

Who Built That Skyscrapers An Introduction To Skyscrapers And Their Architects

This wonderfully illustrated and captivating introduction to the wonders of architecture will have young readers poring over each spread and learning as they go. From the top of China's Great Wall to the base of the Pyramids of Giza and the Sphinx, this journey through the world of architecture stops in nearly every continent and travels through centuries. Annabelle von Sperber populates her dynamic and intricate double-page spreads with many details and a hidden architect or important figure on every page that kids will have fun trying to locate. Along the way they'll learn about the iron workers who built the Empire State building, how many bulbs it takes to light the Eiffel Tower, where the royal jewels are kept at the Tower of London, and why there is so much red and yellow in Beijing's Forbidden City. Young readers will find themselves fully immersed in this large format book while learning about the incredible architectural wonders that continue to amaze us today.

This publication is the follow-up to the highly acclaimed book eVolo Skyscrapers. 150 new skyscrapers submitted to the eVolo Skyscraper Competition are categorized and examined. These super-tall structures take into consideration the advances in technology, the exploration of sustainable systems, and the establishment of new urban and architectural methods to solve economic, social, and cultural problems of the contemporary city; including the scarcity of natural resources and infrastructure and the exponential increase of inhabitants, pollution, economic division, and unplanned urban sprawl.

Looks at ten of the most distinctive skyscrapers in the world, from the iconic Chrysler and Empire State buildings in New York to the massive Burj Khalifa in Dubai.

For more than a century, Chicago's skyline has included some of the world's most distinctive and inspiring buildings. This history of the Windy City's skyscrapers begins in the key period of reconstruction after the Great Fire of 1871 and concludes in 1934 with the onset of the Great Depression, which brought architectural progress to a standstill. During this time, such iconic landmarks as the Chicago Tribune Tower, the Wrigley Building, the Marshall Field and Company Building, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Palmolive Building, the Masonic Temple, the City Opera, Merchandise Mart, and many others rose to impressive new heights, thanks to innovations in building methods and materials. Solid, earthbound edifices of iron, brick, and stone made way for towers of steel and plate glass, imparting a striking new look to Chicago's

growing urban landscape. Thomas Leslie reveals the daily struggles, technical breakthroughs, and negotiations that produced these magnificent buildings. He also considers how the city's infamous political climate contributed to its architecture, as building and zoning codes were often disputed by shifting networks of rivals, labor unions, professional organizations, and municipal bodies. Featuring more than a hundred photographs and illustrations of the city's physically impressive and beautifully diverse architecture, *Chicago Skyscrapers, 1871–1934* highlights an exceptionally dynamic, energetic period of architectural progress in Chicago. Selected by *Choice* magazine as an Outstanding Academic Title for 2010 Nowhere in the world is there a greater concentration of significant skyscrapers than in New York City. And though this iconographic American building style has roots in Chicago, New York is where it has grown into such a powerful reflection of American commerce and culture. In *Skyscraper: The Politics and Power of Building New York City in the Twentieth Century*, Benjamin Flowers explores the role of culture and ideology in shaping the construction of skyscrapers and the way wealth and power have operated to reshape the urban landscape. Flowers narrates this modern tale by closely examining the creation and reception of three significant sites: the Empire State Building, the Seagram Building, and the World Trade Center. He demonstrates how architects and their clients employed a diverse range of modernist styles to engage with and influence broader cultural themes in American society: immigration, the Cold War, and the rise of American global capitalism. *Skyscraper* explores the various wider meanings associated with this architectural form as well as contemporary reactions to it across the critical spectrum. Employing a broad array of archival sources, such as corporate records, architects' papers, newspaper ads, and political cartoons, Flowers examines the personal, political, cultural, and economic agendas that motivate architects and their clients to build ever higher. He depicts the American saga of commerce, wealth, and power in the twentieth century through their most visible symbol, the skyscraper.

Anatomy of a Skyscraper

150 New Projects Redefine Building High

An Architectural Type of Modern Urbanism

High Steel

Where's the Architect

Chicago : a History of Our Future

This newest addition to Prestel's acclaimed series, which introduces children to important works of art and architecture, takes young readers around the world to investigate how tall buildings are constructed and what makes them so appealing. There's something irresistible about a skyscraper. It can reshape an entire city skyline, and from the building's top floors, people can see the world from a different perspective. Travelling from New York City to Dubai, from London to Shanghai, and from Kuala Lumpur to Chicago, this colorful book features double-page spreads for each of the skyscrapers it profiles. Each chapter includes photographs, information on the building's architect and history, and interesting facts about its construction and use. For instance, why is the Chrysler Building so admired, even though it doesn't stand nearly as tall as other skyscrapers? How do you measure the height of a building and how do you make sure it doesn't topple over in strong winds? How has skyscraper technology changed from the steel frame skeletons that supported the earliest towers to the advanced computer programs that are now needed to design buildings more than 100 stories high? How has city life changed since the first skyscrapers were built? Written in a style that will draw in young readers, this fascinating tour of the world's tallest buildings will satisfy even the most curious minds.

A gorgeous graphic tour of the inner workings of skyscrapers—from the author of *The Works Indispensable and Unforgettable*, *The Heights* is the ultimate guide to the way skyscrapers work—from the bases of their foundations to the peaks of their spires. With skyscrapers becoming essential elements of urban life, there has never been a greater need for understanding and embracing these complex structures. Using innovative illustrations to tackle the vast complexity of these buildings, *The Heights* explores with remarkable insight every aspect of designing, building, and maintaining a modern skyscraper, as well as the individuals who build and maintain these architectural cathedrals. In the process, *The Heights* provides a remarkable snapshot of urban life at the dawn of the twenty-first century.

Identifies the most spectacular skyscrapers in the world and explains their incredible features through size comparisons and photos.

A highly interdisciplinary work, *The Black Skyscraper* reclaims the influence of race on modern architectural design as well as the less-well-understood effects these designs had on the experience and perception of race.

The modern skylines of major cities around the globe are both majestic and awe-inspiring. Since the turn of the century, ever more impressive and innovative skyscrapers have been built. This resource features the tallest and most famous buildings standing, and inspires young aspiring architects and engineers to dream of ever taller buildings. The sky's the limit for readers, who will gain valuable insights into engineering basics while their imaginations are stirred by images and descriptions of these architectural giants from all over the world.

Up! Up! Up! Skyscraper

Sky Scrapers

Read Along or Enhanced eBook

Building Big

Freaky-Strange Buildings

*What do you picture when you think of New York City? For most, it is the city's distinctive skyline, made famous by countless movies and photographs. Everyone in Manhattan, whether first-time visitor or longtime resident, experiences the awe of gazing up at the soaring stone, steel, and glass towers of Wall Street or Midtown, and wonders how those structures came to be built. First published in 1999, *Manhattan Skyscrapers* was the first book to document the most important peaks in the city's concrete canyons. From the earliest skyscrapers built in the city—such as the 1896 American Tract Society Building—to the most well known, including the Woolworth, Empire State, and Chrysler buildings, the book has become the definitive reference work on the Big Apple's skyline. Now available in a revised third edition, *Manhattan Skyscrapers* presents more than a century's worth of New York's most fascinating and important buildings. Each skyscraper is presented with informative and entertaining texts by New York Times contributor Eric Nash, a striking full-page photograph by architectural photographer Norman McGrath, archival images, interior views, and architectural drawings. In addition to the eighty-five buildings documented in previous versions of the book, *Manhattan Skyscrapers* showcases eight of the most exciting new skyscrapers built in the past few years. These wonderfully diverse additions to the city—the New York Times Building by Renzo Piano, the Standard Hotel by Polshek Partnership Architects, 7 World Trade Center by SOM, the Blue Tower by Bernard Tschumi, Bank of America Tower by Cook + Fox, 11 Times Square by FXFOWLE, 200 West Street by Pei Cobb Freed & Partners, and 425 Fifth Avenue by Michael Graves—give an indication of how the city continues to evolve in the twenty-first century. *Manhattan Skyscrapers* is an indispensable book for both the serious student of architecture and the casual collector of all things New York.*

From the urban affairs correspondent of the New York Times--the story of a city through twenty-seven structures that define it. As New York is poised to celebrate its four hundredth anniversary, New York Times correspondent Sam Roberts tells the story of the city through bricks, glass, wood, and mortar, revealing why and how it evolved into the nation's biggest and most influential. From the seven hundred thousand or so buildings in New York, Roberts selects twenty-seven that, in the past four centuries, have been the most emblematic of the city's economic, social, and political evolution. He describes not only the buildings and how they came to be, but also their enduring impact on the city and its people and how the consequences of the construction often reverberated around the world. A few structures, such as the Empire State Building, are architectural icons, but Roberts goes beyond the familiar with intriguing stories of the personalities and exploits behind the unrivaled skyscraper's construction. Some stretch the definition of buildings, to include the city's oldest bridge and the landmark Coney Island Boardwalk. Others offer surprises: where the United Nations General Assembly first met; a hidden hub of global internet

traffic; a nondescript factory that produced billions of dollars of currency in the poorest neighborhood in the country; and the buildings that triggered the Depression and launched the New Deal. With his deep knowledge of the city and penchant for fascinating facts, Roberts brings to light the brilliant architecture, remarkable history, and bright future of the greatest city in the world.

Like a cross between Philip Marlowe and Walter Benjamin, Marco d'Eramo stalks the streets of Chicago, leaving no myth unturned. Maintaining a European's detached gaze, he slowly comes to recognize the familiar stink of modernity that blows across the Windy City, the origins of whose greatness (the slaughterhouses, the railroads, the lumber and cereal-crop trades) are by now ancient history, and where what rears its head today is already scheduled for tomorrow's chopping block. Chicago has been the stage for some of modernity's key episodes: the birth of the skyscraper, the rise of urban sociology, the world's first atomic reactor, the hard-nosed monetarism of the Chicago School. Here in this postmodern Babel, where the contradictions of American society are writ large, d'Eramo bears witness to the revolutionary, subversive power of capitalism at its purest.

The global boom in skyscrapers—why it's happening now, how they're made, and what they do to cities and people. We are living in a new urban age, and its most tangible expression is the "supertall": megastructures that are dramatically bigger, higher, and more ambitious than any in history. Cities around the world are racing to build the first mile-high building, stretching the limits of engineering and design as never before. In this fascinating work of urban history and design, TED resident Stefan Al—himself an experienced architect—explores the factors that have led to this worldwide boom. He reveals the marvelous and underappreciated feats of engineering that make today's supertalls a reality, from double-decker elevators that silently move up to 50 miles per hour to the sophisticated blend of polymers and steel fibers that enables concrete to withstand 8,000 tons of pressure per square meter. Taking readers behind the scenes of the building and design of remarkable megastructures, both from the past (the Empire State Building, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Eiffel Tower) and the present (Dubai's Burj Khalifa, London's Shard, Shanghai Tower), Al demonstrates the impact of these innovations. Yet while the supertall is undoubtedly a testament to great technological victories, it can come at an environmental and social cost. Focusing on four global cities—London, New York, Hong Kong, and Singapore—Al examines the risks of wealth inequality, carbon emissions, and contagion that stem from supertalls. And he uncovers the latest innovations in sustainable building, from skyscrapers made of wood to tree-covered buildings, that promise to yield a better urban future. Featuring more than thirty architectural drawings, Supertall is both a fascinating exploration of our greatest accomplishments and a powerful argument for a more equitable way forward.

Filled with colourful architectural drawings and engaging texts, this history of architecture for children is a great way to introduce young readers to the subject. Children will be utterly absorbed by this journey through the history of architecture, from the earliest mud huts to today's soaring towers. Ages 10+.

The Pig and the Skyscraper

Who Built That? Bridges

Building the Skyline

How to Build a Skyscraper

1865-1913

Medieval Style and Modernist Buildings

"Hurley's book is as sleek and modern as its subject." —Booklist "Kids will leave with a solid foundation about the immensity of large-scale construction." —Kirkus Reviews "A sophisticated vehicle primer with detailed construction vocabulary." —Publishers Weekly Acclaimed picture book creator Jorey Hurley whose work has been called "stunning" and "dramatic" tells the story perfect for the youngest reader of all the different and mighty trucks it takes to build a city skyscraper! What once was a vacant lot, watch as truck by truck, a towering skyscraper is built in this beautifully illustrated picture book about trucks and construction. This beautiful picture book includes a glossary of fourteen truck images and their names. Focusses on the connections between the planning and design problems and the solutions that are finally reached when building bridges, tunnels, skyscrapers, domes, and dams.

Read Along or Enhanced eBook: Snappy rhymes invite young readers to watch workers dig, pour, pound, and bolt a skyscraper into existence. Simple yet satisfying sidebars provide further information about each step in the construction process. Perfect for preschoolers and all those who dig diggers. Quirky, colorful art enhance the appeal of a construction site with all the equipment and sounds of building. The 2017 Summer Reading Theme: Build a Better World!

Describes some of the most unusual buildings in the world, including a hotel built of salt and an office building that looks like a basket, and compares their various features to similar characteristics of other things.

"This new edition of Manhattan Skyscrapers covers 10 new buildings and re-presents 75 historical structures, including such recent renovations as Louis Sullivan's Bayard-Condit Building and Norman Foster's addition to the Hearst Magazine Building. A new introduction by Skyscraper Museum Director Carol Willis adds insight into the city in the 21st century. This book is a must for both the serious student of architecture and the casual collector of all things New York."--BOOK JACKET.

21st-Century Skyscrapers

Skyscraper Gothic

Manhattan Skyscrapers

eVolo Skyscrapers 2

A History of Women in Architecture

The Search for an American Style, 1891-1941 : Annotated Extracts from the First 50 Years of Architectural Record

A powerful first-hand account of the many generations and ethnic groups of men who have built America's skyscrapers. From the early days of steel construction in Chicago, through the great boom years of New York city ironwork, and up through the present, High Steel follows the trajectory of careers inextricably linked to both great accomplishment and catastrophic disaster. The personal stories reveal the lives of ironworkers and the dangers they face as they walk across the windswept, swaying summits of tomorrow's skyscrapers, balanced on steel girders sometimes only six inches wide. Rasenberger explores both the greatest accomplishments of ironwork—the vaulting bridges and towers that define America's skyline—and the deadliest disasters, such as the Quebec Bridge Collapse of 1907, when 75 ironworkers, including 33 Mohawk Indians, fell to their deaths. High Steel is an accessible, thrilling, and vertiginous portrait of the lives of some of our most brave yet unrecognized men.

An investigation of thirty skyscrapers from around the world—both recently built and under construction—that explains the structural principles behind their creation

from the Introduction: This study will, first, document the historic contributions of women to American architecture; second, analyze the underlying social and economic reasons for the present situation by attracting more women to the profession of architecture. This book is part of the general discussion concerning women in this country; it is part of a trend and, hopefully, this trend will lead not only to further discussion but to constructive activity. One cannot deny the facts, but perhaps many people will disagree with the point of view expressed in this book. The ideas presented here are based upon research, interviews, and discussion with my male and female colleagues and, not surprisingly, there was a diversity of opinions, ideas, and goals, even among the women. The point is not that women are more likely than their male counterparts to have found the answers to the difficult issues confronting the profession of architecture, but that perhaps they are raising new and different questions which are pertinent to its future.

Now, bigger than ever, this long-awaited revised edition of Judith Dupré's best-selling Skyscrapers is a giant celebration of today's most significant superstructures. It features an all-new design with full-color photographs, 10 new buildings, and informative updates throughout. Unique in scale and design, Skyscrapers explores in-depth more than 60 buildings, including One World Trade Center, Burj Dubai, the Shanghai World Financial Center, the Petronas Towers, the Tribune Tower, the Lipstick Building, and the Phare Tower. This completely revised and full-color edition presents 10 new buildings, among them The Shard in London (2012, Renzo Piano), the International Commerce Centre in Hong Kong (2010, Kohn Pedersen Fox), the Shanghai Tower (2014, Gensler Architects), and the Kingdom Tower in Jeddah (2018, Adrian Smith), which will be the tallest building in the world when completed. Arranged chronologically by date of building construction, each informative spread has photos of the featured building from various angles, building plans, diagrams,

the building's historical background, and technological information. Skyscrapers also offers additional information on such topics as the ancient roots of skyscrapers and visionary cities of the future, as well as a fascinating interview with Philip Johnson, together with other profiles. New topics include the era of the megatall building, the building of a skyscraper, and the explosive growth of skyscrapers in Dubai and China. Also includes interview with Adrian Smith. Praise for Skyscrapers: "Drama. Treachery. Innovation. Massive buildings. Bigger egos. Skyscrapers has it all." -- Patrick J. Foye, Executive Director, Port Authority of New York & New Jersey "Dupré makes the most of a century of neck-craning architecture." -- The Washington Post "Breathtaking. Magnificent, unique, very special. Exquisite. One-of-a-kind. Well researched. Beautifully designed." -- Robert J. Bruss, Tribune Media Services Praise for Bridges: "Dupré captivates the eye, mind and imagination." -- The New York Times

Of all building types, the skyscraper strikes observers as the most modern, in terms not only of height but also of boldness, scale, ingenuity, and daring. As a phenomenon born in late nineteenth-century America, it quickly became emblematic of New York, Chicago, and other major cities. Previous studies of these structures have tended to foreground examples of more evincing modernist approaches, while those with styles reminiscent of the great Gothic cathedrals of Europe were initially disparaged as being antimodernist or were simply unacknowledged. Skyscraper Gothic brings together a group of renowned scholars to address the medievalist skyscraper—from flying buttresses to dizzying spires; from the Chicago Tribune Tower to the Woolworth Building in Manhattan. Drawing on archival evidence and period texts to uncover the ways in which patrons and architects came to understand the Gothic as a historic style, the authors explore what the appearance of Gothic forms on radically new buildings meant urbanistically, architecturally, and socially, not only for those who were involved in the actual conceptualization and execution of the projects but also for the critics and the general public who saw the buildings take shape. Contributors: Lisa Reilly on the Gothic skyscraper ● Kevin Murphy on the Trinity and U.S. Realty Buildings ● Gail Fenske on the Woolworth Building ● Joanna Merwood-Salisbury on the Chicago School ● Katherine M. Solomonson on the Tribune Tower ● Carrie Albee on Atlanta City Hall ● Anke Koeth on the Cathedral of Learning ● Christine G. O'Malley on the American Radiator Building

An Introduction to Modern Houses and Their Architects

The Politics and Power of Building New York City in the Twentieth Century

A Social History of the Very Tall Building in America

Architecture and the Perception of Race

Structure and Design

Skyscraper

A companion to a five-part PBS series takes a behind-the-scenes look at the creation of New York City skyscraper Worldwide Plaza--from the architects who designed it, to the construction workers who built it, to the community it transformed

This work chronicles the skyscraper's emergence and architectural importance. It chronologically details the ascension of the skyscraper as an artform from 1891. It is broken down into six major time frames each characterized by the tallest building of the

time. Subcategories tie the architecture to other themes of the time including materials, visionary architecture, commerce, style and philosophy. The text also examines each building in depth - how its inhabitants feel about its interior space, how they function as public cultural artefacts, how their designers conceived of their projects, and how they see them now.

Throughout history, the story of the skyscraper has been defined by our desire for ascendance--politically, militarily, economically, religiously, culturally, and, of course, physically. These spectacular superstructures epitomise more than architectural aspiration, they excite the imagination and inspire awe. The scope of the book is deliberately broad with a thematic first section and a geographical second section. Conceptual chapters, introduce the origins of our desire to build high and explore the skyscraper's role in fuelling our imaginations through different modes of cultural expression. How To Read Skyscrapers offers a deep and rich understanding of the skyscraper by providing a comprehensive account of this unique and captivating building-type, from its origins in myth and legend to its future potential in satisfying humankind's needs and aspirations.

A home of one 's own has always been a cornerstone of the American dream, fulfilling like nothing else the desire for comfort, financial security, independence, and with a little luck, even a touch of distinctive character, or even beauty. But what we have come to regard as almost a national birthright has recently begun to elude more and more prospective homebuyers. Where housing is concerned, affordable and well-crafted rarely exist together. Or do they? For years, founding editor-in-chief of Dwell magazine and noted architecture and design critic Karrie Jacobs had been confronting this question both professionally and personally. Finally, she decided to see for herself whether it was possible to build the home of her own dreams for a reasonable sum. The Perfect \$100,000 House is the story of that quest, a search that takes her from a two-week crash course in housebuilding in Vermont to a road trip of some 14,000 miles. In the course of her journey Jacobs encounters a group of intrepid and visionary architects and builders working to revolutionize the way Americans thinks about homes, about construction techniques, and about the very idea of community. By her trip 's end Jacobs, has not only had a practical and sobering education in the economics, aesthetics, and politics of homebuilding, but has been spurred to challenge her own deeply held beliefs about what constitutes an ideal home. The Perfect \$100,000 House is a compelling and inspiring demonstration that we can live in homes that are sensible, modest, and beautiful.

Humans have been scraping the sky much longer than most people think – since the ancient Egyptian pyramids, in fact! In this exciting volume, readers will explore a comprehensive history of humanity 's most vertically ambitious architecture and learn the fascinating geometry that makes such engineering possible. They ' ll also investigate technologies these man-made heights require, such as escalators, elevators, weather-resistant materials, and more. Dizzying photographs will amaze even reluctant readers, and a fun map invites interaction. Complete with a hands-on engineering activity, this jaw-dropping volume is an essential addition to any library.

Rise of the New York Skyscraper, 1865-1913

13 Skyscrapers Children Should Know

From Pyramids to Skyscrapers. an Architecture Look and Find Book

The Perfect \$100,000 House

Chicago Skyscrapers, 1871-1934

The Birth and Growth of Manhattan's Skyscrapers

The invention of the New York skyscraper is one of the most fascinating developments in the history of architecture. This authoritative book chronicles the history of New York's first skyscrapers, challenging conventional wisdom that it was in Chicago and not New York that the skyscraper was born. 206 illustrations.

Ken Yeang remains one of the world's foremost experts on sustainability and the modern skyscraper. Acknowledging that the skyscraper is possibly one of the most ecologically unfriendly of all building types, he states that until an economically viable alternative is identified, it is necessary to make them as humane and as sustainable as possible. Sustainability and tall buildings - guide to making tall buildings sustainable and humane - global icons of design sustainability.

This history of skyscrapers examines how these tall buildings affected the cityscape and the people who worked in, lived in, and visited them. Much of the focus is rightly on the architects who had the vision to design and build America's skyscrapers, but attention is also given to the steelworkers who built them, the financiers who put up the money, and the daredevils who attempt to "conquer" them in some inexplicable pursuit of fame. The impact of the skyscraper on popular culture, particularly film and literature, is also explored.

The evolution of the skyscraper reveals a fascinating success story that began near the end of the 19th century. Not only have skyscrapers fundamentally transformed our cities, they have also drastically altered the way we perceive architecture. Alongside the ongoing contest to erect the world's tallest building, skyscrapers are associated with a large number of architectonic, technological, ecological, and urban aspects. For many years, however, high-rise buildings were primarily an American affair. Skyscrapers began to flourish before World War I in Chicago, then later experienced a phase of monumental expansion in New York. Beginning in the 1990's, an unexpected wave of high-rise construction swept across Europe, Asia, and Oceania. Of late, the most important projects have been built outside America. Buildings by architects such as Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, I. M. Pei, Philip Johnson, or Norman Foster are genuine milestones, setting the standards according to which future high-rise buildings will be measured. No other form of construction can replace skyscrapers as a response to the exponentially increasing need for space in the centers of the world's metropolises. The present moment seems to be a well-chosen time to reconsider the developmental history of the high-rise, to examine its most significant specimens, and to venture a look into the future of this unique type of building.

Innovative, epoch-making skyscrapers, from the 1890s right through to the present, appear in this well-detailed look at these awe-inspiring buildings. Each skyscraper is given its own large-format, double page spread. Crucial aspects of construction, as well as facade details and technical features are analyzed in this critical overview of the modern city's definitive feature. Approximately 1000 plans, photographs, and drawings make Skyscrapers an essential reference

Who Built That? Modern Houses

Skyscrapers

A Trip Across America and Back in Pursuit of a Place to Call Home

A Crash Course in High-Rise Architecture

3rd Edition

The Black Skyscraper

Who Built That? Modern Houses takes readers on a fun-filled tour through ten of the most important houses by the greatest architects of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Beginning with a brief biographical sketch of each architect, illustrator Didier Cornille uses a light touch to depict the various stages of construction, paying special attention to key design innovations and signature details. Cornille's charming drawings and accessible text unlock the secrets of modern classic houses, ranging from Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye (1931) and Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater (1939) to Shigeru Ban's Cardboard House (1995) and Rem Koolhaas's Bordeaux House (1998). Readers of all ages will delight in this colorful introduction to modern architecture's most extraordinary homes.

This work includes a brief history of skyscrapers as well as chapters on elevators and communications, facades and facing, mechanical and electrical systems, forces of nature, and much more.

Who Built That? Modern Houses An Introduction to Modern Houses and Their Architects Princeton Architectural Press

In this latest addition to his popular Who Built That? series, Didier Cornille presents ten of the most important bridges in the world, from the Brooklyn to the Golden Gate; from the first in cast iron to the longest in concrete; from small footbridges to the tallest in the world. Cornille introduces each engineer or architect and the main concepts of their work through charming step-by-step drawings and accessible text. Who Built That? Bridges is a fun primer for children of all ages interested in learning about these incredible structures and the engineering and design concepts behind each one.

"45 skyscrapers are examined for their pioneering technology, sustainability, and other characteristics that set them apart. Each building is presented with a large photograph with cross-section drawings plus fact boxes listing location, year of completion, height, stories, primary functions, owner/developer, architect, structural engineer, and construction firm. The buildings examined are distributed over the world's most developed regions of North America, Europe, Asia, and Australia."--

Architecture for Children

How to Read Skyscrapers

From Mud Huts to Skyscrapers

The World's Most Amazing Skyscrapers

Skyscrapers and High Rises

The Daring Men Who Built the World's Greatest Skyline, 1881 to the Present

The Manhattan skyline is one of the great wonders of the modern world. But how and why did it form? Much has been written about the city's architecture and its general history, but little work has explored the economic forces that created the skyline. In *Building the Skyline*, Jason Barr chronicles the economic history of the Manhattan skyline. In the process, he debunks some widely held misconceptions about the city's history. Starting with Manhattan's natural and geological history, Barr moves on to how these formations influenced early land use and the development of neighborhoods, including the dense tenement neighborhoods of Five Points and the Lower East Side, and how these early decisions eventually impacted the location of skyscrapers built during the Skyscraper Revolution at the end of the 19th century. Barr then explores the economic history of skyscrapers and the skyline, investigating the reasons for their heights, frequencies, locations, and shapes. He discusses why skyscrapers emerged downtown and why they appeared three miles to the north in midtown-but not in between the two areas. Contrary to popular belief, this was not due to the depths of Manhattan's bedrock, nor the presence of Grand Central Station. Rather, midtown's emergence was a response to the economic and demographic forces that were taking place north of 14th Street after the Civil War. *Building the Skyline* also presents the first rigorous investigation of the causes of the building boom during the Roaring Twenties. Contrary to conventional wisdom, the boom was largely a rational response to the economic growth of the nation and city. The last chapter investigates the value of Manhattan Island and the relationship between skyscrapers and land prices. Finally, an Epilogue offers policy recommendations for a resilient and robust future skyline.

Spectacular Skyscrapers

A History of New York in 27 Buildings

The 400-Year Untold Story of an American Metropolis

Supertall: How the World's Tallest Buildings Are Reshaping Our Cities and Our Lives

An Introduction to Ten Great Bridges and Their Designers