

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие представляет собой развернутый конспект двух лекций по культуре Великобритании. Первая из них посвящена основным периодам развития английской архитектуры. Вторая - краткой истории английской живописи и ее известных представителей. Каждый раздел первой лекции содержит список примеров построек, иллюстрирующих данный архитектурный период, которые взяты из Интернета. Лекция содержит краткое описание истории архитектуры Англии от древнейших времен до 21 века. Вторая лекция посвящена основным направлениям истории развития живописи в стране до наших дней. В Приложениях к каждой лекции приводятся взятые из открытого доступа примеры архитектурных сооружений и живописных произведений, которые могут быть использованы на экране во время лекции. Данные лекции в течении многих лет читались на переводческом факультете Пятигорского лингвистического университета (ныне ПГУ). Несомненно, возможный пользователь данных конспектов может добавить, расширить их новым материалом по своему усмотрению. Материал может быть рекомендован и для школьников старших классов школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, а также для студентов языковых вузов и университетов и всех, кто хотел бы познакомиться с культурой этой страны.

ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND IN BRIEF

The given material may be regarded as the synopsis of a lecture on main periods of English architecture. Each section contains the list of possible samples of buildings illustrating the architectural period in question. Pictures of these buildings may be borrowed from the Internet and used on the screen in the course of the lecture. The lecture gives brief description of the history of English architecture from prehistoric times to the 21 century. The possible reader may necessarily broaden the given content by adding whatever he/she finds useful.

The lecture may be of use to students of English language and culture. It can be used in conjunction with established English courses, or it may be made part of the course on English civilization.

Architecture of England

Architecture is the product of designing, and constructing buildings or any other structures. Architectural works, in the material form of buildings, are often perceived as cultural symbols and as works of art. Historical civilizations are often identified with their surviving architectural achievements.

Wikipedia

In this lecture we have attempted to put the word “architecture” into perspective. We have traced the development of English architecture from Saxon times through the centuries. Primarily, this is a reference talk, designed specifically to give the reader the information she/he wants in a form easily remembered.

English architecture is an immense subject for so small a work, and in order to cover the ground it has been necessary to generalize, possibly at the expense of strict accuracy in some particulars. It is a fact that architecture is the highest physical expression of man’s endeavor, and in England there exists more beautiful architecture than in almost any country in the world.

Within the United Kingdom are the ruins of prehistoric structures and ancient Neolithic settlements.

Many ancient standing stone monuments were erected during the prehistoric period, amongst the best known are **Stonehenge**, **Devil's Arrows**, **Rudston Monolith** and **Castlerigg**.

1. **Stonehenge** is a prehistoric megalithic structure on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England. It consists of an outer ring of vertical standing stones, each

around 13 feet (4.0 m) high, seven feet (2.1 m) wide, and weighing around 25 tons, topped by connecting horizontal stones. Inside is a ring of smaller bluestones. The whole monument, now ruinous, is aligned towards the sunrise on the summer solstice and sunset on the winter solstice. The stones are set within earthworks in the middle of the densest complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in England.

Stonehenge was constructed in several phases beginning about 3100 BC and continuing until about 1600 BC. The famous circle of large sarsen stones were placed between 2600 BC and 2400 BC.

One of the most famous landmarks in the United Kingdom, Stonehenge is regarded as a British cultural icon. It has been a legally protected scheduled monument. The site and its surroundings were added to UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in 1986. Stonehenge is owned by the Crown and managed by English Heritage; the surrounding land is owned by the National Trust.

Stonehenge could have been a burial ground from its earliest beginnings.

2. The **Devil's Arrows** are three standing stones or menhirs near to where the A1 road now crosses the River Ure .

Erected in prehistoric times, the tallest stone is 22.5 feet (6.85 m) in height, making this the tallest menhir in the United Kingdom after the 25 feet (7.6 m) tall Rudston Monolith in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The other two stones are 22 feet (6.7 m) and 18 feet (5.5 m) tall respectively. It is thought that originally there were up to five stones. The stones are composed of millstone grit.

The stones form an almost straight line and may have been arranged to align with the southernmost summer moonrise. The stones are part of a wider Neolithic complex.

3. The **Rudston Monolith** at over 25 feet (7.6 m) is the tallest monolith (standing stone) in the United Kingdom. It is situated in the churchyard in the village of Rudston in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The stone is slender, with two large flat faces. It is approximately 5 feet 9 inches (1.75 m) wide and just under 3 feet 3 inches (1 m) thick. The top appears to have broken off the stone. The weight is estimated at 40 tonnes. The monolith is made of gritstone. The monument dates to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. A possible fossilised dinosaur footprint is said to be on one side of the stone.

4. **Castlerigg Stone Circle** is situated on a prominent hill to the east of Keswick, in the Lake District National Park, North West England. It is one of around 1,300 stone circles in the British Isles and Brittany, constructed as a part of a megalithic tradition that lasted from approximately 3200 BC to 2500 BC, during the

Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Ages.

Various archaeologists have mentioned the beauty and romance of Castlerigg and its surrounding landscape. In his study of the stone circles of Cumbria, archaeologist John Waterhouse commented that the site was "one of the most visually impressive prehistoric monuments in Britain."

The stones are glacial erratic boulders composed of volcanic rock. The stones are set in a flattened circle, measuring 32.6 metres (107 ft) at its widest and 29.5 metres (97 ft) at its narrowest. The heaviest stone has been estimated to weigh around 16 tons and the tallest stone measures approximately 2.3 meters high. The circle was probably constructed around 3200 BC (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age), making it one of the earliest stone circles in Britain and possibly in Europe.

The **Roman conquest of Britain** was the Roman Empire's conquest of most of the island of Britain, which was inhabited by the Celtic Britons. It began in AD 43 under Emperor Claudius.

The architecture of ancient Rome penetrated Roman Britain with elegant villas, carefully planned towns and engineering marvels like **Hadrian's Wall** or the **Roman Baths complex in Bath, Somerset**.

5. **Hadrian's Wall** (also known as the *Roman Wall*, **Picts' Wall**) is a former defensive fortification of the Roman province of Britannia, begun in AD 122 in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. Running from Wallsend on the River Tyne in the east to Bowness-on-Solway in the west of what is now northern England, it was a stone wall with large ditches in front and behind, stretching across the whole width of the island. Soldiers were garrisoned along the line of the wall in large forts, smaller milecastles, and intervening turrets. In addition to the wall's defensive military role, its gates may have been customs posts.

Almost all the standing masonry of the wall was removed in early modern times and used for local roads and farmhouses.

6. The **Roman Baths** are well-preserved *thermae* in the city of Bath, Somerset, England. A temple was constructed on the site between 60 and 70 AD in the first few decades of Roman Britain. Its presence led to the development of the small Roman urban settlement known as *Aquae Sulis* around the site. The Roman baths—designed for public bathing—were used until the end of Roman rule in Britain in the 5th century AD. According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the original Roman baths were in ruins a century later. The area around the natural springs was redeveloped several times during the Early and Late Middle Ages.

The Roman Baths are preserved in four main features: the Sacred Spring, the Roman Temple, the Roman Bath House, and a museum which holds artefacts from

Aquae Sulis. However, all buildings at street level date from the 19th century.

After the Roman departure from Britain in around the year 400, Romano-British culture simply fell into decay and left few architectural remnants, partly because many buildings were made of wood, and partly because the society was plunged into the Dark Ages.

Although there are prehistoric and classical structures in the United Kingdom, British architectural history effectively begins with the first **Anglo-Saxon Christian churches**, built soon after the introduction of Christianity in 597. Very little survives to bear witness to their achievements as the vast majority of Anglo-Saxon buildings were made of wood. The buildings of the Saxons have now nearly all disappeared except the crude stone churches, small and ill-lit. Saxon churches are the oldest English buildings. The Saxons were great tower-builders and it is this, the strongest part of the church, that has most often survived. The hall-mark of Saxon work is its crudeness and smallness.

7. Anglo-Saxon Christian Churches

Anglo-Saxon architecture was a period in the history of architecture in England from the mid-5th century until the Norman Conquest of 1066. Anglo-Saxon secular buildings in Britain were generally simple, constructed mainly using timber with thatch for roofing. No universally accepted example survives above ground. The Anglo-Saxons built small towns near their centres of agriculture, at fords in rivers or sited to serve as ports. In each town, a main hall was in the centre, provided with a central hearth.

There are many remains of Anglo-Saxon church architecture. At least fifty churches are of Anglo-Saxon origin with major Anglo-Saxon architectural features. It is often impossible to reliably distinguish between pre- and post-Conquest 11th century work in buildings where most parts are later additions or alterations. The round-tower church and tower-nave church are distinctive Anglo-Saxon types. All surviving churches, except one timber church, are built of stone or brick, and in some cases show evidence of re-used Roman work.

Broadly speaking, there are 3 main periods into which English architecture may be split: the Medieval, the Renaissance, and the Industrial. Between these periods there came times of transition.

The Medieval period, which extended from the Dark Ages to the Reformation (about A.D. 800 to 1500), was far the longest of the three. During the whole of this time the buildings on which men lavished their greatest skill and care were those of a religious nature. It is a fact that of all medieval buildings existing today, 99 out of a hundred are either cathedrals, churches, or monasteries. The remainder are nearly all castles, which were built to subdue the country, to house the feudal lords.

Norman or Romanesque architectural period (1066–1200)

Norman architecture was built on a vast scale throughout Great Britain and Ireland from the 11th century onwards in the form of castles and churches to help impose Norman authority upon their dominions.

Norman building has become a synonym for solidity. When the Normans occupied the land they brought their superior technical skill with them, and taught the Saxons how to build in the Norman manner. The main characteristic of all Norman work is its massiveness and its roundness: round arches, massive cylindrical columns, thick flat walls, and sometimes round buildings altogether.

To the Norman designer the square and the circle were the most important shapes. The Normans built with small stones, and using, as they did, partially skilled Saxon labour, their early walls and pillars were very crudely built.

The first of Norman builders' tasks was to build castles, strongholds to overawe the conquered Saxons by their magnitude and to serve as strongpoints in case of rebellion.

The second task was to establish church. A very great number of parish churches, cathedrals, abbeys, and monasteries were built. The cathedrals were to be the largest buildings ever seen in England. The religious buildings continued to gain importance and size until the Reformation.

The pointed arch was invented and used in Durham Cathedral as early as 1130, but did not come into general use till the end of the century. Norman windows and doors were small, round-headed openings in thick walls.

Some of the best-known examples of the Norman style are: **The Norman Keep of the Tower of London (the White Tower), Hereford Cathedral, Durham Cathedral, Winchester Cathedral, Dover Castle.**

8. The Norman Keep of the Tower of London (the White Tower)

The White Tower is a former royal residence, the old keep, at the Tower of London in England. It was built by William the Conqueror during the early 1080s, and subsequently extended. The White Tower was the castle's strongest point militarily, provided accommodation for the king and his representatives, and housed a chapel. Henry III ordered the tower whitewashed in 1240. Today the Tower of London is a museum and visitor attraction. The White Tower now houses the Royal Armouries collections

9. Hereford Cathedral

Hereford Cathedral is a Church of England cathedral in Hereford, England. It is the seat of the bishop of Hereford and the principal church of the diocese of Hereford.

A place of worship has existed on the site of the present building since the 8th century or earlier. The present building was begun in 1079. Substantial parts of the building date from both the Norman and the Gothic periods.

The cathedral has the largest library of chained books in the world, its most famous treasure being the *Mappa Mundi*, a medieval map of the world created

around 1300. The map is listed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.

The cathedral is dedicated to two saints, St Mary the Virgin and St Ethelbert the King.

10. **Durham Cathedral** is the successor to the Anglo-Saxon Lindisfarne Priory, which was established c. 635 but abandoned in 875 in the face of Viking raids. The monks settled at Chester-le-Street from 882 until 995, when they moved to Durham. The cathedral remained a monastery until it was dissolved in 1541, since when it has been governed by a dean and chapter.

The present building was substantially completed between 1093 and 1133, replacing the Anglo-Saxon 'White Church'. It is a significant example of the Romanesque architectural style, and the nave ceiling is the earliest surviving example of a pointed rib vault. The Galilee chapel was added to the west end of the cathedral in the 1170s, and the western towers built in approximately 1200.

11. **Winchester Cathedral.** The cathedral as it stands today was built from 1079 to 1532 and is dedicated to numerous saints, most notably Swithun of Winchester. It has a very long and very wide nave in the Perpendicular Gothic style, an Early English retrochoir, and Norman transepts and tower. With an overall length of 558 feet (170 m), it is the longest medieval cathedral in the world. With an area of 53,480 square feet (4,968 m²), it is also the sixth-largest cathedral by area in the UK, surpassed only by Liverpool, St Paul's, York, Westminster (RC) and Lincoln.

12. **Dover Castle** was founded in the 11th century and has been described as the "Key to England" due to its defensive significance throughout history. Some writers say it is the largest castle in England, a title also claimed by Windsor Castle. Dover Castle remains a Scheduled Monument, which means it is a "nationally important" historic building and archaeological site that has been given protection against unauthorised change. It is also a Grade I listed building, and recognised as an internationally important structure. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is officially head of the castle.

The Early English Gothic Period (1201—1300)

This is the earliest phase of the style known as **Gothic**. The characteristic features of this period are the form of the arch, which has now become pointed, the tall thin windows, and the general accent on verticality, and all the structural features arising from this. The pointed arch and the ribbed vault had been discovered during the Norman period but these were to bear full fruit during the next century. The Early English builders made their churches as simple and plain as possible. They built their cathedrals as high as they dared, a symbol of man reaching to heaven, a church that would stand head-and-shoulders above

the surrounding landscape, dominating the scenery (the wretched hovels that men lived in), a symbol of the power and strength of their faith soaring above the poor earthly creatures at its foot. From such inspiration came the dark, tall cathedrals and the austere and simple parish churches of the 13th century.

As time passed building technique became more and more perfect, and by the end of the Gothic period a pitch of technical ability in masonry and carpentry was reached in England that has never been surpassed. Salisbury Cathedral may serve as an example of the Early English buildings. It was built of the local mellow Chilford stone, and is beautifully proportioned, the square tower with its octagonal spire rising from the exact centre.

Examples of the Early English Gothic style: **Salisbury Cathedral, Lincoln Cathedral.**

13. **Salisbury Cathedral** is an Anglican cathedral in the city of Salisbury, England. The cathedral is regarded as one of the leading examples of Early English Gothic design. Built over a relatively short period, some 38 years between 1220 and 1258, it has a unity and coherence that is unusual in medieval English cathedrals. The tower and spire were completed by 1330. The cathedral's spire, at 404 feet (123 m), is the tallest in England.

The cathedral close is Britain's largest, and has been described as "the most beautiful of England's closes". The cathedral contains a clock which is among the oldest working examples in the world. It also holds one of the four surviving original copies of Magna Carta. In 2008, the cathedral celebrated the 750th anniversary of its consecration.

14. **Lincoln Cathedral**, also called **Lincoln Minster**, is a Church of England cathedral in Lincoln, England. It is the seat of the bishop of Lincoln and is the mother church of the diocese of Lincoln.

The earliest parts of the current building date to 1072. The building was completed in 1092, but severely damaged in an earthquake in 1185. It was rebuilt over the following centuries in different phases of the Gothic style, with significant surviving parts of the cathedral in Early English.

The cathedral holds one of the four remaining copies of the original Magna Carta, which is now displayed in Lincoln Castle. It is the fourth largest cathedral in the UK by floor area, at approximately 5,000 m² , after Liverpool Cathedral, St Paul's Cathedral, and York Minster. It is highly regarded by architectural scholars; the Victorian writer John Ruskin declared: "I have always held ... that the cathedral of Lincoln is out and out the most precious piece of architecture in the British Isles and roughly speaking worth any two other cathedrals we have".

The Decorated Gothic Period (1301–1400)

In the 14th century the simplicity and economy of Early English building gave place to a more highly decorated style. Buildings generally became more profuse in decoration, better

lit, and more lavish in their proportions. The accent was all on gaiety and elaboration. The period is called the **Decorated Period**. The principal contribution of the 14th century to the ecclesiastical architecture of England was the development of window. Glass had by that time become far less of a rarity. Domestic buildings had become more common as the homes of a growing class of reasonably wealthy yeomen. This was also a great period of improvement and enlargement of the parish church. Westminster Abbey may serve as an example of the Decorated Gothic Period.

Examples of the Decorated Gothic style: **Bristol Cathedral, Westminster Abbey**.

15. **Bristol Cathedral**, formally the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, is a Church of England cathedral in the city of Bristol. The cathedral was originally an abbey dedicated to St Augustine. It became the cathedral in 1542, after the dissolution of the monasteries.

The earliest surviving fabric is the late 12th century chapter house, which contains some of the first uses of pointed arches in England. The eastern end of the church is medieval, the oldest part being the early 13th century Elder Lady Chapel. The remainder of the east end was rebuilt in the English Decorated Gothic style during the 14th century as a hall church, with aisles the same height as the central choir.

16. **Westminster Abbey**, formally titled the **Collegiate Church of Saint Peter at Westminster**, is an Anglican church in the City of Westminster, London. Since 1066, it has been the location of the coronations of 40 English and British monarchs and a burial site for 18 English, Scottish, and British monarchs. At least 16 royal weddings have taken place at the abbey since 1100.

Although the origins of the church are obscure, an abbey housing Benedictine monks was on the site by the mid-10th century. The church got its first large building from the 1040s, commissioned by King Edward the Confessor, who is buried inside. Construction of the present church began in 1245 on the orders of Henry III. The abbey, the Palace of Westminster and St Margaret's Church became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987 because of their historic and symbolic significance.

The church's Gothic architecture is chiefly inspired by 13th-century French and English styles. The Henry VII Chapel, at the east end of the church, is a typical example of Perpendicular Gothic architecture; antiquarian John Leland called it *orbis miraculum* ("the wonder of the world").

The abbey is the burial site of more than 3,300 people, many prominent in British history: monarchs, prime ministers, poets laureate, actors, musicians, scientists, military leaders, and the Unknown Warrior. Due to the fame of the figures buried there, artist William Morris described the abbey as a "National Valhalla".

The Perpendicular Gothic Period (1401–1500) – a form peculiar to England: a kind of national medieval style. It is now, at the last stage of Gothic building, that English builders strike out for the first time on a line of their own. In France the last stages of Gothic developed into a style known as Flamboyant, all curves and carvings. But in England a return to comparative simplicity and austerity of design took place. As regards the detailed appearance of Perpendicular buildings the most noticeable distinguishing feature is the beautiful development of rib-vaulting into its last and most highly advanced stage, fan vaulting which is seen only in the most expensive work of the period.

Examples of Perpendicular Gothic style: **King's College Chapel, University College buildings (Cambridge and Oxford), Divinity School Hall (Oxford).**

17. **College Chapel**, Cambridge, spans the period of transition between the Middle Ages and the Tudors. Its foundation stone was laid in 1446 by Henry VI and the structure, with its lacy perpendicular fan-vaulting, was completed by 1515 during the reign of Henry VIII. The windows were installed in 1546-7.

King's College Chapel is the chapel of King's College in the University of Cambridge. It is considered one of the finest examples of late Perpendicular Gothic English architecture and features the world's largest fan vault. The Chapel was built in phases by a succession of kings of England from 1446 to 1515, a period which spanned the Wars of the Roses and three subsequent decades. The Chapel's large stained glass windows were completed by 1531, and its early Renaissance rood screen was erected in 1532–1536. The Chapel is an active house of worship, and home of the King's College Choir. It is a landmark and a commonly used symbol of the city of Cambridge.

For centuries the roofs of halls and smaller churches had been built in timber. It is in the Perpendicular Period, however, that timber roofs become most highly developed. The timbers of these roofs were usually brightly painted in many colours.

18. **All Souls College, Oxford**

18a. Trinity College is a constituent college of the University of Cambridge. Founded in 1546 by King Henry VIII, Trinity is one of the largest Cambridge colleges, with the largest financial endowment of any college at Oxford or Cambridge. Trinity has some of the most distinctive architecture in Cambridge with its Great Court said to be the largest enclosed courtyard in Europe.

19. The **Divinity School** is a medieval building and room in the Perpendicular style in Oxford, England, part of the University of Oxford. Built between 1427 and 1483, it is the oldest surviving purpose-built building for university use, specifically for lectures, oral exams and discussions on theology. It is no longer used for this purpose, although Oxford does offer degrees in Theology and Religion taught by its

Faculty of Theology and Religion.

The ceiling consists of very elaborate lierne vaulting with bosses (455 of them), designed by William Orchard in the 1480s.

Transitional Period (1501–1625)

Tudor Style (1485–1560)

The Tudor period was the final phase of Medieval architecture in Britain, and covers the era between the late 15th and early 17th centuries. Typical features of a Tudor building may include masonry, chimneys, grouped windows, half-timbering and gable roofs. Tudor buildings are wholly Gothic in form, but they are nearly all secular. The accent is on domestic rather than ecclesiastical building. Windows and doors become smaller, buildings become more complicated, chimneys and fire-places become common. The most characteristic feature of Tudor buildings, however, is the use of brick. That building material had suddenly acquired an almost universal popularity that spread from East Anglia. Cardinal Wolsey and Henry VIII both used brick for their palaces, and countless smaller houses and cottages were built of this new material. The typical Tudor Great House presented a delightfully romantic appearance. Built in warm red brick, its most noticeable feature was the gate-house. Steep roofs and fantastic brick chimneys like cork-screws, many gables and turrets, provided a variegated skyline.

Examples of Tudor style: **St James's Palace (London)**, **Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster**, **Cowdray House (Sussex)**.

20. **St James's Palace** (London) is the most senior royal palace in London. The palace gives its name to the Court of St James's, which is the monarch's royal court, and is located in the City of Westminster. Although no longer the principal residence of the monarch, it is the ceremonial meeting place of the Accession Council, the office of the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, and the London residence of several members of the royal family. The palace was mainly built between 1531 and 1536 in red brick, and its architecture is primarily Tudor in style. The Queen's Chapel was added in the 1620s, and Clarence House was built on palace grounds directly next to the Palace in the 1820s.

21. The **Henry VII Lady Chapel**, now more often known just as the **Henry VII Chapel**, is a large Lady chapel at the far eastern end of Westminster Abbey, England, paid for by the will of King Henry VII. It is separated from the rest of the abbey by brass gates and a flight of stairs.

The structure of the chapel is a three-aisled nave composed of four bays, leading to an apse, which contains the altar, and behind that the tombs of Henry VII and his wife Elizabeth of York as well as of James I.

The chapel is noted for its pendant fan vault ceiling.

The chapel is built in a very late Perpendicular Gothic style, the magnificence

of which caused John Leland to call it the *orbis miraculum* (the wonder of the world). The tombs of several monarchs including Henry VII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I, James I, Charles II and Mary, Queen of Scots are found in the chapel.

The chapel has also been the mother church of the Order of the Bath since 1725, and the banners of members hang above the stalls.

22. Cowdray House, Sussex. **Cowdray House** consists of the ruins of one of England's great Tudor houses, architecturally comparable to many of the great palaces and country houses of that time. It is situated in the parish of Easebourne, just east of Midhurst, West Sussex standing on the north bank of the River Rother. It was largely destroyed by fire on 24 September 1793, but the ruins are Grade I listed for their historical importance.

The house is also known for a series of now destroyed and very detailed paintings of near contemporary events in Tudor England, whose appearances have survived in various published etchings made over the centuries when they existed.

Elizabethan Period (1560–1625)

Considerable big buildings in the form of new country mansions took place, and many older houses were altered and modernized. The development of the large houses continued from the manors of the Tudor Period. The chief feature of the Elizabethan great house was an effect of symmetry in the façade. The symmetrical layout is the first indication of a change towards the classical plan.

Elizabethan small timber buildings were more efficiently and economically constructed, the timbers being spaced more widely apart. In districts where brick was scarce or where plaster was easily made the famous black-and-white type of building resulted; black beams with whitewashed plaster panels in between. The upper floors of these houses frequently projected beyond the ground floors, giving them their characteristic overhang. This was particularly the case in towns where ground space was limited. Often houses were built of many stories, each story projecting beyond the one below till houses on either side of the street practically touched (this is very well seen in York). This practice was discontinued in Jacobean times.

Examples of Elizabethan style: **Moreton Old Hall, Hampton Court Palace, Hardwick Hall.**

23. Moreton Old Hall is a moated half-timbered manor house 4.5 miles south-west of Congleton in Cheshire, England. The earliest parts of the house were built for the prosperous Cheshire landowner William Moreton in about 1504–08 and the remainder was constructed in stages by successive generations of the family until about 1610. The building is highly irregular, with three asymmetrical ranges forming a small, rectangular cobbled courtyard. A National Trust guidebook describes Little Moreton Hall as being "lifted straight from a fairy story, a gingerbread house." The

house's top-heavy appearance, "like a stranded Noah's Ark", is due to the Long Gallery that runs the length of the south range's upper floor.

24. Hampton Court Palace is a royal palace in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, 12 miles southwest and upstream of central London on the River Thames.

The building of the palace began in 1514 for Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York and the chief minister of Henry VIII. In 1529, as Wolsey fell from favour, the cardinal gave the palace to the king to try to save his own life. The palace went on to become one of Henry's most favoured residences; soon after acquiring the property, he arranged for it to be enlarged.

In the early 1690s, William III's massive rebuilding and expansion work, which was intended to rival the Palace of Versailles, destroyed much of the Tudor palace. His work ceased in 1694, leaving the palace in two distinct contrasting architectural styles, domestic Tudor and Baroque. While the palace's styles are an accident of fate, a unity exists due to the use of pink bricks and a symmetrical, if vague, balancing of successive low wings.

25. Hardwick Hall is an architecturally significant Elizabethan-era country house in Derbyshire, England. A leading example of the Elizabethan prodigy house, the Renaissance style home was built between 1590 and 1597 for Bess of Hardwick to a design of the architect Robert Smythson. Hardwick Hall is one of the earliest examples of the English interpretation of this style, which came into fashion having slowly spread from Florence. Its arrival in Britain coincided with the period when it was no longer necessary or legal to fortify a domestic dwelling.

The Renaissance Period (1620–1800). The architectural expression of the Renaissance movement in England was as yet only in the form of fashionable decoration. No fundamental change had been made in planning except for a tendency towards symmetry. It is during this period that individual architects became of importance. Buildings were planned not by members of organisations such as the church, but by independent architects. **Inigo Jones** was the first man to bring the pure Italian Renaissance style to England. He was an architect who had studied in Italy for some years. The style he built was pure Italian with as few modifications as possible. His buildings were very un-English in character, with the severe flat line of the parapet which hid the roof, and the solemn, regularly spaced columns along the front.

Queen's House was of great importance, for nothing had been seen like it in England before, not only in its strict classical details but in its general shape. The plan and conception of this house profoundly influenced all subsequent domestic design. It was completely symmetrical, and it had the principal rooms on the first floor. This last was an Italian fashion.

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