

History of architecture in all countries - from the earliest times to the present day.

J. Murray - History of architecture



Description: -

- Architecture -- History history of architecture in all countries - from the earliest times to the present day.

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A favourite motif was the scallop shell, whose top scrolls echoed the basic S and C framework scrolls of the arabesques and whose sinuous ridges echoed the general curvilinearity of the room decoration. Issues of style became matters of state.

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The most iconic Buddhist type of building is the stupa, which consists of a structure containing relics, used as a place of meditation to commemorate.

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Lavishly sculpted with hundreds of figures, Kalinga temples usually feature repeating forms such as horseshoes.

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They are most easily recognised by their columns especially by the. As the only treatise on architecture to survive from antiquity, it has been regarded since the Renaissance as the first book on architectural theory, as well as a major source on the canon of classical architecture.

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The Ancient Egyptians believed in the. The main ornament used for decoration are the and the. Buddhism reached its peak from the 6th to the 8th centuries when there was an unprecedented number of monasteries thought China.

History of architecture

The shift to is conventionally dated to the 1750s. Before , and façades were asymmetrical, and often decorated with polychrome.

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Between 1872 and 1874, the interior was remodelled by , in collaboration with the young engineering firm of. As he wrote in his De Administratione, the old building could no longer accommodate the large volumes of pilgrims who were coming to venerate the relics of St Denis, and the solution for this twofold: a west with three large and the innovative new , which combined an with radiating that were unique as they were not separated by walls. Because of the desert climate of Egypt, parts of these painted surfaces were preserved well.

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Since the exhibition, many of the architects who were associated with Deconstructivism have distanced themselves from the term. Its revolutionary use of reinforced concrete, geometric forms, straight lines, and decorative sculpture applied to the outside of the building in plaques of marble, ceramics and stucco, and later in stainless steel, were a departure from

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