

History of New York City Architecture

1865-1885

The Age of Enterprise

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, Frederick A. Peterson, 1853-1859



- Public Theater/originally Astor Free Library, south wing, Alexander Saelzler, 1849-1853; additions, 1856, 1879















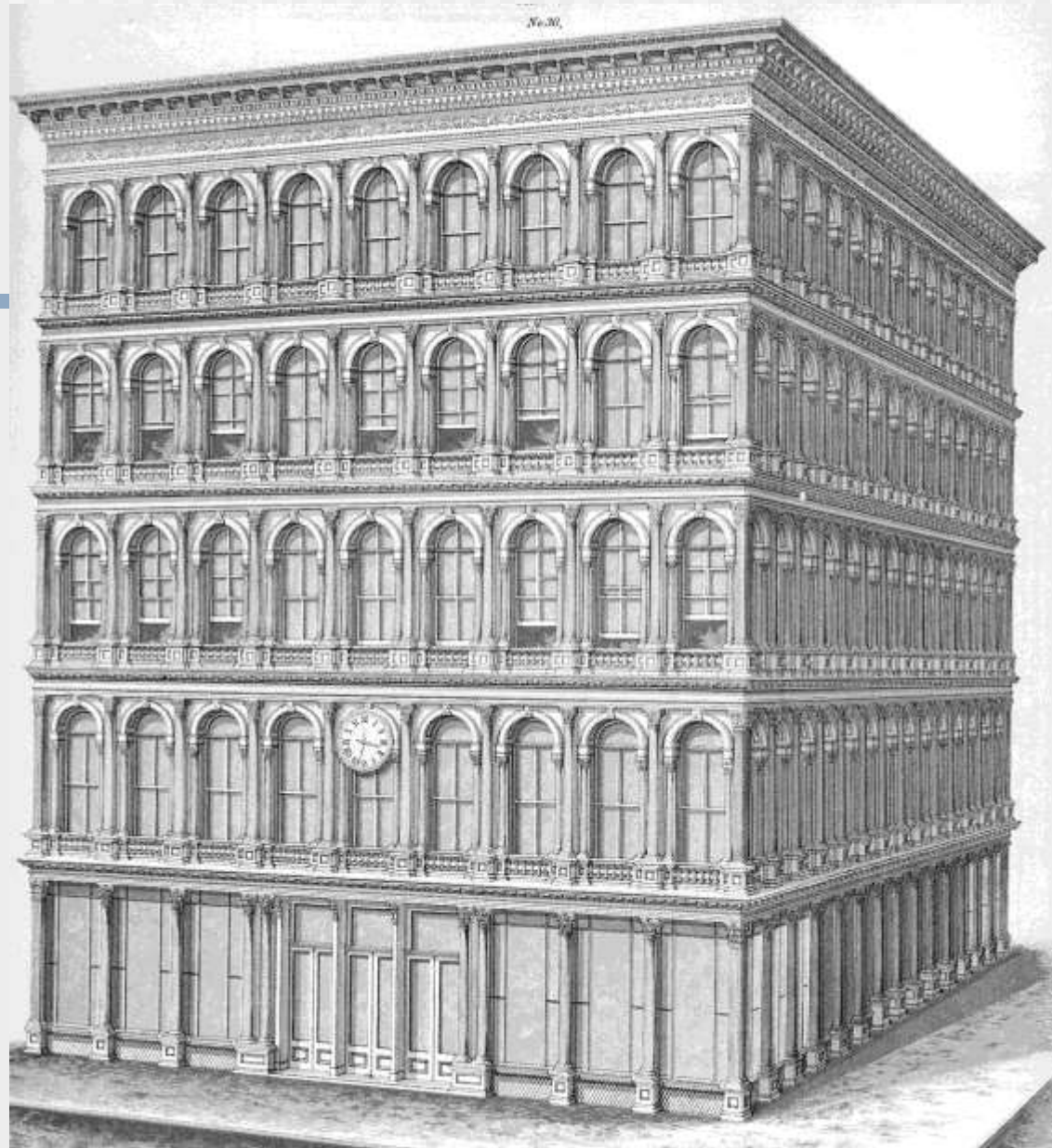










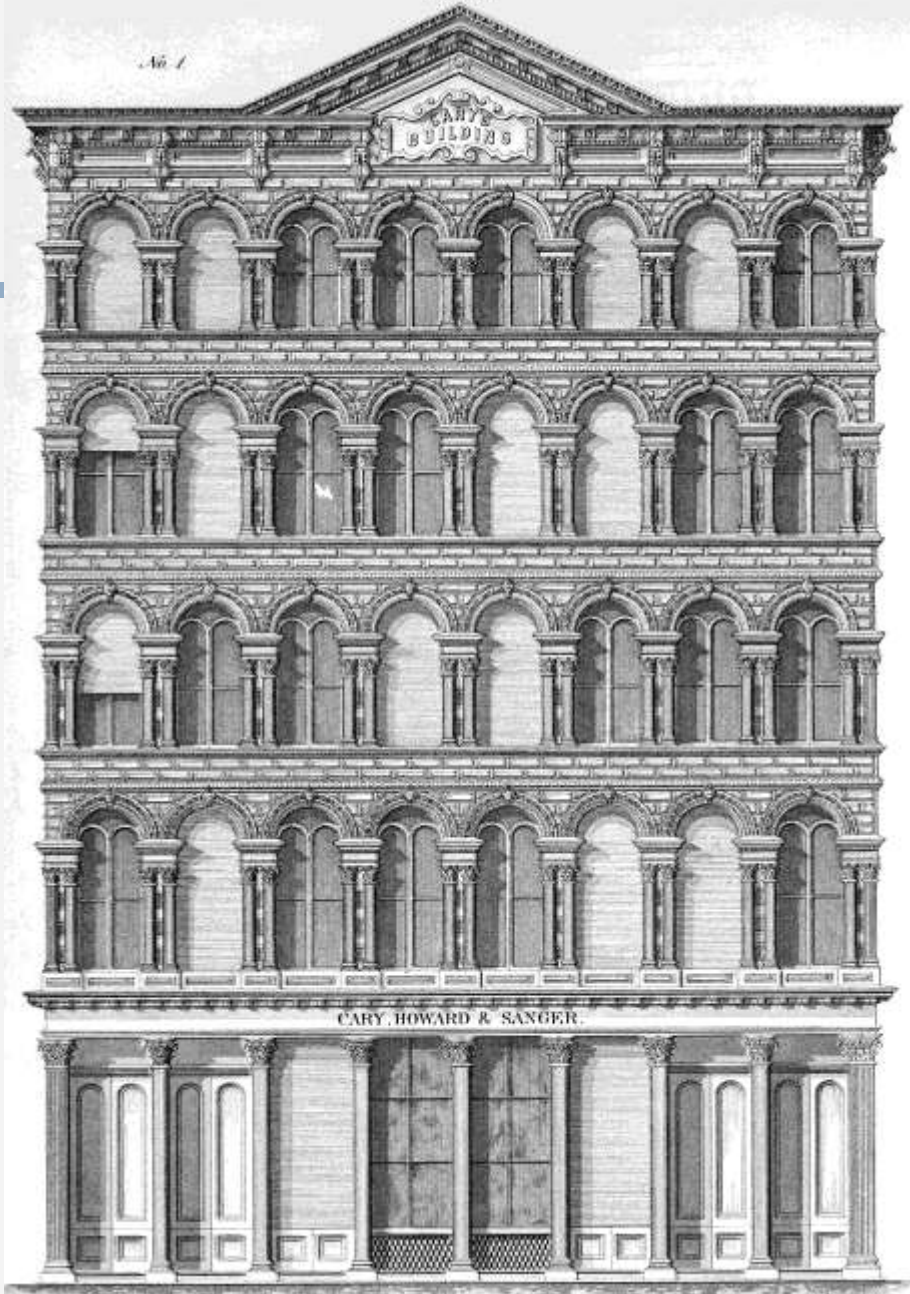


- Haughwout Building illustration from *Badger's Illustrated Catalogue of Cast-Iron Architecture*



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

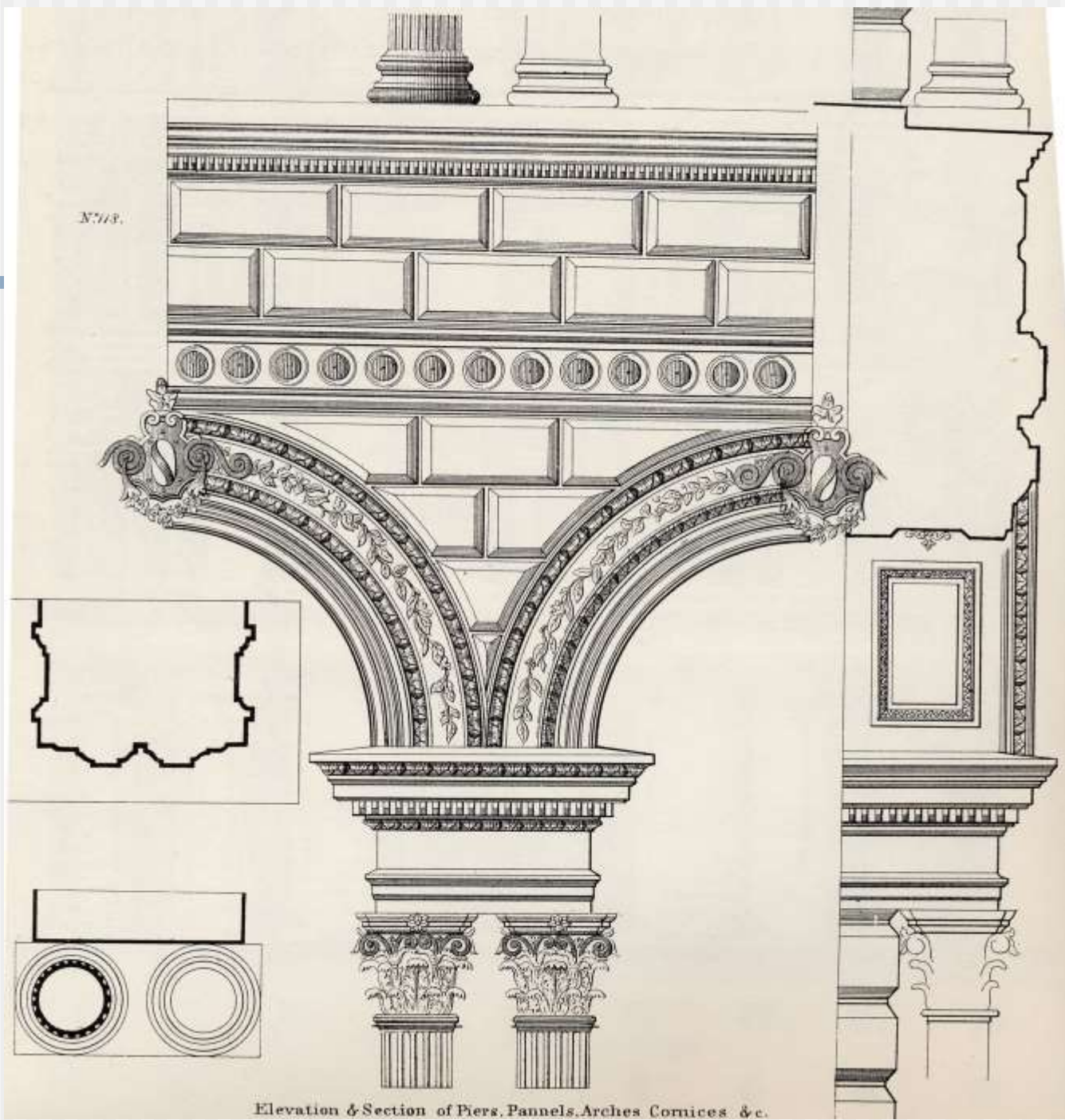




- Cary Building from *Badger's Illustrated Catalogue of Cast-Iron Architecture*



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

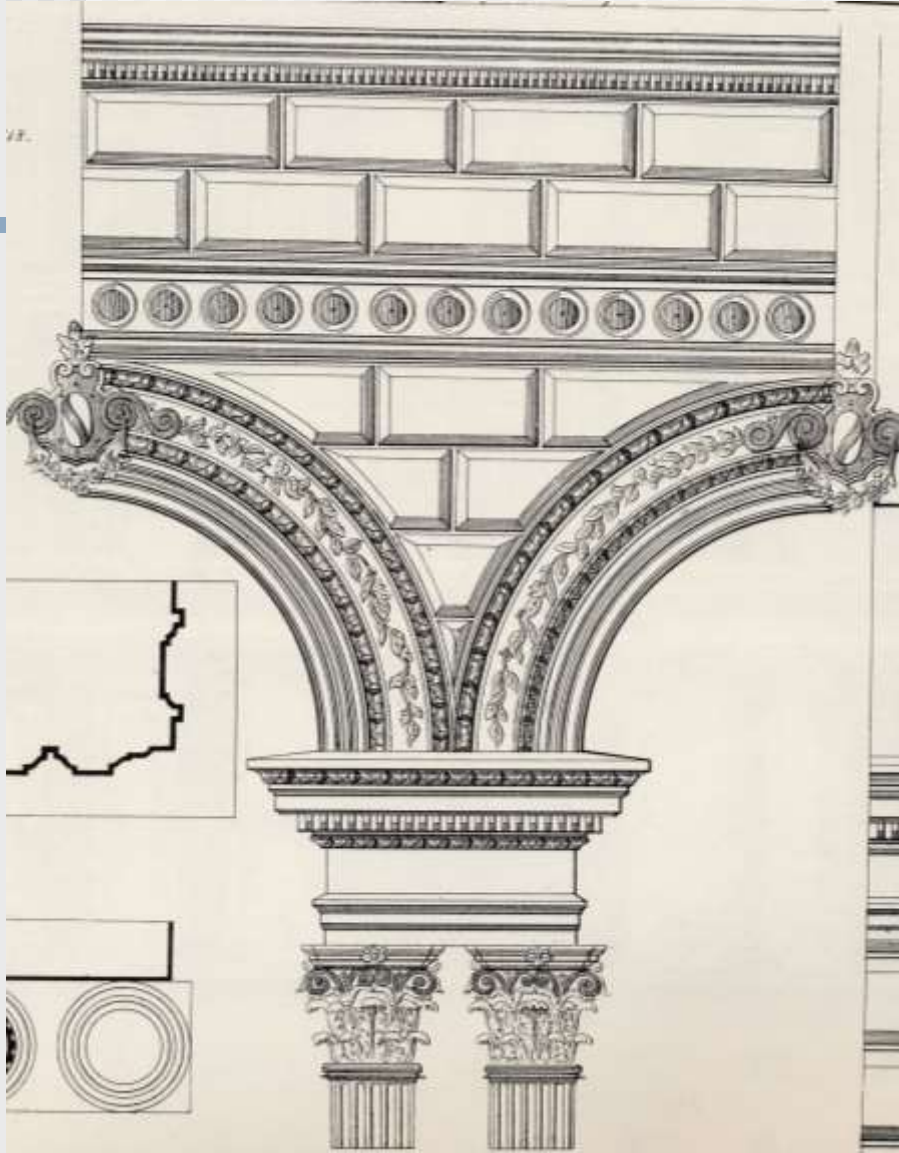


N7/3.

Elevation & Section of Piers, Pannels, Arches Cornices. &c.

























- Roosevelt Building,
Richard Morris
Hunt, 1873-1874















- Roosevelt Building,
Richard Morris
Hunt, 1873-1874







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

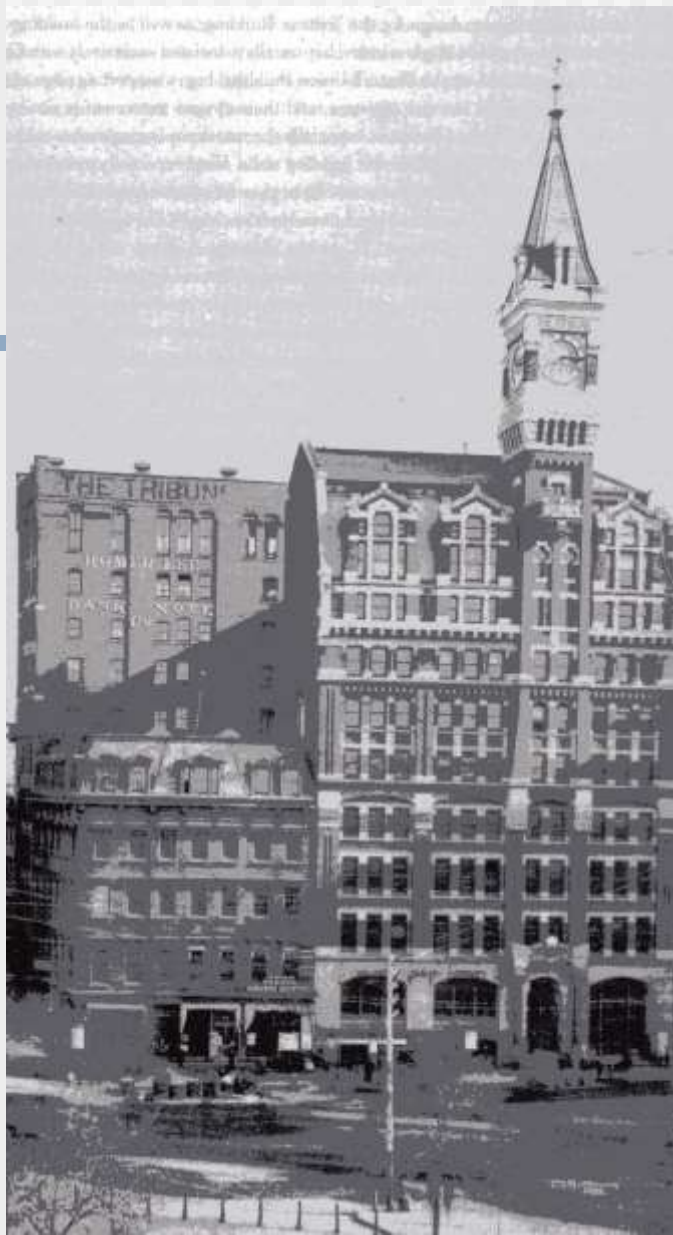
Development of the skyscraper

Three basic problems existed

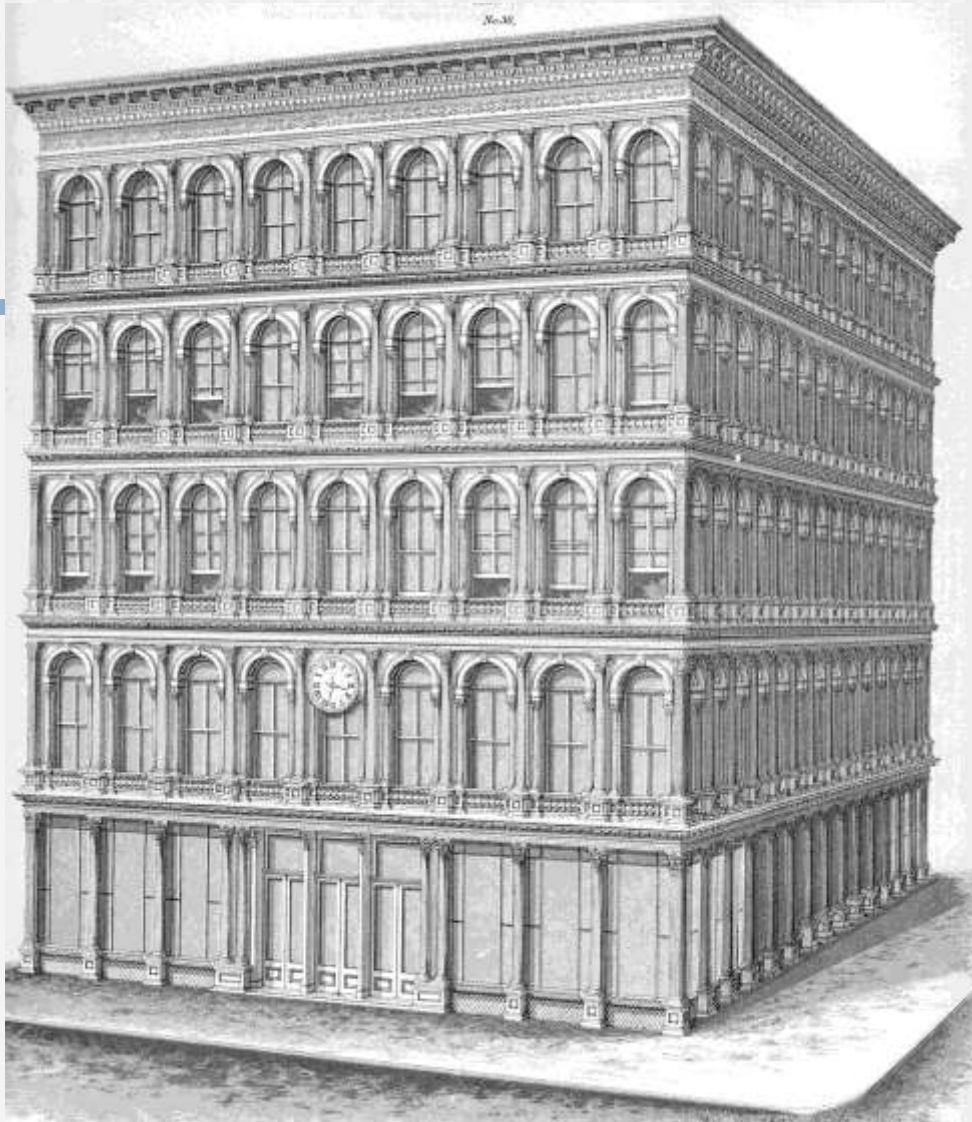
Artistic expression

Structure

Fireproofing



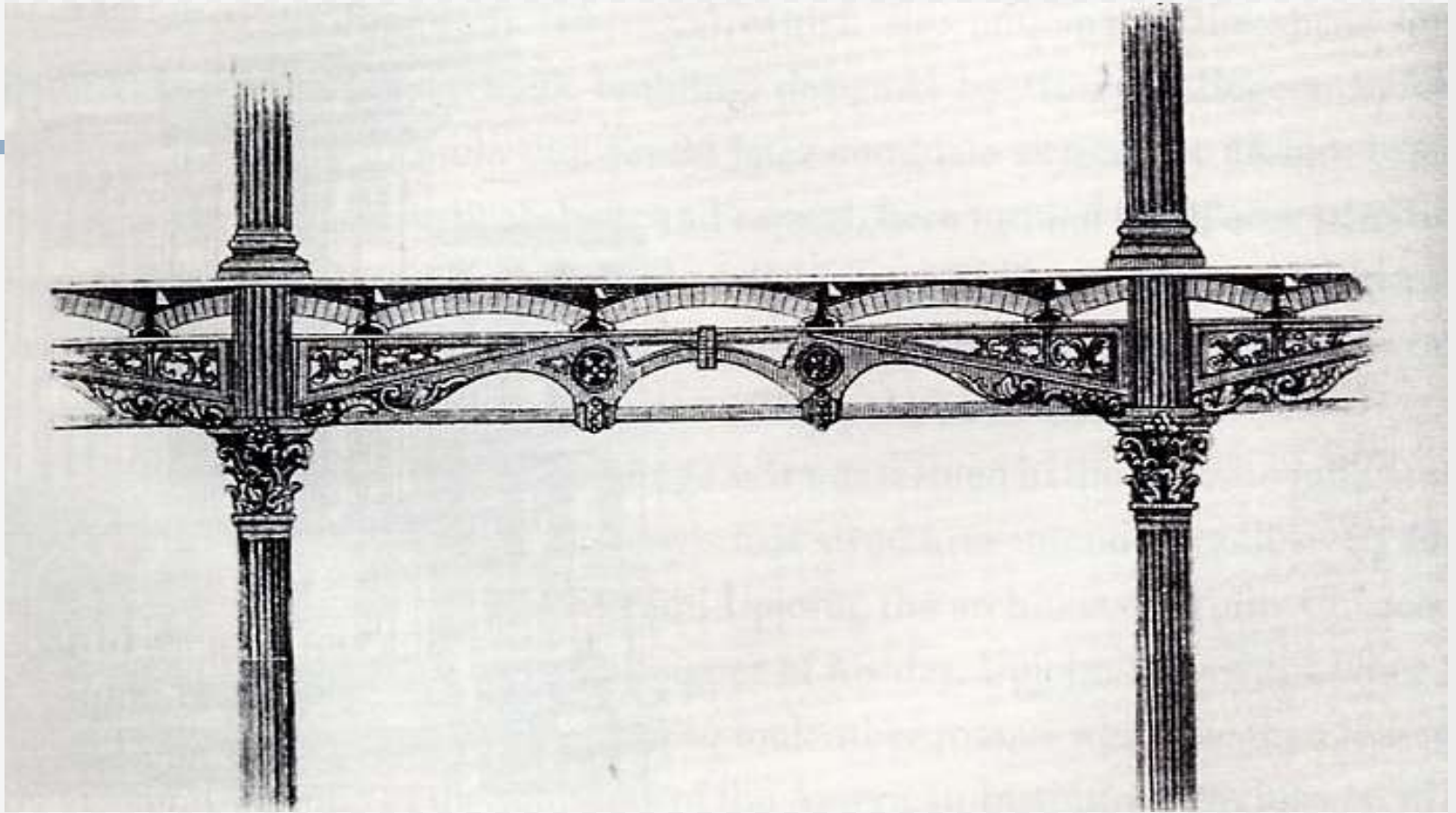
- Problem of artistic expression



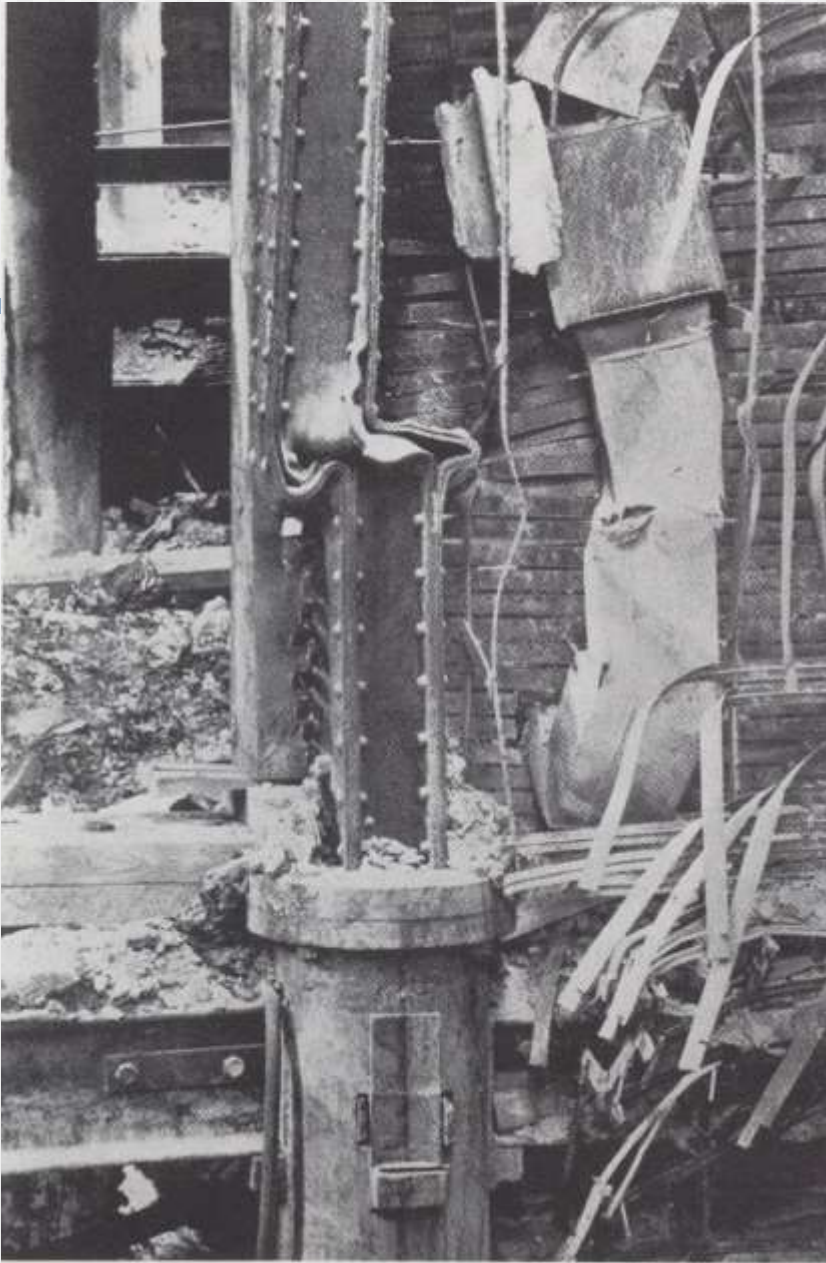
■ Problems of structure



- Marriage of wrought iron beams and cast iron columns



- Problem of fireproofing



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 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.











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





















- City of Brooklyn Fire Headquarters, Frank Freeman, 1892

