HISTORY OF WESTERN ARCHITECTURE
LEARNING IN RETIREMENT - CARLETON UNIVERSITY
Raymond Stern – 2019

4TH SESSION – Monday May 27, 2019

Gothic continued to 1500. Renaissance, the Swerve. 
The opening of the mind - The Age of the Enlightenment 
The Age of Steel, transition, and Revivalism. 
Arts & Crafts, Art Nouveau.

Multi-purpose use accommodating 10,000 people.

Saint Chapelle, Paris – 1248 – largest ratio of window to solid


King's College Chapel University of Cambridge - 1515 - Perpendicular. 
English Gothic. World's largest fan vault – huge stained glass.

The long 18th century – century of philosophy and reason. Start of modern history. The Age of Enlightenment - humanism and modern democracy. People started to think for themselves. 
Encyclopedia by Diderot - France 1751 – a trigger for the 3rd great hinge of intellectual and artistic history.

Bold new concepts. Cenotaph for Isaac Newton designed by Étienne-Louis Boullée – A forerunner of expressionism in architecture. 
Pure Revivalism. Yearning for the classical beauty of truth and reason, based on Vitruvian principles and the work of Palladio.

Perfect for the new world. The White House in Washington DC.
Palladian influence - composition, symmetry, 2-storey high columns, proportions. 1792.
Rotunda for the University of Virginia by Thomas Jefferson – 1826.
Inspired by the Pantheon in ancient Rome, combined with Palladian influence.

The British Museum – 1852 - architect Sir Robert Smirke.
Greek Revival style combined with Palladian composition.
The famous reading room and courtyard by Norman Foster.

Industrial Revolution in the 19th century. Mass-production of iron and later steel in quantities. Steel has great tensile strength which is lacking in concrete. 1779, Iron Bridge in Northern England - symbol of the industrial revolution.

The age of the steam engine and the railway station.
Original Pennsylvania Station in New York City – 1910 - designed by McKim, Mead, and White. Stations had a classical revival facade behind the modern steel and glass structure.


The Eiffel Tower in Paris, France – 1889 - became the tallest structure in the world - engineer Gustave Eiffel - wind resistance.

The Pre-Raphaelites. The Arts and Crafts movement led by William Morris – reaction to the industrialization leading to the decorative Art Nouveau movement.

**Paris Metro** stations by Hector Guimard – 190