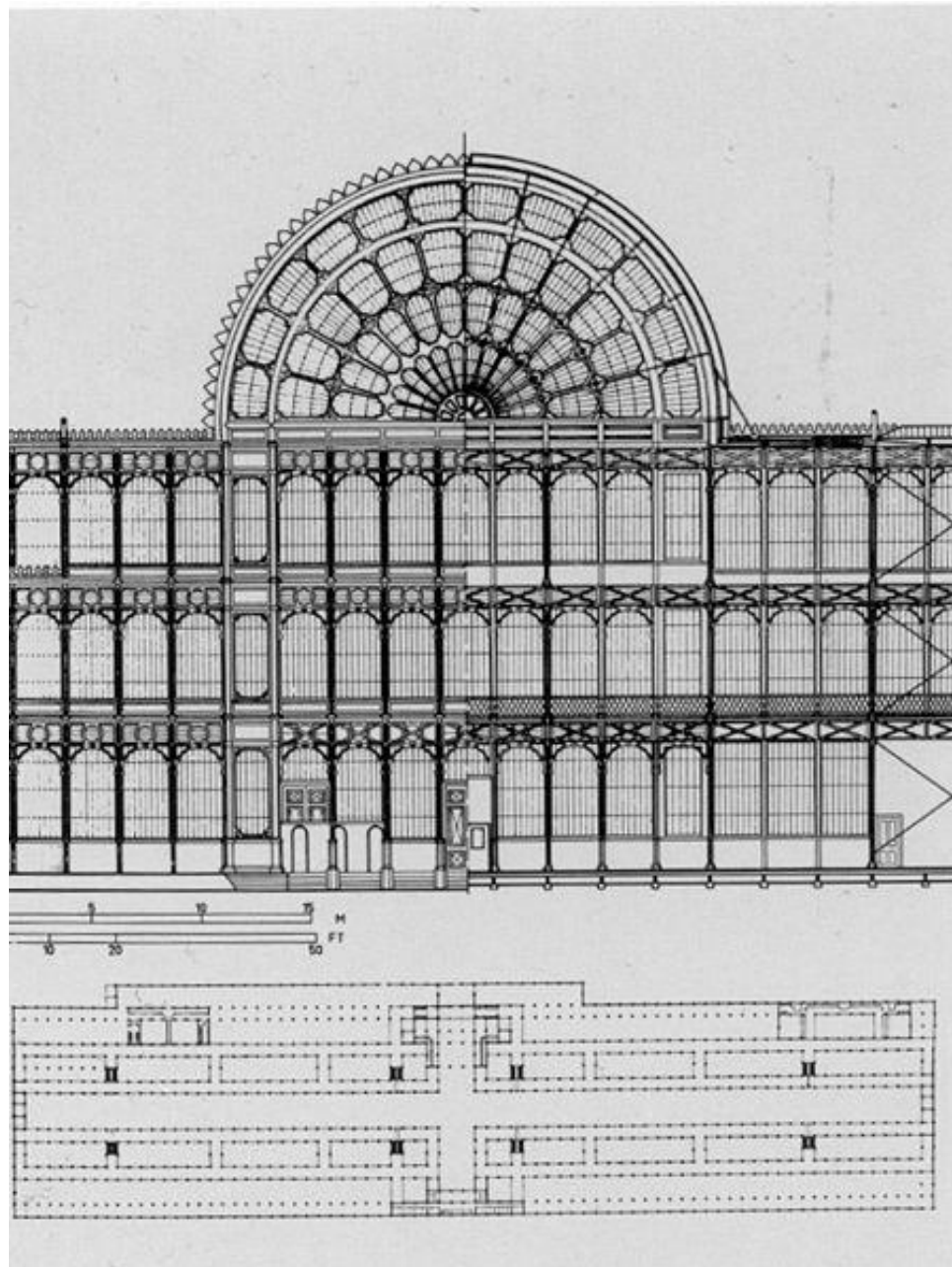


# **Influence of the Industrial revolution**

- Rise of factory system
- Development of machine tools
- Iron, glass and steel production
- Sustained growth of income and population
- New societal structure and relations
- Urbanization



Crystal Palace, Sir Joseph Paxton, 1851



Crystal Palace, The Great Exhibition opening



# Eclecticism as a new way of understanding 'creativity'



The Architect's dream, Thomas Cole, 1840

## **The main types of buildings:**

- Profitable houses
- Theatres
- Banks
- Museums
- Trading passages
- Libraries
- Railway stations
- Educational facilities



# Neo-Greek (Greek revival)



The British Museum, Robert Smirke

## Distinctive features:

- Flat walls
- Geometrical strictness of forms
- Reproduction of classic Greek monuments
- Colonnade
- Order decoration



# Neo-Renaissance



Gallery of Vittorio Emanuele II, Giuseppe Mengoni, Milan

- Details of the Renaissance style overlapped on the elevations of the buildings
- Large scales of the details
- Plaster decorations

## Neo-Baroque (Beaux-Arts)



Longchamp Palace, Marseille, Henri Jacques Esperandieu



- Arched openings and doors
- Classic architectural details – balustrades, pilasters
- Decorated garlands and cornices
- Expressive mascarons
- Multicolor paintings, frescoes, mosaics

# Neo-Gothic (Gothic revival)



City Hall, Vienna

# Orientalism

- Neo-Byzantine
- Neo-Mauritian
- Chinoiserie





Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, Alexander Pomerantsev, Sofia



Triumphal arch in Barcelona





Sir William Chambers' pagoda, Royal Botanic Gardens, London



- Influence of Portuguese, Spanish, Mauritian Islamic architecture
- Scalloped arches
- Stalactite arches
- Carpet ornaments
- Mosaics
- Elements of Chinese architecture