



# The Mini Page

Betty Debnam, Founding Editor and Editor at Large



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From Simple to Ornate and Beyond

## Architecture Steps in Time

Throughout the years, architecture has moved back and forth between classical styles with simple, clean lines and styles with a lot of ornament and design, such as the Gothic.

The Mini Page talked with an architectural historian at the Savannah (Georgia) College of Art and Design to learn about architecture ideas from the 1400s through today.

### Renaissance

After centuries of ornamental Gothic designs, architects were eager to bring back the clean lines of classical Rome.

In the 1400s, they began building with Roman-style columns, domes and arches in the **Renaissance** style. "Renaissance" (REN-uh-zahns) means "rebirth." Other arts had a rebirth during this time as well.

The **Tempietto** is a Renaissance-style chapel at a church in Rome. Can you spot the classical Roman style elements?



photo courtesy Wikipedia



photo by David Iliff, courtesy Wikipedia

St. Charles Church in Vienna, Austria, was built in the Baroque style.

### Rococo

Around the 1720s and 1730s, architects grew more playful with the **Rococo** (ruh-KOE-koe) style.

The insides and outsides of buildings overflowed with ornaments and decorations. The curvy lines of the Baroque grew even curvier. Rooms were filled with mirrors to make them feel more magical. Scrollwork, artwork and statues decorated buildings.

During this time in Europe, wealthy people and royalty became even wealthier, while common people became poorer. The wealthy demanded more and more decorative rooms, furniture and fashion.

### Baroque

By the 1600s, architects were making classical forms more lively and decorative. They built with large curves and dramatic, ornamental columns. This period is known as the **Baroque** (buh-ROKE).

Furniture and art were also designed with curvier lines and decorations. Artists began creating sculptures as parts of the fronts and rooftops of buildings.



photo by Johannes Böckh & Thomas Mirtsch

The Basilica at Ottobeuren in Bavaria shows the fancy decorating style of Rococo architecture. The insides of Rococo buildings are packed with ornaments and decorations. Architects enjoyed decorating with real gold. Walls were light-colored to better display the decoration.

# Moving Into the Modern Age

## Return to Classical

Angered at the huge differences between wealthy, powerful people and everyone else in the 1700s, European and American citizens rebelled. American Colonists and the French overthrew their governments.

Architectural styles reflected these revolutions. In the mid-1700s and early 1800s, styles switched back to simpler classical lines. People thought a lot of ornamentation was tasteless. They rebelled against excess.

Around this time, Greece again became an independent country. Greece became a cool place to visit. Westerners could now view these classical buildings for themselves. They wanted to imitate those styles.

This return to the classical took several forms. In America, for example, the **Neoclassical** style offered pure, clean, regular forms with classical elements. In the **Greek Revival** style, architects designed buildings to look like Greek temples.



photo by Anderskev, courtesy Wikipedia

The Virginia state capitol, built in 1788, was designed by Thomas Jefferson in the Neoclassical style.

## A party of styles

In the 1800s, technological advances such as steam power and photography allowed people to see more of the world. People imitated architectural styles from many time periods and countries.

Different styles were sometimes even mixed into one building. This is called **Eclecticism** (eh-KLEK-ti-siz-uhm). When something is **eclectic**, it means it is made up of many different types of things.



photo courtesy Wikipedia

The former Centennial National Bank in Philadelphia, built in 1876, is an example of Eclecticism. Architect Frank Furness wanted to create a sense of motion.

## Into the 20th century

In the early 1900s, **Art Nouveau** (new-VOE), or “new art,” brought back curvy and ornamental designs, but with a modern twist.

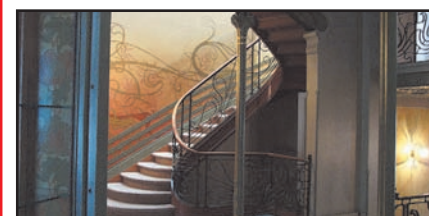


photo by Henry Townsend

Art Nouveau's curvy, wild designs often imitated nature, as in the Tassel House in Brussels, Belgium.

## 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/1v1JCvH](http://bit.ly/1v1JCvH)
- [slidesha.re/1mj29D4](http://slidesha.re/1mj29D4)
- [interactive.wttw.com/tenbuildings/virginia-state-capitol](http://interactive.wttw.com/tenbuildings/virginia-state-capitol)

### At the library:

- “Building Big” by David Macaulay
- “Skyscraper” by Susan E. Goodman and Michael Doolittle
- “Crazy Buildings (No Way!)” by Michael J. Rosen and Ben Kasso

## Architecture



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Try  
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C	E	E	V	E	C	N	A	S	S	I	A	N	E	R

Words that remind us of architecture are hidden in the block below. Some words are hidden backward or diagonally. See if you can find: ARTS, BAROQUE, BOX, CRAFTS, CURVES, DECORATIVE, DESIGN, ECLECTIC, EMPIRE, FORMS, FUN, ORNAMENTAL, NOUVEAU, POSTMODERN, RENAISSANCE, ROCOCO, SKYSCRAPER, STATE, TALL.



# Mini Spy

Mini Spy and the Dots are visiting the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain. See if you can find:

- |                                   |                               |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cherry   | <input type="checkbox"/> bell | <input type="checkbox"/> letter A | <input type="checkbox"/> key  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> umbrella | <input type="checkbox"/> seal | <input type="checkbox"/> teapot   | <input type="checkbox"/> fish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ruler    | <input type="checkbox"/> book | <input type="checkbox"/> dog face | <input type="checkbox"/> mug  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> letter D | <input type="checkbox"/> kite | <input type="checkbox"/> ladder   | <input type="checkbox"/> cat  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> heart    | <input type="checkbox"/> sock | <input type="checkbox"/> number 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> ring |



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# Rookie Cookie's Recipe Fruitful Spinach Salad

## You'll need:

- 1 (6-ounce) bag baby spinach
- 1/2 cup chopped pecans
- 10 medium strawberries
- 1/2 cup shredded parmesan cheese
- 1/2 red apple
- 3/4 cup poppy-seed dressing

## What to do:

1. Wash spinach thoroughly and pat leaves dry.
  2. Slice strawberries and cut apple into bite-size pieces.
  3. Mix spinach, fruit, pecans and cheese in large bowl.
  4. Pour poppy-seed dressing over salad and toss gently.
- You will need an adult's help with this recipe.*

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# Meet Spencer Boldman

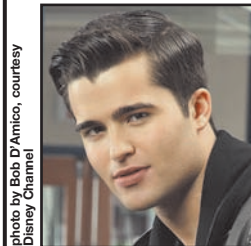


photo by Bob D'Amico, courtesy Disney Channel

Spencer Boldman stars as Jackson in the Disney Channel movie "Zapped." He has acted in several TV and online shows, including the Disney XD series "Lab Rats," and the TV series "Jessie," "iCarly" and "I'm in the Band." He has also acted in movies, including "Dakota's Summer."

Spencer, 22, grew up outside of Dallas, Texas, with one older brother. He learned to love acting when he was the lead in his middle school play. He had roles in several other school and community plays as he was growing up.

He loves playing lacrosse, snowboarding and hiking. He now lives in Los Angeles with his golden retriever, Jack.

from The Mini Page © 2014 Universal Uclick



Gus Goodsport's Supersport



Height: 5-9  
Birthdate: 7-10-1995  
Hometown: St. Petersburg, Florida

# Trayvon Bromell

from The Mini Page © 2014 Universal Uclick

On the track, sprinter Trayvon Bromell tries to "run like the wind" — a natural, smooth, unstoppable force. And he has done just that for the past two years in his premier event, the 100-meter dash.

Trayvon was the 2013 Gatorade National Track Athlete of the Year as a high school senior, and excelled in his freshman season at Baylor University in Waco, Texas. At the NCAA Outdoor Track and Field Championships in June, he won the 100-meter title and set a junior world record with a time of 9.97 seconds.

If the wind is blowing too hard, it can "push" a runner to higher speeds and lower times. Those results are said to be "wind-aided," and do not count toward records. In a race in May, Trayvon blew through the 100 in 9.77 seconds — the ninth-fastest wind-aided time ever recorded.



Mighty Funny's

# Mini Jokes

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

**Blaise:** What did the student say when the teacher asked him to use the word "cousin" in a sentence?

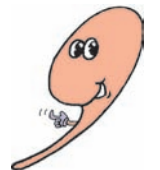
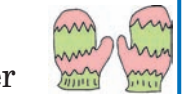
**Doug:** "I put on my mittens, 'cause in the winter my hands are cold!"

**Lisa:** What makes a point without using a finger?

**Stacia:** An exclamation point!

**Rose:** How did one punctuation mark invite the other to his house?

**Josh:** "Please comma over today!"



# Leading Into the 21st Century

## Modern styles blossom

The Arts and Crafts movement also took hold in the early 1900s. It valued the use of natural materials, especially in homes. Nature themes inside the buildings were popular.



photo courtesy Wikipedia

The Gilbert House in Los Angeles is an example of Arts and Crafts architecture.

## An American style

The Arts and Crafts movement led to the Prairie style. Buildings stretched across the ground and blended into their American surroundings in a natural manner.



photo by Jeremy A., courtesy Wikipedia

This house in Highland Park, Illinois, is one of architect Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style homes.

Next week, The Mini Page celebrates the 75th anniversary of "The Wizard of Oz" movie.

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

Look through your newspaper for photos of modern buildings.

## Skyscrapers

When technology such as elevators and steel frames were invented, it became possible to build a whole new type of building, the skyscraper. Before the late 1800s, there were few buildings taller than six stories.

For many years, there were few skyscrapers outside of America.

## Modern Movement

The Modern Movement, also known as the International style, became popular in the 1920s. The buildings are simple and box-like. The purpose of the building is more important than what it looks like.



photo courtesy Wikipedia

The Villa Savoye outside Paris was designed by Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret. It was made of reinforced concrete. Finished in about 1931, it is one of the main examples of the Modern style.



photo by Hakilon

The Empire State Building in New York City is 103 stories tall. After it was finished in 1931, it remained the tallest building in the world for about 40 years.

## Postmodernism

Postmodern, or "after modern," buildings sprang up around the 1960s. Architects honored history by playfully attaching classical bits to the fronts of buildings. They turned away from the modern glass box idea.



photo by Marc Ryckaert

The Steigenberger Hotel in El Gouna, Egypt, is a Postmodern style building.

## Deconstructivism

Around the 1980s, architects began playing with wild, fun shapes. Deconstructivism (dee-kon-STRUK-ti-vi-zum) basically means structures are taken apart and put back together, or reconstructed, in different ways.

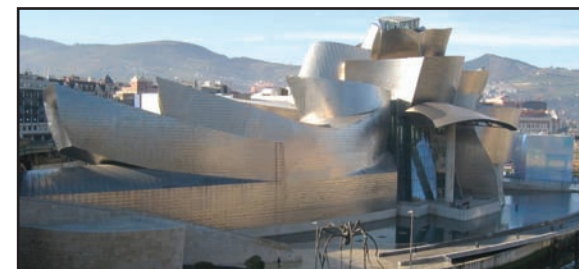


photo by Myk Reeve

The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain, was created by Frank Gehry with airplane design software. Many Deconstructive style buildings could have been built only with computer help.

## The Mini Page Staff

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