

# The Regency, Revival, and Industrial Revolution

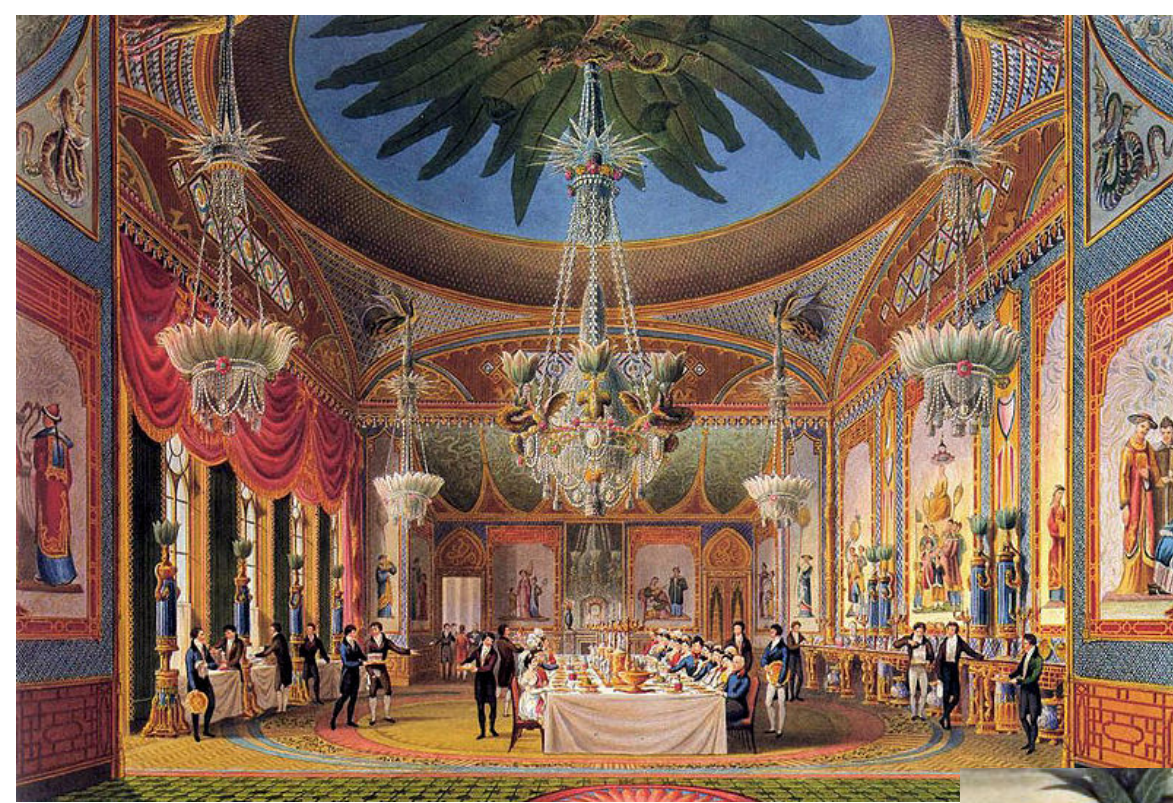
## Regency



## John Nash, Royal Pavilion, England, 1815-21

- gilded mirror surround above the fireplace
- Chinese wallpaper, decorative elements
- hanging gas lights, bamboo furniture
- mixture of French, oriental and Moorish





**John Nash, Banqueting Room,  
The Royal Pavilion, Brighton**



**Caryatids:** a column used as a structural support carved in human form

**John Soane, Consols Office,  
Bank of England, London, 1798**

-dome on pendentives with a ring of statues below the skylight windows  
-reserved classical detail





## J. Soane, Soane House, London, 1812

- small breakfast room
- flattened dome supported by slim columns
- square and large walls
- hidden windows between the dome and walls to add light
- mirrors over the mantel and rondels at the dome's edges





**J. Soane, Soane House, London, 1812**



## **The Grand Salon, Swedish, 1790**

- The walls painted by Louis Masreliez
- The Klismos chair designed by Masreliez
- Interest in the klismos awakened after the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, and more accurate version of klismos was designed about 1780



### **Regency armchair, 1805**

- French Directoire and Empire styles
- black finish with gilded details

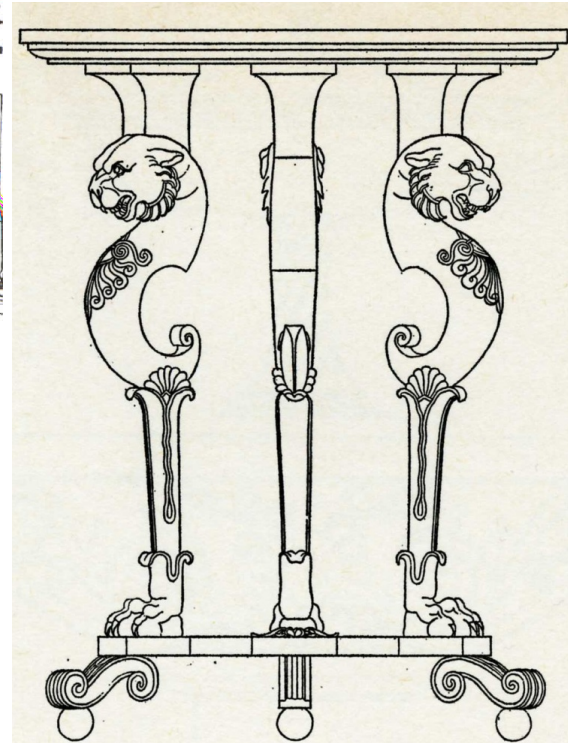
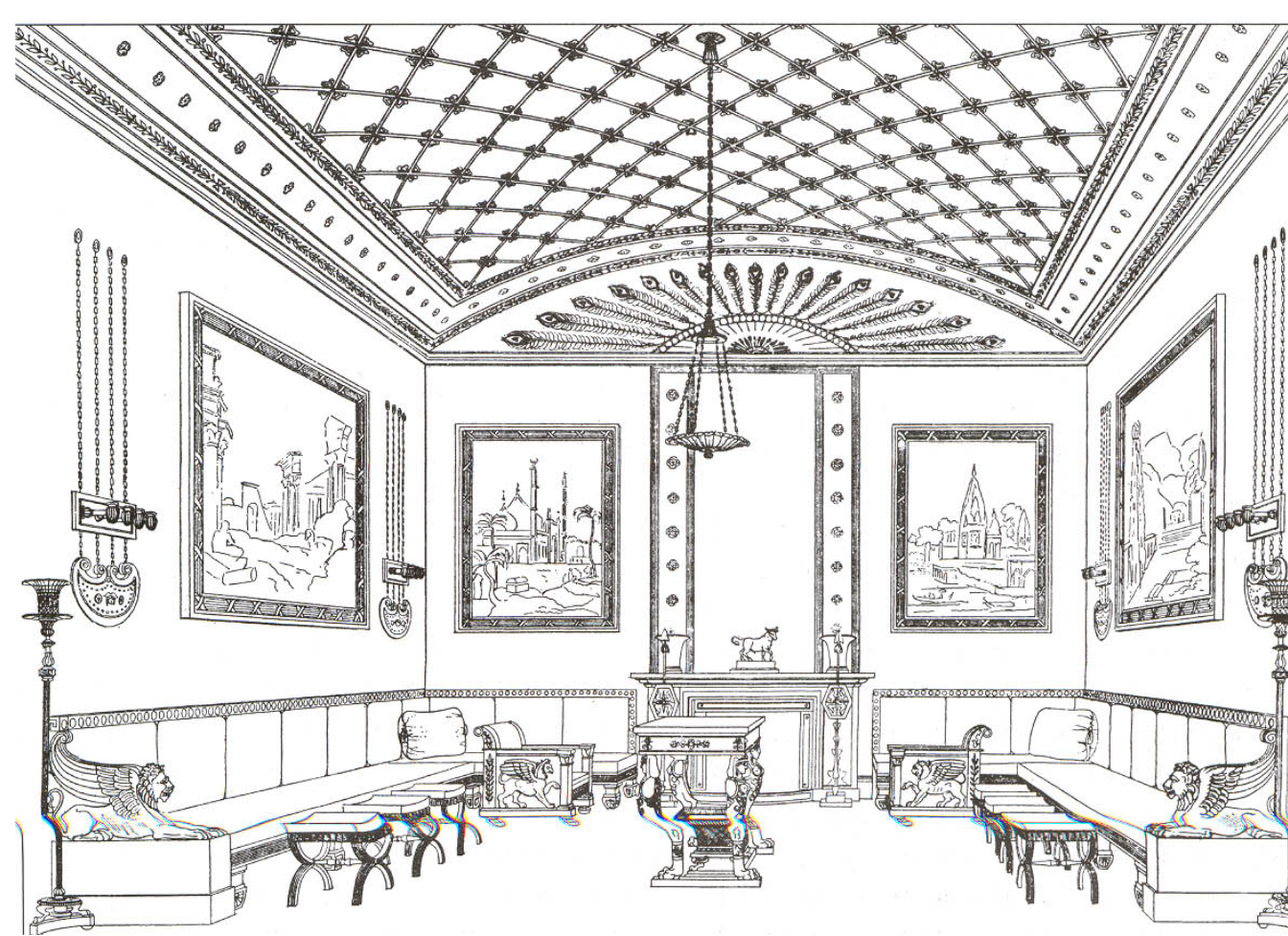


**A klismos chair in gilt beech,  
Designed by N. A. Abildgaard,  
Danish, 1790**



**Mahogany, maple and stained maple, with white paste  
incrustations and penwork, Austrian, 1807**

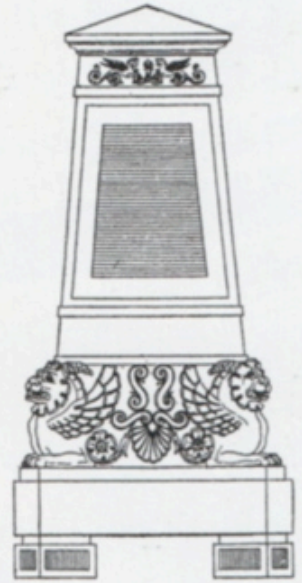
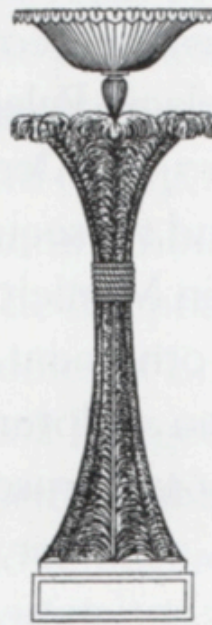
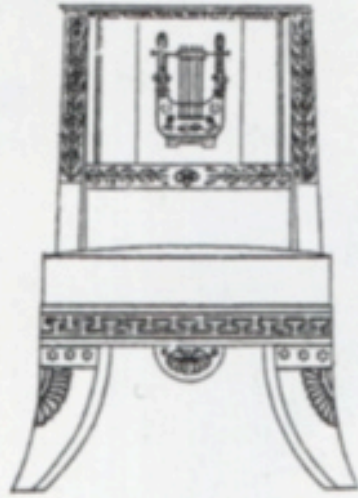
- Upper tiers are formed from a lyre
- Klismos curve ends with a turned-under scroll



**Thomas Hope, Illustration from *Household furniture and Interior decoration*, 1807**

- built-in couches with winged sphinx motifs
- decoration from Egyptian origin

**Monopodia:** furniture legs using grotesque head and body tapered to a single foot



**Depictions by Thomas Hope of furniture in his house, London, British, 1807**

- Grottesque-inspired furniture
- Influenced by Greek volute calyx, klismos, Aeolic scrolls, Etruscan ornament, Greek lyre

**Revivals** – desires to go back ancient classic, Greek, Rome, and Gothic, move away from logic, reason

## **Greek Revival**



### **Philip Hardwick, Great Hall, Euston Station, London, 1846**

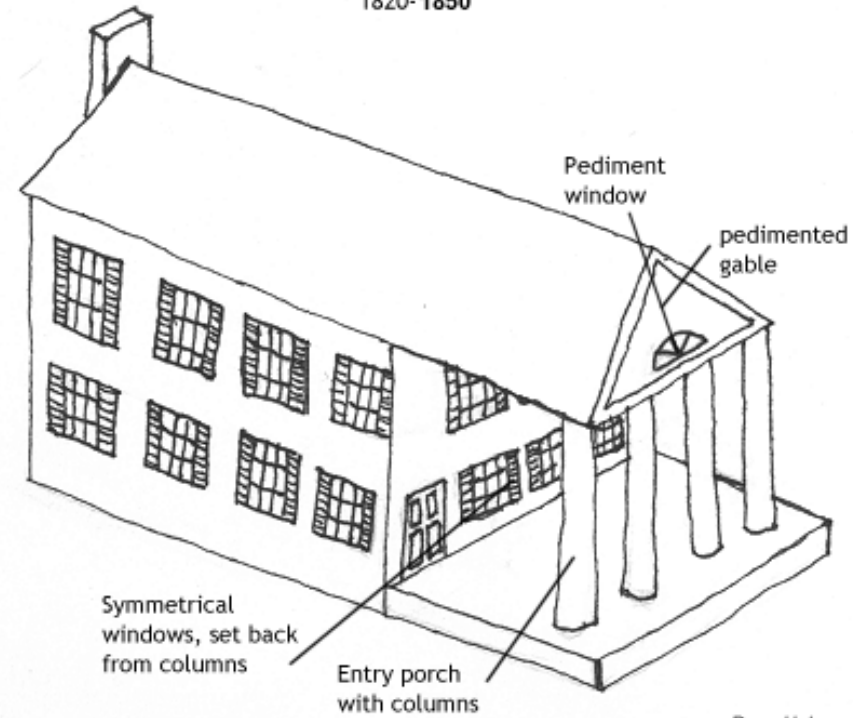
- Railroad station
- This dignified hall (now demolished), which is lit by high windows, makes use of the Greek Ionic order



## **Second Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, 1818**

- the first American building to be designed in the form of a Greek temple
- eight columned pedimented portico on the model of the Parthenon at front and rear
- amphiprostyle
- entirely built of stone and interior spaces are vaulted

Greek Revival  
1820-1850



Dana Holmes

## **Row house, New York, 1832**

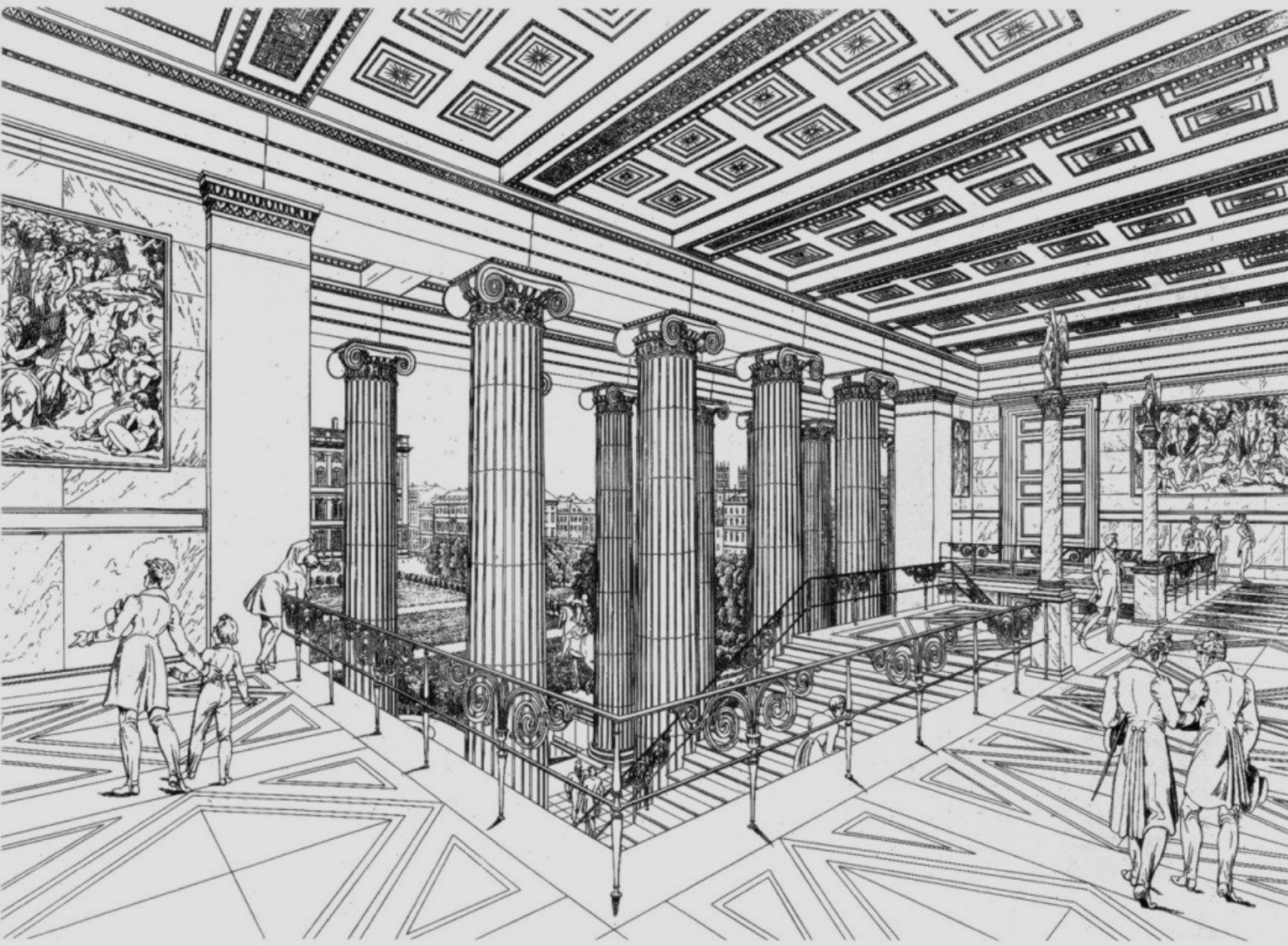
- dining room and front parlor separated by sliding doors
- Greek inspired elements for residential building
- Duncan Phyfe furniture, klismos chairs
- elaborate window drapery
- hanging gaslight fixtures





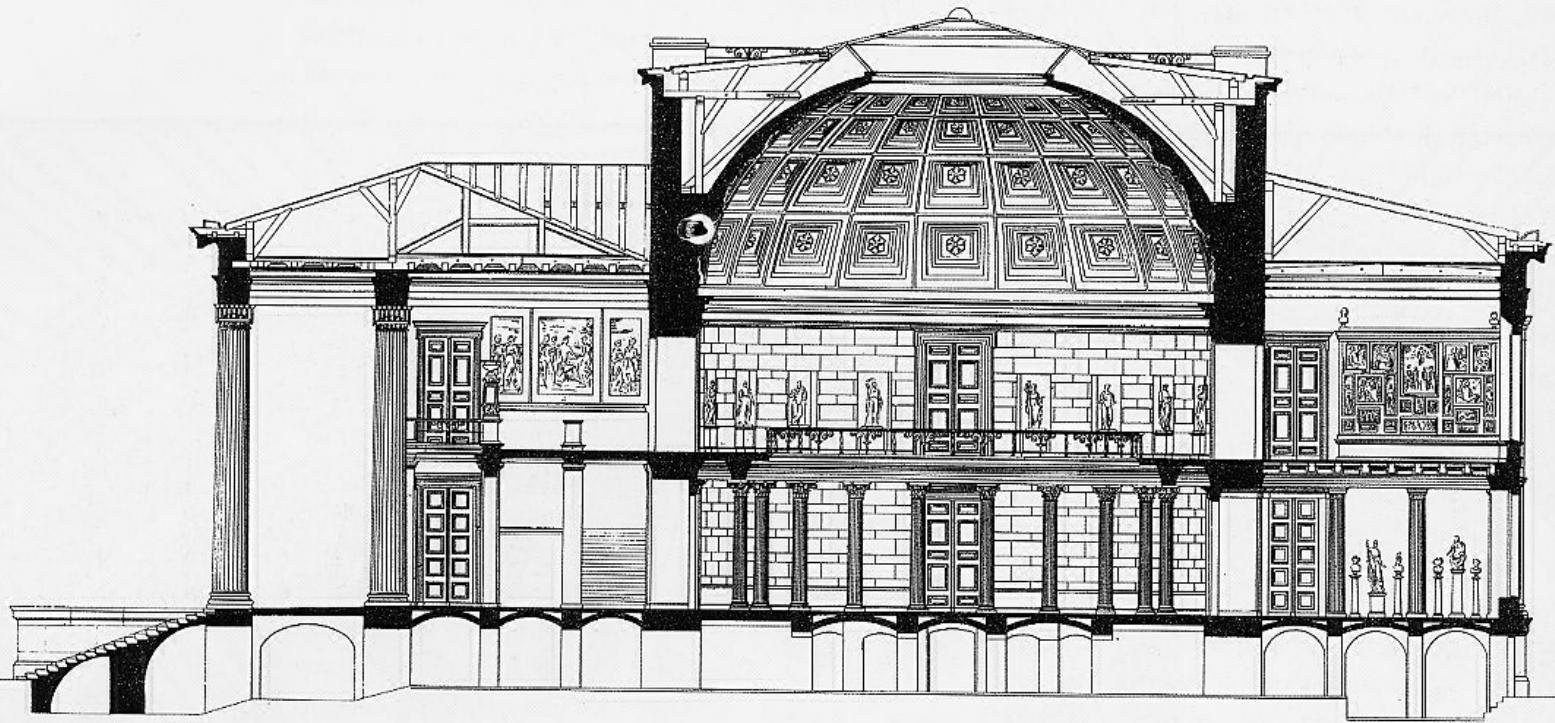
**A design for a New York drawing room, by Alexander Jackson Davis, American, 1826**

- Hope's influence in its general style, in the disposition of the paintings and mirror on the wall, and in the furniture
- The side table and chairs resemble examples in Hope's pattern-book of 1807



**Karl Friedrich Schinkel, Upper stair gallery,  
Altes Museum, Berlin, 1824-30**

- four-columned entrance opening
- Schinkel's skillful adaptation of Greek architectural elements



**Karl Friedrich Schinkel, Upper stair gallery,  
Altes Museum, Berlin, 1824-30**

## Gothic Revival



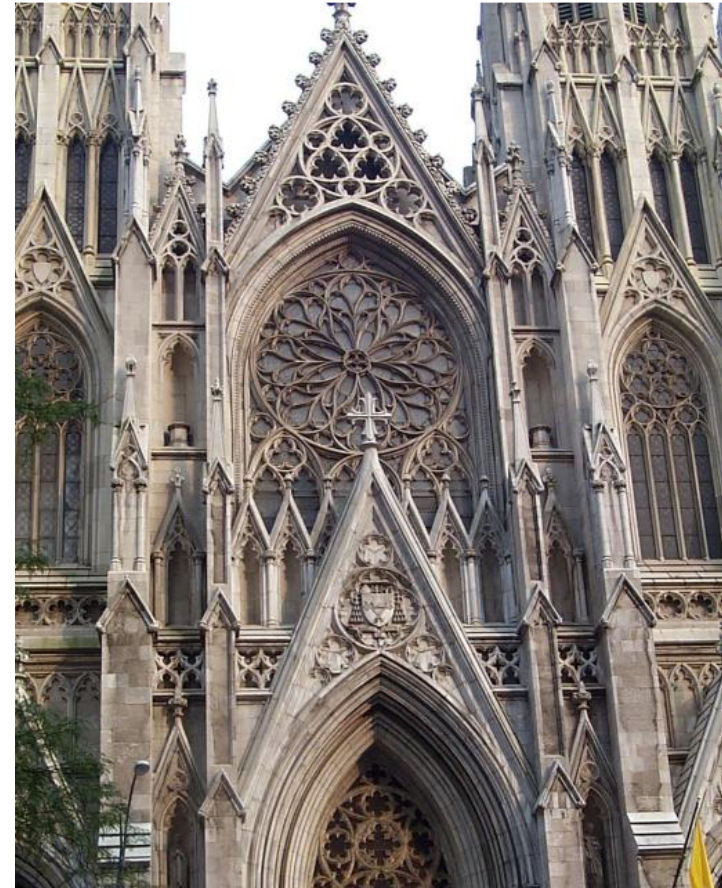
### **Richard Upjohn, Trinity Church, New York, 1848**

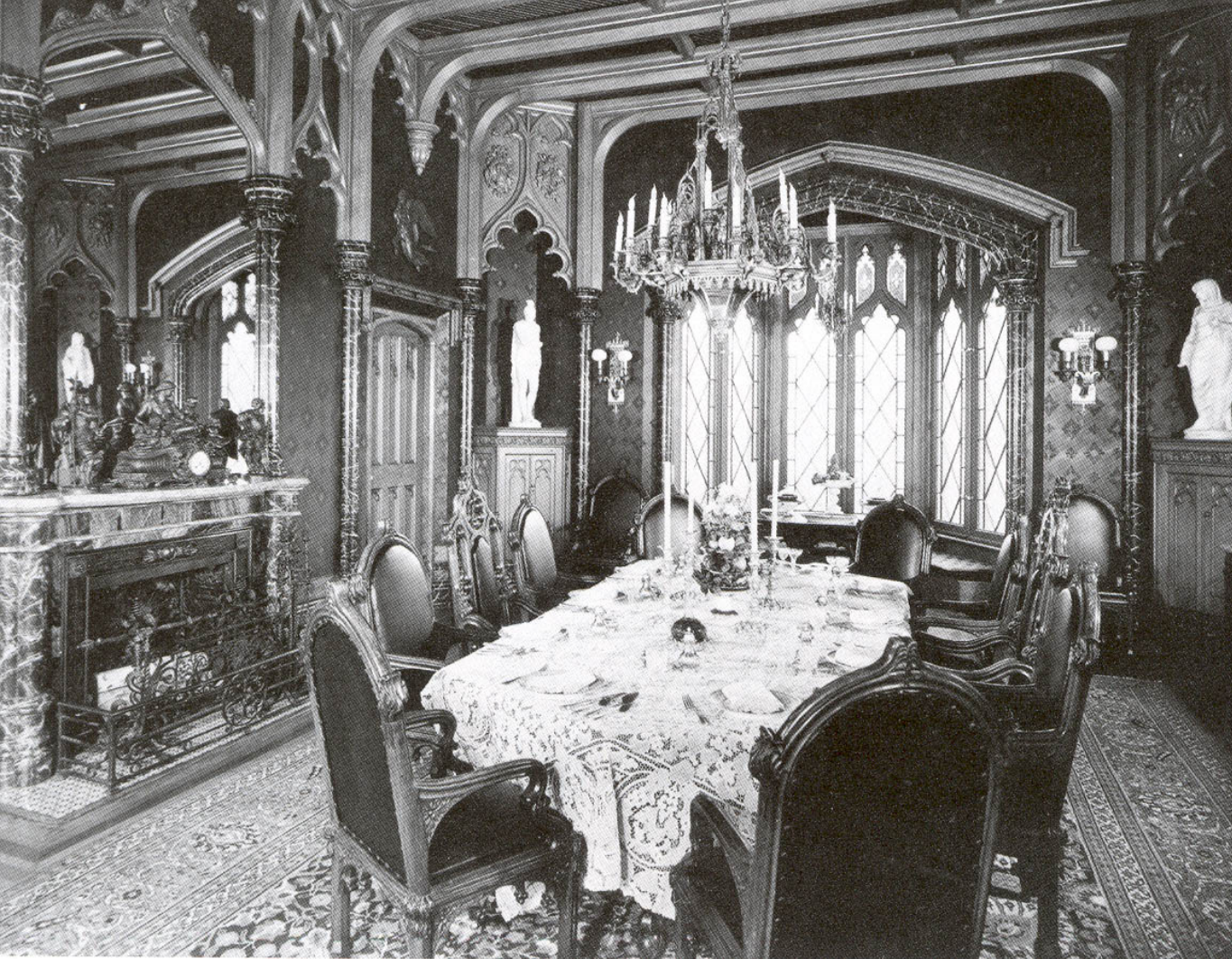
- vaulting in plaster in imitation of stone
- Colorful stained glass

Pre-Raphaelite painters give way to Gothic revival and rediscovery of Medieval art

### **St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 1878**

- Modeled on French Gothic examples
- Cruciform plan, ambulatory, clerestory and stained glass



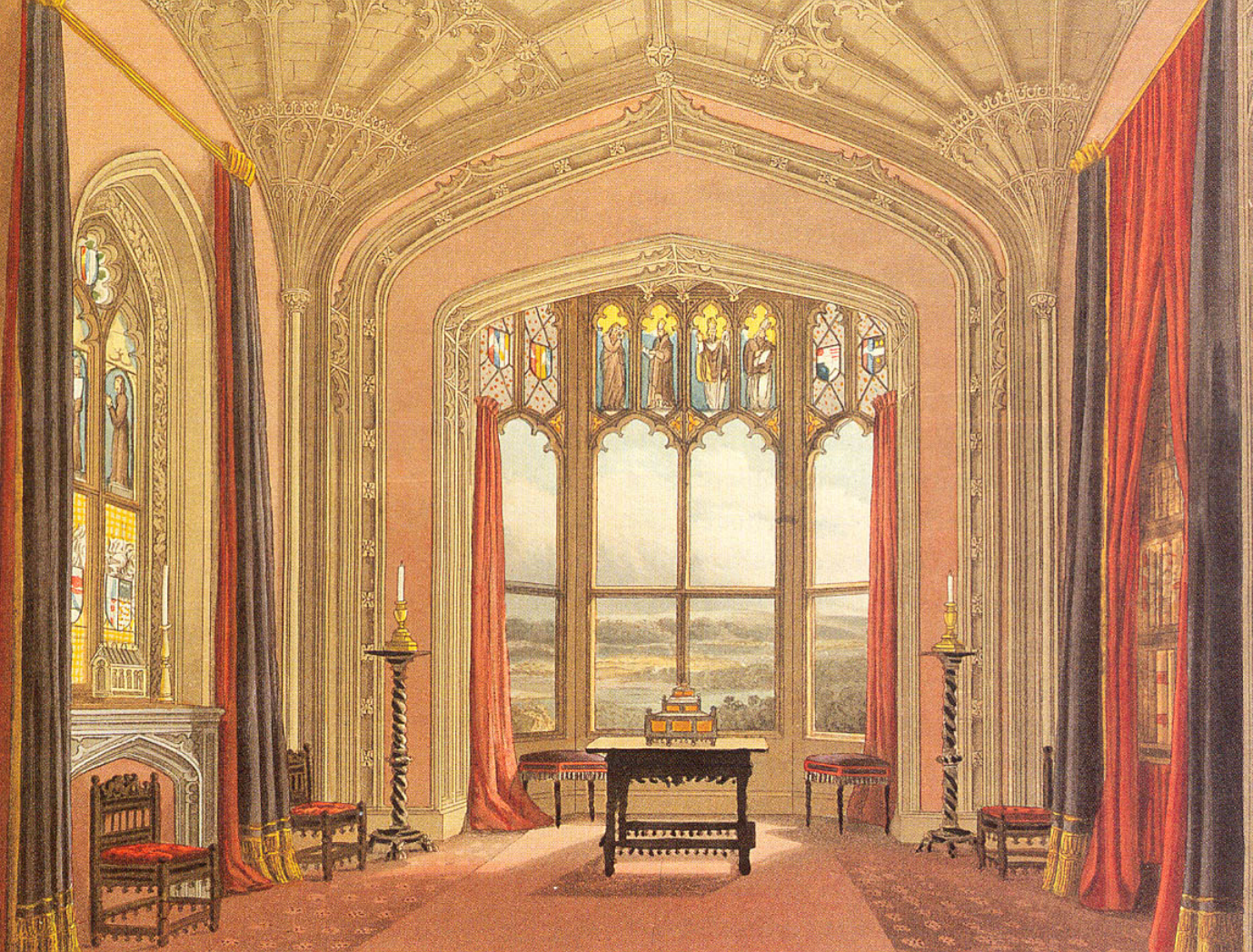


## **Town and Davis, Lyndhurst, New York, 1838-65**

-pointed arches, paneling, tracery, crockets executed in wood relate to to the leaded glass of the windows

-statues stand in niches to the right and left of the window bay

**Carpenter Gothic:** carpenter-built structure using Gothic decorative elements cut from wood



**J. Wyatt, South end of St. Michael's Gallery, Fonthill Abbey, England, 1795**

- Gothic revival house
- stained glass, tracery, and fan vaulting
- built in wood and stucco
- red carpet, curtains, and chair cushions set off the more delicate pink and gray of painted surface



**W. Butterfield, All Saints, London, 1859**

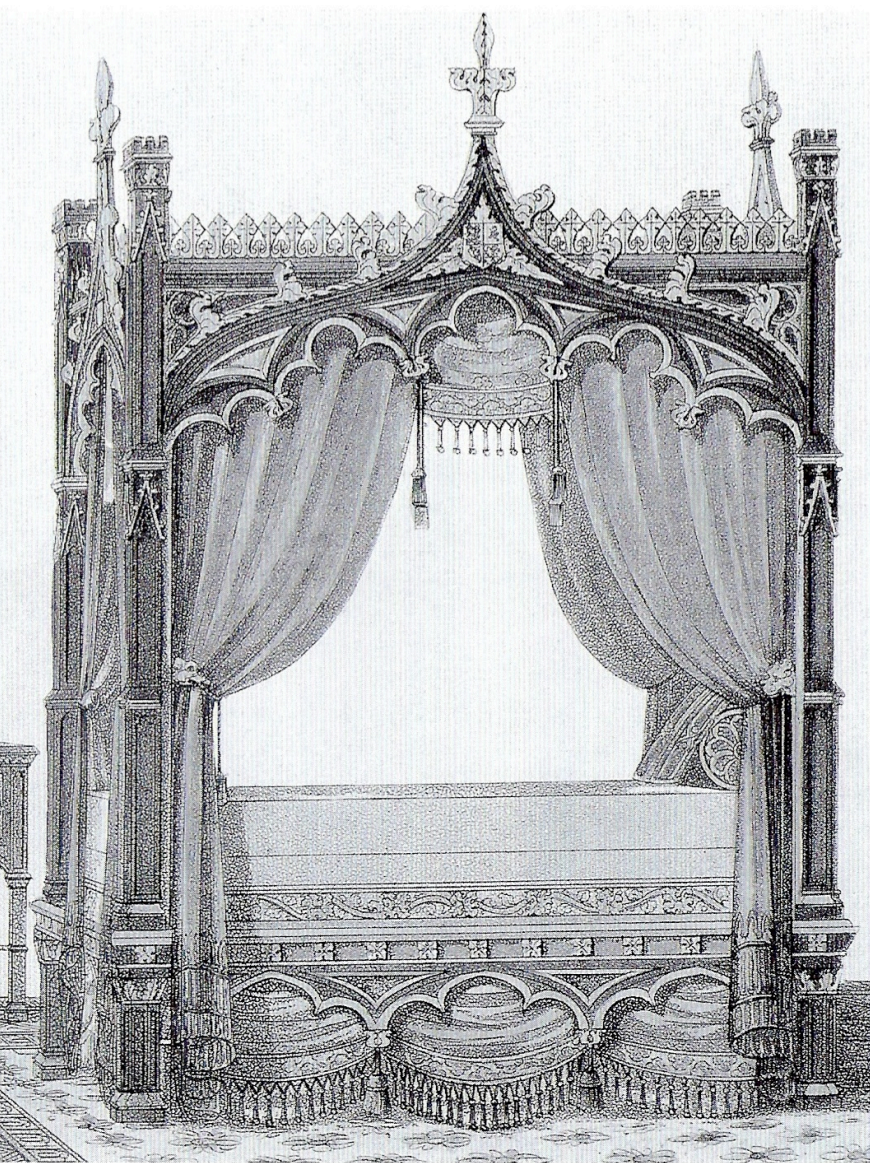
- red brick walls striped with bands of darker brick
- strong geometric pattern

**A armchair in carved, painted and parcel-gilt wood, designed by Robert Adam, British, 1780**



**A chair in mahogany by Georges Jacob, French, 1795**

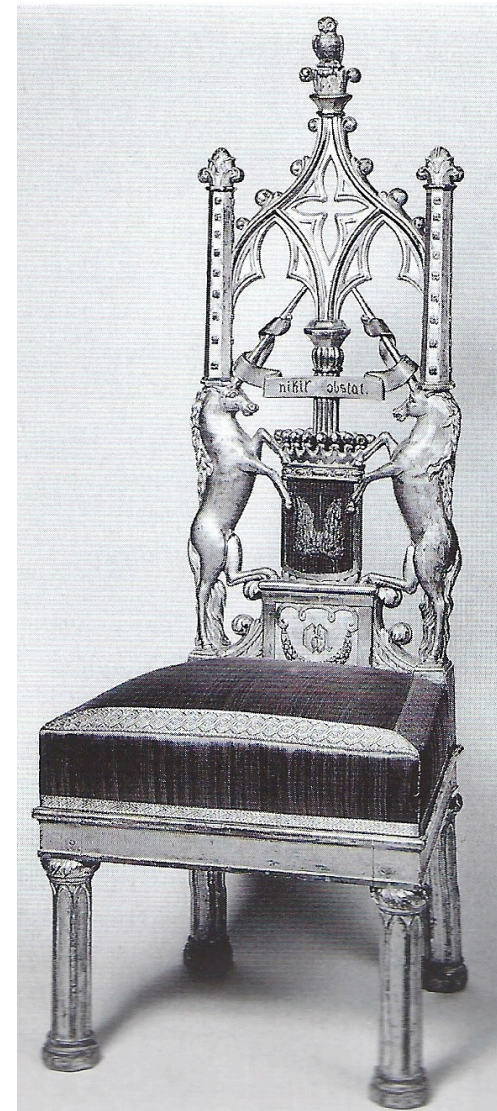




## A design for 'A Gothic bed', British, 1827

- Ackermann's *Repository*, was stimulated by peaks of activity from notable Gothicists to show Gothic designs

**A chair in carved and painted giltwood  
from the 'cabinet gothique' of the Osmond family,  
French, 1820**





**A design for a conversation settee,  
by Cottingham, British, 1842**

- Wheel-like legs prompt the fancy
- Synthesis between Gothic and rococo

**A bed in carved mahogany,  
Swedish, 1830**

- Gothic revival frequently blended with antique



# Industrial Revolution

The complex of developments that transformed Britain, then other European nations and US, into modern industrial nations



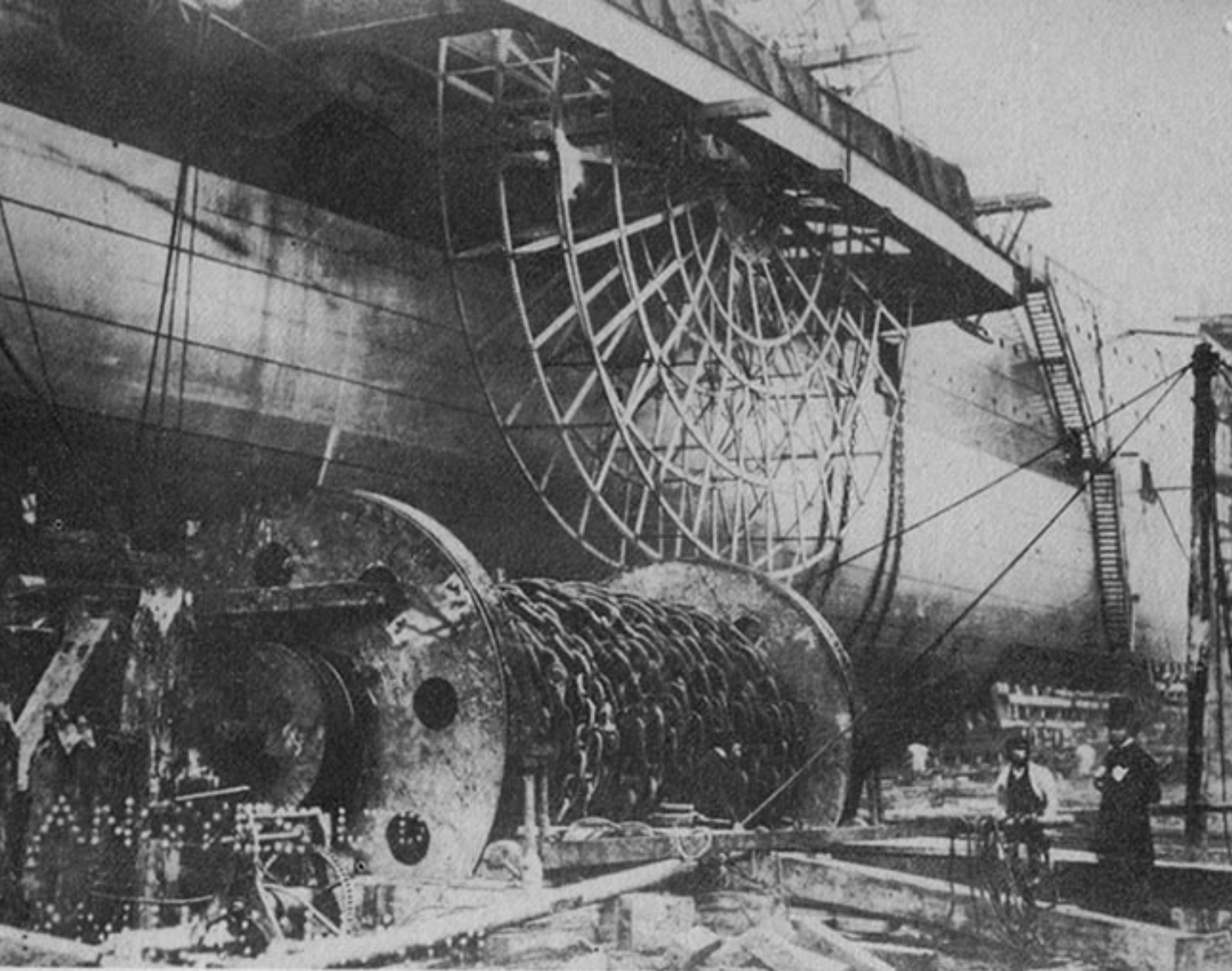
## Restored flat, tenement building, Glasgow, 1892

-Tiny room, cooking stove, alcove bed  
cloths drying lines



**1<sup>st</sup> iron bridge, England, 1779**  
- Span (100') the River Severn at  
Coalbrookdale, Shropshire





**Isambard Kingdom Brunel, *The Great Eastern*, 1851**

- Two sets of steam engines



## **Lewis Cubitt, train shed, King's Cross Station, London, 1850**

- semicircular arches supporting glass skylights, originally constructed in laminated wood but later replaced with iron
- Two parallel train sheds



## **Joseph Paxton, Crystal Palace, London, 1851**

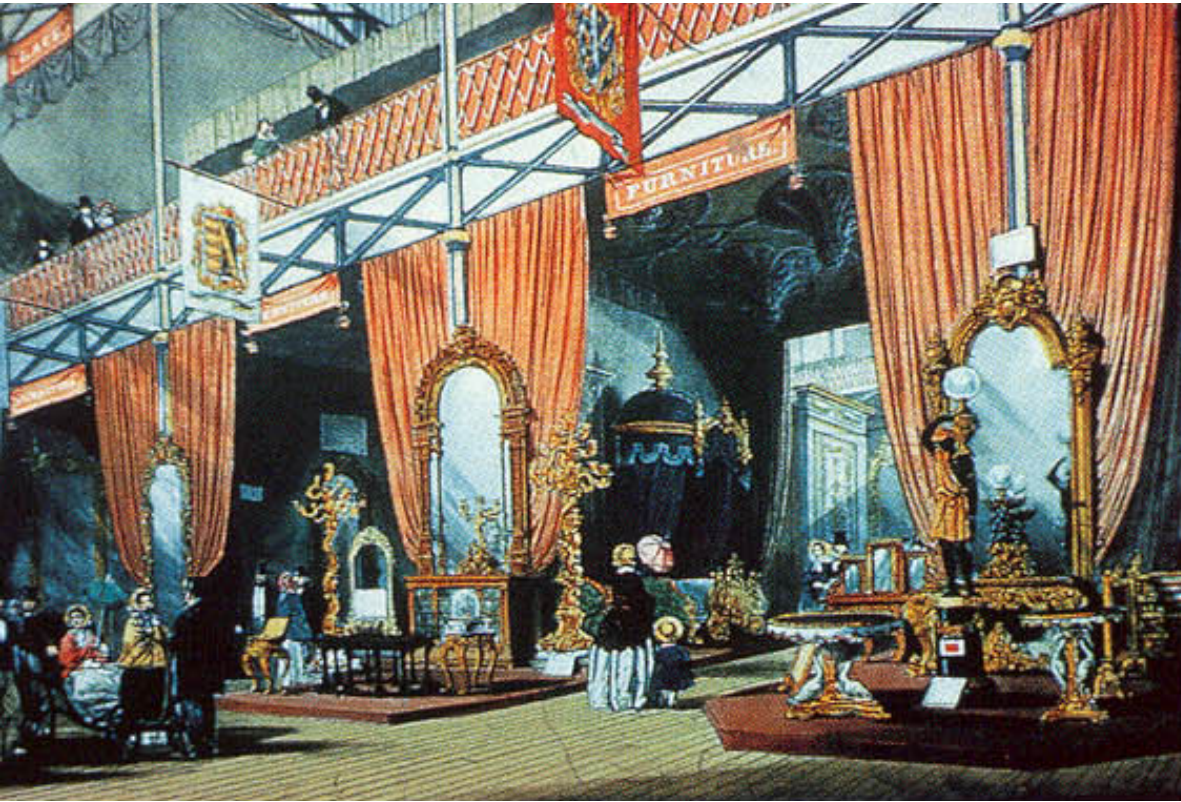
-the Great Exhibition, showcase of Victorian prosperity and taste

-iron frame and glass walls and roof

-florid, overdecorated goods and statuary

-great tree

-1851' long, 800,000 square feet area, lasted until 1936 destroyed by a fire



**Household furniture display, Crystal Palace, Exhibition, 1851**

**H. Clay, Dressing table and chair, Crystal Palace Exhibition, London, 1851**

- decorative chair and dressing table made of papier mache
- Ornate artifact that contrasted with the innovative modern design of the exhibit building





**Labrouste, Bibliotheque Ste. Genevieve,  
Paris, 1850**

- the reading room
- one of the first all-iron structural systems
- stone wall with iron support structure

## **Labrouste, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, 1867**

- Square reading room topped by nine domes, each with an iron frame supporting panels of tile
- Extreme thinness of the columns for an open and beautiful space





## **Eiffel, Bon Marche, Paris, 1876**

- grand stairway leading to the upper levels of department store
- slim and elegant iron structure supporting glass skylight

- The world's tallest building from 1889 to 1930
- 1,063 ft

