

THE LOW COUNTRIES

- **Split from the Hapsburgs & Charles V in 1574**
 - **Fought over religious differences**
 - **The Dutch became Calvinists & Lutheran**
 - **Opposed to Religious Imagery – Iconoclastic Revolt**
 - **Wanted churches stripped of Artistry**
 - **Wanted churches to be Austere**
 - **Opposed to the corruption of the Catholic Church.**
 - **The Dutch became explorers & Merchants**
 - **Traveled & Settled the world to export/import Spices & precious metals**
 - **Dutch East India Company/ Dutch West India Company**
 - **Colonized New York originally**
 - **Earned Great Wealth**

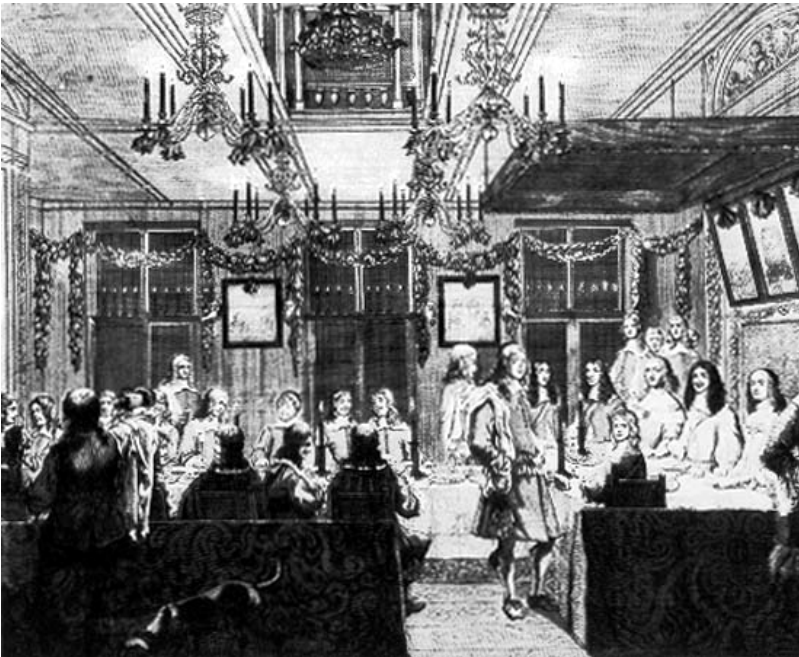
THE LOW COUNTRIES – RENAISSANCE

- **Dutch Style – Lack of Ornamentation**
 - Ideas brought forth due to the Reformation
 - Use of the orders & Simplicity – no extravagance
 - Strapping – Bands of Plaster ornament on the ceilings
 - Ionic Order Pilasters & columns
- **Reworked Gothic Buildings to have Orders**
 - Small Regions – Minimal free land
 - Building Conservation
- **Merchant Influence – Spaces adorned with items from across the globe**
- **Material Difference – Use of Brick**
 - Indigenous land doesn't support many trees nor quarries
 - Soft ground – Clay & Mud
 - Stone used minimally for ornament
 - Wood used only for floors & roofs

THE LOW COUNTRIES – RENAISSANCE

- Jacob Van Campen
 - Mauritshuis (1633-1635)

Typical example of the Dutch Style. Patterned after Palladian Style. Large windows & Minimal Ornament lie between the Ionic Pilasters on the façade. The interior shows minimal decoration. Stark difference from the rest of Europe.



Mauritshuis - Rendering



Mauritshuis - Exterior

GREAT BRITAIN

- **Henry VIII becomes King of England in 1509**
 - **Wrote Treatise against Martin Luther**
 - **Married Katherine of Aragon (Hapsburg)**
 - **Argued with Pope Clement VII regarding the ability to divorce Katharine in 1534 so that he could marry Anne Boleyn**
 - **Took over the Church of England (Anglican Church) & Outlawed Catholicism**
 - **Appointed a new Archbishop of Canterbury 1534**
 - **Received a divorce**
 - **Excommunicated by Pope Clement VII**
 - **Angered the Spanish – Charles V (Katharine's Nephew)**
 - **Stopped paying taxes to the Pope.**
 - **Took control of Ireland, Scotland & Wales – Great Britain**
 - **Upon Henry VIII's death, England falls into Debt & religious Conflict**
 - **No Strong Rulers**
 - **French & Spanish Influence**

GREAT BRITAIN

- **With Religious unrest in the Country – Puritanism grows**
 - **Radically reform Anglican church away from political corruption & Catholics**
 - **Scottish Religion was Catholic – Conflict on home soil.**
- **Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England & Restores control 1558**
 - **Restores Anglican Church – Constant Battles with Scotland, France & Spain**
 - **Used the proposition of Marriage to gain Political Alliances**
 - **Never Married**
- **Spanish Armada attacks & Fails – English Sovereignty upheld**
- **England goes through “Renaissance” – Newton, Shakespeare, Frobisher**
- **England Expands – Sir Walter Raleigh & Sir Francis Drake**
 - **Royal Navy the strongest in Europe**
 - **Colonize the New World – Pull themselves from Debt - Trade**
 - **Increase in Industry & Services**

ENGLAND -

- Not really broken up by Architects more by Style
 - Very Few “Famous” architects.
 - Due to the English Wars against France & Spain, they spent a lot of time on the European Mainland exploring & Studying
- Tudor



Haddon Hall – Long Gallery

Mimics Italian Ornament around Doors & Fireplace. Furniture is sparse & Strapped ceilings come from the influence of the low countries.

Tudor is typically recognized on the outside of the building as being half brick on the base & Wood Timbers & Stucco above that. The floor plans are more organic or asymmetrical.

ENGLAND -

- **Elizabethan 1558-1603 – Elizabeth I**
 - **Increased interest in the arts**
 - **Economic Development.**



Hardwick Hall – Long Gallery

Elizabethan buildings started to use the principles of baroque design. The ideas were to be simple, elegant, luxurious with a state of grandeur.

The Great Halls incorporated many windows. The amount of ornament was depended on what was the social class of the patron. The Walls were typically covered with Tapestries (Gothic Origins). Columns & Pilasters were typically Doric.

This period brings more furniture in the space and imported Persian Rugs. Color schemes were earth colors. Not much upholstery was used. Furniture was made from oak & chestnut.

ENGLAND -

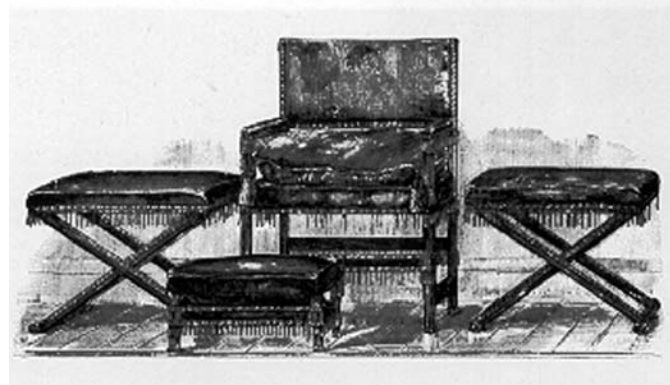
- **Jacobean 1603-1648 (James I)**
 - **Religious unrest of the Period**
 - **Catholic/Baroque Influences**



The Ideas of the Jacobean Period were eclectic. The influences were Gothic, Dutch, and Italian Baroque. The ideas were to be lavish, elegant, and luxurious.

Greater emphasis was put on art in the space. Wood floors covered with imported Persian rugs under the seating areas. Color schemes were bolder. Upholstery was used more extensively.

The Furniture of the period uses Large four poster beds elaborately carved. Sofas & chairs were very elaborate & reflected the florid Plaster work of the time.



- **Inigo Jones 1573-1652**
 - **First Great Architect of England**



Whitehall Palace – Banqueting House

Inigo Jones introduced High Classicism to England. The influence of the low countries can be seen in his work as well. Every space of his is rigorously Ordered. He took cues from Palladio & Versailles

Whitehall was built to try to rival the Louvre & Versailles in the British Manor. In the Banqueting House, Jones used two types of pilasters, Ionic on the lower level & Corinthian above. The ceilings are highly ornamental in the tradition of the baroque. The murals are by Peter Paul Rubens.

ENGLAND -

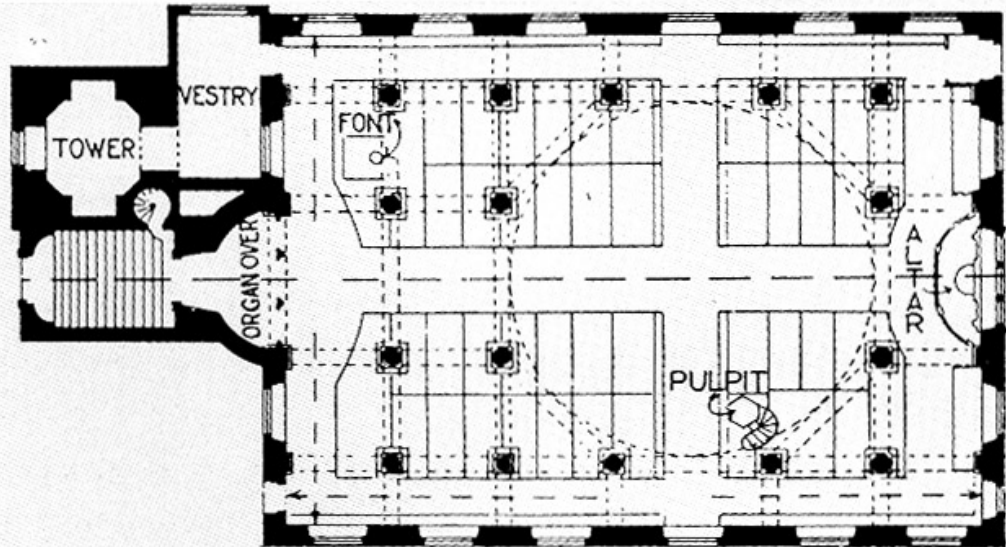
- Christopher Wren 1632-1723
 - The Most Famous Architect of England
 - Mathematician, Physicist, Inventor, Astronomer
 - St. Stephen Walbrook (1672 – 1679)

A Greek Cross in plan, this church is extravagant on the interior and simple on the exterior. The building is a square in plan but as you look vertically, it becomes an octagon supported by the Corinthian columns & arches.

Wren was highly influenced by the French & Italian Baroque from his travels across Europe.



St. Stephen Walbrook - Nave



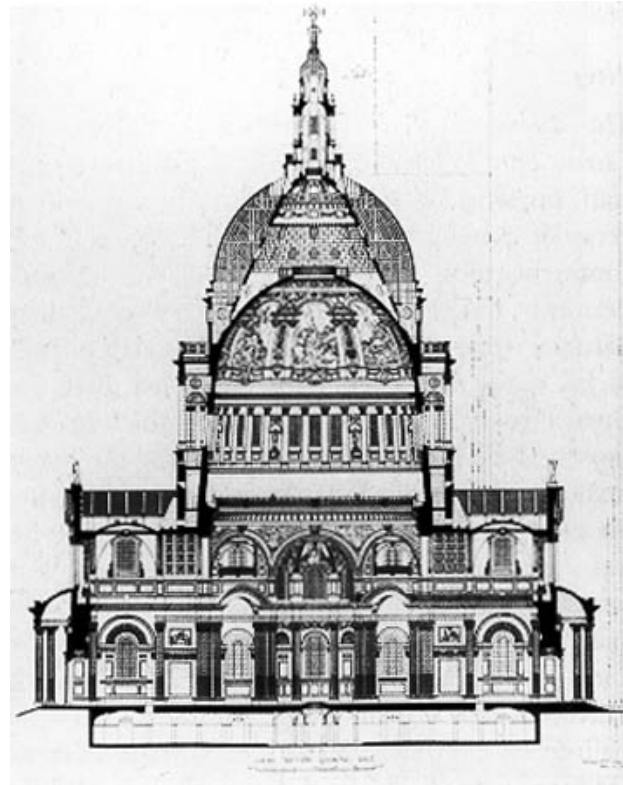
ENGLAND -

- Christopher Wren 1632-1723
 - The Most Famous Architect of England
 - St. Paul's Cathedral 1675-1710



St. Pauls - Nave

St. Paul's was meant to compete with St. Peter's in Rome. Like St. Peter's it was meant to be in Latin Cross form but the nave was extended at the request of the king. The idea was to do everything bigger & better than St. Peter's.



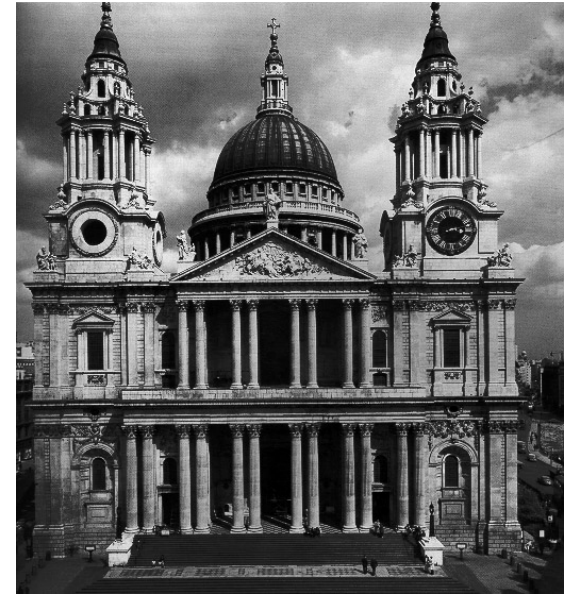
St. Pauls - Section

ENGLAND -

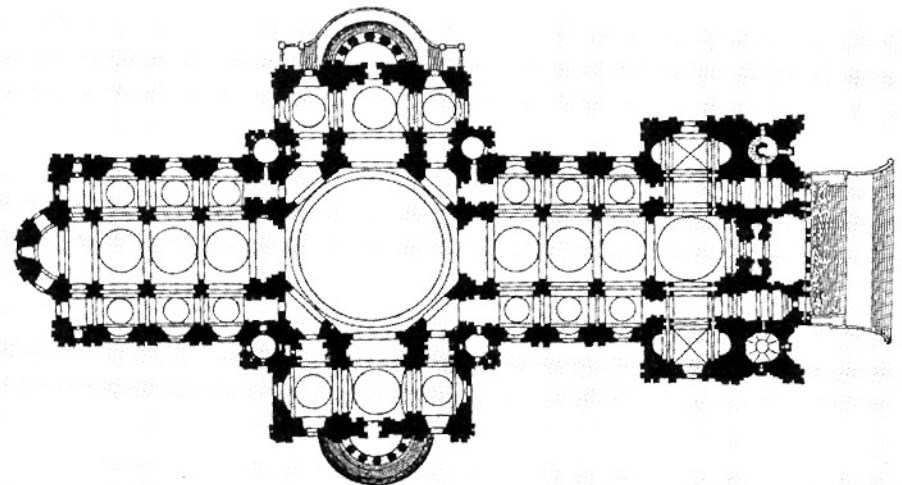
Christopher Wren 1632-1723

- The Most Famous Architect of England
- St. Paul's Cathedral 1675-1710

St. Pauls has a double dome. One relates to the exterior of the building while one relates to the nave. Wren used an iron chain wrapped around the base of the outer dome to combat the thrust. They are interconnected by an oculus. There is an involved system of buttressing hidden within the walls that allows the church to go higher. So the Church was based upon Gothic Principles.



St. Pauls - EXTERIOR



ENGLAND -

- **Queen Anne (1702 –1714)**
 - **Corresponds to Late Baroque**
 - **New sense of Practicality, Modernity, & Comfort**



Kirtlington Park – Drawing Room

Queen Anne style is typified by plaster ornament similar to the Italian Late Baroque & by its furniture. The furniture was lighter & more curvilinear. The chairs incorporated cushions & Upholstery. The age of the wing-back chair. The chairs were often hand carved and displayed inlays with decoration.

ENGLAND - STYLE

- **Georgian (1714 –1760) Kings George I & II**
 - **Heavily influenced by Palladio**

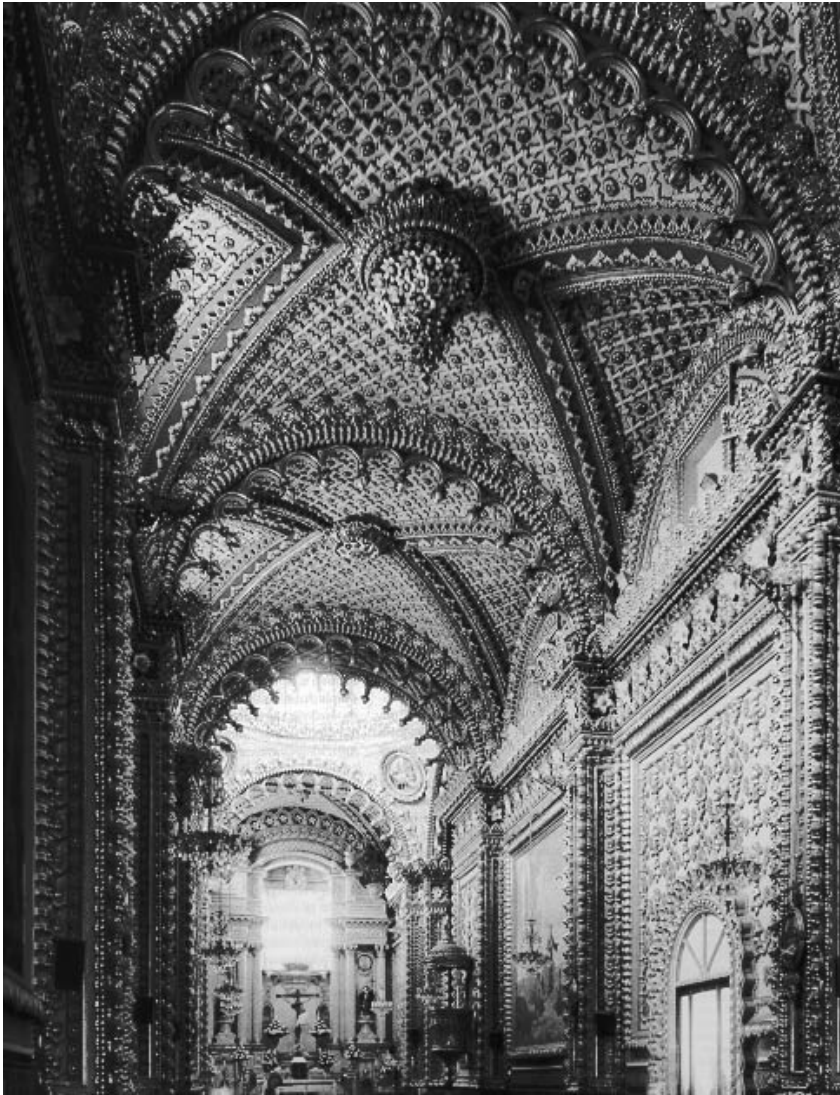


Syon House – Drawing Room

Similar to the French Baroque. The English Georgian style used many colors (Rococo) & fine plaster ornament. The style used the orders more rigorously. Georgian style uses wallcovering not unlike the French, Fine Silks & Velvets.

Taking their cues from the Queen Anne Style, the furniture was lighter & more curvilinear, still. Often time taking their influence from the Far East. Fine Porcelain was routinely on display. England like the Austrians & French created highly sculptural clocks to display. This brought on the advent of the Grandfather Clock. The chairs incorporated cushions & Upholstery. The chairs were often hand carved & displayed ball, claw or Lion head feet. Often had curved arms & perforated backs.

SPANISH COLONIAL



Sanctuary of Virgin Mary – Nave

The Spanish took their influences from the European baroque period – Plateresco & Churrigueresque styles. They spent more energy & money on the architecture in the New world rather than at home. This was in effort to help the “Conversion” of the indigenous population.

The Spanish Developed a series of books that governed how they built everything in the New World. The Laws of the Indies discussed everything from town planning to the design of Churches & Governmental buildings.

AMERICAN COLONIAL - STYLE

- Puritan / Early Colonial 1620-1750



Very very Austere. Wood paneling and Plaster. Skilled woodwork but still no where even close to the elaborate designs of Europe. The Puritan Religious doctrine rejected grandeur.

The focus was not to spend massive amounts of time. These were poor people settling in uncharted land. The ideas was to build quickly & get settled.

AMERICAN COLONIAL - STYLE

- **American Georgian (1714 –1760)**
 - **Heavily influenced by Palladio**



Gardner Pingree House – Dining Room

American Georgian style is common even unto this day. The style takes form the English Georgian style as well as other styles of Europe Including the gothic great halls.

The interiors are highlighted by the use of wood paneling. The orders are loosely used. The style typically has rich lavish woven carpets of floral themes & wood or stone floors.

AMERICAN COLONIAL - STYLE

- **Federal (1714 –1760) Heavily influenced by Palladio**



Gardner Pingree House – Dining Room

Similar to The English Georgian style used many colors (Rococo) & fine plaster ornament. The style used the orders more rigorously. Where it differed was in the Ornamentation. Typically there is less ornamentation. The ornament by nature was more boxy.

This is a direct relationship to the first settlers of the United States. The Pilgrims & Puritans were very devout & sacrificing. In the true sense of Calvinism & Lutheran doctrine, they focused on the message & not the means. They left Europe to escape religious persecution. This allowed them the freedom to come to the new world & develop their own culture.

The finishes included wood paneling & Plaster. The furniture was not unlike the furniture of the English Georgian style.

AMERICAN COLONIAL - STYLE

- Mt Vernon –1740 – Home of George Washington

Mount Vernon typified the wealthy colonial home. The architecture was simple. The finishes were mostly plaster & wood. They were derived from the Italian Baroque. The use of Palladian windows & Plaster ornament highlights the spaces. The puritanical side comes through in the austere nature of the spaces.

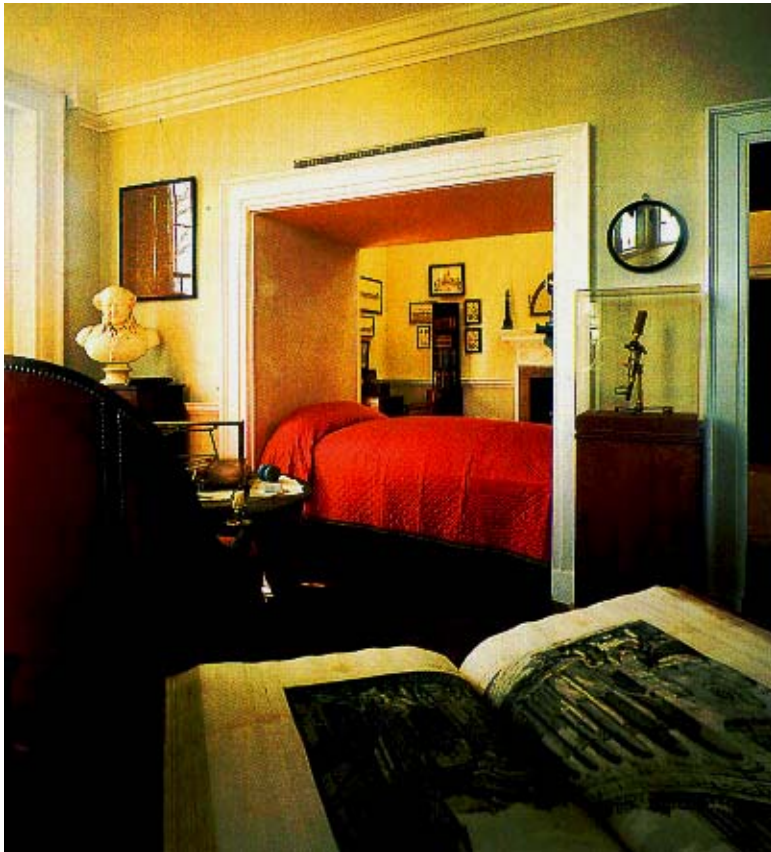


Mt Vernon – Parlor

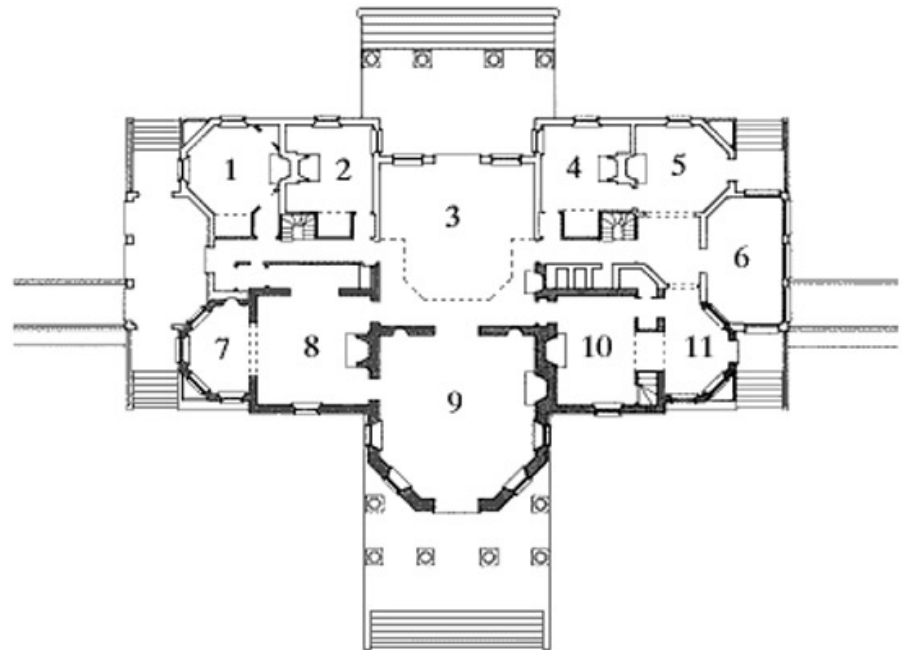
AMERICAN COLONIAL - STYLE

- **Monticello – 1768-1781 Thomas Jefferson**

Jefferson was more than just a statesman. He was a historian, an Architect, A Lawyer, and an Inventor. In designing his own home, he used his knowledge & experiences of Europe. Based on Palladian design the plan mimics the Villa Rotunda. Jefferson broke traditions. His use of cove beds is unique to this day.



Monticello – Bedroom



Monticello – Plan

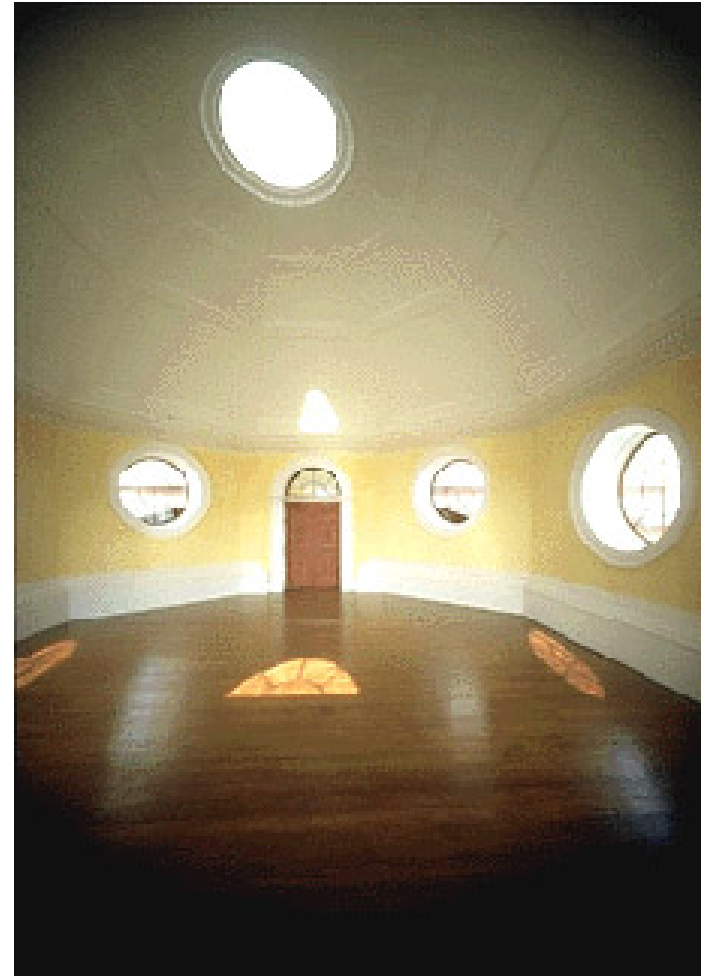
AMERICAN COLONIAL - STYLE

Jefferson developed this eclectic design from other great buildings of Europe. The Great Hall is directly influenced by the Pantheon in Rome. The parlors are similar to English Queen Anne styles.

Jefferson is also responsible for the Modern College Campus design. His University of Virginia became the model for other campuses to copy. He created a Grand Quadrangle to be the center of the School. University of Illinois in Champaign is the best midwest example.



Monticello – Parlor



Monticello – Great Hall