



History of Architecture

**Why do we need to study
History of Architecture?**

•Having a working knowledge of Architecture styles is essential. Such understanding deepens the appreciation of design and serves as a basis to foster creative energies.

•Designers study styles of the past and present to enrich current environments.

•Today's Architecture is a conglomeration of different architecture elements of the past.

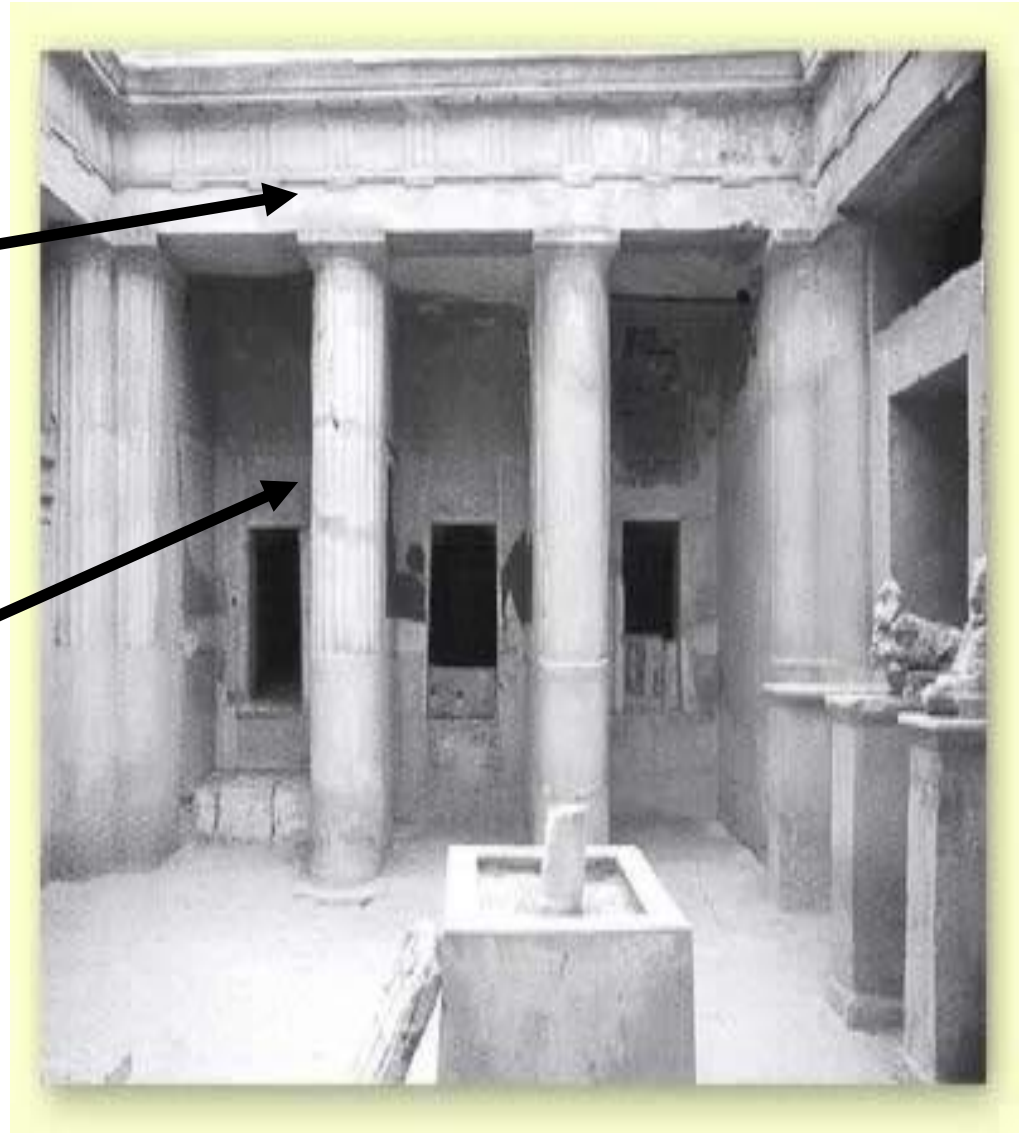
Egyptian (4500-330 BC)

Known for building
Pyramids for kings and
pharaohs

Developed Trabeated
Construction. (Vertical
post support a horizontal
lintel)

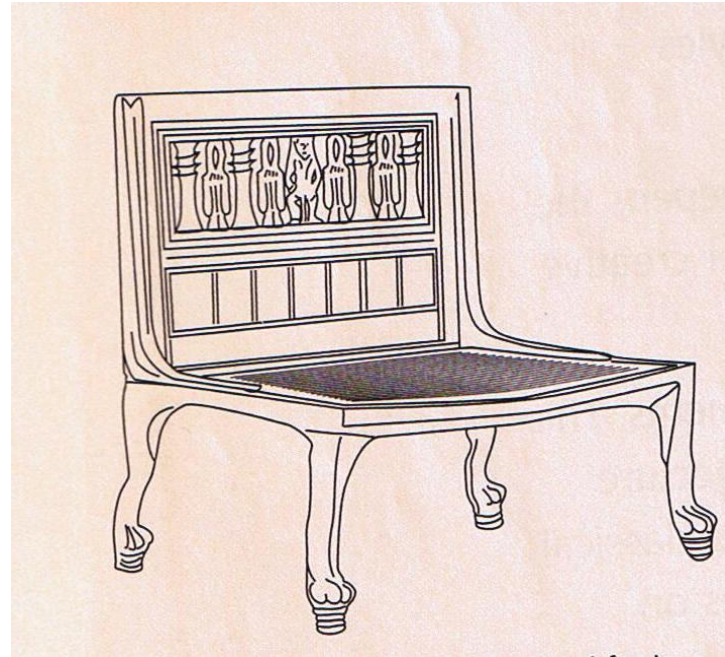
Used hieroglyphics

Columns perhaps originally
made from papyrus reeds
lashed together, created
vertical lines, which led to
fluting on columns in later
designs.



Egyptian

Used straw for flooring, therefore furniture was raised on small blocks so animal-shaped legs could be seen



Motifs included the lotus bud, reeds, papyrus, and lilies



Greek (3000 BC-150 AD)

Known for their order, proportion, and refinement of design

Built temples to honour their gods, surrounded by open porticos (porches) and columns

Developed the truss system, a triangulated load-bearing construction to allow for sloped roofs.

The triangle formed by the truss is called a pediment



Greek

Developed a system of naming the design and details of columns.

These classical order of architecture, still used today, includes:

Doric
(Plain square capital on top of columns)



Ionic
(Capital with spiral design called a volute)



Corinthian
(Capital with two rows of acanthus leaves)



Greek

Mastered the art of carving marble into a human form. When used for support, the human form is called a caryatid



Roman (750 BC-400 AD)

Known for their engineering expertise, particularly the development of roads and aqueducts adapted from Greek designs



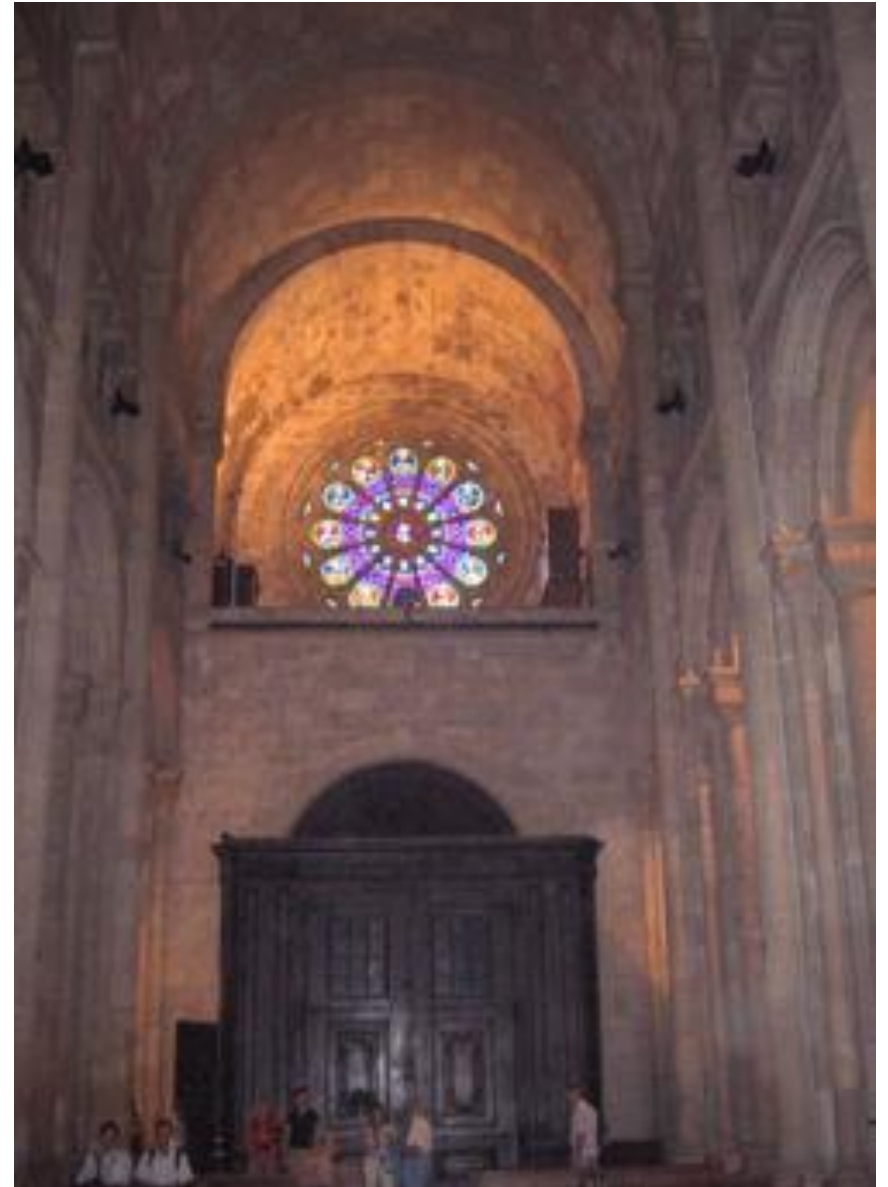
Roman

Developed the concrete arch
and dome



Roman

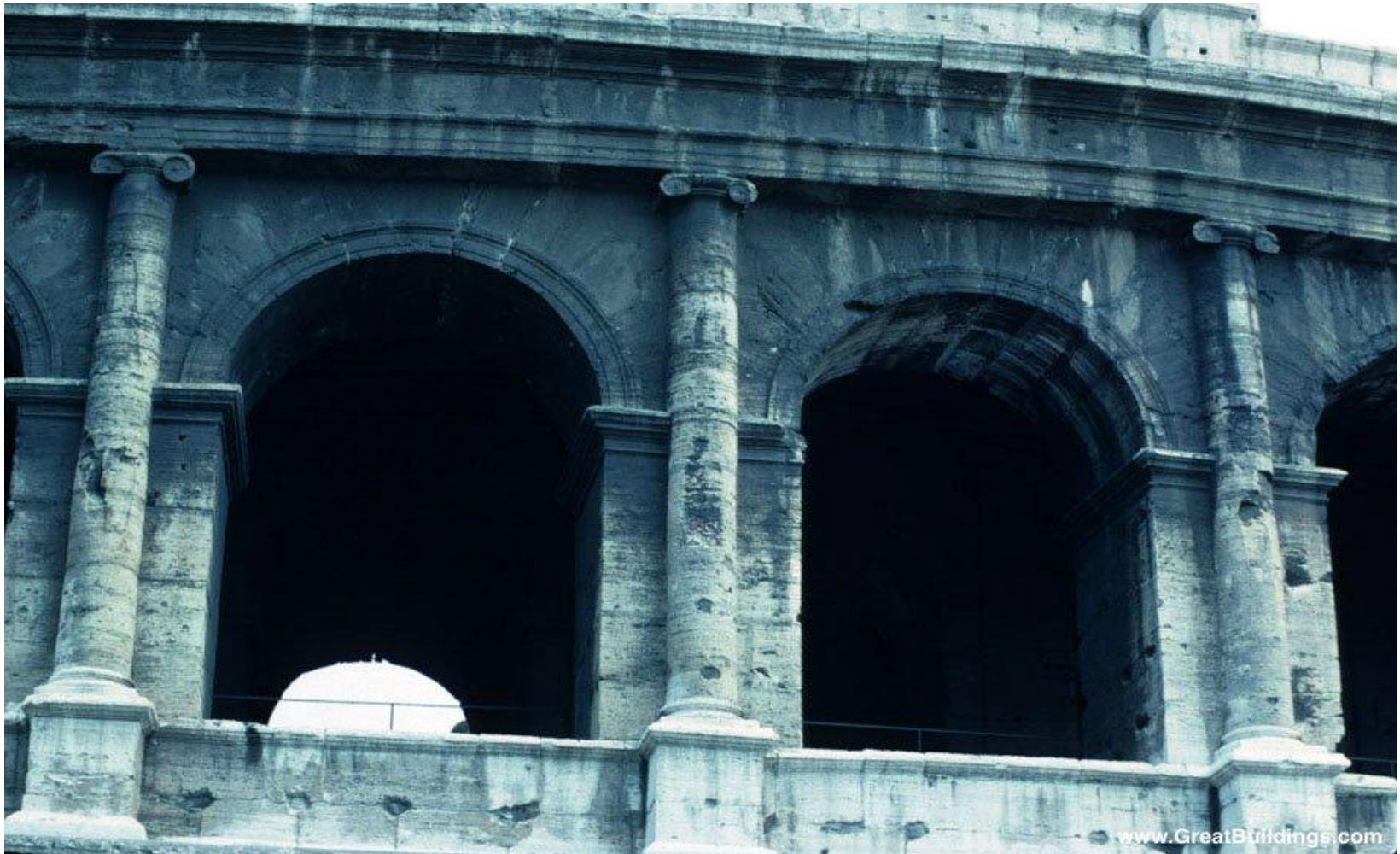
Developed the barrel vault, also known as a tunnel vault or a wagon vault, is an architectural element formed by the extrusion of a single curve (or pair of curves, in the case of a pointed barrel vault) along a given distance. The curves are typically circular in shape, lending a semi-cylindrical appearance to the total design. The barrel vault is the simplest form of a vault: effectively a series of arches placed side by side.



Roman

Developed pilasters

(Columns partially embedded in the walls)



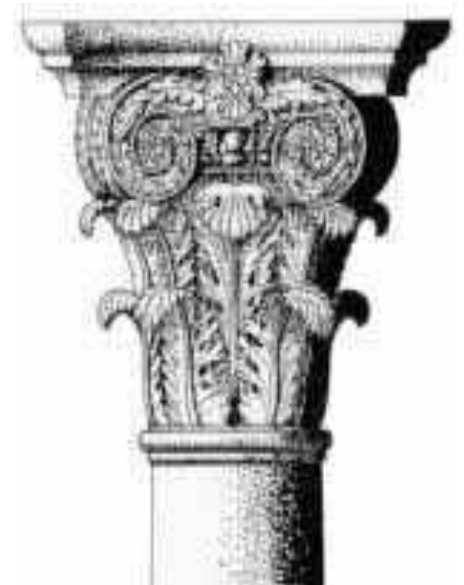
Roman Continued

Added two classical orders:

Tuscan (Similar to Doric but without column fluting)



Composite (Capital combines acanthus leaves and volutes)



Gothic (1150 – 1500 AD)

Gothic architecture has nothing to do with the historical Goths.

It was a pejorative (derogatory) term that came to be used as early as the 1530s to describe culture that was considered rude and barbaric.

In English seventeenth century usage, “Goth” was an equivalent of “vandal,” a savage despoiler with a Germanic heritage and so came to be applied to the architectural styles of northern Europe before the revival of classical type of architecture.

Gothic

Gothic style is very ornate and definitely has a unique look

Gothic architectural features commonly associated with ecclesiastical design include:

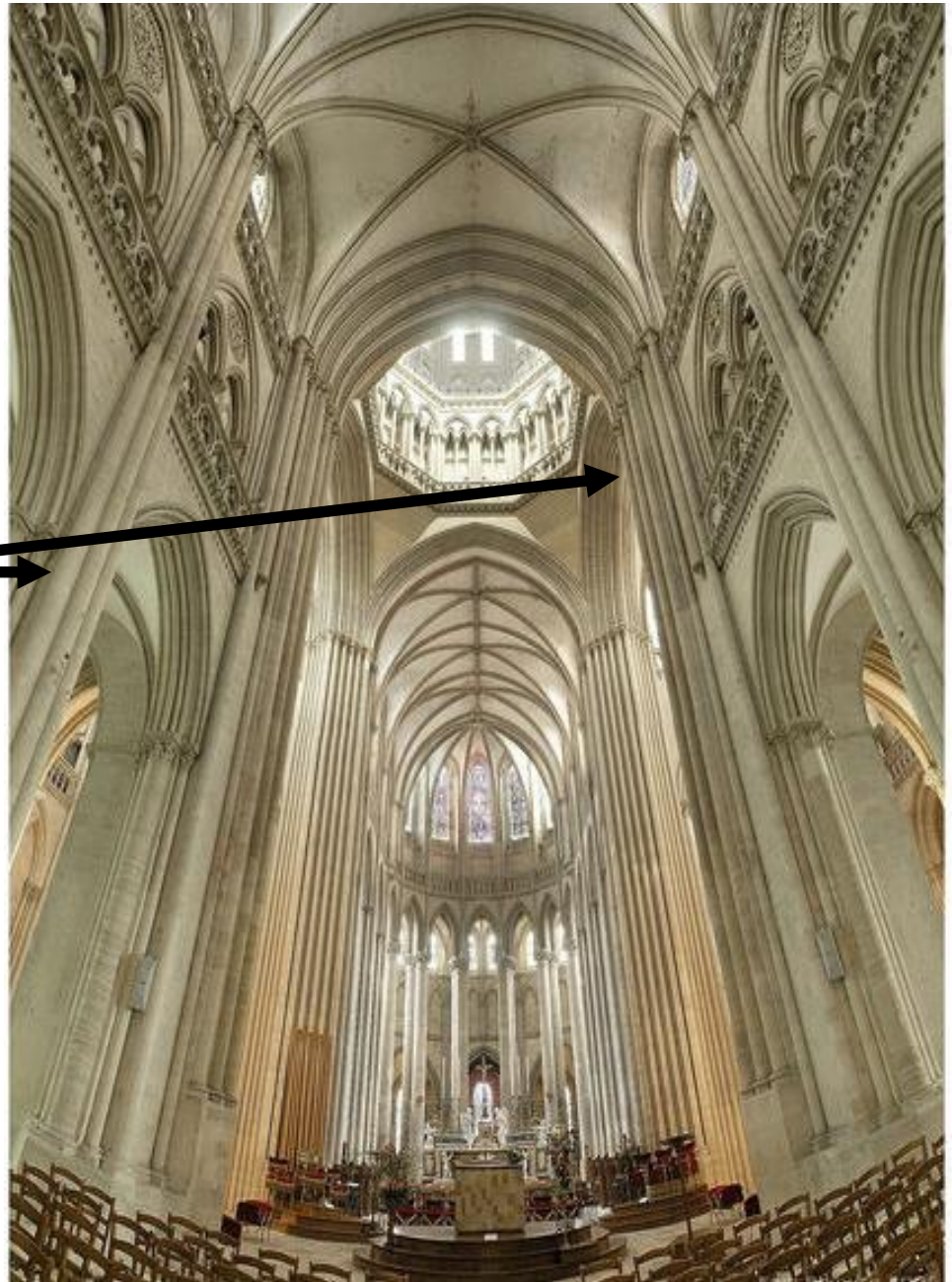
The pointed arch and vault

Tracery
(Constructed of net-like decorations around upper windows)



Gothic

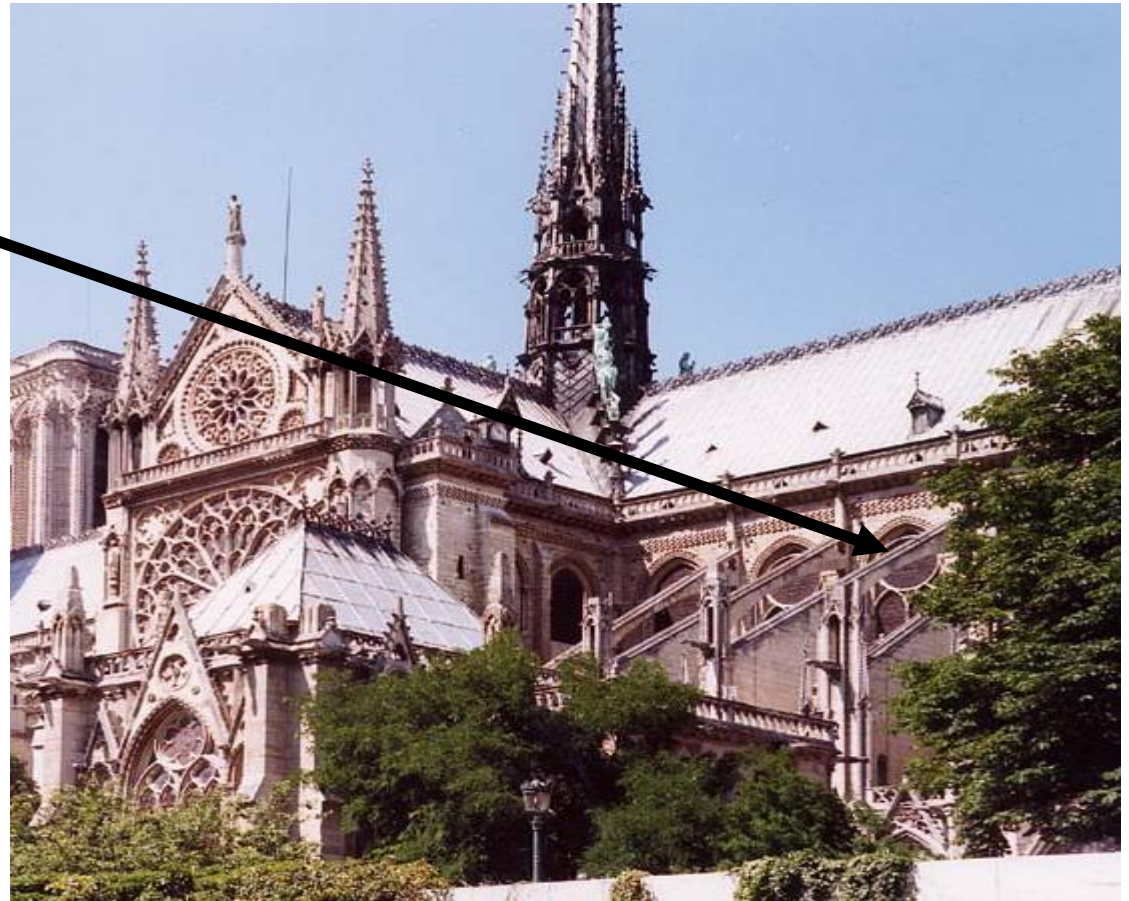
Slender columns in clusters



Gothic

Buttresses or Flying Buttresses

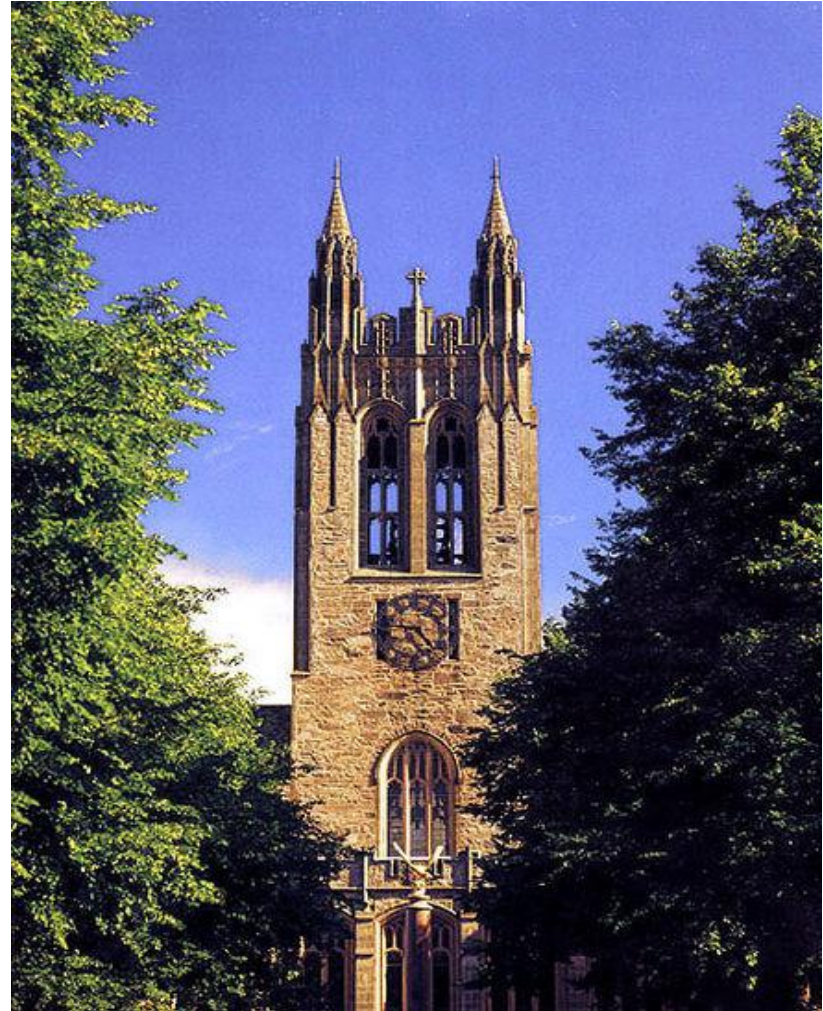
(An architectural structure built against or projecting from a wall which serves to support or reinforce the wall. Buttresses are fairly common on more ancient buildings as a means of providing support to act against the lateral (sideways) forces arising out of the roof structures that lack adequate bracing.)



Gothic

Another example of Gothic style

•What features can you pick out?



Baroque (1600-1715)

“In the arts, Baroque is a period as well as the style that dominated it. The Baroque style used exaggerated motion and clear, easily interpreted detail to produce drama, tension, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture, painting, literature, dance, and music. The style started around 1600 in Rome, Italy and spread to most of Europe.

The popularity and success of the “Baroque” was encouraged by the Roman Catholic Church which had decided at the time of the Council of Trent that the arts should communicate religious themes in direct and emotional involvement. The aristocracy also saw the dramatic style of Baroque architecture and art as a means of impressing visitors and expressing triumphant power and control.

The word baroque derives from the ancient Portuguese noun “barroco” which is a pearl that is not round but of unpredictable and elaborate shape. Hence, in formal usage, the word baroque can simply mean that something is “elaborate”” (Wikipedia.org).

Baroque

Means “Misshapen Pearl”

Major influence came from Italy
and France

Ornate, symmetrical designs

Flamboyant and heavy
proportions



Baroque



Baroque



Colonial Spanish

Spanish settlers came to Florida in the 1500's

California Ranch and Colonial most common California evolving Spanish Homes

Red Tile roofs

Low pitched roofs

Stucco

Fountains

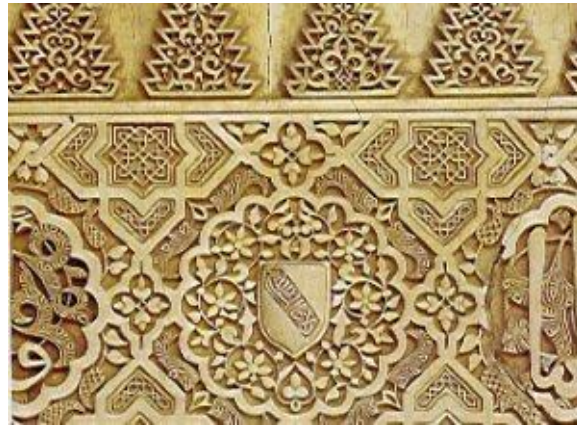
Balcony

Arcade (Hallway to the outside)



Colonial Spanish

Morish Shapes



Colonial Spanish

Reja

(Can be made out of wrought iron or wood. Used as a door or window that is open so the breeze can come through the home)



Colonial Spanish

Heavy geometric carded doors



Colonial Spanish

Wrought Iron detailing and chandeliers



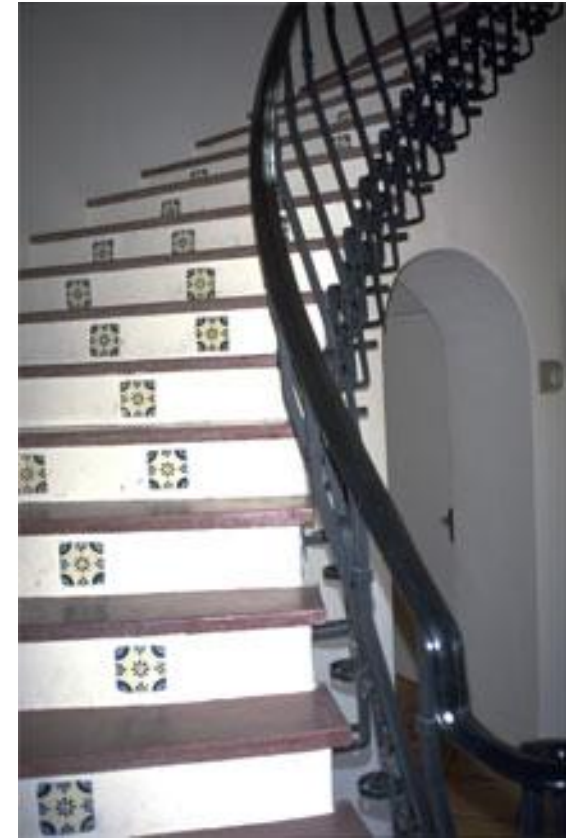
Colonial Spanish

Coffered Ceilings



Colonial Spanish

Tile Risers



Spanish Santa Fe Style

Early seventeenth century

Also referred to as Adobe Style.
Colonists of European extraction arrived in New Mexico early in the seventeenth century and began building houses using the same methods employed by the local Pueblo Indians.



Spanish Santa Fe Style

Flat Roof

Made of Adobe
brick and Mud.
Walls are very
thick

Rounded Corners

Posts coming out
of the walls

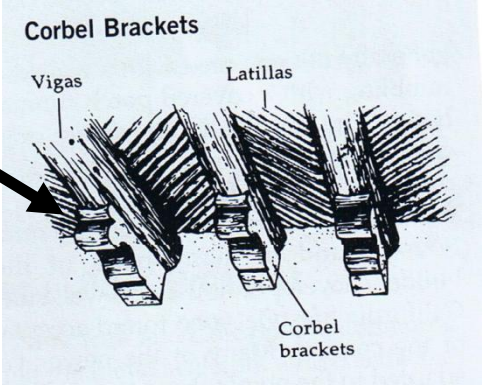


Spanish Santa Fe Style

Zapata
(Double corbel bracket)



Corbel Bracket



Spanish Santa Fe Style

Niche



Beehive
Fireplaces



Spanish Santa Fe Style
also decorates homes
with mirrors framed with
tin and skulls that are
hung on the walls

English Styles

Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean Style (1140-1700s)

Dominated by heavy masculine designs

Architecture characterized by half-timbering (timbers are visible on the outside of the building)

Interiors characterized by plain, plastered walls or ornately carved panels



Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean Style

Big Beams

Daub and wattle
(Used in constructing houses. A woven latticework of wooden stakes called *wattles* is daubed with a mixture of clay and sand and sometimes animal dung and straw to create a structure.)

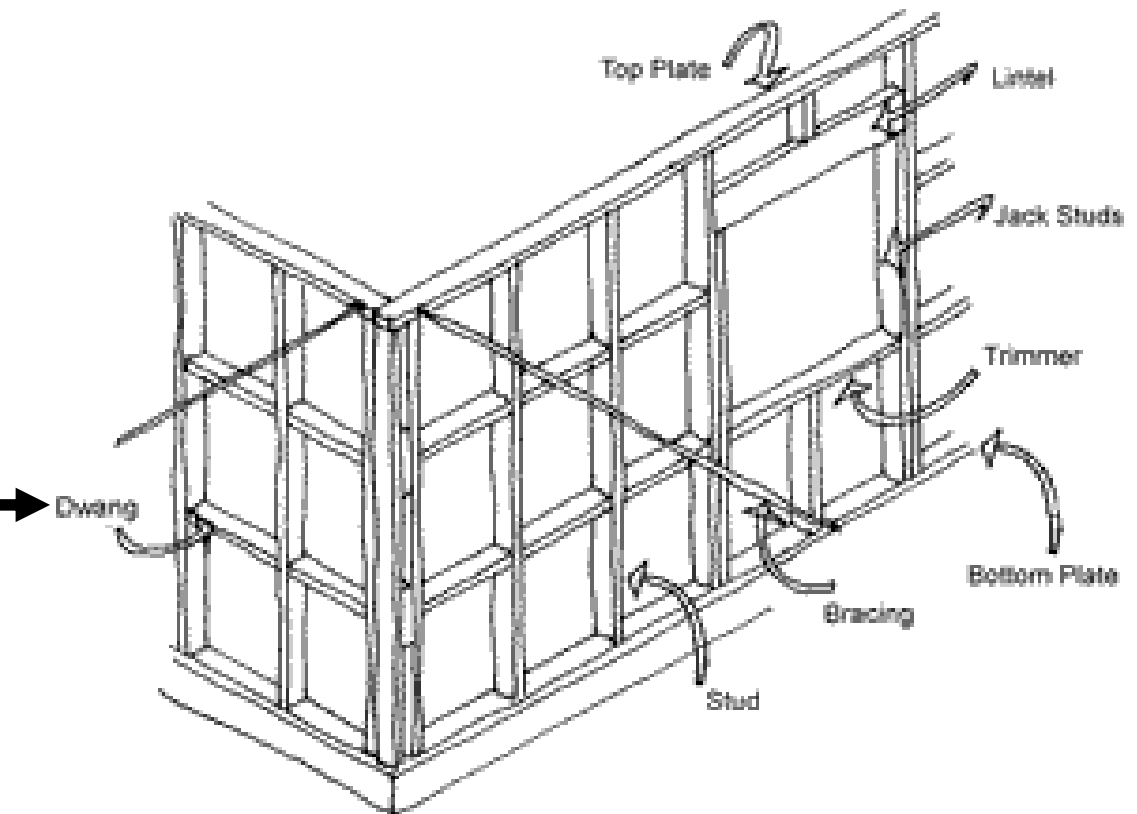


Daub and wattle looks like this when it is complete



Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean Style

Noggin-Brick work in between timber
(In carpentry, a noggin, or **dwang** is a short length of material, usually wood, inserted between two studs, joists, rafters or similar to brace a frame or to support a fixture. It is also the term for a brickwork infill-panel in timber frame construction.)



Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean Style



Tudor Arch



Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean Style

High Pitched
Roofs



Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean Style

Another example of Tudor style

•What features can you pick out?



Georgian (1745-1799)

Two main Architects

Inigo Jones



Sir Christopher Wren



Georgian

Symmetrical designs exhibited dignity and formality, reflecting classic Greek and Roman Architecture

Chimneys on each side

Central entrance



Georgian (1745-1799)



Georgian (1745-1799)

Dormers with pedamits

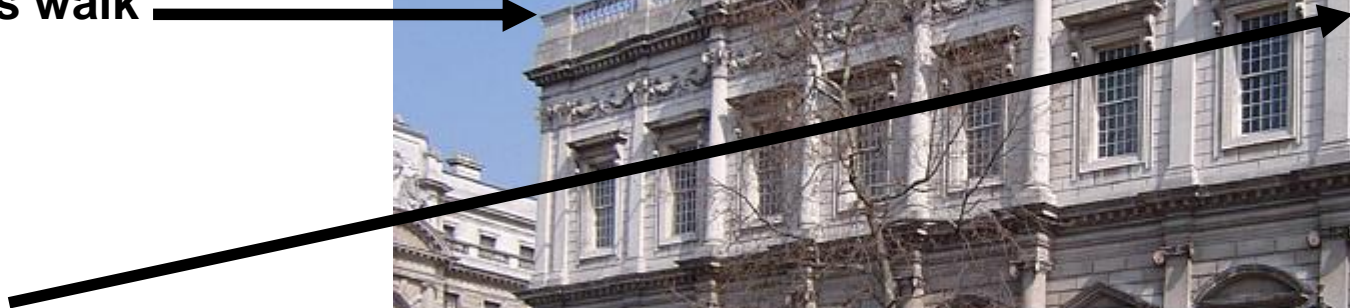


Georgian (1745-1799)

Widows – Captains walk

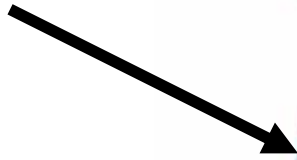


Pilaster columns



Georgian (1745-1799)

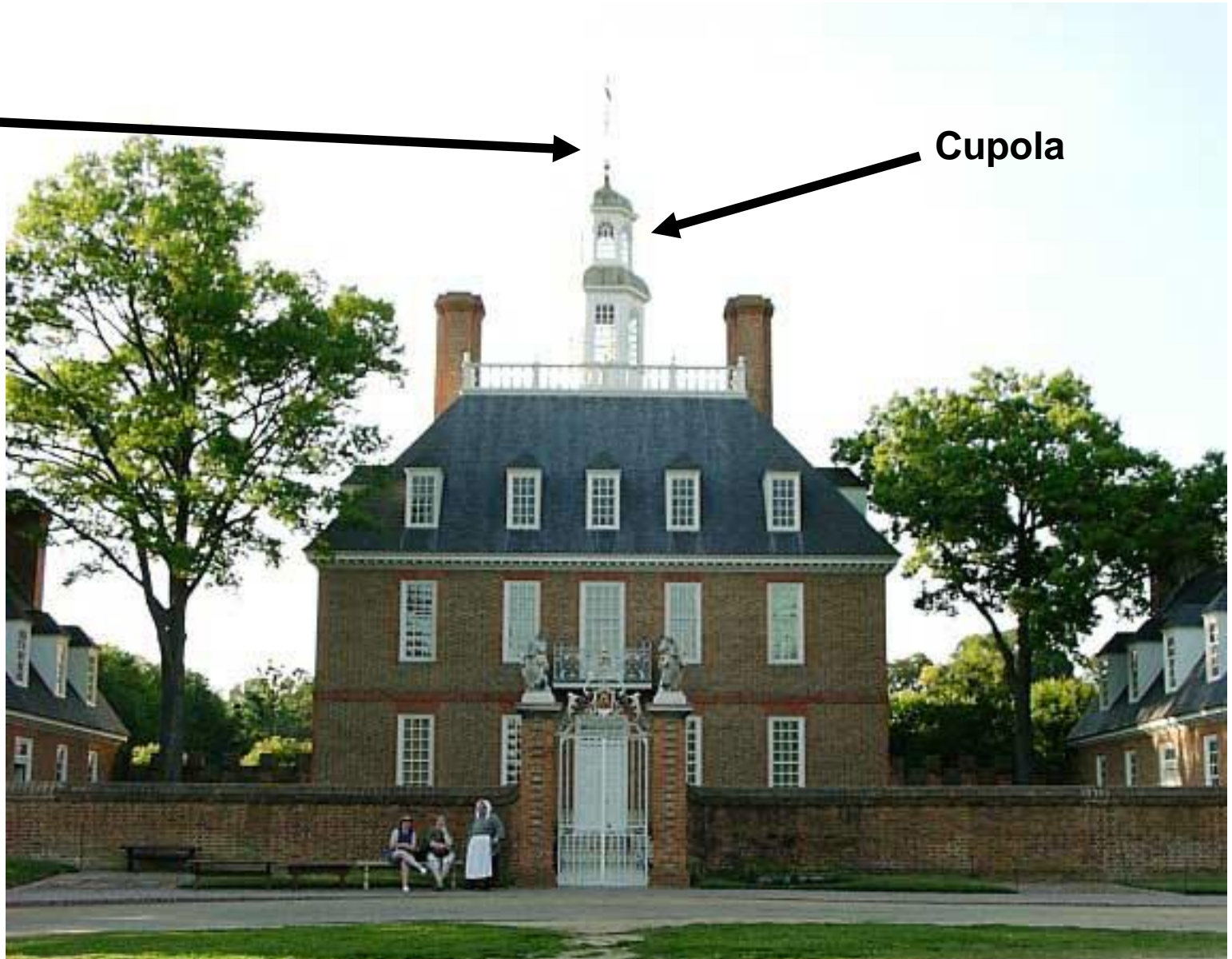
Coining on the side



Georgian (1745-1799)

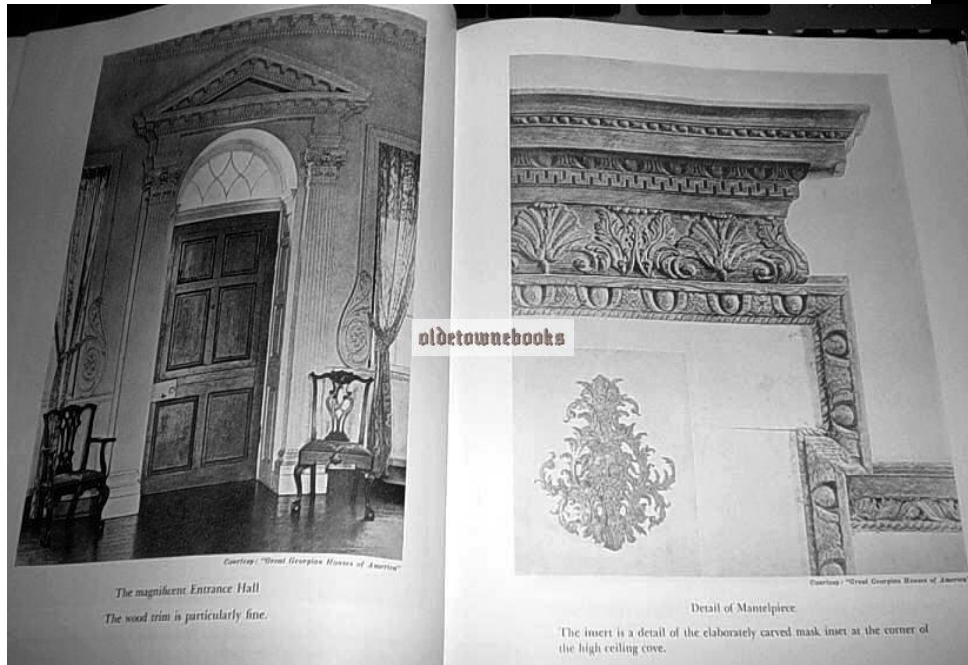
Finial
(Used on the tops of cupola and can be a decoration on top of a pediment)

Cupola



Georgian (1745-1799)

Used brass chandeliers.



Used shell carving for decoration

Georgian (1745-1799)

Another
example of
Georgian
style

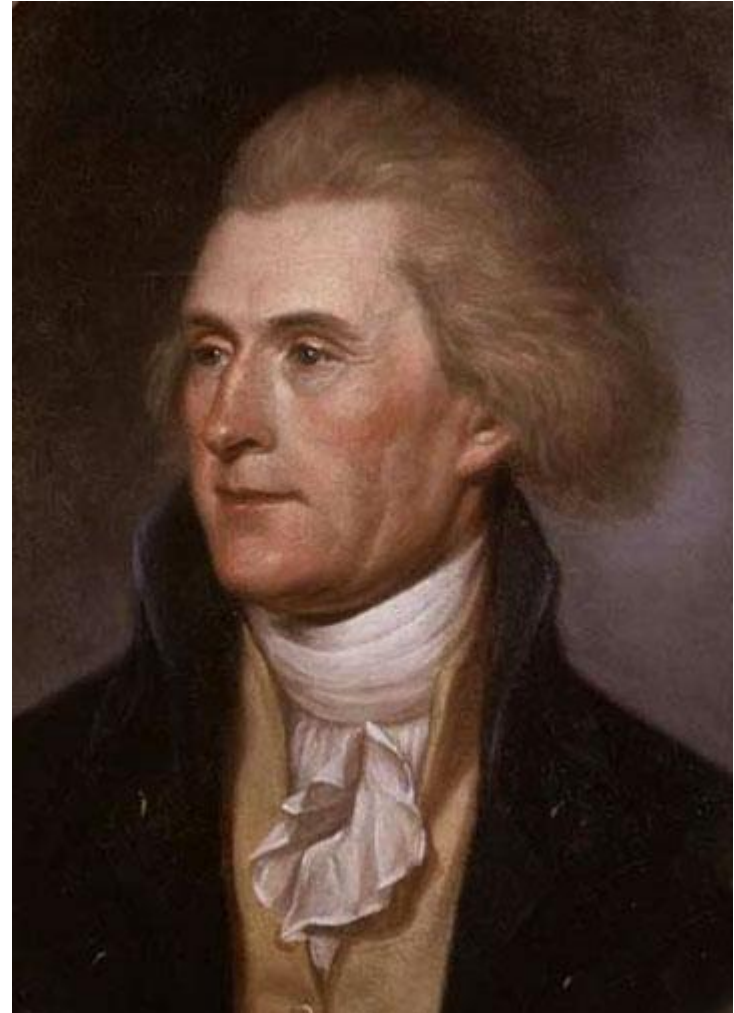
•What features
can you pick
out?



Neoclassical or Late Georgian (Federal) 1760-1801

**Wanted a new architecture,
Thomas Jefferson promoted
this new type of architecture**

**Architecture inspired by
Roman Palladian style; even
more formal Federal Style**



Neoclassical or Late Georgian (Federal)

Chimneys on either side

Crown moulding over the windows

Woodwork painted white

Used crystal chandeliers



Neoclassical or Late Georgian (Federal)

Rotunda Dome

The Federal style is a very formal and majestic form of architecture. It was used for the capital buildings to impress the leaders of other countries when they came to visit. Very commanding.



Neoclassical or Late Georgian (Federal)

Another example of
Federal style

•What features can you
pick out?



(4) American Styles 1600-1700

1. Saltbox

**Wooden frame house with a long,
pitched roof that slopes down to the
back**

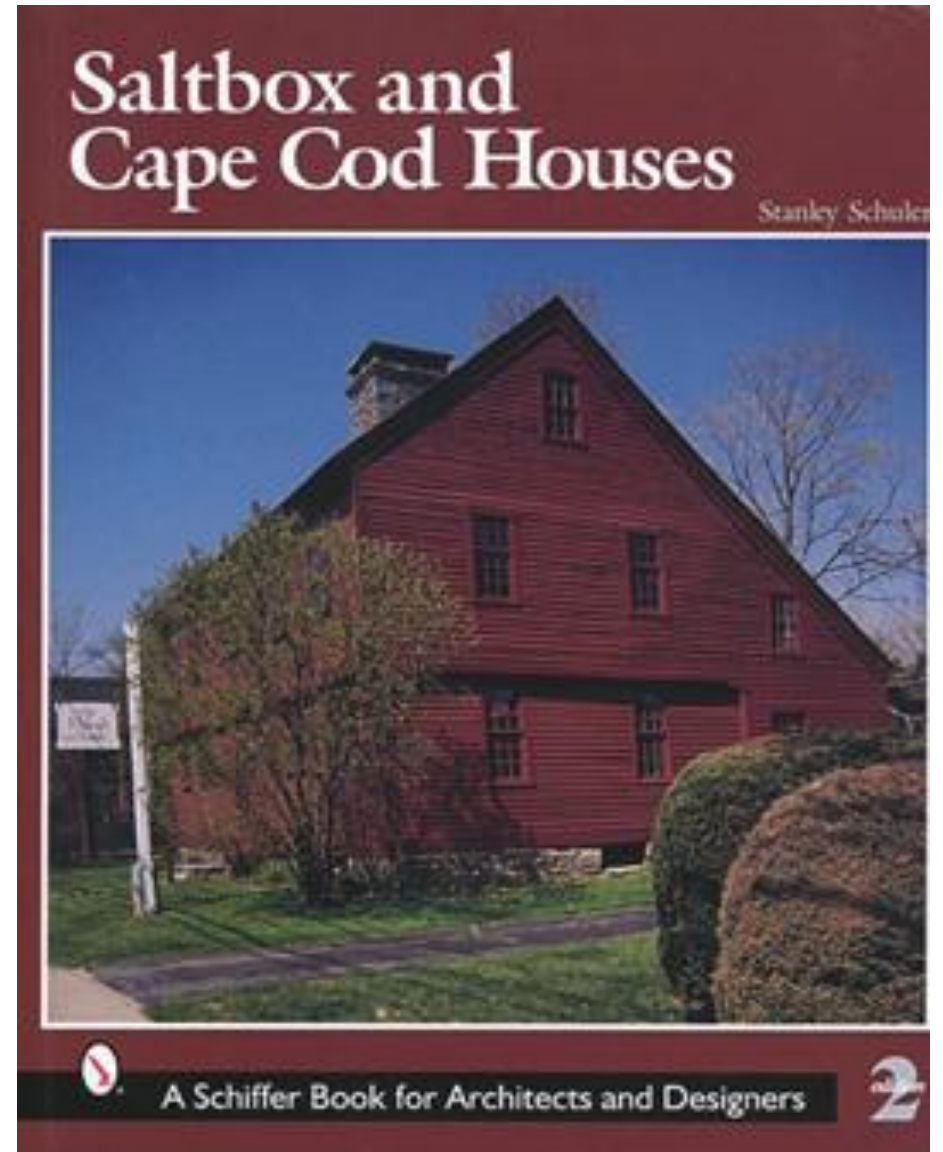
**One story in the back and two
story's in the front**

Flat front and central chimney

**Asymmetry of the unequal sides
and the long, low rear roof line are
the most distinctive feature**

Shingles

Central doors and chimney



Saltbox

Another example of
Salt Box style

•What features can you
pick out?



2. Garrison Style 1600-1700

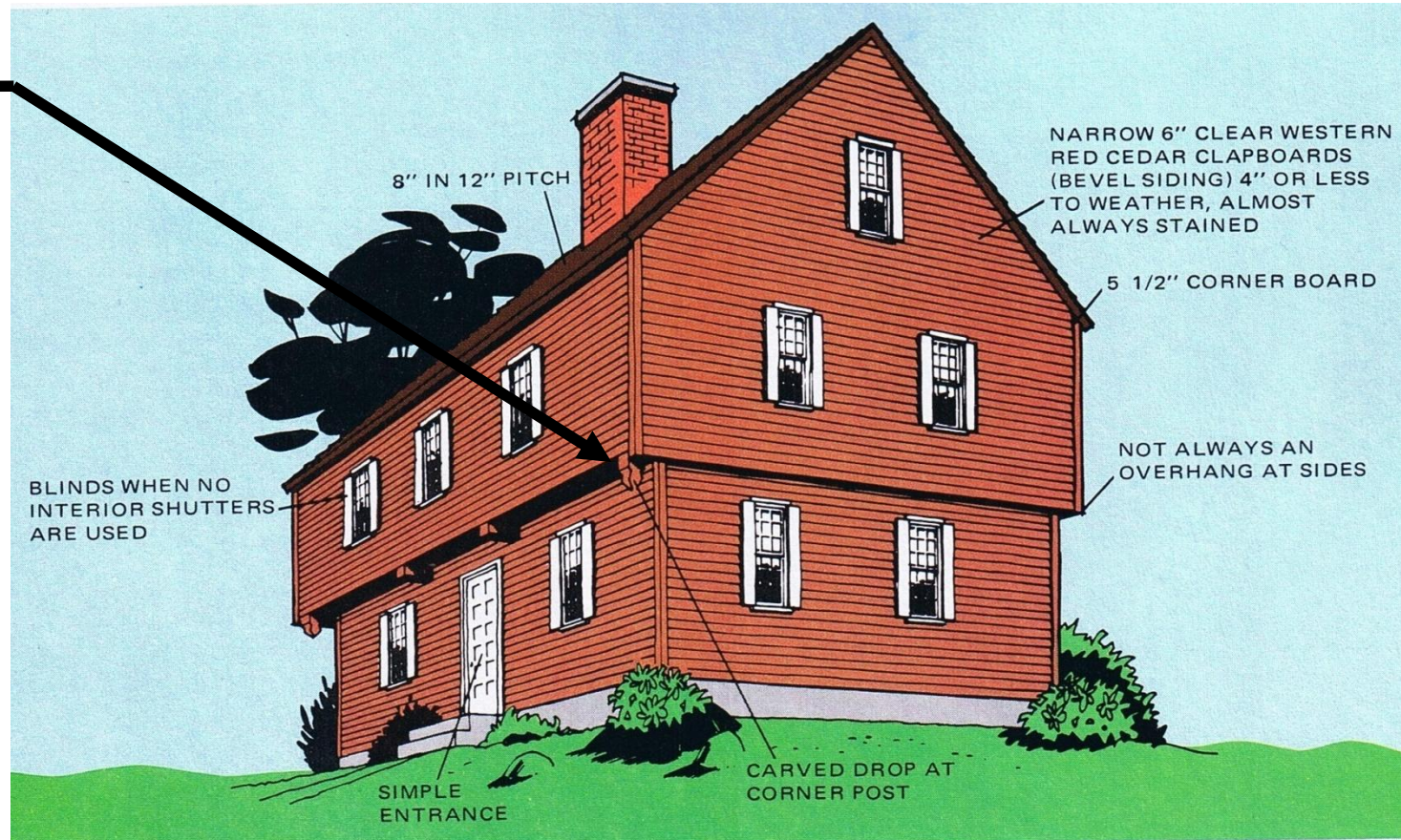
Typically is two stories with the second-story overhang in the front

Pendants under the overhang (pineapple or a corn shape)

Chimney at the end

Older garrison homes have casement windows with small panes of glass, later versions have double-hung windows

Second-story windows often are smaller than those on the first floor



2. Garrison Style

Another example of
Garrison style

•What features can
you pick out?



2. Garrison Style

Another example of Garrison style

•What features can you pick out?



3. Gambrel Style 1600-1700

Symmetrical two-sided roof with two slopes on each side.

Upper slope is positioned at a shallow angle while the lower slope is steep

Creates more head room because of its double pitched roof

Central chimney and doors



3. Gambrel Style

**Barns are made after the
Gambrel style**



3. Gambrel Style

Another example of Gambrel style

•What features can you pick out?



4. Cape Cod 1600-1700

A house covered in wood with a sloped roof

Central chimney and door

Low cottage roof

Also called a rainbow roof

Can be two stories

No overhang

Small paned windows

Plank door



4. Cape Cod

Another example of
Cape Cod style

•What features can you
pick out?



Colonial Dutch Early 20th Century

Houses of stone, brick, or
clapboard

Gambrel roof with a line that
breaks near the ridge

Flaring eaves that give the
roof a bell shape

Sash windows and doors
typical of mainstream
English/American design

Low doors

Inside decor includes:
quilts, simple flowers and
vases, hand stitched pillows,
stencils, blue and white
china, simple furniture,
country feel, tulip motif,
ducks, ocean, heart theme,
used tin for their chandeliers,
and blue and white checker
design



Colonial Dutch

Another example of Colonial Dutch style

•What features can you pick out?



Swedish

Known for their log cabins

Hand made furniture

Quilts

Tulip motifs

Painted ceilings

Stencilling

Antler chandeliers



Swedish

Interior of the log cabin



Swedish



Italian Style 1840-1920

Dominated American houses between 1850-1880

Common in expanding towns and cities in Midwest, and still-growing older cities in Northeast. Least common in the South

Very common in San Francisco

Style began in England as part of the picturesque (Romantic) movement: a reaction to formal classical ideas.

In U.S., houses followed the informal, rural models of picturesque movement. Modified for use as typical “main street” commercial architecture in Midwest.

Popularised by Andrew Jackson Downing.

Italian Stately 1840-1920

Porches

Tall narrow buildings

Tall, narrow windows

Commonly arched or curved windows above

Brackets under the eaves

Pediment

Flat roof

Steps going up to the front door



Italian Stately

Bay Windows



Italian Stately



Italian Stately



Italian Stately

Another
example of
Italian Stately
style

**•What features can
you pick out?**



Queen Anne Victorian 1840-1920

More asymmetrical

Steps that go up to porch

Collenets (cluster of columns)

3rd Floor was either a ball room or play room



Queen Anne Victorian

Fish Scale siding



Queen Anne Victorian

Ginger bread detail



Queen Anne Victorian

Another example
of Queen Ann
style

•What features
can you pick
out?



Arts & Crafts 1860-1920

A deliberate attempt to expressing surface textures of ordinary materials, such as stone and tiles, with an asymmetrical and quaint building composition.

The decline of rural handicrafts, corresponding to the rise of industrialized society, was a cause for concern for many designers and social reformers, who feared the loss of traditional skills and creativity

The Home Arts and Industries Association was set up to promote and protect rural handicrafts.

The first American Arts and Crafts Exhibition opened on April 5, 1897, with a mandate to “develop and encourage higher standards in the handicrafts.” The 21 founders were interested in more than sales, and focused on the relationship of designers within the commercial world, encouraging artists to produce work with the highest quality of workmanship and design.

In essence it was a revolt against machine-made products

Arts & Crafts

Shingle Homes

Mahogany wood

Have bookcases on either side of the fireplace

Cover nail holes with wood pegs

Low pitched roof lines

Large porches

Exposed beams on the outside of the home

Leaded glass in the doors

Shed Dormer

Green favourite color,
green tiles and green
chairs



Arts & Crafts

Another example of
Arts & Crafts style

•What features can you
pick out?



Art Nouveau 1890-1910

**Style based on nature,
employing organic
flowing forms**

**Well know architect is
Antonio Gaudi**



Art Nouveau 1890-1910

**Style based on nature,
employing organic
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Antonio Gaudi**



Art Nouveau



Art Nouveau



Organic Architecture 1894- Present

**Most famous
architecture for this
style was Frank Lloyd
Wright**

**Developed prairie style
houses**

**Characterized by a
building that appears
to “grow out of the
land”**



Art & Vogue or Art Deco 1909-1940

Decorative Style

Swirling forms animals and humans

This time period is when poster became popular – poster means poor mans art

Worshipped the movie stars and movies

Time of glamour, jazz, ballroom dancing

“Anything Goes” was the motto

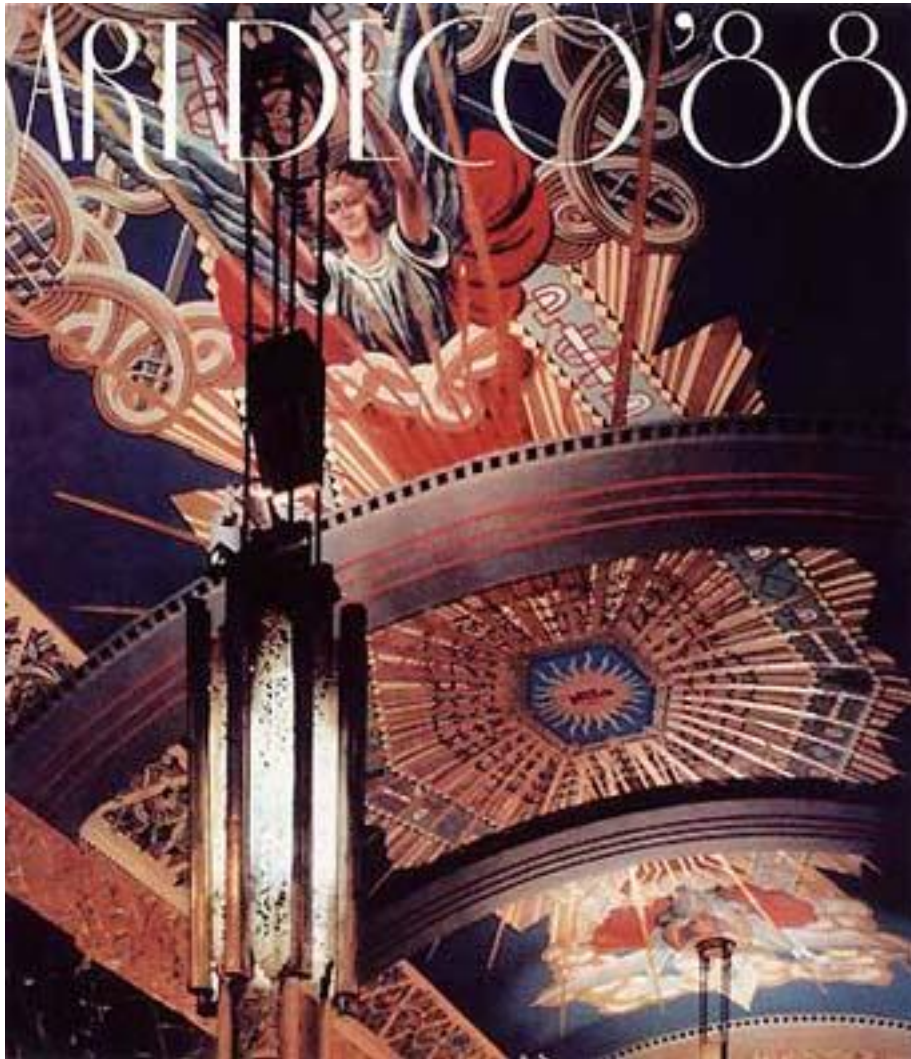
Different designs

Checker board designs

Jute box, rumpus rooms, and old coke machines

Introduced the white and black furniture and sky scraper furniture

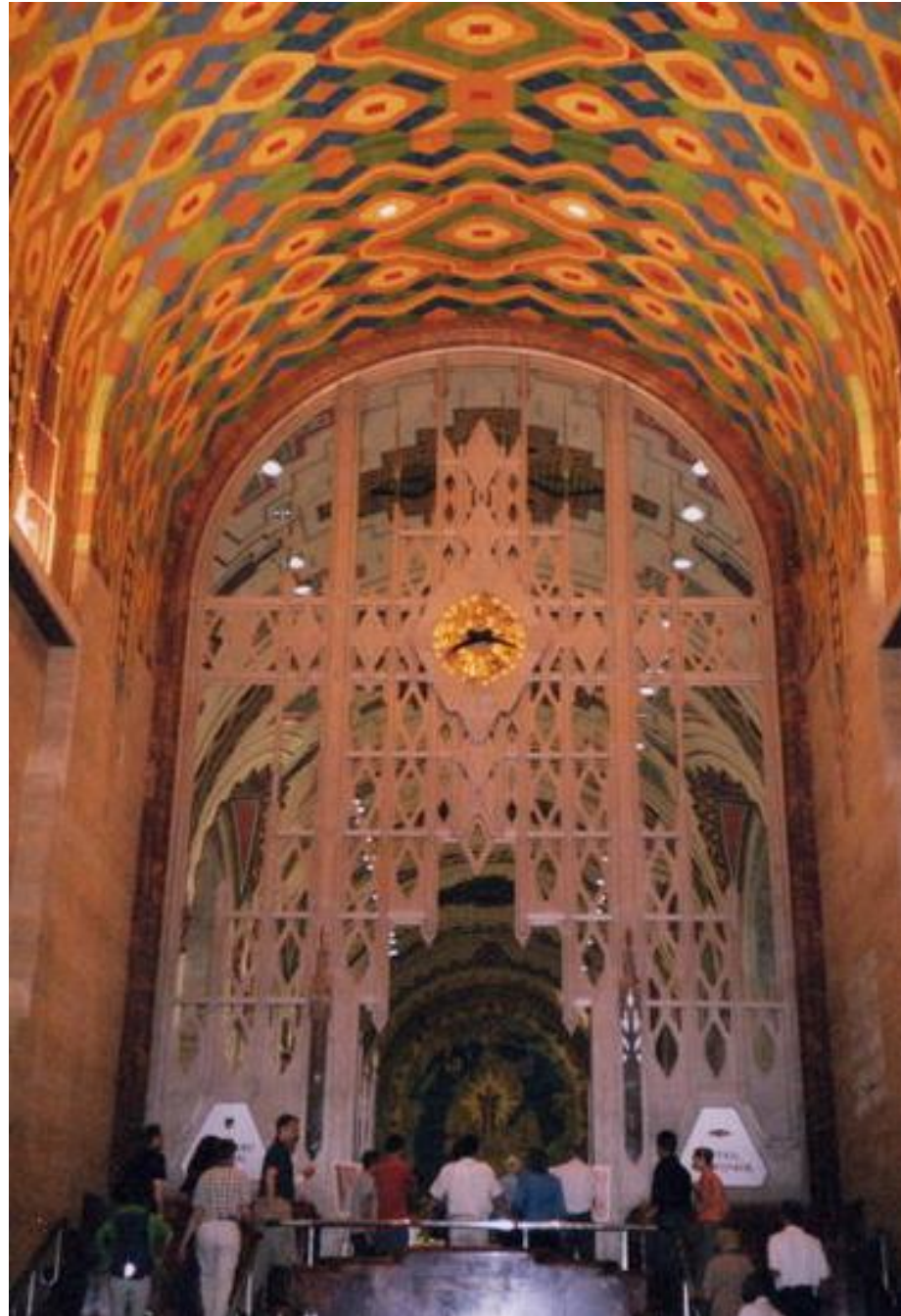
Art & Vogue or Art Deco



Art & Vogue or Art Deco



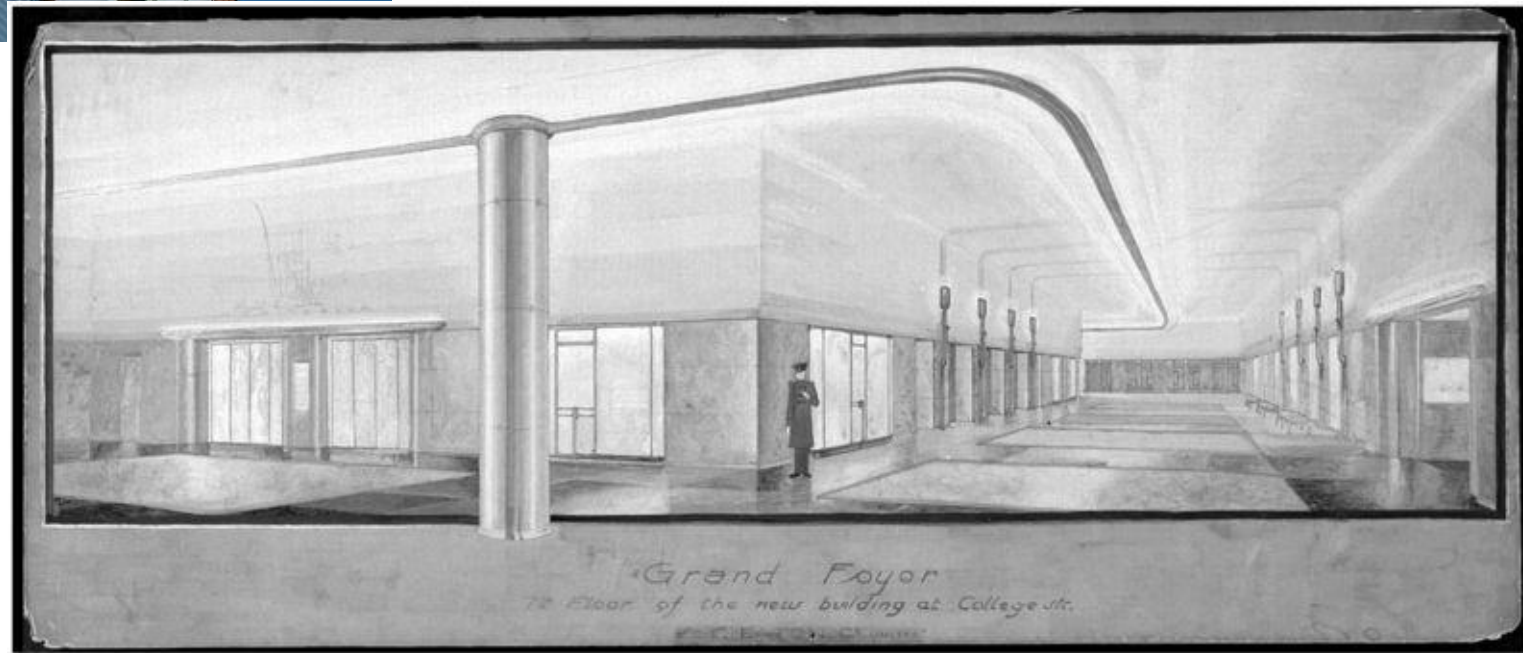
Art & Vogue or Art Deco



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Art & Vogue or Art Deco



Art & Vogue or Art Deco



Art & Vogue or Art Deco



Skyscraper Furniture

White & Black Furniture



International Style (Turn of Century-1950)

The international style term usually refers to the buildings and architects of the formative decades of modernism, before World War II. The term had its origin from the name of a book by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson which identified, categorized and expanded upon characteristics common to modernism across the world. As a result, the focus was more on the stylistic aspects of modernism. The basic design principles of the international style thus constitute part of modernism.

Style based on functionalism and purity of line

International Style

Common materials included reinforced concrete, stucco, steel, and glass

Stark white finishes

Open floor plan and large expanses of glass



International Style



International Style

