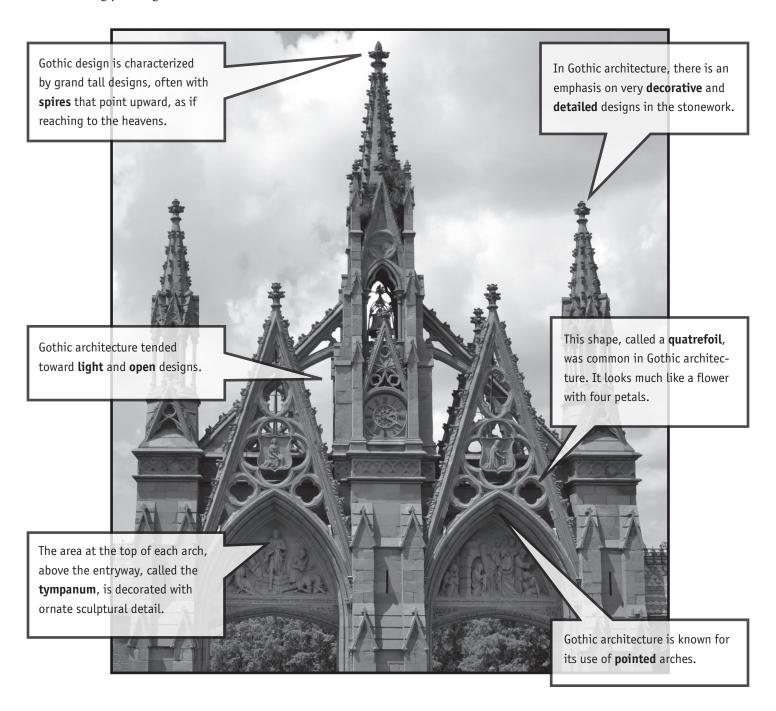
Get to know the architecture at Green-Wood.

In the next few pages, you will learn about features of three common types of architecture from different times in history. These architectural styles can be found all over Green-Wood, decorating our many monuments, especially the family mausoleums, which look much like small stone houses. See if you can find these types of designs today as you explore Green-Wood, your neighborhood, or our online architecture photo album at green-wood.com/architecture.

GOTHIC REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE of Green-Wood

Elements of Gothic design are used throughout Green-Wood. Gothic Revival architecture was popular throughout the 1800s, peaking in the 1870s. Our best example is the Gothic Revival Arch at the Main Entrance of the Cemetery. The architectural firm of Richard Upjohn & Son designed and constructed this Arch in the 1860s. They were well-known for designing churches in New York City and Brooklyn, so this Arch has a similar design to something you might find in a church.



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE of Green-Wood.

These designs derive from those used by ancient Egyptians to adorn their burial places. This style was popular in the United States from the 1820s to the 1920s.

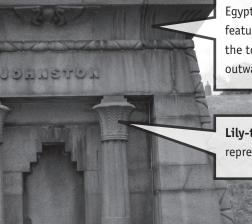


The **obelisk** originated in ancient Egypt. It is representative of a ray of sunlight. You will find obelisk-shaped monuments all over Green-Wood!

Walls of Egyptian tombs often angle in toward the top, to provide stability for the structure

A **pyramid** is a symbol of eternity. The shape is reminiscent of rays of sunlight. The ancient Egyptians built massive pyramids as tombs for their pharaohs.

The **sphinx** is a mythical creature that Egyptians depicted as having the head of a man and the body of a lion. A sphinx "guards" the entrance to this tomb.



Egyptian architecture often features the "cavetto cornice" at the top which, as see here, flares outward on a curve.

Lily-topped columns are used to represent the unfolding of life.

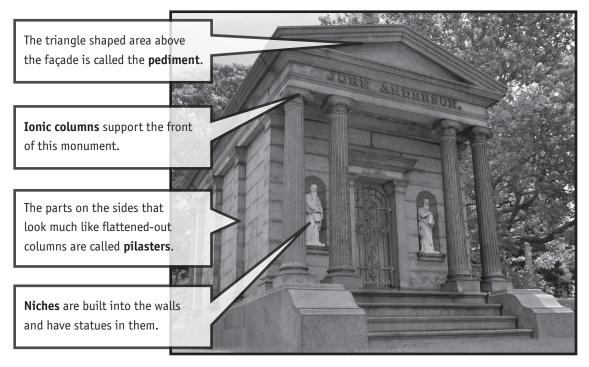
Johnston family mausoleum. Section 90, across from DeWitt Clinton.



This symbol appears above the entryway of most Egyptian burial monuments. It features a pair of vulture wings (symbolizing maternal care) emerging from a circle (symbolizing the sun) with twin cobras at either side (symbolizing death).

CLASSICAL REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE of Green-Wood

These designs derive from those used by ancient Greeks and Romans in their temples.



This pattern of alternating blank

spaces and spaces with three

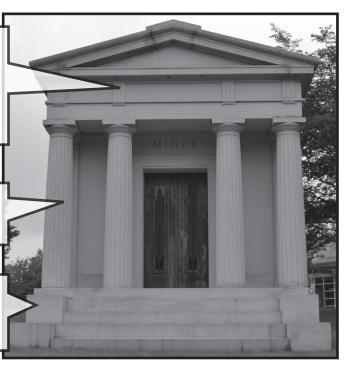
vertical lines is commonly seen in the area above the columns in classical architecture.

Doric columns support the front

Classical structures are usually raised from the ground and have several steps in front.

of this monument.

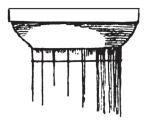
Anderson family mausoleum. Section 111, off Battle Avenue.



Miner family mausoleum. Section 88, off Landscape Avenue.

Columns

Ancient and Classical Revival architecture often feature columns. The three most common types or *orders* are distinguished by the design of the top part, called the **capital**. **Doric columns** have the least decorative capitals. They also are wider toward the bottom.



Ionic columns are distinguished by their spiral designs, called **volutes**.



Corinthian columns have a complex design of stylized acanthus leaves.

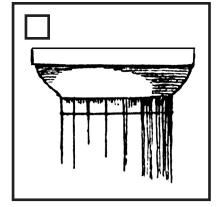


Now that you have learned about the architecture of Green-Wood, turn the page to go on an architecture scavenger hunt at Green-Wood, in your neighborhood, or at home using our online architecture photo album at green-wood.com/architecture.

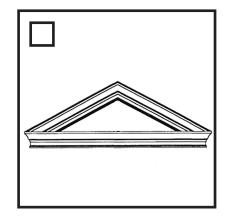
Can you find these architectural elements?



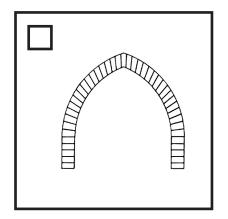
What is this called? _____ Name of the monument where you found it: _____



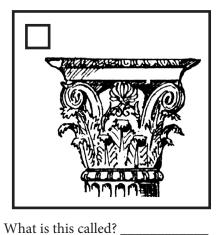
What is this called? _____ Name of the monument where you found it:



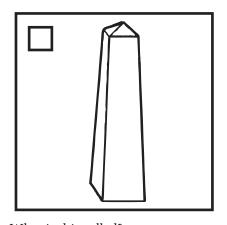
What is this called? _____ Name of the monument where you found it: ___



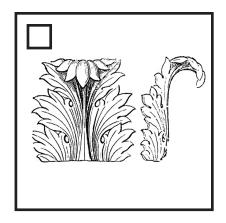
What is this called? _____ Name of the monument where you found it: ____



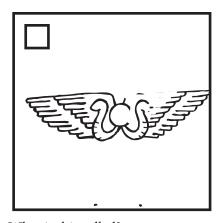
Name of the monument where you found it:



What is this called? _____ Name of the monument where you found it: ____

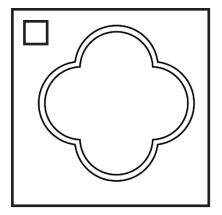


What is this called? _____ Name of the monument where you found it: ____



What is this called? _____ Name of the monument where you

found it: _____



What is this called? _____ Name of the monument where you found it: ____

Design your own building!

Now that you have learned about different architectural features, how about designing a building of your own? After you draw, answer some questions about your building!

Draw here:
What style(s) of architecture did you incorporate into your building? How?
What is your building used for?
Why did you choose this design?