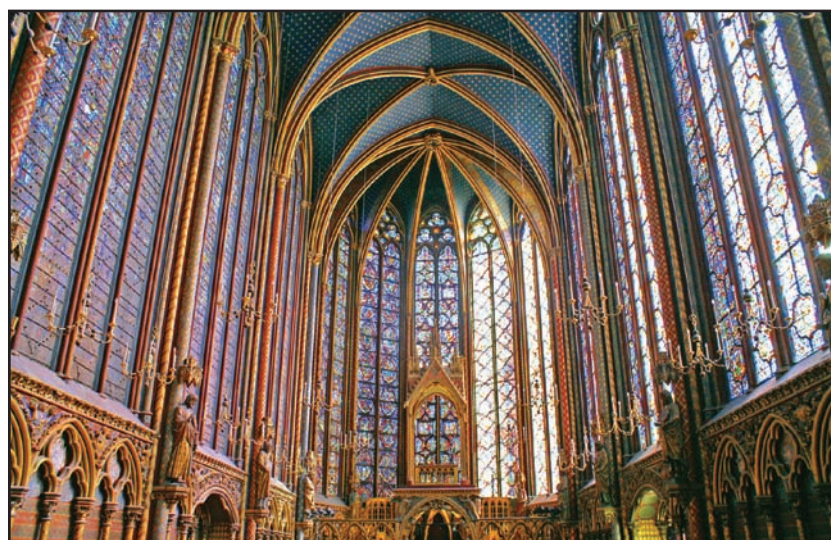


photo by Didier B

Sainte Chapelle in Paris and other Gothic cathedrals and chapels were filled with light and color. Church officials believed the high ceilings and pointed arches of Gothic architecture drew people's eyes to God. Stained glass added beauty. Architects wanted the churches to remind people of the beauties of heaven.

Rose windows

A special kind of stained glass window, the **rose window**, was shaped like a rose, a symbol of the Virgin Mary. Rose windows are often a centerpiece of Gothic cathedrals.

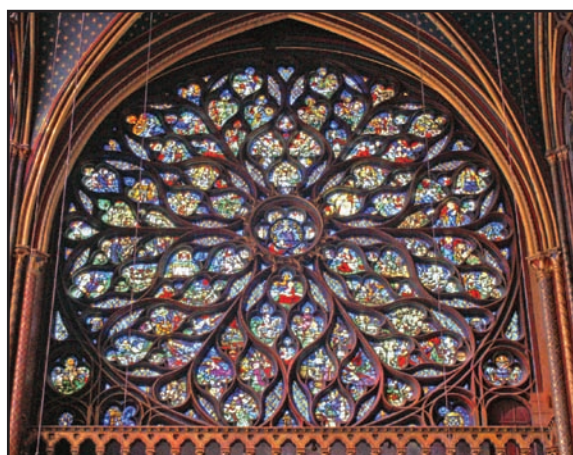


photo by Didier B

This rose window is in Sainte Chapelle in Paris.

The Mini Page thanks Dr. David Gobel, architectural history professor, Savannah College of Art and Design, for help with this issue.

Next week, The Mini Page continues its exploration of architectural styles.

Gargoyles

Today, when we think of Gothic cathedrals, we often think of the weird, spooky sculptures, or **gargoyles** (GAR-goils), that loom over buildings. Gargoyles acted as rain spouts, carrying water away from the building.

Gothic architecture did not get its name until after the 1300s. As an insult, a group of Italian artists labeled this architecture after the invading Goths of centuries before. The **Gothic** revival in the 1800s was sometimes a rebellion against the rules of society. Today "gothic" often means something creepy.



photo by Georges Janscoere

This gargoyle guards the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Ostend, Belgium.

Look through your newspaper for pictures of buildings. Can you name the architectural styles or mix of styles?

The Mini Page Staff

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