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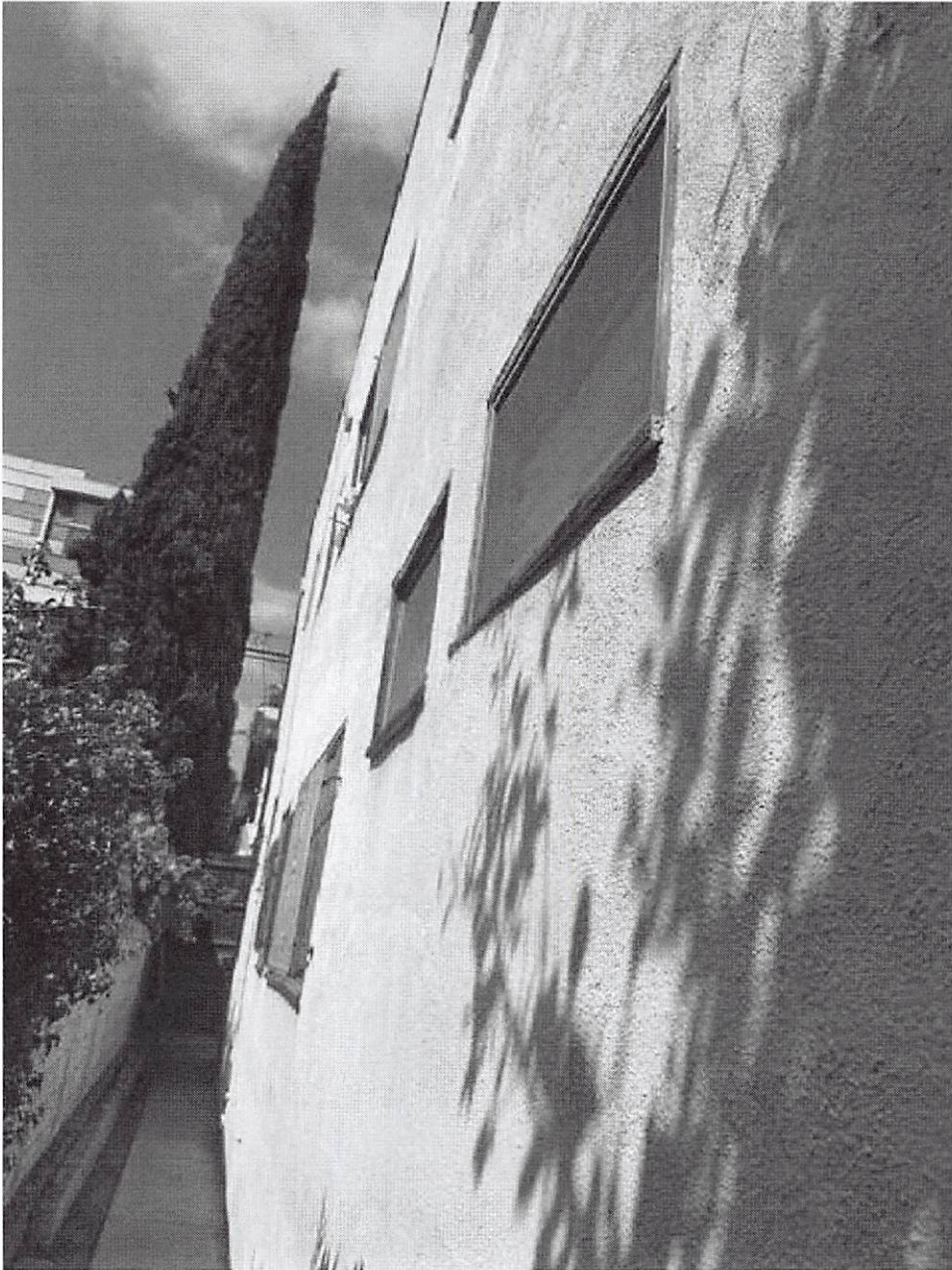
SECONDARY SUBMISSIONS

COMPLETED WALL





747 Wilcox

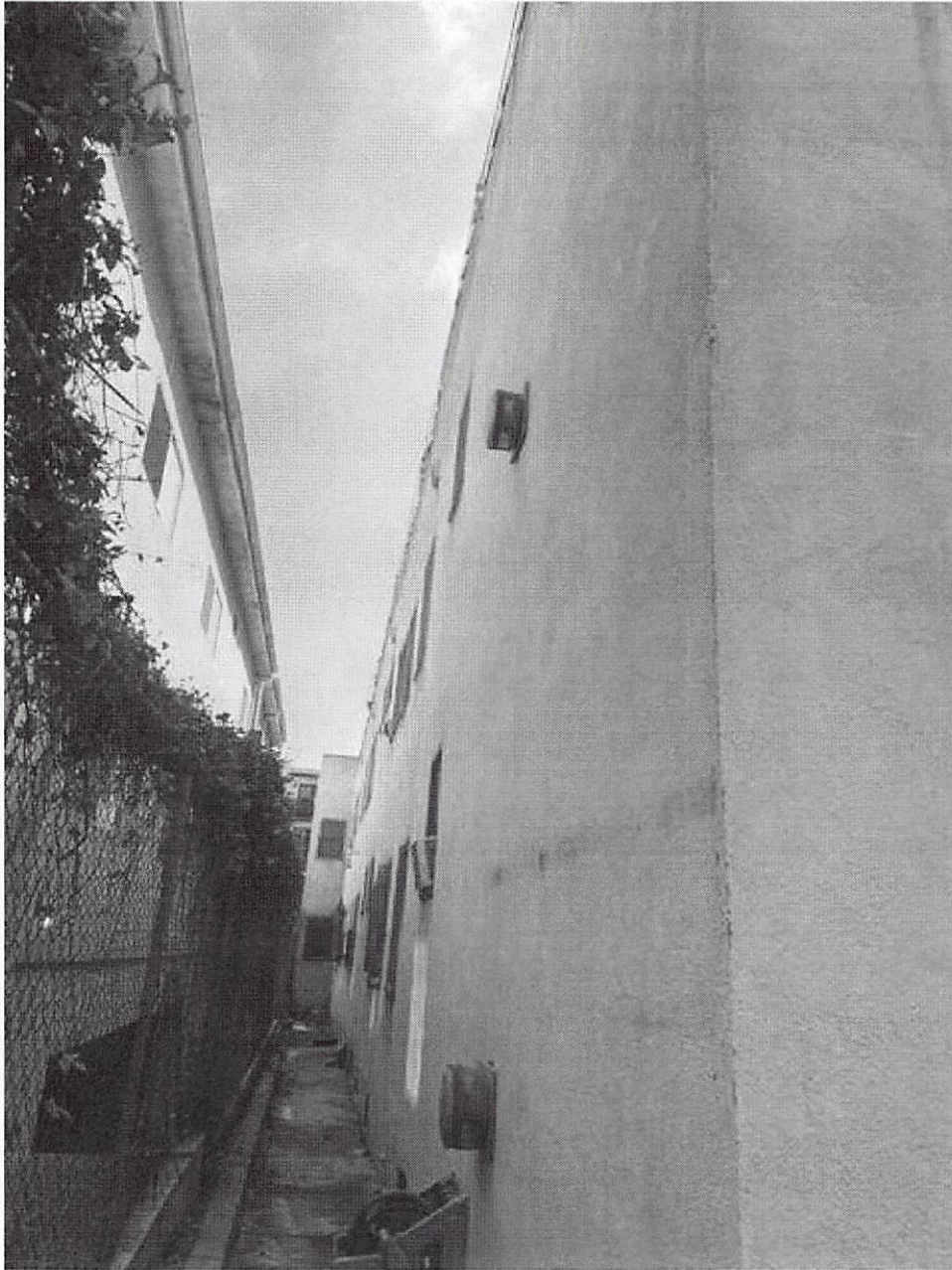


Side of 747 Wilcox



Side of 747 Wilcox

3 of 6



Side of 747 Wilcox



Back of 747
Wilcox



Side of 747 Wilcox



Larger picture of
side of 747
Wilcox.

What are the characteristics of Egyptian revival architecture

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

Egyptian Revival architecture is a style that draws inspiration from the ancient architecture of Egypt, primarily from the period of the New Kingdom and earlier dynasties. It was especially popular in the 19th and early 20th centuries, often appearing in monuments, cemeteries, public buildings, and even private residences. Here are some of its key characteristics:

1. Monumental Scale

- Egyptian Revival buildings often evoke a sense of grandeur, with massive, heavy proportions meant to mimic the solid, monumental structures of ancient Egyptian temples and tombs.

2. Battered Walls

- Walls in Egyptian Revival architecture are often sloped inward as they rise, mimicking the "battered" walls found in ancient Egyptian temples. This was a signature characteristic of Egyptian architecture to provide structural stability.

3. Pylons and Obelisks

- Many buildings in this style feature pylon gateways (large trapezoidal entrances) or freestanding obelisks, echoing the grandeur of ancient Egyptian temples like those in Karnak or Luxor.

4. Massive Columns

- Columns are often massive and cylindrical, with distinctive capitals, such as:
 - **Papyrus Bundles:** Resembling bundles of papyrus stems, a symbol of Lower Egypt.
 - **Lotus Flower Capitals:** A symbol of Upper Egypt.
 - **Palm Capitals:** Mimicking the palm tree, another commonly found plant motif.

5. Hieroglyphics and Iconography

- Hieroglyphic carvings and other Egyptian motifs, like scarabs, ankhs (symbol of life), winged sun disks, and pharaoh-like statues, are often incorporated into the decoration. These are typically used as ornamental reliefs.

6. Flat Roofs

- In keeping with the architectural norms of ancient Egypt, flat roofs are common, sometimes topped with parapets or crenellations reminiscent of temple design.

7. Massive Doorways

- Entryways are often large and trapezoidal, framed by heavy, block-like door surrounds. They are sometimes recessed to enhance their monumentality.

8. Sphinxes and Statues

- Sculptural elements, such as sphinxes (human-headed lions), are commonly found flanking entrances. Statues of deities or pharaoh-like figures are also often placed at prominent locations.

9. Simplified Geometric Forms

- Unlike the ornate styles of other revivalist movements (like Gothic Revival or Baroque), Egyptian Revival architecture tends toward simple geometric shapes, reflecting the solid, blocky nature of ancient Egyptian structures.

10. Use of Stone and Smooth Finishes

- Egyptian Revival buildings often feature stone or masonry facades with smooth, unadorned surfaces to mimic the massive stone structures of ancient Egypt. Granite and sandstone are commonly used materials, although many buildings also simulate stone with plaster or other less expensive materials.

11. Symmetry

- Like much of ancient Egyptian architecture, Egyptian Revival buildings often exhibit a strong sense of symmetry, with balanced, carefully proportioned facades.

12. Funerary and Memorial Use

- This style became popular in funerary architecture, especially for mausoleums, cemeteries, and memorials. The association of ancient Egypt with the afterlife made it a fitting choice for these purposes.

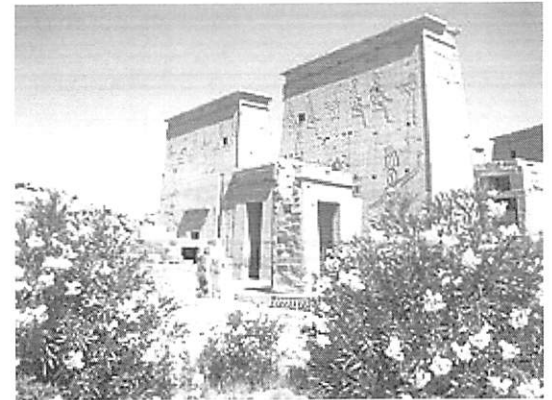
Examples:

- **Washington Monument** in Washington, D.C., inspired by ancient Egyptian obelisks.
- **The Egyptian Theatre** in DeKalb, Illinois, a famous example of the style applied to an entertainment venue.
- **Philadelphia's Masonic Temple** contains Egyptian Revival rooms.



Pylon (architecture)

A **pylon** is a monumental gate of an Egyptian temple (Egyptian: *bxn.t* in the Manuel de Codage transliteration^[1]). The word comes from the Greek term πυλών 'gate'. It consists of two pyramidal towers, each tapered and surmounted by a cornice, joined by a less elevated section enclosing the entrance between them.^[2] The gate was generally about half the height of the towers. Contemporary paintings of pylons show them with long poles flying banners.



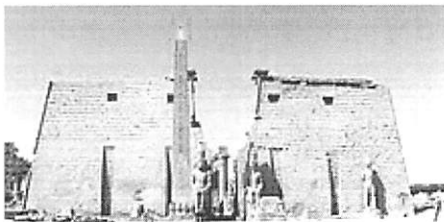
Temple of Isis first pylon, Philae

Egyptian architecture

In ancient Egyptian religion, the pylon mirrored the hieroglyph *akhet* 'horizon', which was a depiction of two hills "between which the sun rose and set".^[2] Consequently, it played a critical role in the symbolic architecture of a building associated with the place of re-creation and rebirth.



Akhet 'horizon'
in hieroglyphs



The Luxor Temple

Pylons were often decorated with scenes emphasizing a king's authority since it was the public face of a building.^[2] On the first pylon of the temple of Isis at Philae, the pharaoh is shown slaying his enemies while Isis, Horus and Hathor look on. Other examples of pylons can be seen in Karnak, Luxor Temple and Edfu. Rituals to the god Amun were often carried out on the top of temple pylons. A pair of obelisks usually stood in front of a pylon.

In addition to standard vertical grooves on the exterior face of a pylon wall which were designed to hold flag poles, some pylons also contained internal stairways and rooms.^[2] The oldest intact pylons belong to mortuary temples from the Ramesside period in the 13th and 12th centuries BCE.^[2]

Revival architecture

Both Neoclassical and Egyptian Revival architecture employ the pylon form, with Boodle's gentlemen's club in London being an example of the Neoclassical style.

The 19th and 20th centuries saw pylon architecture employed for bridges such as the Sydney Harbour Bridge and as stand-alone monuments such as the Patcham Pylon in Brighton and Hove, England.



The Sydney Harbour Bridge

Gallery



Entrance of the Luxor Temple, western façade; a pair of obelisks usually stood in front of a pylon; the 2nd obelisk (the Luxor Obelisk, 23 metres (75 ft) high, not shown) was moved in the 1830s to the Place de la Concorde in France.



Temple of Isis second pylon, Philae, western façade



One of the pylon entrances of the Karnak Temple Complex, with a surviving obelisk



Pylon of Temple of Edfu

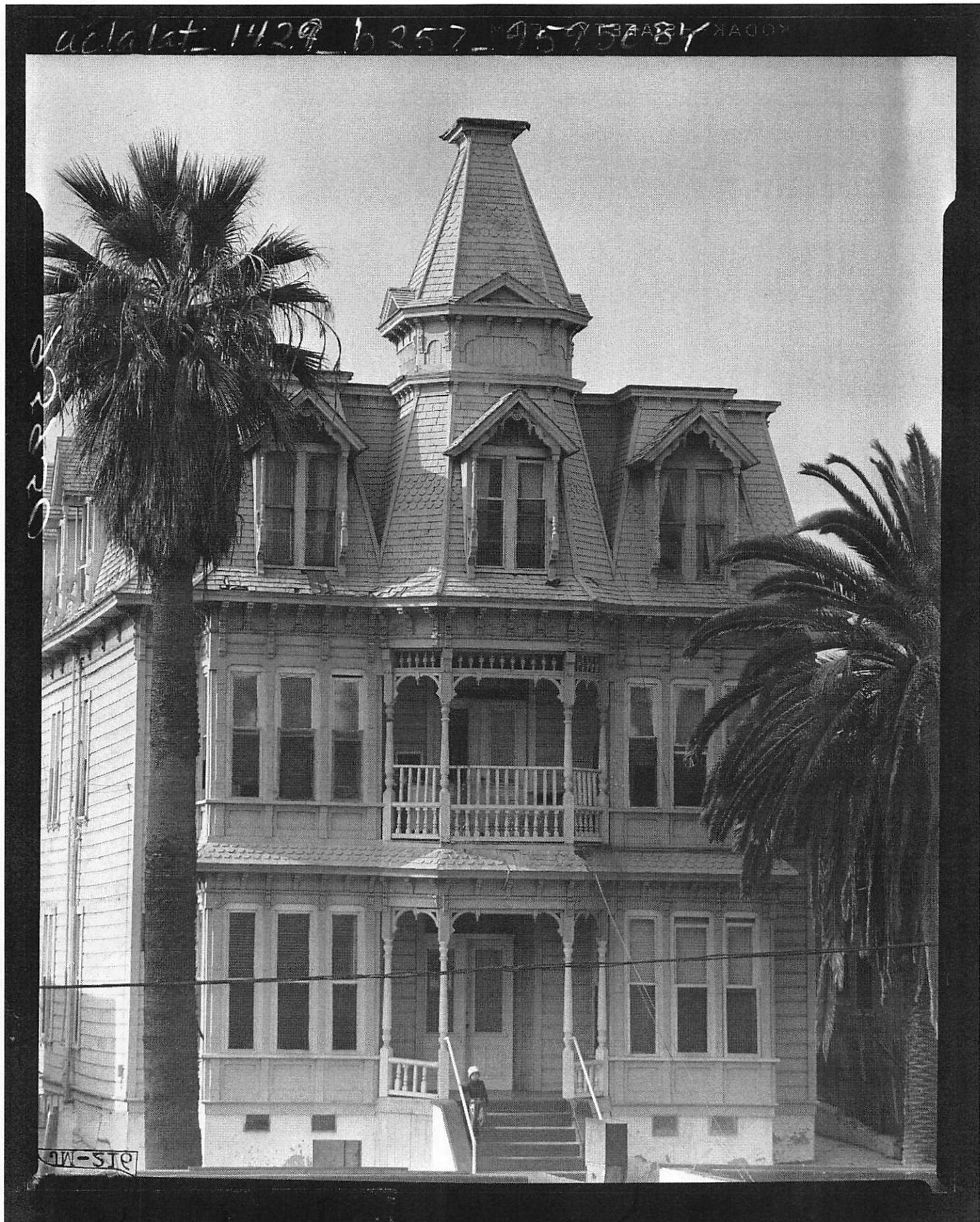


Temple of Khonsu in Karnak

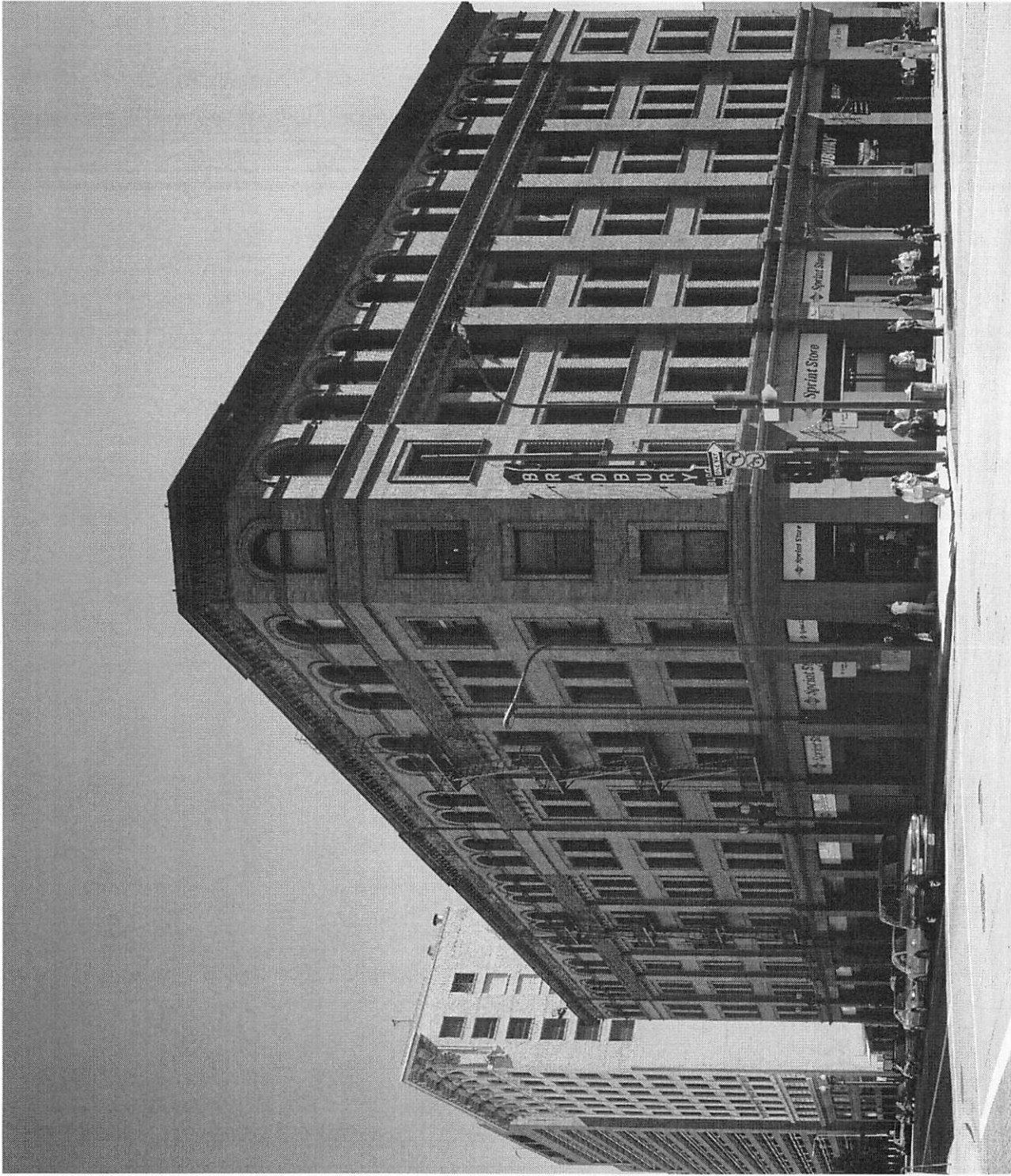
See also

- Ancient Egyptian architecture

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West Temple The Rochester



Bradbury Building



Fire Station NO.23



Los Angeles Herald Examiner Building

Farmer's and Merchants Bank Building





Standard Oil Company Building



Brock Jewellers Clifton's



Palace Theater

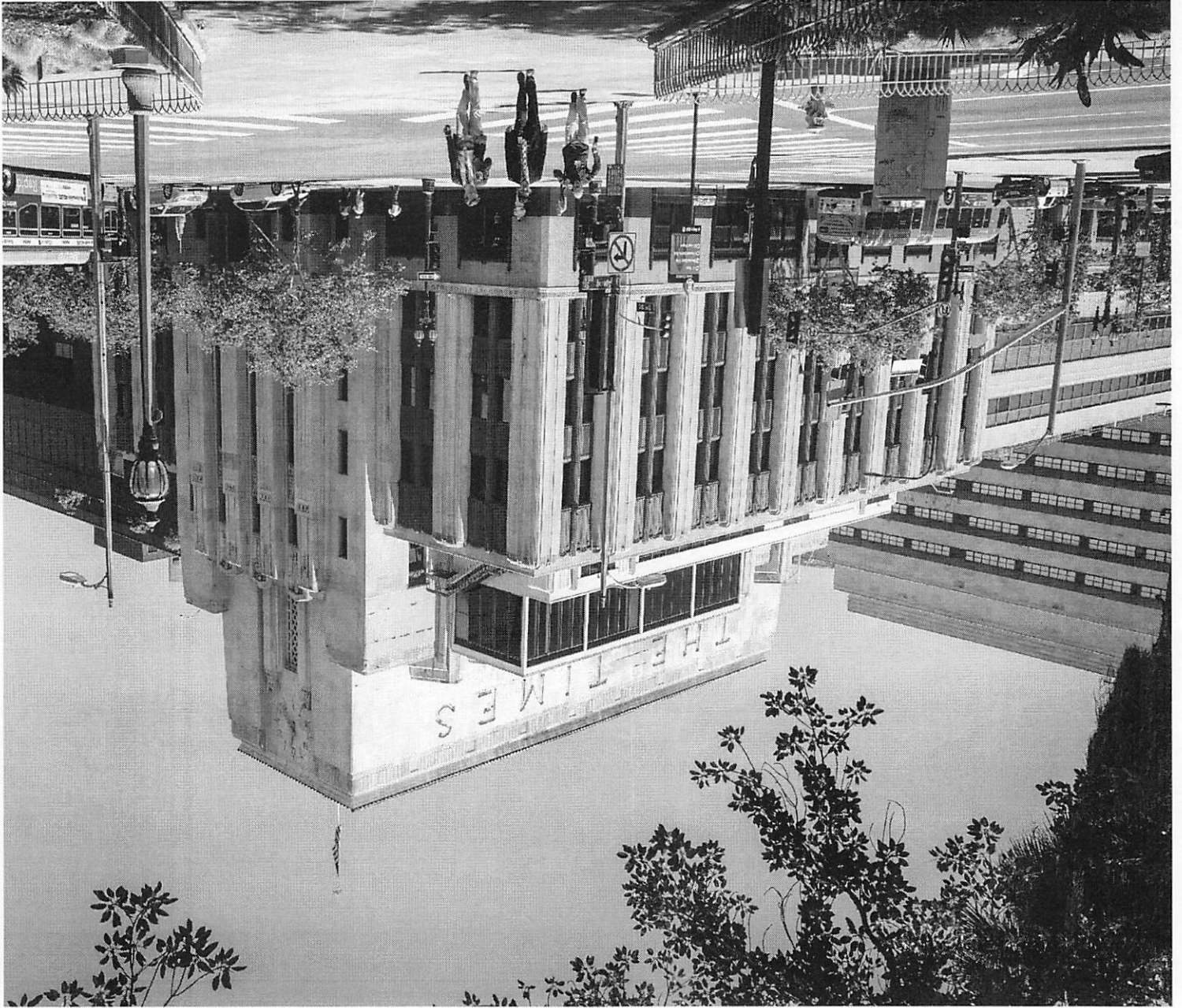
Arcade Theater (Formerly Pantheas Theater)





Chinatown East Gate

Los Angeles Times Building (Times-Mirror Square)



DAY OF HEARING SUBMISSIONS

#8

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AREA PLANNING COMMISSION

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ChatGPT

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