

History of New York City Architecture

1865-1895

The Age of Enterprise

Part 2



© 1971 ALBERRY ST.

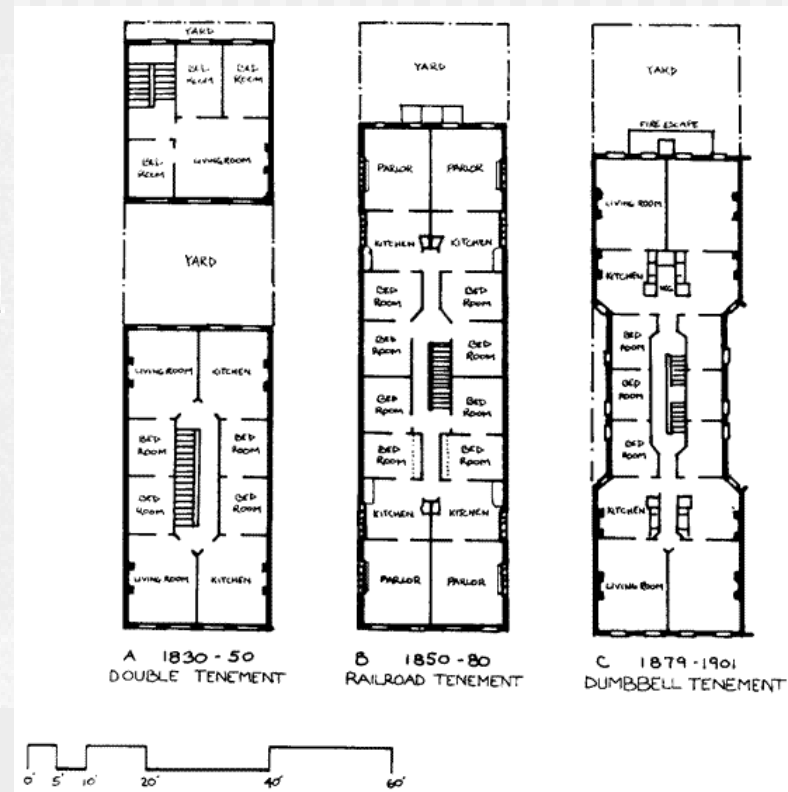
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Viele Map 1865

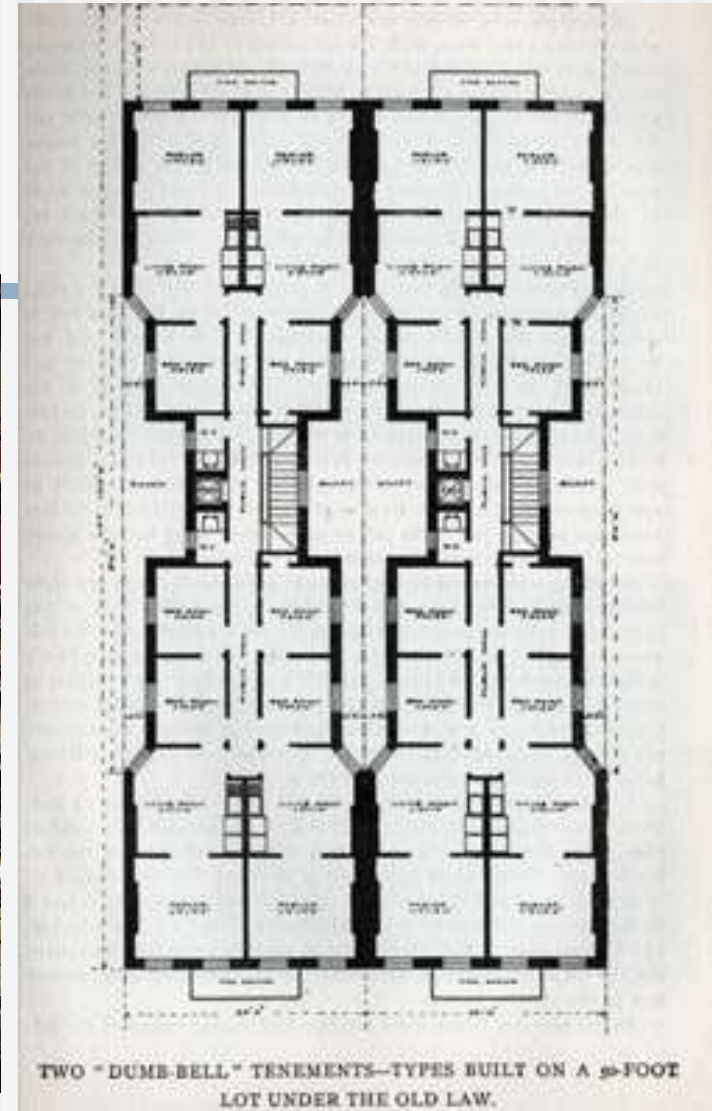




View fr: Charles Wingate Drawing



Tenement Housing c. 1865



Mulberry St. Lower East Side c. 1900

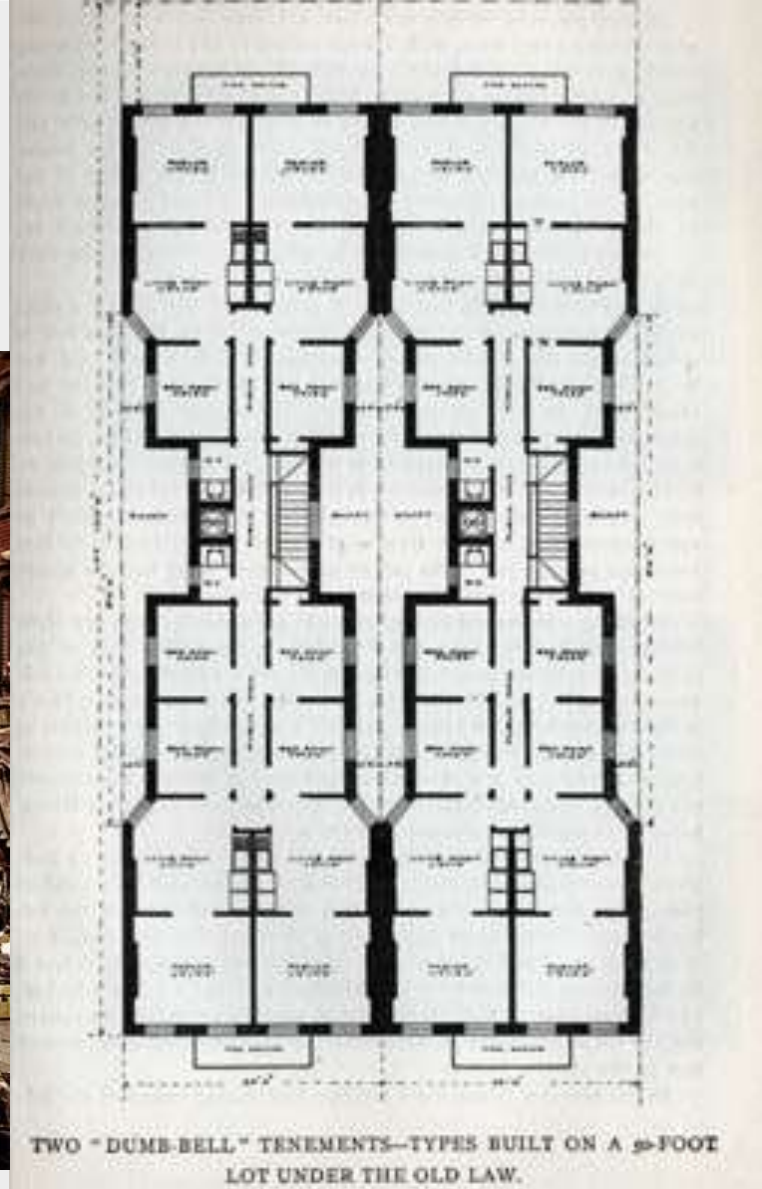




- 1-13 Washington Square North, attributed to Ithiel Town & A.J. Davis, 1832-1833.



- *La Grange Terrace, also known as Colonnade Row, attributed to Seth Geer, 1832-1833.



TWO "DUMB-BELL" TENEMENTS—TYPES BUILT ON A 30-FOOT LOT UNDER THE OLD LAW.

Mulberry St. Lower East Side c. 1900



■ * Villard Houses,
1882-5.

Joseph Wells of McKim, Mead & White,





- * Haughwout Building, John P. Gaynor, 1856-7.
Cast iron façade by Daniel D. Badger
Architectural Iron Works





Photo cr: WAN

St. Pancras Railroad Station
Barlow & Ordish, 1864-68

London
renovated 2007



Photo cr: Victorianweb.org

St. Pancras Railroad Station London
Barlow & Ordish, 1864-68

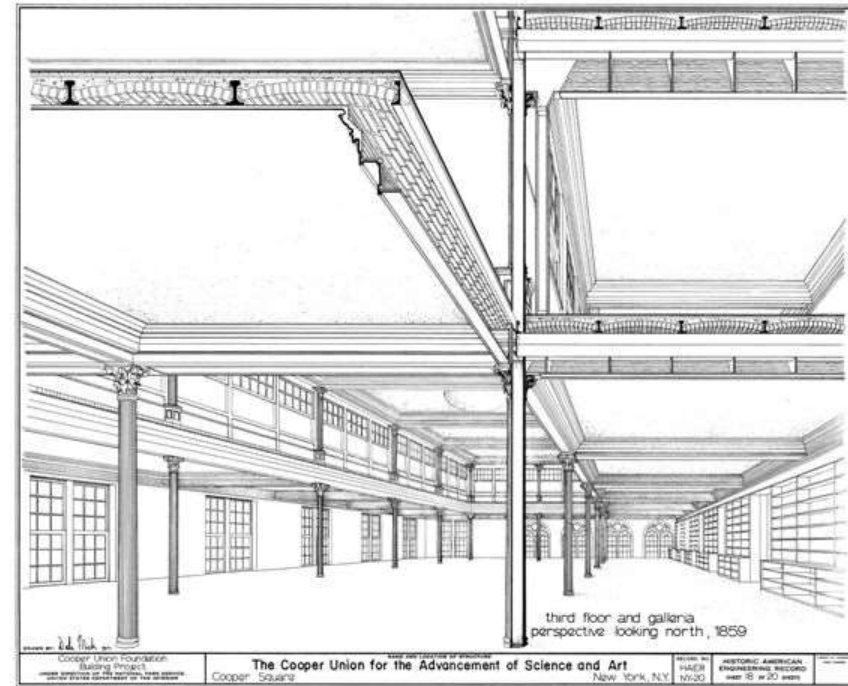
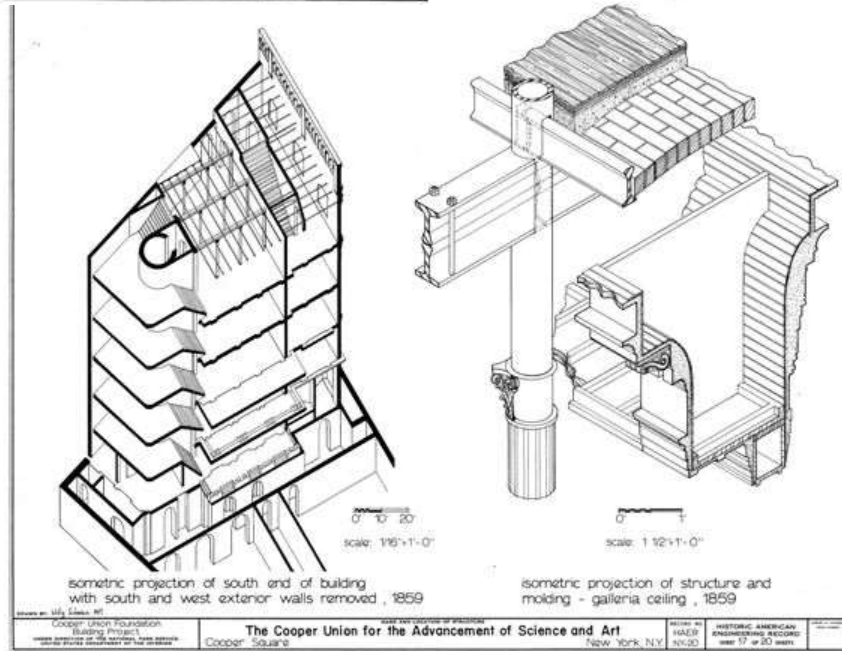
Outline for Article

Revolution in history of building arts

Iron transforms the building industry

3 types of iron alloys

- Wrought iron
 - Carbon content not over 0.035%
 - Good in tension
 - Worked with blacksmith's tools
- Cast iron
 - Carbon content between 2-4% (high)
 - Good in compression
 - Molten iron is poured into forms
- Steel
 - Carbon content between 0.06 – 2% (moderate)
 - Good in tension and compression
 - Can be formed in multiple ways



Cooper Union Foundation Building



- * Haughwout Building, John P. Gaynor, 1856-7.
Cast iron façade by Daniel D. Badger
Architectural Iron Works



Photo cr: Berenice Abbott, 1936



- Wanamaker Department Store, John Kellum 1859-68





- Caisson + Bridge Tower
- Photo Cr: NY Public Library

- Bridge Tower + Cables
- Photo Cr: MCNY



- Bridge Tower - Manhattan
- Photo Cr: Joshua Beal c. 1876





- Brooklyn Bridge/ originally New York & Brooklyn Bridge, John A., Washington and Emily Roebling, 1867-1883.



Photo cr: AA Photo Library

St. Pancras Railroad Station London
Barlow & Ordish, 1864-68



Grand Central Depot

John Snook, Architect, Isaac Buckhout, Engineer, 1869-71

Central Park

Olmsted & Vaux



■ Central Park Map

Egbert Vielé, Engineer of the Park, 1865



■ Vielé Topographical Map

Egbert Vielé, 1865



■ Prospect Park

Plan, Olmsted & Vaux

c. 1868

Age of Enterprise

Prevalent Styles 1865-1890+

- Second Empire Baroque 1855-1880
- High Victorian Gothic 1860-1880
- Other styles
 - Stick Style (1862-1880)
 - Eastlake 1872-1885
 - Queen Anne 1875-1890
 - Shingle Style 1880-1900
- Romanesque Revival 1880-1895

Also continuation of Italianate (Renaissance, Classicism)

Romanesque Revival 1880-1895



Romanesque Architecture

Centered in Western Europe: Britain, France, Germany, Spain

End of the 9th Century to the Rise of the Gothic: 12th Century

Influenced by Roman, Byzantine, Carolingian and Ottonian (German), Viking, Celtic and Saracenic (Moslem)

Romanesque: Common Traits

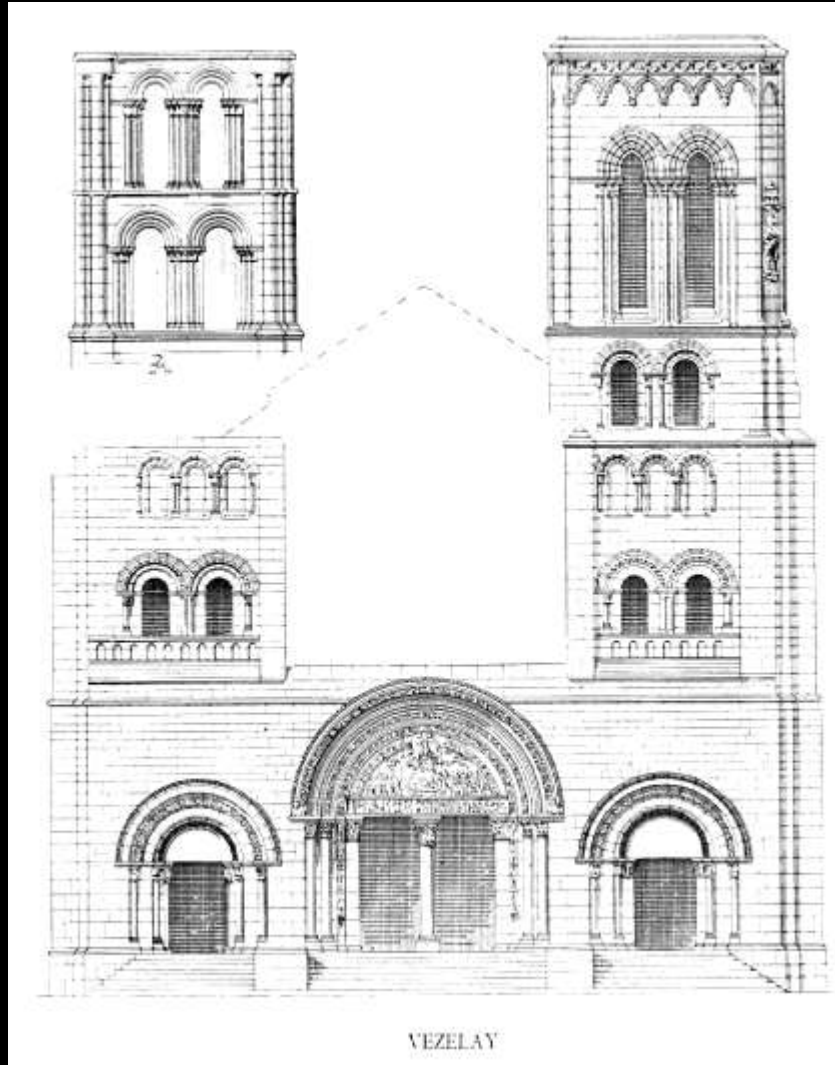
Thick Stone Walls, Small Windows – Fortress like Appearance, *Impression of Great Solidity and Heaviness.*

Articulation of Every Structural Division to Give Impression of Unity: Modular System of Construction with Interiors Divided in Bays. Differs from Smoothness of Early Christian Architecture.

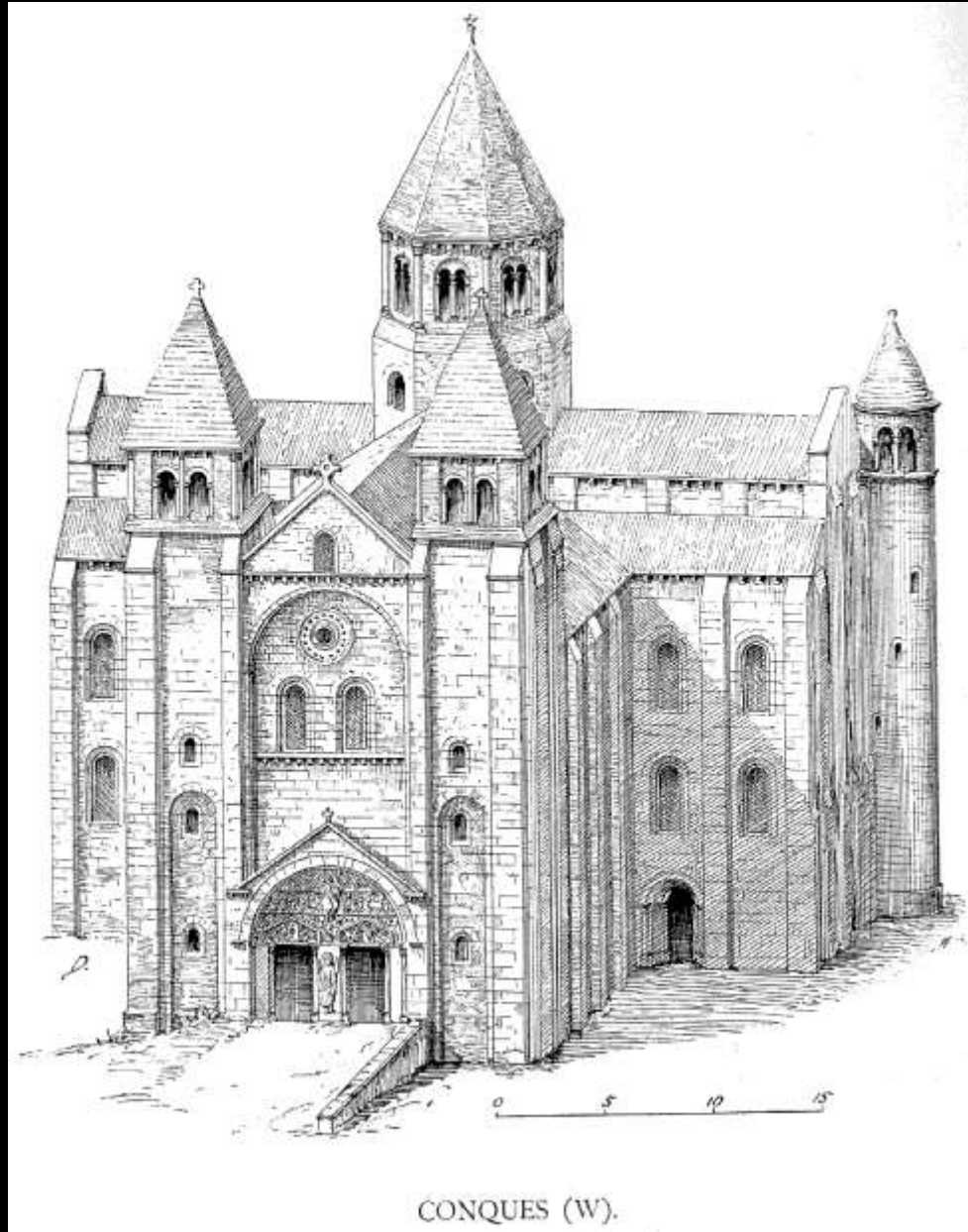
Fat Piers supporting Round Arches and Barrel Vaults

Diversity throughout Countries and even within a Country
because of Climate, Traditions, Materials and Communication

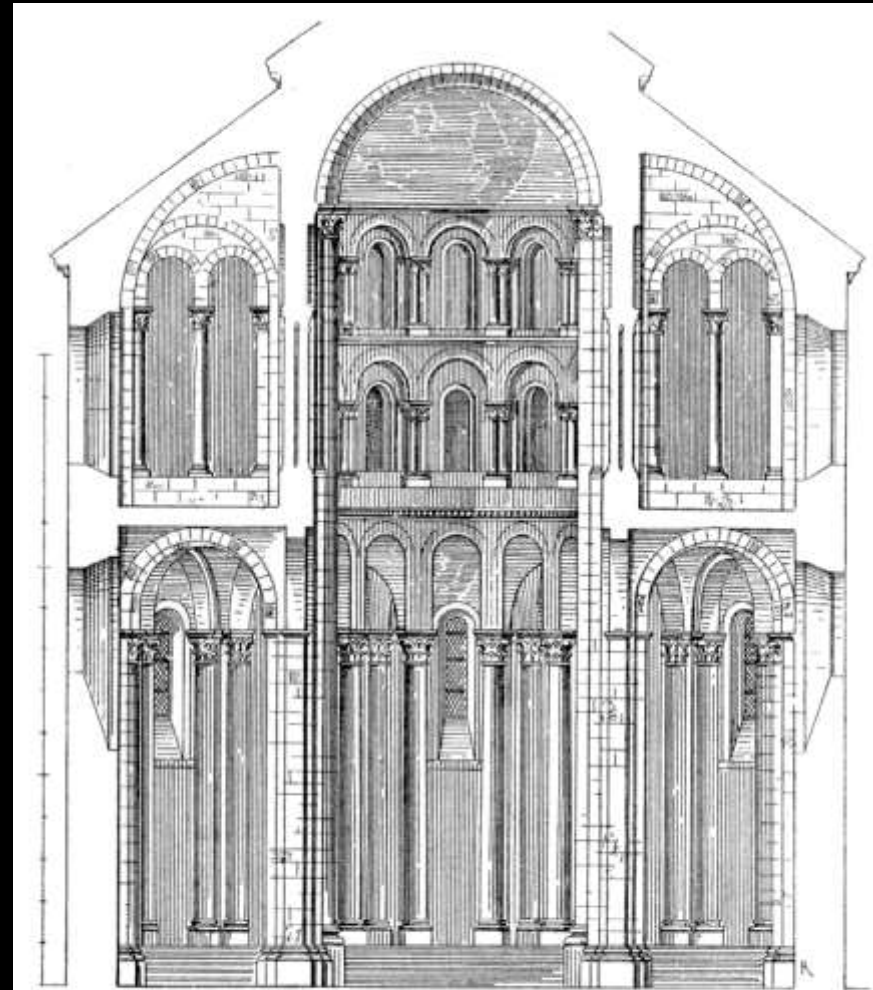
Sainte Madeleine Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206



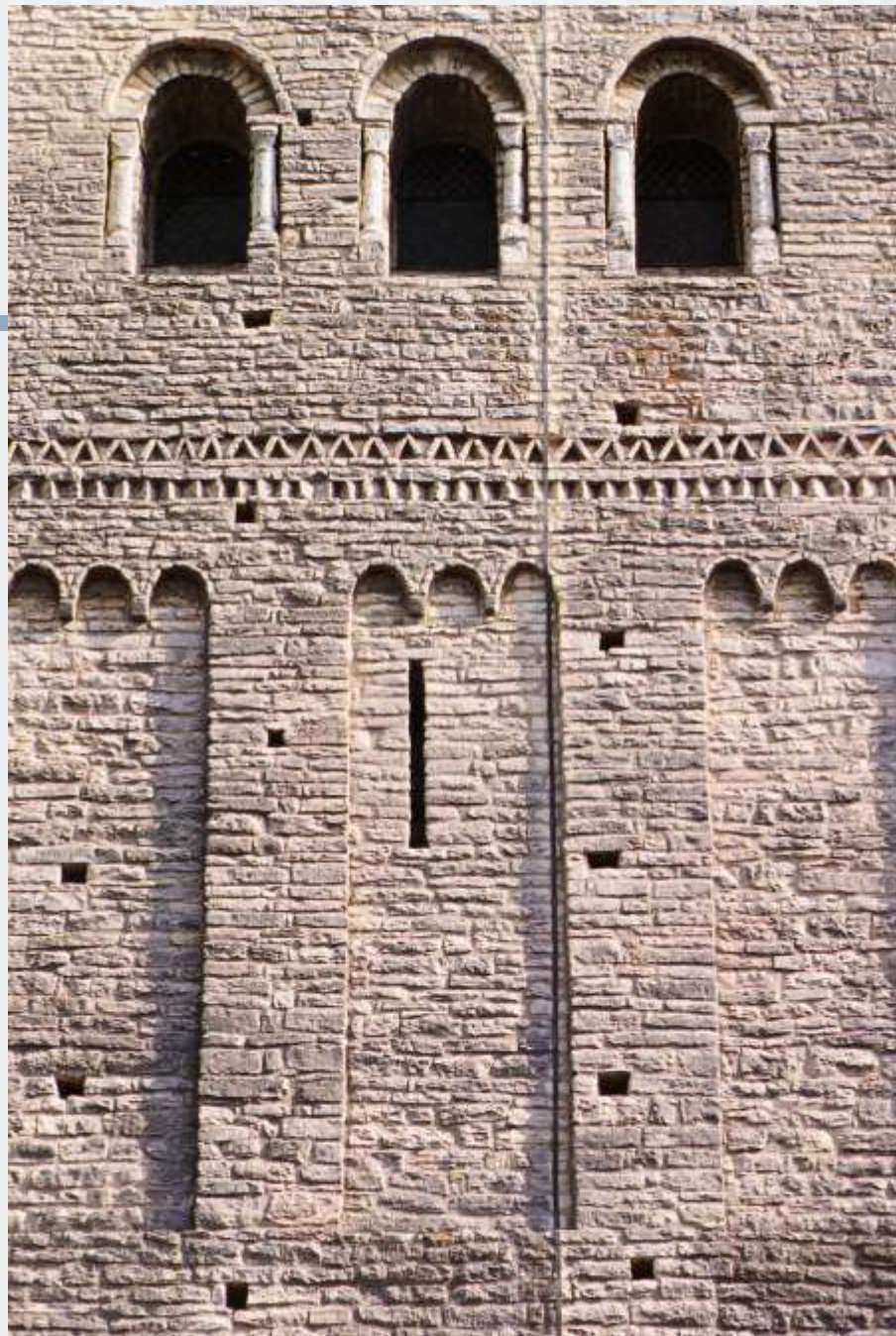
Church of Sainte Foy, Conques, France



Church of Sainte Foy, Conques, France



CONQUES







Romanesque Revival 1880-1895

Characteristics

- Extensive use of masonry “honest”
- Variety of shapes and outlines
- Use of natural polychromy (many colors)
- Contrasting colors and textures
- Round, broad arches framing windows & doors
- Corbels
- Short, robust columns
- Single crowning tower
- Carved, intertwining floral details



- Schermerhorn Building, Henry J. Hardenbergh, 1888-1889.



- Schermerhorn Building,
Henry J. Hardenbergh,
1888-1889.



- Schermerhorn Building,
Henry J. Hardenbergh,
1888-1889.









- * Roosevelt Building
Richard Morris Hunt, 1873-1874



* Schermerhorn
Building,

Henry J. Hardenbergh,
1888-1889.

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- Variety of shapes and outlines
- Use of natural polychromy (many colors)
- Round, broad arches framing windows & doors
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- Schermerhorn Building,
Henry J.
Hardenbergh,
1888-1889.





- De Vinne Press Building, Babb, Cook, Willard, 1885-1886.



- De Vinne Press Building, Babb, Cook, Willard, 1885-1886.



- De Vinne Press Building, Babb, Cook, Willard, 1885-1886.



■ De Vinne Press Building 1885-1886.



- * Cary Building, King & Kellum, 1856-1857
Cast Iron facade by Daniel Badger's Architectural Ironworks



- Conway's Department Store,
(originally Wechsler Brothers) Block, Lauritzen & Voss,
1891

















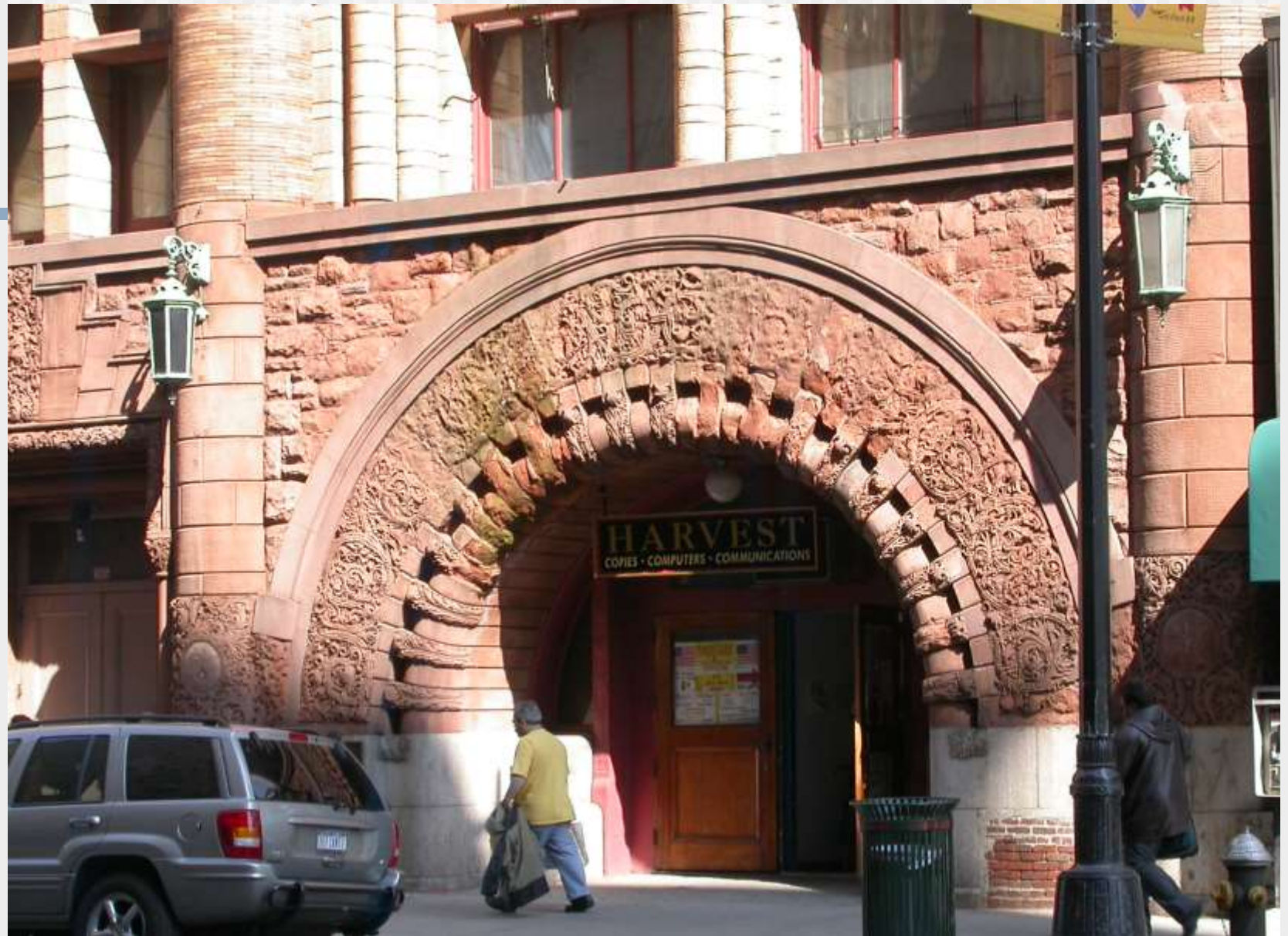




■ Behr House, Frank Freeman, 1889



- City of Brooklyn Fire Headquarters, Frank Freeman, 1892









- Eagle Warehouse, Frank Freeman, 1893.



Development of the skyscraper

Four basic problems existed

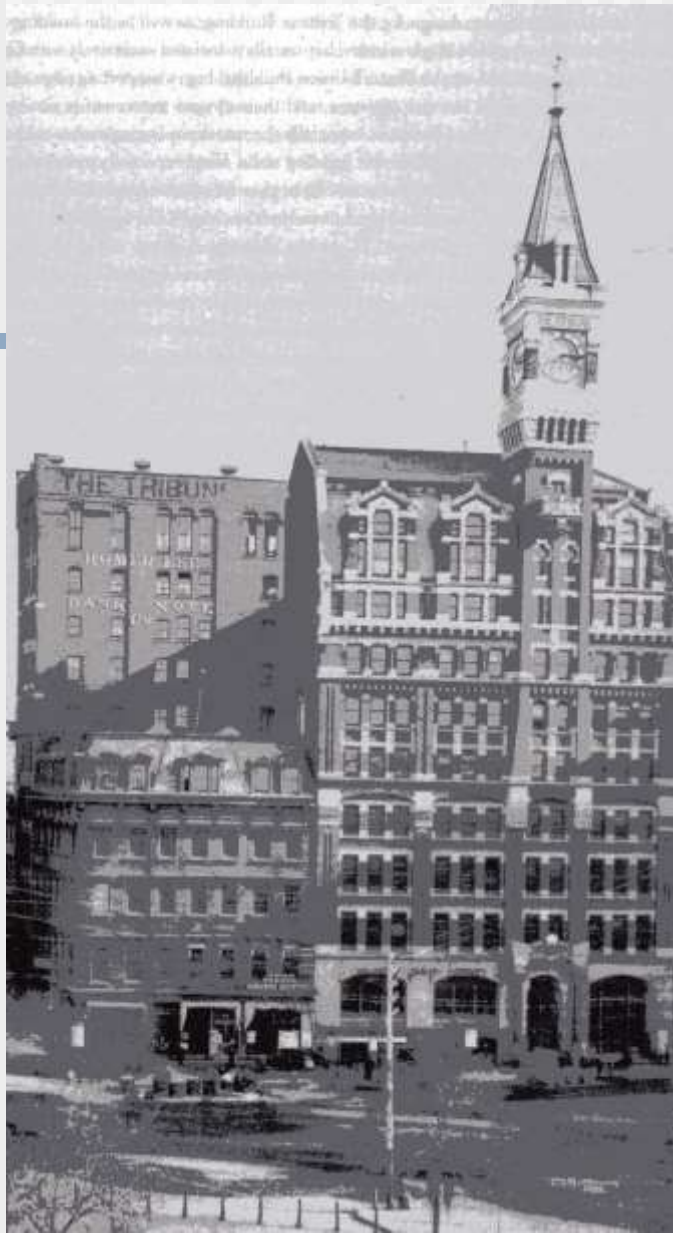
Artistic expression

Structure

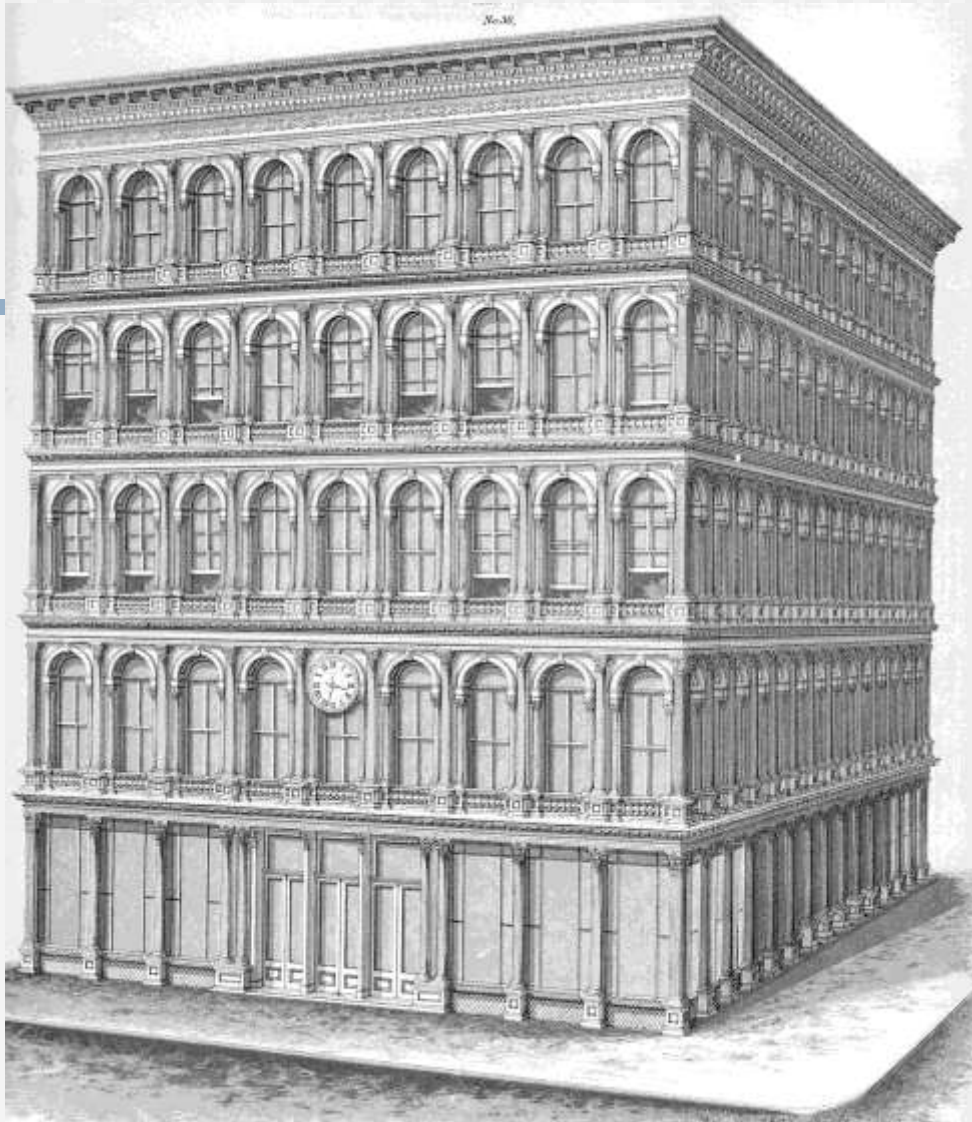
Fireproofing

Elevator

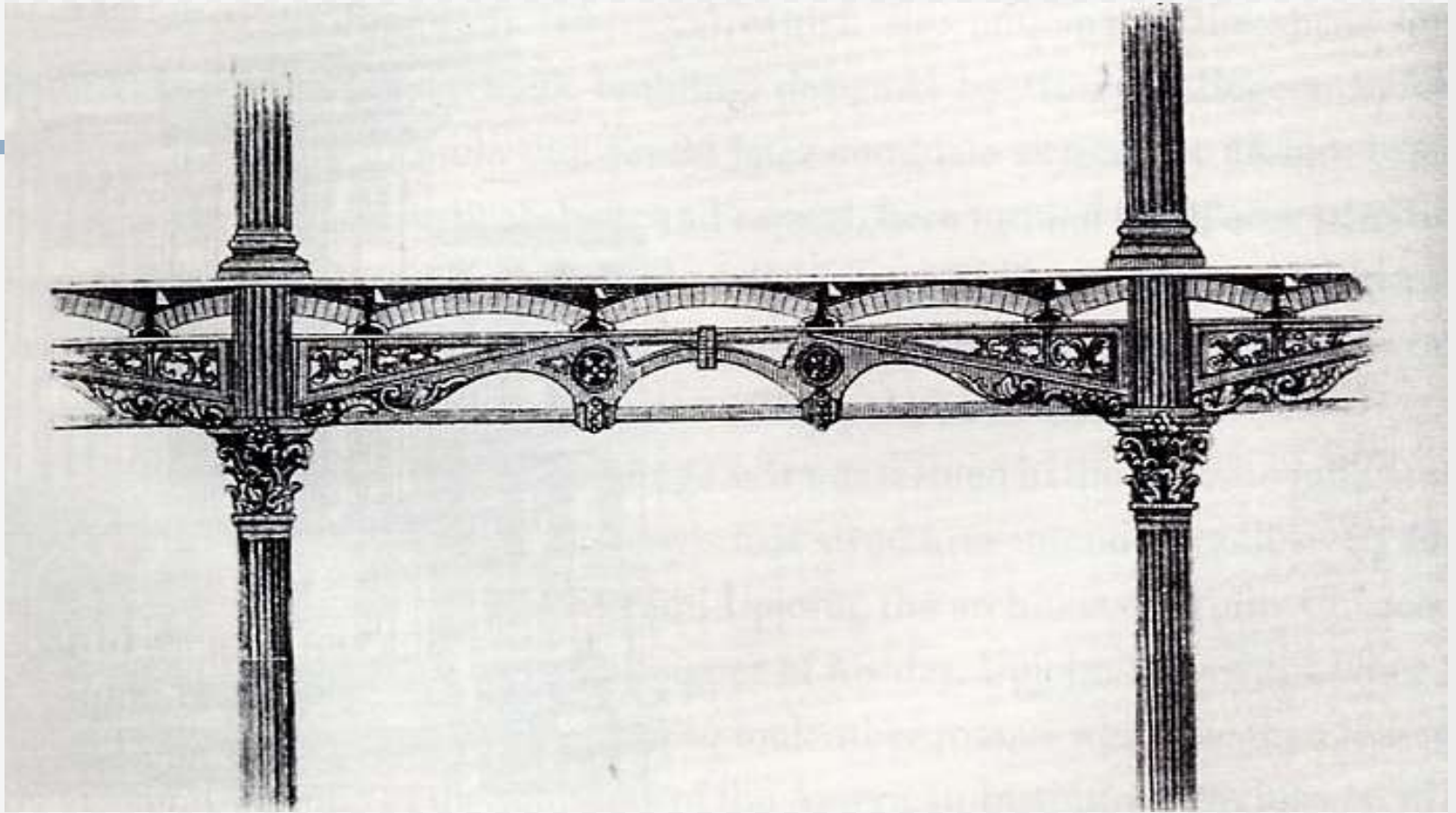




- Problem of artistic expression



■ Problems of structure



- Problem of fireproofing



- Marriage of wrought iron beams and cast iron columns

