

ARCHITECTURE

# NEOCLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE

IN ITS PUREST FORM, NEOCLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE WAS A STYLE PRINCIPALLY DERIVED FROM THE ARCHITECTURE OF CLASSICAL GREECE AND ROME AND THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS OF THE ITALIAN ARCHITECT **ANDREA PALLADIO.**

# TYPES OF NEOCLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE



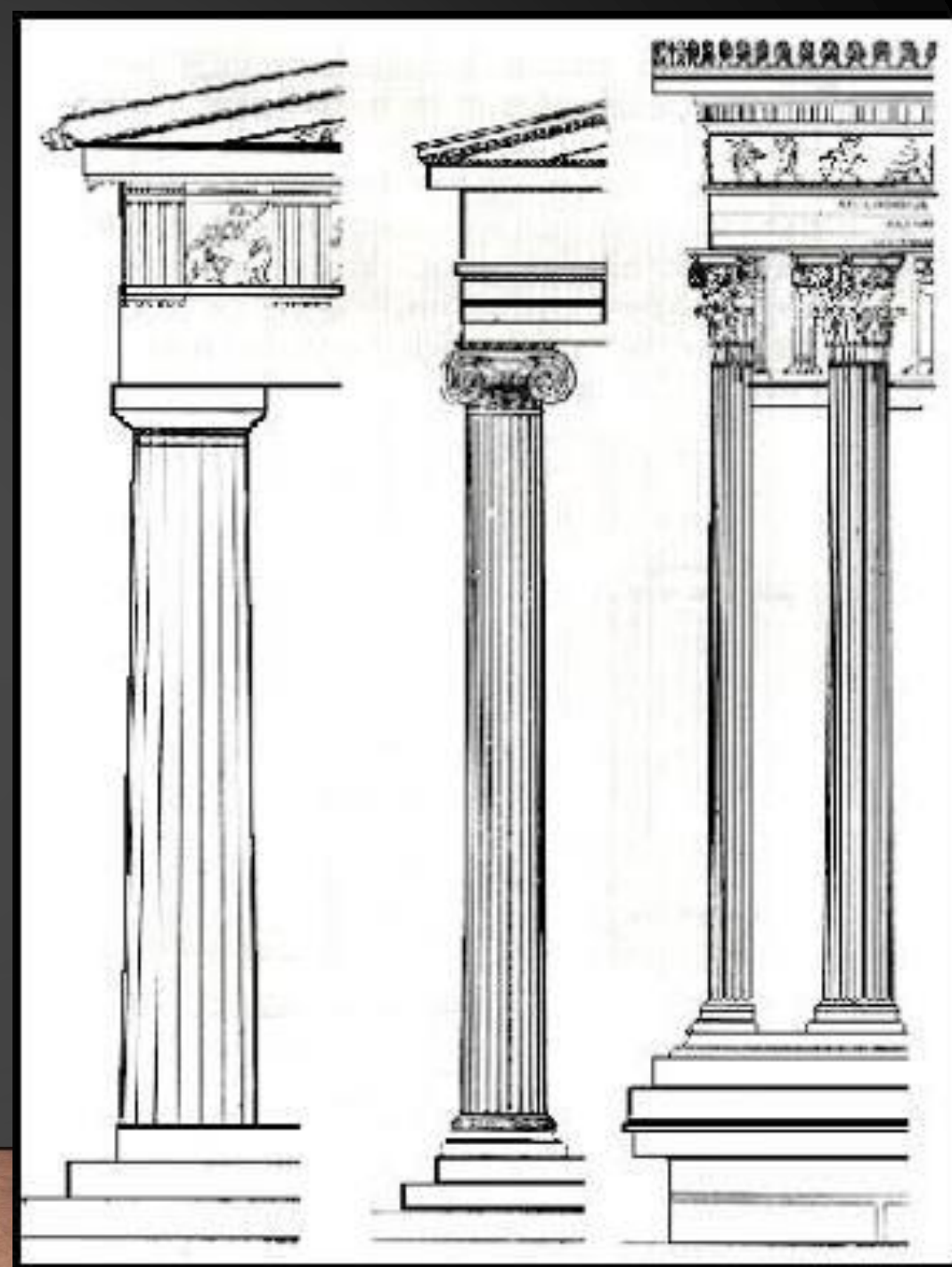
**TEMPLE STYLE**

**TEMPLE STYLE**

**BUILDING DESIGN**

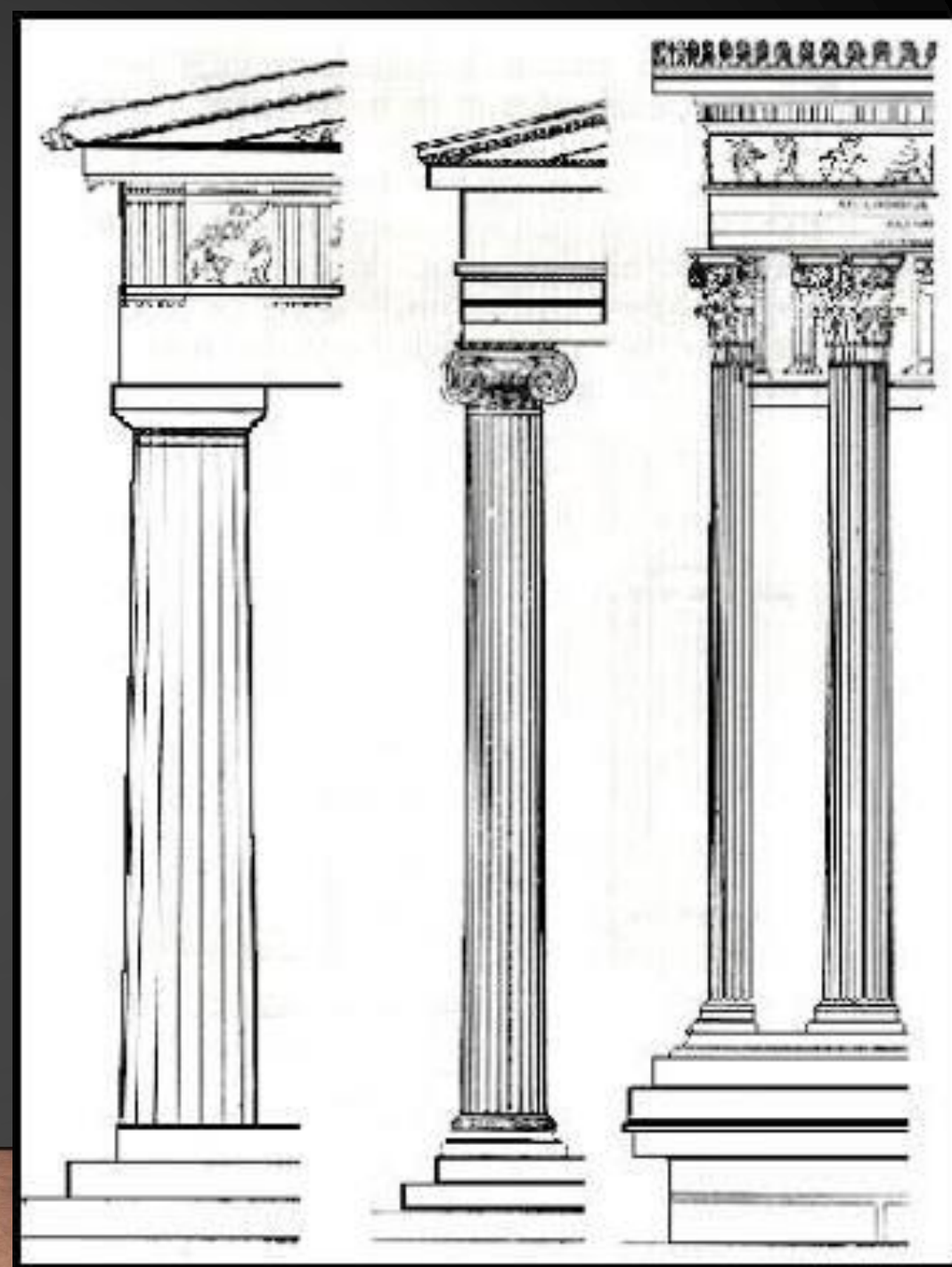
**WAS BASED ON AN**

**ANCIENT TEMPLE.**





Many +EMPLE S+YLE  
BUILDINGS FEa+URE a  
**PERIS+YLE** (a  
CONTINUOUS LINE OF  
COLUMNS aROUND a  
BUILDING)



# PANTHEON, Paris







**BRITISH MUSEUM, London**



# LA MADELEINE DE PARIS





**PALLADIAN STYLE**

**PALLADIAN BUILDINGS WERE BASED ON  
ANDREA PALLADIO'S STYLE OF VILLA  
CONSTRUCTION.**

SOME OF THE BUILDINGS FEATURE a BALUSTRADE WHICH IS a RAILING WITH VERTICAL SUPPORTS ALONG THE EDGE OF THE ROOF. THERE ARE VERTICAL SUPPORTS WITHIN a BALUSTRADE KNOWN as "BALUSTERS OR SPINDLES".



**ROBERT ADAM**  
**(1728-1792) Britain**

# WHITE HOUSE





# UNITED STATES CAPITOL



# CLASSICAL BLOCK STYLE

THE BUILDING FEATURES a **RECTANGULAR OR SQUARE PLAN**, WITH a FLAT ROOF and an EXTERIOR RICH in CLASSICAL DETAIL.



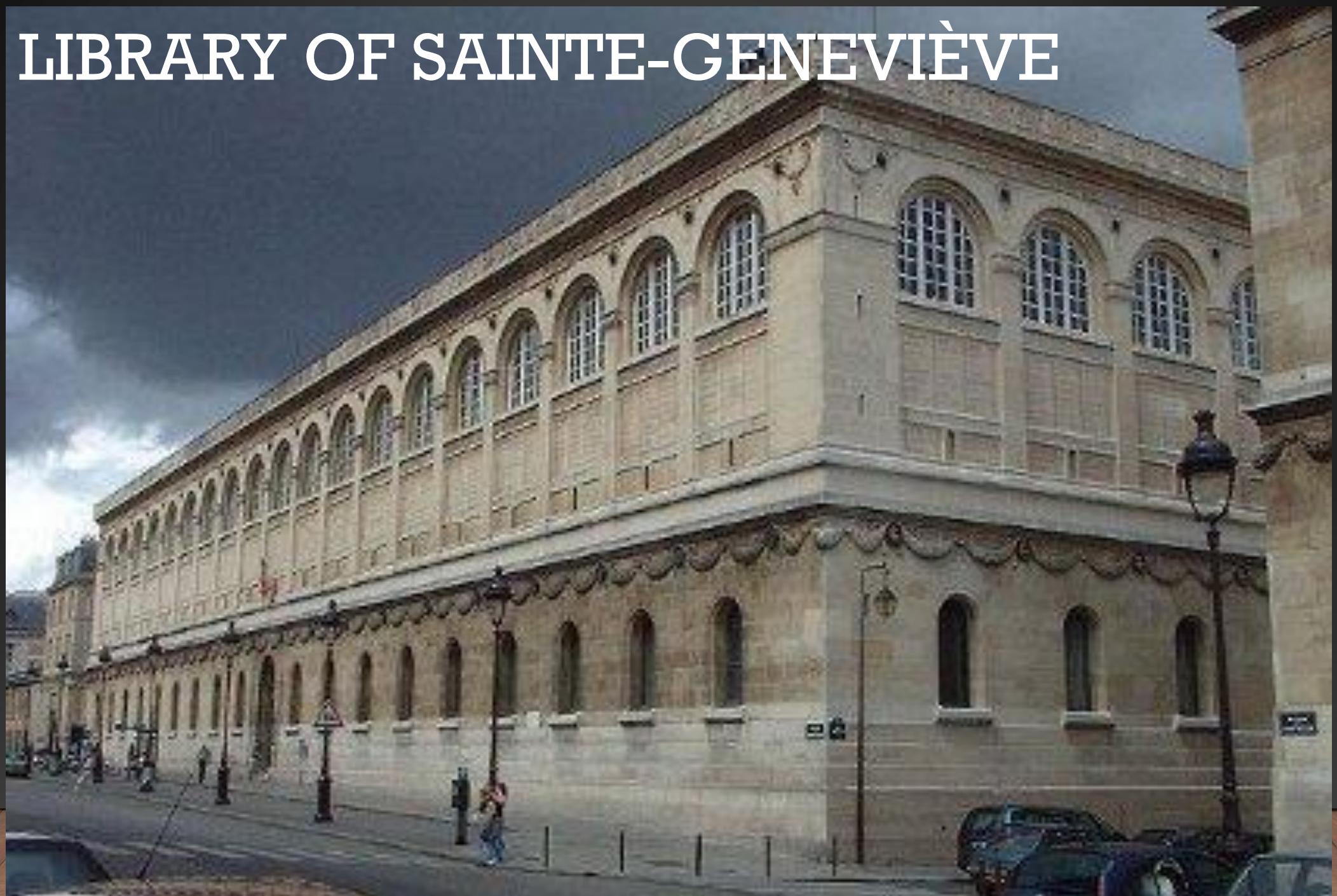
**THE OVERALL IMPRESSION OF SUCH A  
BUILDING WAS A HUGE, CLASSICALLY-  
DECORATED RECTANGULAR BLOCK.**

CLASSICAL BLOCK AESTHETIC WAS ALSO  
KNOWN AS **“BEAUX-ARTS STYLE”**,  
SINCE IT WAS DEVELOPED PRINCIPALLY  
BY THE FRENCH ÉCOLE DES BEAUX-  
ARTS (SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS).



**A. HENRI LABROUSTE - HIS  
MASTERPIECE IS THE LIBRARY OF  
SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE.**

# LIBRARY OF SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE

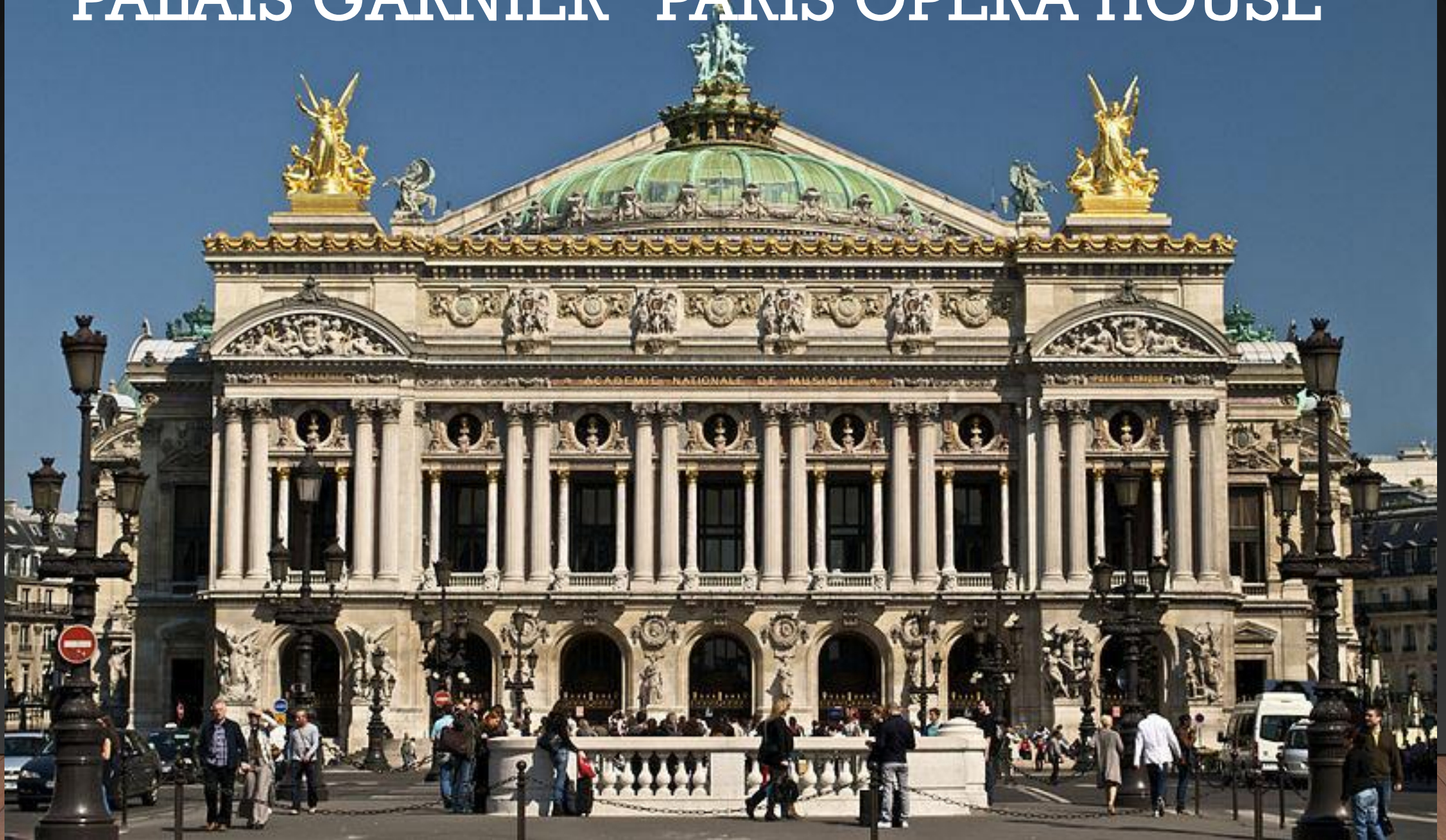




**B. CHARLES GARNIER – HE  
DESIGNED THE MOST FAMOUS CLASSICAL  
BLOCK OF ALL WHICH IS THE PALAIS  
GARNIER (A NEOBAROQUE OPERA  
HOUSE).**

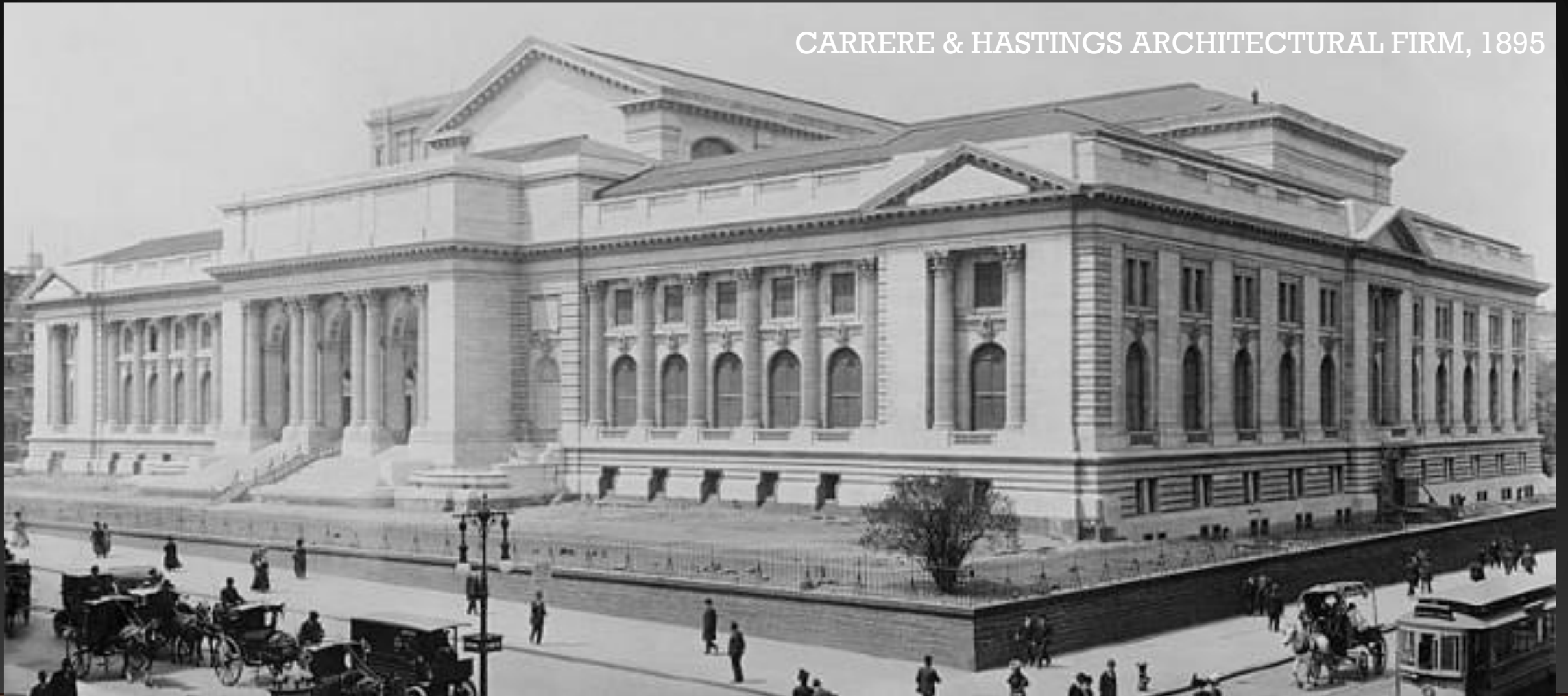


# PALAIS GARNIER "PARIS OPERA HOUSE"





# OTHER BUILDINGS IN CLASSICAL BLOCK STYLE



CARRERE & HASTINGS ARCHITECTURAL FIRM, 1895

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



# OTHER BUILDINGS IN CLASSICAL BLOCK STYLE

CHARLES FOLLEN MCKIM, 1895



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



**GOTHIC REVIVAL  
ARCHITECTURE (NEOGOTHIC)**

**GO+THIC REVIVAL, ALSO REFERRED TO AS  
VICTORIAN GO+THIC OR NEO-GO+THIC, IS  
an ARCHITECTURAL MOVEMENT THAT  
BEGAN IN THE LATE 1740S IN ENGLAND.**



**GOthic REVIVAL, ALSO REFERRED TO AS  
VICTORIAN GOthic OR NEO-GOTHIC, IS  
an ARCHITECTURAL MOVEMENT THAT  
BEGAN IN THE LATE 1740S IN ENGLAND.**

Many of Neogothic buildings feature **castellation** in which the walls and towers are crenellated in imitation of medieval castles.



# STRAWBERRY HILL, LONDON (Restored)



# ARCHITECTS WHO USED NEOGOTHIC STYLE



**1. CHARLES BARRY** was the name  
BEHIND Britain's FOREMOST GOTHIC  
REVIVAL MONUMENT, THE WESTMINSTER  
PALACE (a.k.a. THE HOUSES OF  
PARLIAMENT).



**WESTMINSTER PALACE (LONDON)**

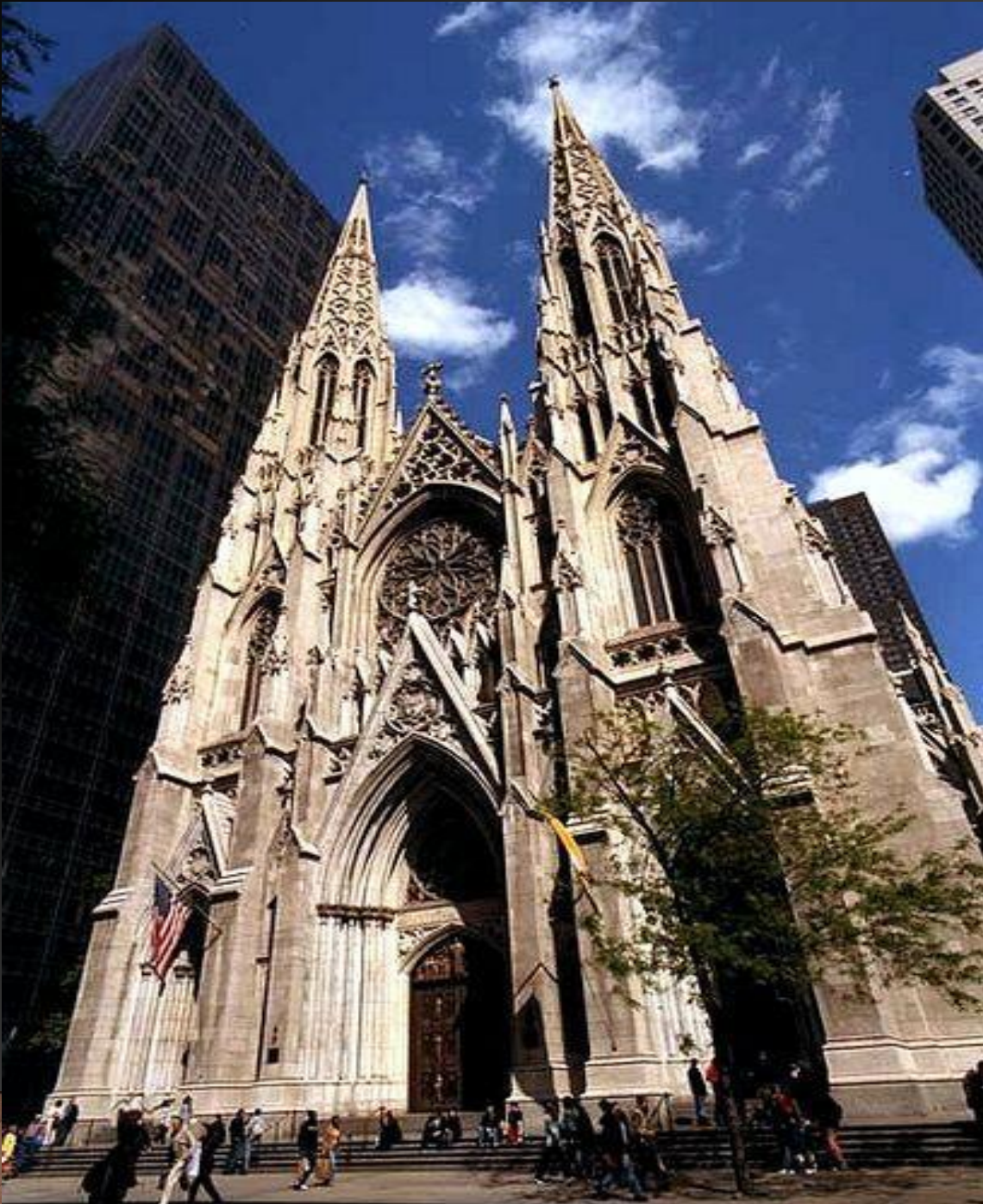


## 2. JAMES RENWICK

RENWICK'S CROWNING AMERICAN

WORK: THE St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

(NEW YORK).



# ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL (MANHATTAN)



**R.G. Chan & Associates that**

**DISCUSSES SOME OF THE NEOCLASSICAL**

**and ROMANTIC ARCHITECTURE DURING**

**THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION IN THE**

**PHILIPPINES**



*Laguna Provincial Capitol*





*Negros Occidental Provincial Capitol*



*Cebu Normal School*





*Sorsogon Municipal Building*



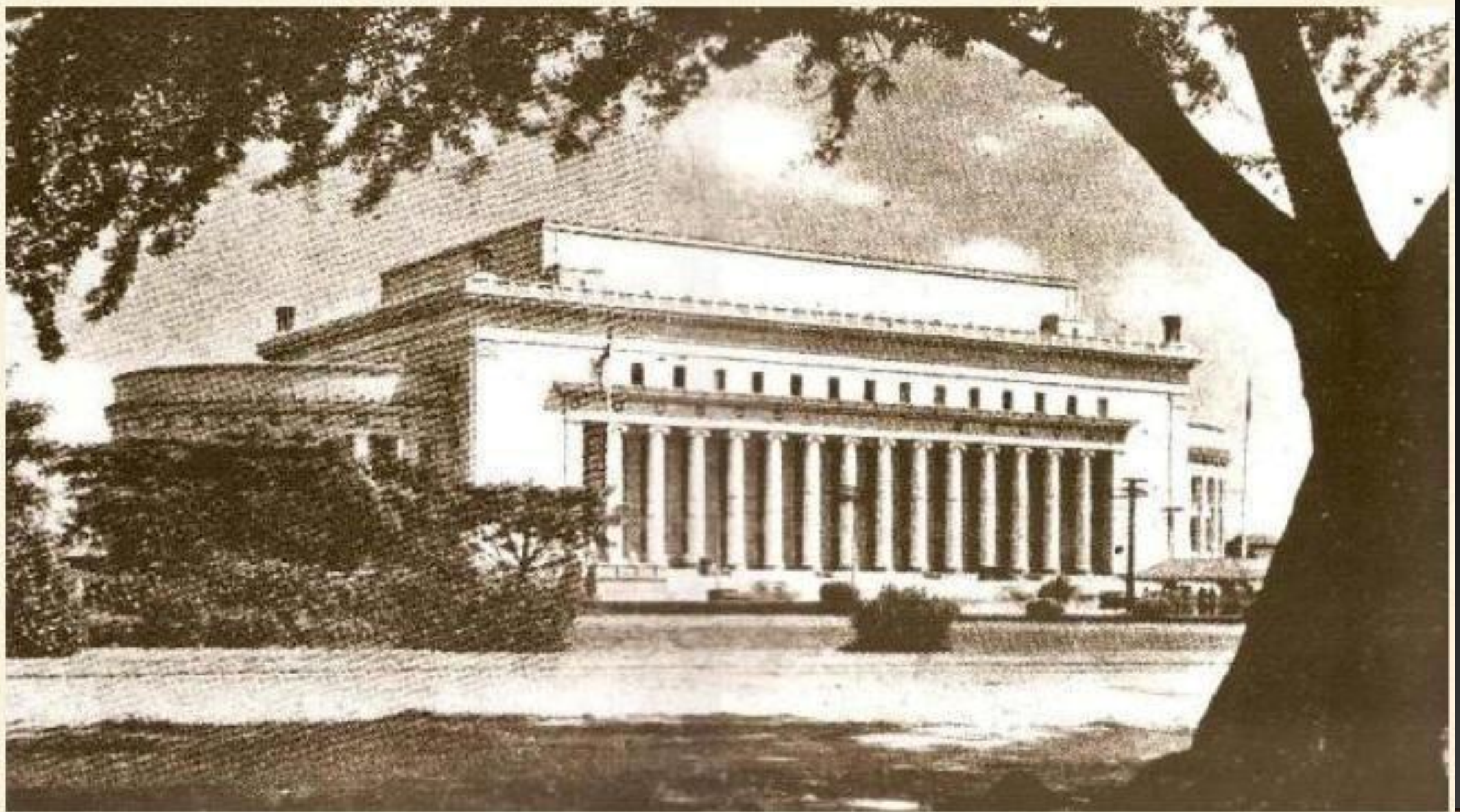
*Iloilo Customs House*





*Zamboanga Municipal Building*





*Manila Post Office*





*University of the Philippines Manila*



*American High Commission Mansion*



RECOGNIZE THE FOLLOWING  
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND TELL  
SOMETHING ABOUT THE STYLE THAT  
INSPIRE IT.





