Images of buildings and projects may be found on the Arch 352 site in the CBE Visual Resources Collection Digital Image Database. References are also given to pages in Ingersoll/Kostof where images of these buildings may be found. For those works for which images cannot be found in Ingersoll/Kostof, reference is made to Curtis (third edition) and to Trachtenberg (another survey text) -- copies of Trachtenberg may be found on reserve. For those for which no source is identified, images may be found in other books on reserve or online.

In addition, class members must know major concepts, theorists such as Laugier, Pugin, and Ruskin, and the broad developments of the period.

Chiswick House, nr. London, 1725 (Ingersoll, p. 551)
  Richard Boyle (Lord Burlington)
Petit Trianon, Versailles, 1761-1768 (Ingersoll, p. 606)
  Ange-Jacques Gabriel
Church of Ste. Geneviève, Paris, 1757-1790 (renamed Panthéon, 1791) (Ingersoll, pp. 607, 608, 609)
  Jacques Germain Soufflot
  National Library (also known as Royal Library) project, 1788 (Ingersoll, p. 617)
  Cenotaph for Isaac Newton (project), 1784 (Ingersoll, p. 617)
  Etienne-Louis Boullée
Barrières de Paris (esp. Barrière de la Villette), 1784-1787 (Ingersoll, p. 616)
Saltworks at Chaux, betw. Arc and Senans, 1773, 1775-1779 (Ingersoll, p. 614)
  Project for an Ideal city of Chaux, 1804 (Ingersoll, pp. 613, 6.5; Curtis, p. 16)
  Claude-Nicholas Ledoux
Newgate Prison, London, 1768-1780 (Trachtenberg, p. 409)
  George Dance II
Soane House (now museum), Lincoln’s Inn Fields, London, 1792-1824 (Ingersoll, p. 643, 644)
  John Soane
Schauspielhaus, Berlin, 1818-1821 (Ingersoll, p. 636)
Altes Museum, Berlin, 1823-1828 (Ingersoll, p. 637; Curtis, p. 25)
  Academy of Architecture (Bauakademie), Berlin, 1831 (Trachtenberg, p. 421)
  Karl Friedrich Schinkel
Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, 1796-1812 (Ingersoll, p. 593)
  James Wyatt
St. Giles [church], Cheadle. 1841-46
  A.W.N. Pugin
  A. W. N. Pugin and Charles Barry
"Lyndhurst," Tarrytown, NY, 1838, 1865-1867
  Alexander Jackson Davis
Trinity Church, New York, NY, 1839-46 (Ingersoll, p. 655)
  Richard Upjohn
Regent Street and Regent’s Park, London, 1812-1835 (Ingersoll, p. 596, 597)
  John Nash
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1804, 1817-1826 (Ingersoll, p. 648, 649)
  Thomas Jefferson
St. Mary’s Cathedral, Baltimore, 1805-1818 (Ingersoll, p. 646)
  Benjamin Henry Latrobe
Glyptothek, Munich, Germany, 1815-1830 (Ingersoll, p. 638)
  Leo Klenze
Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève, Paris, 1839, 1843-1860 (Ingersoll, p. 662; pl. 71; Curtis, p. 38)
Reading room, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 1857-1867 (Ingersoll, p. 721)
  Henri Labrouste
Opera, Paris, 1861-1875 (Ingersoll, p. 685; Curtis, p. 30)
  Charles Garnier
All Saints Church, Margaret Street, London, 1849-1859 (Ingersoll, p. 656)
  William Butterfield
Law Courts, London, 1866-1882 (Ingersoll, p. 658)
Midland Grand Hotel/St. Pancras Railroad Station, London, 1868-1874 (Ingersoll, pp. 673, 674)  
George Gilbert Scott

Trinity Church, Boston, MA, 1872-1877 (Ingersoll, p. 728)

Crane Library, Quincy, MA, 1880-1882

Stoughton House, Cambridge, MA, 1882-1883 (Trachtenberg, p. 471)

Allegheny County Court House and Jail, Pittsburgh, PA, 1883-1888

Marshall Field Wholesale Store, Chicago, IL, 1885-1887  (Curtis, p. 43; Trachtenberg, p. 472)

J. J. Glessner House, Chicago, IL, 1885-1887  
H. H. Richardson

Red House (for William Morris), Bexley Heath, Kent, 1859 (Ingersoll, p. 734; Curtis, p. 88)  
Philip Webb

Leyswood, near Withyham, Sussex, 1868 (Trachtenberg, p. 469)  
Richard Norman Shaw

Broadleys, Lake Windemere, 1898-1899  
C. F. A. Voysey

Isaac Bell House, Newport, RI, 1883-1885  
McKim, Mead & White

David B. Gamble House, Pasadena, CA, 1909 (Ingersoll, p. 750; Curtis, p. 86, 95)  
Greene & Greene

Providence Arcade, Providence RI, 1828  
Russell Warren and James Bucklin

Galleria Vittorio Emanuelle II, Milan Italy, 1865-1867 (Ingersoll, p. 667)  
Giuseppe Mengoni

Palm House, Kew Gardens, London, 1845-1847 (Ingersoll, p. 669)  
Decimus Burton and Richard Turner

Crystal Palace, London, 1850-1851 (Ingersoll, pp. 670, 671, 672; Curtis, p. 20, 36, 39)  
Joseph Paxton

Tower, Paris, 1889 (Trachtenberg, pl. 68; Curtis, p. 37)  
Gustave Eiffel

Galerie des Machines, Paris, 1889 (Trachtenberg, p. 463; Curtis, p. 37)  
Dutert and Contamin

Rookery, Chicago IL 1885-1886

Monadnock Building, Chicago IL, 1889-91 (Trachtenberg, p. 474; Curtis, p. 46)  
Burnham & Root

Reliance Building, Chicago IL, 1894-95 (Ingersoll p. 697; Curtis, p. 47)  
D.H. Burnham & Co.

Auditorium Building, Chicago IL, 1886-89 (Ingersoll, p. 700; Curtis, p. 44)

Wainwright Building, St. Louis MO, 1890-91 (Ingersoll, p. 700; Curtis, p. 48)

Guaranty Building, Buffalo NY, 1894-95 (Curtis, p. 49)  
Adler & Sullivan

Schlesinger & Meyer (Carson Pirie Scott) Store, Chicago IL, 1899-1900  
(Ingersoll, p. 698, 699; Curtis, p. 50)  
Louis Sullivan

Winslow House, River Forest IL, 1893-95 (Curtis, p. 115; Trachtenberg, p. 482, pl. 75)

Willits House, Highland Park IL, 1901 (Curtis, p. 120; Trachtenberg, p. 483)

Robie House, Chicago IL, 1906-09 (Ingersoll, p. 749; Curtis, p. 112, 124-125)

Larkin Building, Buffalo NY  1903-04 (Ingersoll, pp. 746, 747; Curtis, p. 126)

Unity Church, Oak Park IL, 1904-06 (Ingersoll, p. 749; Curtis, p. 128-129)
The following questions may be helpful to consider as you prepare for the midterm exam.

What was The Enlightenment? How did it affect architecture?

What were the theories of Laugier? Pugin? Ruskin? Why were each important? Which buildings reflect the influence of each theory?

What was the impact of the publication of measured drawings of ancient Greek structures?

What innovations are demonstrated by Soufflot's Church of Ste. Geneviève? Why did Laugier praise this building?

What do we mean by "architecture parlante"? Identify some buildings that exemplify this idea.

Why do we call Boullee and Ledoux "visionary neoclassicists"?

How did Ledoux's proposal for an enlarged City of Chaux differ from the actual built City of Chaux?

What are characteristics of significant buildings by Dance? Soane?

German neoclassicism is said to have a more constructional aspect--explain.

How does the Altes Museum respond to its urban setting?

What was the picturesque? Where did it originate?

What is the significance of Nash's Regent Street and Regent Park projects?

Why was Durand important? Given an example of an architect and/or building he influenced.

What was the Greek Revival?

What argument did Pugin make in his publication titled Contrasts? Why did Pugin consider gothic to be "true"? What aspects of the gothic embodied truth?

Identify at least two buildings that show classical planning principles, but have gothic vocabularies.

How do Ruskin’s theories parallel those of Pugin? How do they differ?

How does All Saints Margaret Street Church, London, embody elements of the gothic revival? Why did Ruskin approve of this building?

What is the Second Empire style? Where did it originate?

What was innovative about Street's London Law Courts? What was innovative about Scott's Midland Grand Hotel/St. Pancras Station?

What is eclecticism?

Why was the Ecole des Beaux Arts important?

How does the Opera, by Garnier relate to the emergence of Paris as a cultural capitol?

What was innovative about the two library buildings by Labrouste? What was traditional?
What influences from Europe are found in St. Mary’s Cathedral (Baltimore Cathedral) by Latrobe?

What ideas are embodied in Jefferson’s campus design for the University of Virginia?

How does H. H. Richardson’s work look backward? How does it look forward?

What ideas are embodied in Trinity Church, Boston? Why was it considered a significant cultural monument? What influences shaped this building?

Why are the Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail, and the Marshall Field Wholesale Store considered important masterworks?

What was the influence of Norman Shaw’s Leyeswood?

What was the Arts & Crafts Movement? Who influenced its development? What was Red House?

Buildings by Webb, by Voysey and by Greene & Greene are considered fine examples of Arts & Crafts architecture, yet they appear quite different. Explain.

What was the shingle style? Identify at least one shingle style building in the United States. Explain.

What improvements appeared in the 19th century in the technology of metal? Of glass? What building types show these improvements? Identify examples of each of these types.

What is modular design? Why is metal construction amenable to modular design?

How was the Crystal Palace the culmination of technological developments prior to 1851? Why was the building considered impressive? Why did some criticize it and others even suggest it was not architecture?

Why were international expositions (world’s fairs) important to the development of innovative technological solutions? Identify some exposition buildings and explain the innovative technology each embodies.

What three key innovations were necessary for tall office buildings to be constructed?

What Chicago buildings show the evolution of the tall building in the 1880s and 1890s?

What is a “curtain wall”?


What is terra cotta?

What design innovations are found in Frank Lloyd Wright’s houses? What is the “Prairie style”? How were Wright’s buildings influenced by the Arts & Crafts Movement? What aspects of his work was independent of the Arts & Crafts?

What is the spatial character of Wright’s Larkin Building? Of Wright’s Unity Church?