

**clouddwellers**  
**towerists** and the  
**skyline society**

**a skyscraper dictionary**

**Jan Klerks**

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# INTRODUCTION On Words and Upwards

*Dictionary – opinion expressed as truth in alphabetical order.*

John Ralston Saul

Welcome to the *Skyscraper Dictionary*. We need one. Take, for example, the following statement:

Skyscrapers allow for higher densities and therefore make cities more urban and sustainable.

Such an argument is attractive because it sounds plausible. The more people living in the same area, the busier it gets and the fewer cars we need. Well, the correct way of looking at such a statement would be: that depends. Mostly on how you define terms like skyscraper, urban, city, density, and sustainability. These are all umbrella terms with broad definitions that are not precisely demarcated.

When talking about tall buildings, it's tempting to assume that everyone is pretty much on the same page in terms of what it is we're talking about. But I know from experience that you'll be surprised by the results if you ask people to define the term and then compare notes. The problem with suggesting relationships between topics that are not clearly defined is that you often end up with fallacies. These are arguments that may sound logical but don't always make sense upon inspection. The opposite might be closer to reality.

Like a city, the skyscraper is defined by place, time, comparison, and perception. You probably know that Eskimos have dozens of words for different kinds of snow. Similarly, skyshapers, skyscraperists, and skydwellers need a specific vocabulary to be able to distinguish between the different shapes, expressions, and characteristics of the skyscraper. If your mental spellchecker has already underlined skyshapers, skyscraperists, and skydwellers, then you understand the need for this dictionary.

Every craftsman knows that both God and the Devil are in the details, but such details only exist when a proper name for them exists. Words are tools used to create opinions, ideas, and insights.

The more terms, slang, or jargon you've got at your disposal, the deeper your understanding of the skyscraper will be. By creating awareness of overlooked but essential details, this dictionary aspires to be a linguistic toolbox for these craftsmen. Through vocabulary, it also celebrates the skyscraper.

This dictionary was written for mostly selfish reasons. Too often, I find myself explaining the importance of having lovely views while taking a bath. Or how pleasant it is to enter a spacious and well-designed lobby. Or why a small, unsightly night shop next door might matter more to a skyscraper resident than a nearby national theatre. We don't even have a proper term for a residential skyscraper. Or for those who live in them. This dictionary seeks to replace many words with one.

Now that we've established the need for this dictionary, please allow me to single out two of the greatest gifts from the British to the world: irony and the English language. The first is, of course, a great way to make a point that usually signifies the opposite. A bit of irony reminds us that we shouldn't take all that's being said too seriously. When praising the English language, it's not just an appreciation for its richness in words or the forgiving and absorbent nature of its global usage. Contrary to almost any other language out there, especially French, the English language never had a formal regulator. Not that this ever stopped anyone from trying to become that authority. Not having an official owner strengthens the feeling that the English language belongs to its speakers. It invites everyone to help develop it, and this book is happy to do so. Next to existing terms, words, and slang, it introduces many words that have been coined for the occasion, simply because the phenomenon or anomaly under discussion hasn't yet been appropriately named.

Coining a new term isn't easy. Besides the occasional creative moment or lucky alliteration, you usually find yourself merging or blending words or relying on silly wordplay. Naturally, you'll find yourself coining many terms by adding a sky- prefix for height-related phenomena, or a -scrapers suffix for typologies of tallness. If there was an opportunity to avoid these, I did.

What you're about to read is based on my experience as a sky-dweller in Chicago and Rotterdam. Both are so-called second cities that are host to their country's tallest buildings. Both can

boast a skyscraper history spanning more than a century. Chicago claims to have invented the skyscraper; Rotterdam claims the first skyscraper in Europe. Both cities celebrate their skyscrapers and skylines.

If you happen to be from either Liberia, Myanmar, or the United States, then now is an excellent time to get acquainted with the metric system. It's used throughout the book, and its imperial equivalents are not always stated. Also, I'm not shy about bringing up examples of skyscrapers that you may never have heard of before. When that happens, do as I do when reading a travel book and carry out a quick online search for images of the subject on a nearby mobile device. Besides, having to put in a little effort to find something increases the sense of having discovered something for yourself.

On a final note, I know that Eskimos don't have dozens of words for snow as suggested earlier. Depending on which Eskimo you ask, the number is somewhere between four and twelve. Based on the idea of this popular factoid, we now have a collection of over 400 skyscraper-related terms to work and play with.

## THE SLANG DICTIONARY.

**Sky-parlour**, the garret.

**Sky-scraper**, a tall man; "Are you cold up there, old SKY-SCRAPER?" Properly a sea-term. The light sails, which some adventurous skippers set above the royals in calm latitudes, are termed SKY-SCRAPERS and MOON-RAKERS.

**Sky-wannocking**, unsteady frolicking.—*Norfolk*.

**Slab**, thick, as gruel, porridge, &c.

**Slack**, "to hold on the SLACK," to skulk; a slack rope not requiring to be held.—*Sea*.

**Slam**, a term at the game of whist. When two partners gain the whole thirteen tricks, they win a SLAM, which is considered equal to a rubber.

**Slam**, to talk fluently. "He's the bloke to SLAM." From a term in use among birdsingers at the East-end, by which they denote a certain style of note in chaffinches.

**Slammock**, a slattern or awkward person.—*West*, and *Norfolk*.

**Slang**, low, vulgar, unwritten, or unauthorized language. *Gipsy*, SLANG, the secret language of the gipsies, synonymous with GIBBERISH, another gipsy word. The word is only to be found in the dictionaries of Webster and Ogilvie. It is given, however, by Grose, in his *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 1785. SLANG, since it has been adopted as an English word, generally implies vulgar language not known or recognised as CANT; and latterly, when applied to speech, it has superseded the word FLASH. Latterly, however, SLANG has become the generic term for all unauthorized language. The earliest instance of the use of the word that can be found, is the following:—

"Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace, [young thieves]. . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the SLANG patter, in which they should excel."—*Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor*. LONDON, J. Scott, 1758.

**Slang**, a travelling show.

**Slang**, to cheat, to abuse in foul language.

**Slang**, counterfeit or short weights and measures. A SLANG quart is a pint and a half. SLANG measures are lent out at 2d. per day to street salesmen. The term is used principally by costermongers.

**Slang**, a watch-chain. SUPER and SLANG, a watch and chain.

**Slang**, "out on the SLANG," *i.e.*, to travel with a hawk's licence.

**Slang-whanger**, a long-winded speaker.—*Parliamentary*.

**Slangy**, flashy, vulgar; loud in dress, manner, and conversation.

**Slantingdicular**, oblique, avry,—as opposed to PERPENDICULAR.

Originally an Americanism, now a part of the vocabulary of London "high life below stairs."

**Slap**, paint for the face, rouge.

**Slap**, exactly, precisely; "SLAP in the wind's eye," *i.e.*, exactly to wind-

From the strike of a ball being felt first, the BANG afterwards,

## PART I. THE SKYSCRAPER

### 1. Height, Profit, and Pride

*The skyscraper is the most distinctively American thing in the world.*  
William Starrett

I like to believe that the first person who exclaimed the word skyscraper was doing so because he was overwhelmed by the awe-inspiring height of the new buildings in town. While looking up in a state of amazement, he shouted out something like, “Whoa, what a ... skyscraper!” This moment ought to be considered as the birth of the skyscraper. Alas, we’ll never know when it happened, which building triggered this response, or who made that exclamation.

No language had ever coined a dedicated term for exceptionally tall buildings before they started to appear in the American cityscape during the late 19th century. In the end, the English language settled on an existing term. The *Slang Dictionary* of 1874 was the first dictionary to record the word skyscraper, defining it as “a tall man.” It also refers to both the skysail and moonsail, being the uppermost sails on the mast of a tall ship. These sails were typically used in light winds.

Skyscraper, as a term for tall things, might have found its way into the American English dictionary as a loan translation. “Grattaciolo” is the Italian word for a skyscraper, and it means, literally, “scraping the heavens.” It’s based on the Latin word “caelum,” which not only translates into “sky,” but interestingly also refers to a chisel. As an informal term for “a very tall man,” grattaciolo was in use from the early 13th century.

The word skyscraper began as a nickname for something that had no proper name. Eventually, it became that name. Seventeen years after the *American Slang Dictionary* defined the skyscraper as a tall man, the 1891 edition defined it as “a very tall building such as are now being built in Chicago.” The king of all dictionaries is the *Oxford English Dictionary*, or OED, as it’s known by aficionados of the English language. Its second edition introduces the skyscraper on page 637 of volume xv. It defines the skyscraper as “a high building of many stories, esp. one of those



NEW YORK IN A FEW YEARS FROM NOW.

View from the Bay.

**GLENN'S  
SULPHUR SOAP**

FOR CURING

**OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES,**

AND

FOR BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION

**FRAGRANT SOZODONT**



Is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the vegetable kingdom. It cleanses, beautifies, and preserves the **TEETH**, hardens and invigorates the gums, and cools and refreshes the mouth. **IMPURE BREATH**, caused by neglected teeth, catarrh, tobacco, or spirits, is not only neutralized, but rendered fragrant by the daily use of **SOZODONT**.

characteristic of American cities.” This edition also records older definitions of the word, which involve anything so tall or high that it could proverbially rip the sky. These are: “a triangular sky-sail” (earliest OED reference: 1794), “a high-standing horse” (1788), “a very tall man” (1857), “a rider on one of the high cycles formerly in use” (1892), “a tall hat or bonnet” (1800), “a ball propelled high in the air” in a game of baseball or cricket (1866), or “an exaggerated or ‘tall’ story” (1840). The second edition of the OED is the latest printed edition, which was published in 1989. The OED website now defines the skyscraper as “a very tall building of many floors or stories.” It also comes with an extra bit of info:

Skyscrapers are usually constructed with a steel framework and curtain walls (as opposed to load-bearing walls), and typically have a large surface area of windows. Now a feature of most major cities, the earliest skyscrapers were built in the United States (esp. in Chicago and New York) in the late 19th century following the development of the safety elevator.

Before the adoption of the word skyscraper, news sources applied the term sky buildings to the new tall steel-skeleton buildings that started to appear in the American cityscapes of the early 1880s. The term elevator building was regularly applied to any kind of structure with an elevator. The first elevators were steam driven and installed by department stores that wanted to associate themselves with such a novelty. In August 1881, and thus before the word appeared in print, cartoonist Thomas Nast had drawn a rather foresighted cartoon for *Harper’s Weekly* magazine. It pictured an island full of slender skyscrapers, with one church spire squeezed in between them. It’s an image that reminds you of the current view of Trinity Church from Wall Street. The caption of the cartoon read: “New York in a few years from now.” Indeed, something was brewing. Since 1846, the 86-meter-tall tower of Trinity Church had been the tallest structure in New York. Only nine years after the publication of that cartoon, it surrendered that status to the New York World Building.

The oldest confirmed printed reference to skyscrapers can be found in the *Chicago Daily* of February 25, 1883. A daily feature called *New York Gossip* contained an article about architecture in New York, which was titled *The High-building Craze - Our*

*skyscrapers*. The first line read: “There are more very high buildings in New York than in all the rest of the country put together.” The first time the term was integrated into a text was in an article called *American Architectural Form of the Future*, written by John Moser in volume XIII of *The American Architect and Building News* of June 1883. He applied the word to the elements attached to the top of public buildings to make them stand out visually. Or in his own words, “public buildings should always have something towering up above all in its neighborhood. ... It should be in our case slender, vigorous, bold, rakish, and daring.” How right he was. His next line contained the magic word:

This form of sky-scraper gives that peculiar refined, independent, self-contained, daring, bold, heaven-reaching, erratic, piratic, quixotic, American thought (‘young America with his lack of veneration’). The capitol building should always have a dome. I should raise thereon a gigantic ‘sky-scraper’, contrary to all precedent in practice, and I should trust to American constructive and engineering skill to build it strong enough for any gale.

Skyscraper, as an undocumented word applied to an unusually tall building, might have been in vocal use before 1883. As newspapers typically employ people who are creative with words, the term might have been introduced in writing by a journalist who was aware that the name was used for height-related matters. Or maybe he just picked it up on the street overhearing that guy exclaiming, “Whoa, what a ... skyscraper!” and saw that it was a fitting and decidedly catchy term. If that was indeed the case, then this fellow sure was right. Alternative names that were suggested later on, such as cloudbuster, never caught on. To emphasize the novelty of the name, it was initially hyphenated as sky-scraper or written between quotation marks.

Research on the earliest usage of the term in print points to Chicago-based media. Chicago literally called it first. This suggests that the buildings that inspired the name must have been built in Chicago during the early 1880s. And, indeed, a fertile decade for skyscrapers it was. Even though the city was still recovering from the devastating Great Fire of 1871, Chicago’s population had multiplied many times in the decennia before the

emergence of the skyscraper. The city had grown from 30,000 inhabitants in 1850 to 500,000 in 1880. By 1890, it would have over a million. This kind of growth requires a visionary mindset when it comes to urban development. As the city experienced an unprecedented real estate boom in the early 1880s, it also had the space and ambition to think and act big. Architects were forced to be creative in shaping the demand for space.

Just as the word skyscraper already existed before they were built, the skyscraper as a building type was rooted in many existing technologies, which were combined with a bit of rethinking on how to adapt, improve, and apply them. The most notable example of these innovations is the structural steel frame that supports the weight of both the interior and the exterior of the building. This allowed for buildings to go up faster and grow taller and for structures and facades to weigh less. To put it in economic terms, it became cheaper and, hence, more profitable to build taller. The architecture of tall buildings that is the result of using a steel frame structure is now known as the Chicago School. Chicagoans, in particular, may refer to these early skyscrapers as **chiscrapers**.

Typically, the first buildings that were called skyscrapers presented themselves as big boxes that were between 10 and 16 stories tall. Previously, the maximum height for buildings was around six stories. Instead of gradual growth, the sudden jump in building height made people aware that there was a new kind of building in town. It seems likely that this visual novelty triggered the wow effect that caused the adoption and embracement of the word skyscraper. Most of these new buildings had a flat roofline that was generally designed as a cornice. As a scraper is a tool with a flat edge, the roofline of these buildings proverbially scraped the sky merely by sticking out.

The story of the origin of the skyscraper explains why its definition in most dictionaries is something along the lines of “a building of exceptional height” or “a very tall multi-story building.” Indeed, a skyscraper is a building that is defined as a structure that primarily offers space for rent or for sale. Typically, they are constituted of apartments, offices, hotels, or a combination of those, but they can also house hospitals or universities. The definition of the skyscraper excludes towers, which primarily represent non-habitable structures that require height to be useful,

such as bell towers, radio towers, church towers, or observatory towers.

Naturally, a skyscraper stands tall. Tall is the relative interpretation of the building height within the context of time and place. Because of this, there's no official height threshold that defines the skyscraper. Sometimes, a height of 150 meters is considered as a threshold. This is because a building of this height stands out in many cities, but mainly just because the rough imperial equivalent of 500 feet is a nice round number. Tallness is also relative, three-dimensionally speaking. This means that for a tall building to be perceived as a skyscraper, its height must be greater than its width or length.

What we've defined so far is a tall building or a high-rise. What sets the skyscraper apart is that it wants to be tall and it enjoys being so. Things got interesting around the turn of the nineteenth century when the skyscraper entered the age of puberty. Chicago had proven that the abundance of space and the lack of existing urban context allowed for skyscrapers to take root. But the skyscraper grew up in New York during the so-called Gilded Age. This was an era between the 1870s and 1900s that witnessed rapid economic growth and an increase in industrialization and immigration, but which was also characterized by poverty and political upheavals. The Gilded Age roughly coincided with the growth phase of a so-called Kondratiev wave. This is an economic super-cycle of around 50 years and is driven by a significant technological breakthrough. Previous cycles were triggered by the arrival of steam, railways, steel, and heavy engineering. This time, the upswing was driven by the industrial and technological advancement of electricity and mass production. Many new inventions and improvements that took place in this period contributed to the development of skyscrapers.

Being a time of prosperity, the Gilded Age was a good time to become rich fast. Many men who had arrived penniless in the United States became millionaires. Some of these rags-to-riches and new-world tycoons sure weren't shy about displaying their success, and the sky provided plenty of space and visibility to do so. Architects enthusiastically borrowed elements from different classic European styles. Through their lavishly decorated designs, they celebrated both their commissioners and the

emerging nation. In this age, an alternative definition of a skyscraper could be “a building that is taller and more visually present than it needs to be.” From a wider perspective, one could explain the exuberant design as a sign of decadence, which was also one of the characteristics of the “fin de siècle.” Literally meaning “the end of the century,” this name refers to the cultural mindset of many European countries during the 1880s and 1890s.

It would take until 1896 for the skyscraper to start moving past adolescence. In this year, architect Louis Sullivan (1856–1924) wrote a paper called *The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered*. In it, he urged the skyscraper to shape up and start looking like buildings that are proud of their height, instead of being eclectically decorated tall boxes. The most quoted line from this article is the phrase “form ever follows function.” Perhaps more relevant, he also defined the essence of the skyscraper:

It must be tall, every inch of it tall. The force and power of altitude must be in it, the glory and pride of exaltation must be in it. It must be every inch a proud and soaring thing, rising in sheer exultation that from bottom to top it is a unit without a single dissenting line, that it is the new, the unexpected, the eloquent peroration of most bald, most sinister, most forbidding conditions.

Basically, this is a poetic way of saying that skyscrapers should lose the finery and just show what they truly are and what they are made of. It was an appeal to architects to design skyscrapers as vertical buildings that no longer concealed their structure but that turned structure into architecture. You could even read Sullivan’s call as a prelude to modern architecture.

The first skyscrapers represent the powerful and influential industries of their age: newspapers, manufacturing, and, especially, insurance. The company owners who commissioned these skyscrapers were smart enough to understand that pride was something they could turn into profit. A notable building with a premium address that you share with an established company could raise your profile. As a result, skyscrapers offered more office space than the commissioner’s needs required. They were built as tall as profit-maximizing calculations would allow. The typical early skyscraper was of an economically maximized volume

with an exuberant and lavish design. These first skyscrapers were commercial buildings designed for celebration, built to make a profit, made possible by the advancement of technology, and raised on fertile ground.

When you add up the drivers and motives for erecting a skyscraper, you arrive at its definition as “a building of height, profit, and pride.” The skyscraper maximizes profit and proliferation. It came into being due to needs, wants, technology, and space that presented themselves at the same time.

Even though tall buildings had already been introduced, Americans turned them into skyscrapers and celebrated them as such. Once they emerged, skyscrapers rapidly went on reaching unprecedented heights and sizes, changing the cityscapes of American cities forever. The brash and bold skyscraper represented the rise of a young nation during the 20th, aka the American, century. In this age, corporate power, individual success, and shared values became fixtures of the American cityscape. Everything was newer, better, bigger, and, ergo, taller than the world had ever seen before. New York moved on to become a global metropolis with a skyline that is an expression of a culture of global extremes. This isn't just reflected through skyscrapers in general, but more so by the extraordinary typologies that are unique to a context of extreme density, globalization, and wealth.

By coining the name, the United States can claim the skyscraper as an endogenous product and embodiment of American culture. Americans created the quintessential skyscraper style, and they continue to design and build them all over the world. Skyscrapers enable corporations to be seen, residents to enjoy magnificent views, and cities to be recognized by their skylines. Skyscrapers have always been associated with density, but what they really represent is space. Let's go and explore it.

# The A/Z

## A

*acromania*: being uncontrollably mad about heights - 255  
*acrophile*: someone who is fond of heights - 255  
*acrophobia*: the extreme or irrational fear of heights - 256  
*aerialist*: someone who gives an acrobatic performance high above the ground - 263  
*aerialscape*: a view in which most of the city is below you - 150  
*airbragging*: a logo or sign on a skyscraper that is just too large - 271  
*airghosting*: leaving the lights on at night for no other reason than to give the impression that a building is at least partially occupied - 75  
*air rights*: the right to develop airspace - 115  
*airscraper*: an atrium inside a skyscraper - 99  
*air trolling*: the purchase of air rights to beat a developer to it - 115  
*altaturreana*: skyscraper collectables - 267  
*altonaut*: someone who enjoys urban height - 253  
*altorium*: a room designed to take in the view - 97  
*apartment hotel*: a hotel that offers a high level of service and beautifully decorated public areas aimed at both passers-by and long-term residents - 155  
*architectural height*: height that includes everything that is an integral part of the appearance of the skyscraper - 29

*arcology*: a self-contained, low-impact and densely populated superstructure designed to minimize human environmental impact - 240  
*awespace*: an area that is kept open for the sake of visibility of a skyscraper - 87  
*awryscrapers*: a skyscraper that is still partially standing after an attempt to blow it up - 213

## B

*balconyscraper*: a skyscraper that is famous because of its balconies - 39  
*basecrusher*: a topper of which the new overwhelms the old - 69  
*base height*: alternative term for street height - 35  
*bikescraper*: a multi-story bicycle parking facility - 102  
*billyscrapers*: a skyscraper that is visibly constructed from prefabricated elements - 209  
*biztrict*: a business district with many skyscrapers - 118  
*blandalism*: when gentrification has made a city safer, but also more boring and predictable - 136  
*blandscape*: a skyline with nothing spectacular in it - 140  
*blocktower*: a skyscraper that resembles a stack of blocks - 65  
*blow-through floors*: floors with open windows that allow the wind to blow through the building - 212  
*boketto*: gazing vacantly into the distance without really thinking about anything specific - 180  
*bontrast*: an eye-pleasing contrast - 77

- bonus height*: extra allowed building height that can be obtained by including public space in a skyscraper project - 118
- boom buster*: a skyscraper that precedes an economic downturn - 185
- brandscraper*: a skyscraper designed to strengthen brand identity - 269
- brasilianitis*: the depressed state of mind caused by post-war high-rise buildings - 172
- brusselization*: taking a laissez-faire approach to the development of skyscrapers - 124
- bulkscraper*: a skyscraper that just looks massive - 58
- bundled tubes*: a structural system that resembles a bundle of straws - 207
- button envy*: the unfortunate feeling of having to press a button with a low number in an elevator in the presence of others - 94
- button pride*: the feeling that comes with pressing the button with the highest number in an elevator - 94
- buyscraper*: an attention-grabbing skyscraper in the desert - 124
- bye-bye-scraper*: a skyscraper that is about to be blown up - 213
- byoscraper*: a bring-your-own-shadow-scraper, which is one that uses a system designed to actively keep the sun out - 229
- C**
- caisson foundation*: a box or cylinder that is sunk to the bedrock and then filled with concrete - 202
- canyon*: a proverbial skyscraper canyon - 145
- castell*: a tower built out of humans - 265
- cc-ratio*: the amount of cityness divided by the local cost of living - 136
- celescraper*: a skyscraper that has been illuminated with the appropriate colors to celebrate a holiday, festival, or charity event - 74
- chateauscraper*: a very luxurious apartment building - 155
- cheerscraper*: a skyscraper showing support for a local sports team - 74
- cherryscraper*: a full-fledged structure on top of a skyscraper - 107
- chiscraper*: the architecture of early skyscrapers that is the result of using a steel frame structure - 19
- cholet*: a colorful Bolivian space-stacker - 101
- chopsticks*: the Hongkongese name for a pencil tower - 54
- ciel étage*: the principle floor of a skyscraper - 100
- city-city*: a proper city - 131
- city height*: the typical height for buildings in a city - 35
- citylife*: enjoying the choices that the city has to offer - 175
- city maker*: a skyscraper that adds to a big-city feeling - 48
- cityness*: the culture of choice - 134
- cityscape*: a side view of a city - 138
- cityscraper*: a city-enhancing skyscraper - 162
- cliff dweller*: a resident of the apartment buildings that gave the streets in New York and Chicago the appearance of a canyon - 256
- clouddweller*: an alternative term for a skydweller - 171
- cloudpopper*: a skyscraper that sticks out above the clouds - 234

*cloudscraper*: an alternative term for a skyscraper, coined by architect LeRoy Buffington - 23

*cockloft*: a fun-looking bachelor apartment that looks like a man cave in the sky - 105

*commieblock*: serial high-rise public housing, usually a tall concrete building with identical buildings around it built in a cluster - 157

*compact verticality*: a picture in which vertical lines dominate - 218

*condo craze*: the rapid and massive development of residential skyscrapers - 151

*condo kid*: a young child who grows up in a skyscraper because his parents prefer the city center to the suburbs - 257

*condominiumization*: splitting an older building into multiple units - 151

*courtscraper*: a big building with an open space in the middle - 49

*cranespotting*: keeping track of the number of tower cranes in a city - 260

*cryscraper*: a skyscraper that should have never been demolished - 213

## D

*daystretching*: when those who can see further to the horizon see an earlier sunrise and a later sunset compared to those on the ground - 237

*decorscraper*: a tower that mainly serves as part of the background of a scene - 145

*deepscape*: the image of converging skyscrapers that you see when you look straight down - 147

*defyscraper*: a tilttower that appears to challenge the laws of nature - 43

*densescape*: a view dominated by several vertical planes with windows - 150

*diescraper*: skyscrapers with a glass facade that birds regularly fly into - 234

*dioramascape*: a multi-layered image of the city that looks like it was composed for the inside of a shoebox - 142

*dronescape*: photo of a skyline taken by a drone - 142

*dubaization*: the act of building a city which relies on spectacular, non-contextual architecture - 123

*duoscraper*: a set of two towers that appear somewhat similar, or differ in height - 41

*dwarfing*: when a skyscraper appears small or insignificant in comparison to a nearby skyscraper - 79

## E

*earthscraper*: a building that goes deep into the ground instead of into the sky - 244

*economy height*: the height that is the result of profit maximization based on estimated costs and revenues - 35

*ecoscraper*: a climate-sensitive skyscraper - 227

*ecumenopolis*: a wholly urbanized planet - 247

*edifice complex*: the erection of large projects funded by tax money for the sake of leaving a legacy for a political system or the expression of public power - 268

*elequette*: rules on how to behave inside an elevator cabin - 94

*embryo skyscraper*: a tall building with elevators and a metal frame - 23

*exuberant height*: the height at which you'll find the chic and expensive penthouses, executive floors, observatories, and everything else that sounds like you need to be special to be there - 36

*eyeline*: the streetscape of a skyscraper district - 82

## F

*fadescraper*: a skyscraper that seems to have disappeared partially or entirely - 234

*fadscraper*: a skyscraper that has fallen victim to fashionable expressions from the time it was designed - 223

*familycraper*: a skyscraper that is primarily designed around family life - 257

*farmscraper*: a skyscraper of which not just the roof is dedicated to farming, but also every floor of the building - 225

*ferrissian gaze*: looking at a futuristic cosmopolitan view that evokes feelings of strength and positivity - 180

*fifth facade*: a roof that has made an effort to make itself a little more attractive to those looking down on it from nearby skyscrapers - 108

*filler*: a rather small and modest statement in the skyline that adds perspective and mass to the silhouette of the skyline and helps to bridge the gaps between the city's most prominent skyscrapers - 48

*flatline*: a skyline that gives the impression that all buildings are about the same height - 140

*flickcity*: a fictional city has been specifically designed as the setting in movies - 247

*flickscraper*: a fictional skyscraper that has been added to an existing skyline - 247

*floating raft foundation*: a horizontal slab of concrete reinforced with layers of iron rails - 202

*flobby*: an underwhelming entrance - 82

*floor area ratio*: the number you get when you divide the total floor area of a building by the size of the plot on which it's located - 114

*flopscraper*: a money-losing skyscraper - 187

*flower tower*: a skyscraper with a lot of green added to it - 224

*flyline*: a skyline seen from an airplane - 141

*framed tube*: a reinforced tube, which is recognizable by the X-braced exterior - 207

*french flat*: the name given to early apartment building in the United States - 154

*fridge*: a bulky and boxy skyscraper that just goes straight up and seems to do little else - 81

*fryscraper*: a skyscraper with a reflective surface and a hollow shape that under unfortunate conditions can act as a parabolic reflector allowing solar convergence to occur - 238

*functional height*: height based on the level of the ceiling of the highest usable floor - 29

## G

- garret*: a small room in the attic or under a sloping roof - 104
- ghost floor*: a floor that doesn't exist but gets counted anyway - 272
- ghostscraper*: an abandoned skyscraper - 102
- gigatall*: a skyscraper that is at least one kilometer tall - 26
- giraffe*: a skyscraper with a more slender skyscraper on top - 51
- glowscape*: the image of an urban nightscape that reminds you of the soothing glow of smoldering coal - 141
- god's view*: the view from a skyscraper surrounded by low-hanging fog - 235
- grimmick*: a green gimmick - 223
- ground-hugging*: the contribution that a skyscraper makes to street life in its immediate vicinity - 81
- groundscraper*: the base of a skyscraper without the skyscraper - 85
- guest view*: the best possible view from your apartment - 181

## H

- haute culture*: the context in which the densely built environment and the urban vibrancy represent and influence our behavior - 133
- head for heights*: not being affected by heights - 256
- heightliker*: alternative name for an acrophile - 255
- high-alike*: a skyscraper that looks very similar to another skyscraper, usually a more famous one - 41
- highlife*: the sum of three types of skyscraper-related lifestyles that are based on space, time, and choice - 173

- high-rise*: having many floors or storeys, unusually tall - 25
- hipod*: a little backpack-shaped addition attached to the exterior of a skyscraper - 40
- hiscraper*: the first skyscraper to greet those entering the city - 141
- holdout*: a single building encased by a new development - 186
- home-rise*: a general term for tall residential buildings - 152
- homestacker*: a skyscraper that appears to be a stack of houses - 67
- hoodlife*: the lifestyle rooted in busy street life and neighborhood amenities - 173
- hoodscraper*: the proud and tall centerpiece of a neighborhood - 120
- hopper*: someone who uses the elevator to go up or down just one or two floors - 93

## I

- icon*: a building that reflects specific values, such as an aspect of the community or a design philosophy - 27
- iconglow*: the value of being near something famous - 193
- indoor aviator*: nickname for an elevator operator - 93
- innerscape*: a view of the city from a high vantage point within that city - 180
- insula*: an apartment block in ancient Rome - 152
- iscraper*: a skyscraper built in honor of yourself - 268

## J

- jengascraper*: a skyscraper that looks like a stack of beams - 67

*joescraper*: a regular skyscraper designed by local architects and commissioned by local developers - 48

*jumbo*: a skyscraper that isn't just tall, but also very large - 57

## K

*khrushchyovka*: a term used by Russians to refer to the inexpensive three-, four-, or five-story apartment building constructed of concrete panels - 158

*killer litter*: trash that falls or is thrown off skyscrapers - 172

*knobnoob*: someone who hasn't mastered the meaning of the up and down buttons in an elevator - 93

## L

*land assemblage*: the process of acquiring adjacent land parcels to allow the development of a large project - 186

*landmark*: a building that represents a particular location or moment in time - 27

*lazy view*: the view you see in the corner of your eye while watching a movie at home - 182

## M

*main street-scraper*: a small skyscraper in a small place - 62

*mall city*: a multi-story shopping mall - 101

*manhattanhenge*: the event during which the sunset is precisely in line with the streets of Manhattan - 236

*manhattanism*: the tension field created by the rationality of the city block and the chaos of rapid construction and change - 136

*manhattanization*: associating yourself with the metropolitan image and qualities of Manhattan - 277

*medionaire*: a millionaire who doesn't feel like being a millionaire - 136

*megatall*: a skyscraper that is at least 600 meters tall - 26

*metroglue*: the small but vital urban facilities that define hoodlife - 173

*metropolis*: a huge and bustling city - 130

*microscraper*: a slender, detached, and exceptionally peculiar-looking house on a plot the size of a parking space - 64

*mikadoscraper*: a building that reminds you of the game of mikado - 67

*mixed-use*: how the uses of skyscraper work together to create something new - 97

*montparnassing*: when a skyscraper stands alone in a predominantly low-rise environment - 79

*mudscraper*: a towerhouse that is made out of air-dried mud brick - 227

*multiple-use*: the combination of different uses and amenities in a skyscraper - 97

*myscraper*: a privately-owned skyscraper - 160

## N

*naturescraper*: a termite mound - 227

*neckerbender*: urban tourists who are constantly looking up - 255

*netting the sky*: a right balance between the number of peaks and dips in the skyline - 144

*nice-try-tower*: a skyscraper under construction that was mothballed before the originally intended height was reached - 188

## O

*one-sky wonder*: a skyscraper that is the only representative of a design idea - 208

*ooh-la-la-scraper*: a skyscraper with a curvy design - 44

*oomph height*: the extra height that contributes to the prominent position of the building in the skyline - 36

## P

*pencil tower*: a skyscraper that has a slenderness ratio of 1:10 or higher - 53

*penthouse*: a flat, apartment, or suite occupying the top floor or floors of a skyscraper - 104

*pied-à-ciel*: a second home in a skyscraper - 169

*piescraper*: an extremely tall and unfeasible vision - 243

*piketlyline*: a skyline full of pikettyscrapers - 190

*pikettyscraper*: a skyscraper that embodies the popular notion that the rich are getting richer - 190

*platescraper*: a skyscraper that reminds you of loosely stacked plates - 67

*plattenbau*: a skyscraper being a collection of individual plates - 209

*playscraper*: a skyscraper whose windows are used as pixels that form a gigantic screen - 266

*plinth*: a base of a skyscraper that differs in size or design from that of the rest of the skyscraper - 82

*plinth home*: a house at the base of a skyscraper - 86

*plotscraper*: a skyscraper shaped by the outline of the plot on which it stands - 45

*plyscraper*: a skyscraper with a wooden structure - 229

*podium*: the base of a skyscraper that looks like a horizontal plate - 83

*polderscraper*: a skyscraper that marks an edge instead of a center - 120

*powerblock*: a large horizontal building with many identical-looking towers on top of it - 58

*pre-skyscraper*: tall masonry building with passenger elevators - 23

*protected views*: views that must be uninterrupted over a long distance - 117

*protoskyscraper*: a late 19th-century building that has some characteristics of a skyscraper but doesn't look like one - 25

*pryscraper*: a new skyscraper that is being developed too close to you - 117

## R

*rectopolis*: a vertical metropolis that appears to have walked straight out of a science fiction movie - 241

*residential hotel*: an alternative term for an apartment hotel - 155

*resiglow*: the image of individual expressions from which you can tell that people live in a skyscraper - 177

*resirash*: a less appreciative picture of life signs in the city - 177

- resiscraper*: a residential skyscraper - 152
- revenue church*: an office tower with a church on top - 107
- roofbathing*: sunbathing on a roof - 149
- roofdeck*: a platform designed primarily to enjoy the view - 108
- roofheight*: height based on the roof level of a skyscraper - 29
- roofing*: everything related to the unsecured ascent of skyscrapers, tower cranes, and antennas - 263
- roofscape*: a view characterized by roof structures and everything on it - 149
- roofscraping*: having permission to visit the roof of a skyscraper that isn't normally open to the public - 263
- rooftopping*: taking vertigo-inducing photographs from the top of skyscrapers - 263
- rothscraper*: a commercially friendly skyscraper - 194
- S**
- santascraper*: a skyscraper that evinces the spirit of Christmas - 74
- scraperscape*: an image consisting of skyscrapers only - 147
- screw-it height*: the height after which people prefer to stand rather than walk on the escalators - 95
- see-through*: a building with a high vacancy rate - 187
- setback*: a steplike recession in the profile of a skyscraper - 113
- shapescraper*: a skyscraper with a distinguishing shape - 42
- shardenfreude*: a skyscraper that wants to remind you of a particular famous building - 45
- shyscraper*: a skyscraper whose architecture doesn't live up to its status - 47
- sidescraper*: a narrow building that has all its architecture concentrated in its slender facade - 52
- sidewalk shunner*: a skyscraper that makes no effort to make contact with its environment - 82
- signature view*: the view from a position where the city looks well filled and balanced - 143
- skeleton*: a steel skeleton that hopefully will one day become a skyscraper - 187
- skinnyscraper*: a skyscraper that is only slender on one side - 55
- skinscraper*: a skyscraper that is recognizable by looking at a section of the exterior - 39
- sky accent*: a proverbial high note that has been added to a low-rise building as a kind of architectural exclamation point - 120
- sky alai*: a skyscraper that reflects the sunset - 238
- skybar*: a rooftop bar - 99
- skyblender*: a skyscraper that tries to hide in plain sight by mirroring its environment - 233
- sky blotch*: the outline of a building - 42
- skybreak bubble*: a ball-shaped structure made of triangular elements - 243
- skybridge*: a connection above the base levels between two skyscrapers - 128
- skycage*: a three-dimensional steel grid that carries both the inner structure and the outer walls of a skyscraper - 197

- skycake*: a skyscraper that resembles a wedding cake - 26
- sky candy*: a cool-looking skyscraper - 68
- skycatcher*: an eye-catching skyscraper that is the centerpiece of a massive development scheme - 193
- sky chapel*: a chapel in the top of a skyscraper - 107
- sky chaser*: someone who unilaterally commissions a skyscraper - 191
- skycheater*: a skyscraper that noisily claims bragging rights on the back of vanity height - 274
- skycolumn*: a skyscraper that resembles a column - 26
- skydeck*: a platform designed to connect the roofs of two or more skyscrapers for the sole purpose of creating an awesome place to hang out - 128
- skyidentify*: the ability to point out your apartment in a skyscraper from a distance - 176
- skydweller*: someone who lives in a skyscraper - 171
- sky exposure plane*: the imaginary V-shaped area in a cross-section of a street with tapering skyscrapers - 113
- skyfarm*: farmland on the roof of a tall building - 225
- sky-five*: high-fiving a skyscraper - 267
- skyful*: an attractive skyscraper - 76
- sky garage*: a parking spot on an upper floor of a skyscraper - 167
- sky garden*: a garden on top of a skyscraper - 108
- skyglow*: the illumination of the night sky caused by something other than the moon and stars - 239
- skyheight*: the height of a skyscraper - 28
- skyjumper*: a skyscraper that was designed as one building but completed in stages - 70
- skyland*: all of the city minus the first five or so floors - 172
- skylife*: the lifestyle based on exclusive space, views, and services - 175
- skylight*: an opening in a ceiling - 99
- skyline*: a cityscape dominated by skyscrapers - 138
- skyline awe*: the sensation evoked by the sight of a skyline seen from a skyway - 141
- skyline gap*: a gap in the skyline that looks like an unexpected pause in the rhythm that would have to be filled with a new skyscraper to restore the flow - 144
- skyline party*: a show that involves multiple illuminated skyscrapers and a lot of fireworks - 74
- skyline rhythm*: a somewhat regular sequence of skyscrapers and gaps - 144
- skyline spot*: a place from which you can admire the signature view of a city - 143
- skyline walking*: tightrope walking between two skyscrapers - 261
- skylinescraper*: a building with a skyline on top - 150
- skyneedle*: a skyscraper that resembles a needle - 26
- skyness*: the qualities that make the sky what it is - 231
- skypad*: a skyscraper apartment - 166
- skypalace*: a very large and luxurious apartment in a skyscraper - 166
- skypath*: a system of connections between equally tall skyscrapers - 128

- skypipe*: a skyscraper shaped like a hollow cylinder - 99
- skypod*: a small, prefabricated, and modular structure that often serves as a little hangout - 105
- skypool*: a swimming pool atop a skyscraper - 108
- skypicker*: a skyscraper with a spire or pointed end - 25
- skypromo*: an advertisement displayed on the facade of a skyscraper - 192
- skyrider*: a skyscraper that takes advantage of the qualities of the environment without contributing to it - 47
- skyrunning*: running in the mountains above the 2,000-meter altitude where the climbing difficulty does not exceed II° grade, and the incline is over 30 percent - 264
- skyscaler*: a skyscraper that helps to soften the transition between buildings of different sizes - 79
- skyscraper*: a building of height, profit, and pride - 22
- skyscraper alert*: the announcement of a new tallest skyscraper that doubles as a predictor of an economic crisis in the near future - 185
- skyscraper day*: celebrated annually on September 3 - 267
- sky-scrapered*: an area that is characterized by the presence of skyscrapers - 25
- skyscrapereeny*: a very, very small skyscraper - 61
- skyscraperella*: a very small skyscraper - 61
- skyscraperesque*: buildings before the 1880s that show signs of a skyscraper - 23
- skyscraperette*: a building that delivers on some of the essential characteristics of the skyscraper, except for height - 61
- skyscraperist*: an expedient skyscraper buff - 252
- skyscraping*: an adjective indicating great height - 25
- skyscraper nocturne*: the image of softly pulsing lights on spires and corners and illuminated beacons that penetrated the sky created a serene-looking nightscape - 71
- skyscraper noir*: the somewhat gritty look of scarcely lit skyscrapers - 73
- skyscraper plodding*: when there are too many tourists around that will keep you from dancing your way through the crowd, even though you're a skilled skyscraper dancer - 134
- skyscraper sea*: an endless-looking cityscape consisting of densely packed tall buildings, of which only a few stand out by height or architecture - 140
- skyscraper selfie*: a selfie taken by rooftoppers from positions that most would find quite uncomfortable - 263
- skyscraper walking*: dancing your way through the crowd in a busy city - 134
- skyscrapologist*: a skyscraperist who takes himself quite seriously - 253
- skyscratcher*: alternative term for a skyscraper coined by Emery Roth - 26
- skyshaper*: anyone who is somehow professionally involved in the business of skyscrapers - 250
- sky sickness*: sickness that is the result of skyscraper sway - 211

- skysign*: a logo on top of a skyscraper - 271
- skysore*: an ugly skyscraper - 76
- skytalker*: someone who likes to talk about skyscrapers and supports the continuous development of our language by suggesting new terms and improving existing ones - 279
- skytaser*: a skyscraper hit by lightning, which proves to be quite photogenic when the opportunity presents itself - 235
- skytemple*: a skyscraper that resembles a temple - 26
- sky vault*: a very safe and secure apartment in a skyscraper - 167
- sky villa*: an independent-looking residence atop a skyscraper - 105
- skywalk*: a system of closed and elevated connections between buildings that may cover entire city blocks - 128
- skywalking*: the thrill-seeking and illegal act of walking, running, and jumping along the roofline of a skyscraper without the use of safety gear - 263
- skywall*: the visual result when skyscrapers have been built so close together that they appear to be a contiguous wall of skyscrapers - 144
- skywashing*: when green bragging rights involve skyscrapers - 276
- skyway*: a highway with a skyline on the horizon - 141
- skywhistler*: a skyscraper that whistles in the wind - 235
- skywire*: a tightrope that spans two skyscrapers - 129
- slab*: tall buildings whose length is greater than both its height and its width - 55
- sliver*: a skinny skyscraper that has been shoehorned in between two adjacent buildings - 55
- slumscrapper*: a vertical slum - 159
- smackerstacker*: a skyscraper that lacks ambition - 195
- social density*: density that can be changed by altering the number of individuals per given unit of space - 219
- solitaire*: a lonely skyscraper - 121
- spacescraper*: a skyscraper with multiple types of space on the facade - 258
- spacity*: enjoying the benefits of both spatial density and social density - 219
- spatial density*: density that can be changed by altering the amount of space while keeping the number of individuals constant - 219
- spatial verticality*: when the height of the building represents space rather than density - 217
- sphinx*: a skyscraper with a modest addition on top - 51
- spikeline*: a skyline dominated by one tower that is visible from all angles - 139
- spireline*: a pre-skyscraper skyline dominated by vertical elements such as spires, steeples, pinnacles, domes, and other non-utilitarian towers - 139
- spotmarker*: a skyscraper that is regarded as a representation of its environment - 119
- squatscraper*: a skyscraper taken over by squatters - 158
- stack effect*: the upward movement of air inside skyscrapers - 202
- stackscraper*: a skyscraper that looks like a stack of things - 65

*standbyscraper*: a taxpayer that was built pending the construction of a skyscraper - 186

*starline*: a skyline that includes a good number of famous landmarks - 140

*starscraper*: a skyscraper designed by a starchitect - 45

*steel monkey*: workers who build steel-framed skyscrapers - 251

*steeple*: a slender structure on top of a building - 51

*streetface*: the impression of the lower portion of a skyscraper seen from street level - 81

*street height*: the height of the first few levels of the skyscraper - 35

*streetscape*: the full experience of the area that surrounds the skyscraper - 82

*streetsqueezer*: a skyscraper that appears to have squeezed itself between two existing buildings - 57

*structural height*: height that includes everything that is required to allow the skyscraper to function - 29

*stump*: a building that looks like it should have been taller - 57

*stutterline*: a boring-looking row of neatly arranged and similar-looking skyscrapers - 144

*sunbouncing*: when a skyscraper reflects the sunset - 238

*sunny-sider*: someone who lives on the sunny side of a skyscraper - 258

*superjumbo*: a skyscraper that isn't just tall, but also very, very large - 58

*superscraper*: a world-famous supertall skyscraper - 27

*superslender*: a super-tall, ultra-slim, and ultra-luxury residential skyscraper - 55

*supertall*: a skyscraper that is at least 300 meters tall - 26

*sway*: a swinging motion that is most strongly felt near the top of a skyscraper - 211

## T

*tall building*: having many floors or storeys, unusually tall - 25

*taxpayer*: a one-story building built only to cover the cost of the land's property, such as taxes - 186

*throne view*: the view while sitting on the toilet - 183

*tian di*: the balance between two types of space that at first glance seem opposite to each other but are in fact complementary and interchangeable - 179

*tiescraper*: a corporate skyscraper designed to meet the needs of the business community - 40

*tilttower*: a tilted skyscraper - 43

*tinypad*: a small but self-sustaining apartment - 168

*tokyo glow*: the glowscape of Tokyo - 141

*top height*: height that includes everything - 29

*topper*: a building that has been built on top of another one - 69

*topping out*: when a new skyscraper has reached its highest structural point - 261

*tower*: a tall albeit non-habitable structure - 19

*towerbuilding*: a low-rise building with a tower - 51

*towerhouse*: a detached house with the proportions of a tower - 62

*towerist*: a tourist with a keen interest in skyscrapers, cities, and skylines - 255

*towerkill*: birds making rough contact with tall structures, such as skyscrapers, antenna towers, and wind turbines - 234

*tower running*: running up the stairs of a skyscraper, for fun - 264

*townscrapers*: a tall building in places where you don't expect them - 61

*treescraper*: a skyscraper with a lot of green added to it - 224

*trophy pad*: a trophy apartment - 276

*trump height*: the number of floors from the viewpoint of a confident salesperson instead of a constructor - 274

*tryscraper*: a skyscraper that was not completed as intended - 187

*tub view*: a view of the city while relaxing in a nice hot bath - 183

*tube-in-tube*: the combination of a core tube containing the elevator and other mechanical services, and an outer tube that doubles as the outer wall of the skyscraper - 207

*tuned mass damper*: a weight added to the top of a skyscraper to distort swaying motion - 212

*twin tower*: a set of two identical skyscrapers that presents themselves as one project - 41

*twistscraper*: literally, a skyscraper with a twist - 42

## U

*unspace*: the leftover space when the outline of the ground floor of a skyscraper doesn't match the shape of the plot - 86

*upscape*: the view of looming skyscrapers that you see when you look straight up - 147

*upscraping*: taking a photo of a looming skyscraper - 266

*urban cosmos*: an image of the earth at night as seen from the universe - 150

*urban density*: the population density of an urbanized area - 131

*urban intensity*: the hustle and bustle of a city - 131

*urban lazy*: taking the highlife for granted - 176

*urban manure*: the cracks and crevices of the city where uncommon desires are fulfilled, and new ideas can sprout - 135

*urban stare*: being absorbed by the view - 180

*urbanity*: suavity, courteousness, and refinement of manner - 133

*urbanness*: the state or condition of being urban - 130

*urbaware*: an awareness of being in an urban environment and acting accordingly - 134

## V

*vancouverism*: a set of urban design principles based on the importance of the natural environment and livable urban density - 121

*vanity address*: a better looking address than the one you are supposed to have - 275

*vanity height*: the height of non-utilitarian elements that have been added to the roof of a skyscraper to make it look taller - 33

*vertical city*: nickname for a large, multiple-use skyscraper - 81

*vertical density*: the fulfillment of the skyscraper's classic promise to deal with urban density - 219

*vertical discovery*: the variations, juxtapositions, and all the little details that become visible when you zoom in and out on the dense urban space around you - 130

*vertical farming*: the practice of growing crops in vertically stacked layers - 225

*verticalism*: the idea that spatial problems can be solved by condensing existing space or expanding it upwards - 215

*verticality*: verticalness that is the result of two-dimensional density - 217

*verticalness*: looking vertical - 216

*vertigo*: the non-frightening feeling of dizziness caused by looking down from a great height - 256

*view cone*: an alternative term for view corridor - 117

*view corridor*: an elongated V-shaped area that originates from the point of view and widens as it approaches the protected area or building - 117

*vistascraper*: a skyscraper that is visually located at the end of the road - 147

## **W**

*wake-up view*: the view you see when you're lying in bed - 182

*wakescraper*: a skyscraper built near an iconic building to take advantage of its proximity - 193

*walkony*: a balcony that looks more like a corridor rather than a place to hang out with more than two people - 40

*white giraffe*: a trophy skyscraper - 276

*whyscraper*: a misplaced skyscraper - 121

*windcatchers*: square towers on the roofs of buildings, with openings on all sides through which fresh air is scooped and funneled into the room below - 226

*windscraper*: a skyscraper with an integrated wind turbine - 277

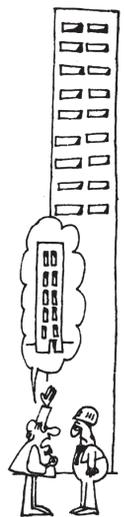
*wow-view*: the view of the city you see after opening the front door - 182

## **X**

*x-scraper*: a skyscraper that represents an important junction or a transport node - 119

## **Z**

*zipscraper*: a skyscraper with its own zip code - 275





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