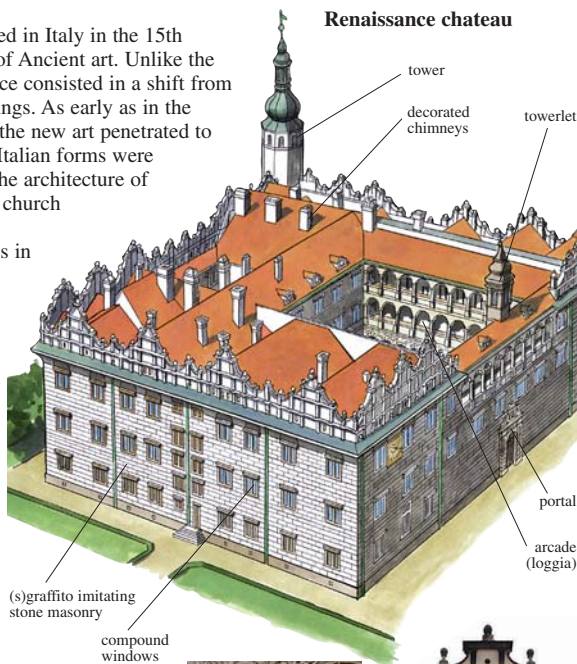


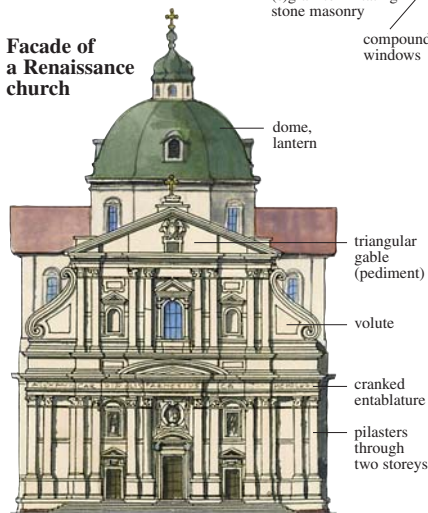
Renaissance architecture

The Renaissance was generated in Italy in the 15th century. It involved a revival of Ancient art. Unlike the previous period, its significance consisted in a shift from ecclesiastical to secular buildings. As early as in the 15th century the influence of the new art penetrated to other parts of Europe, where Italian forms were affected by local traditions. The architecture of palaces and castles as well as church buildings exploited ancient architectural orders and details in various modifications. The work was often inspired by samples brought by Italian master builders. Stuccoed architecture and bricks were significantly widespread. Cornices, window and door reveals were produced in series. Sgraffito was used for decor. The late period of the Renaissance is referred to as Mannerism.

Renaissance chateau



Facade of a Renaissance church



sgraffito



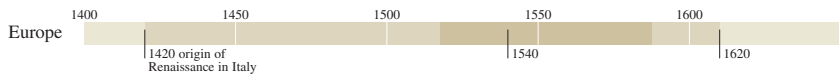
gable and windows



portal with sculptural decoration



arcaded courtyard



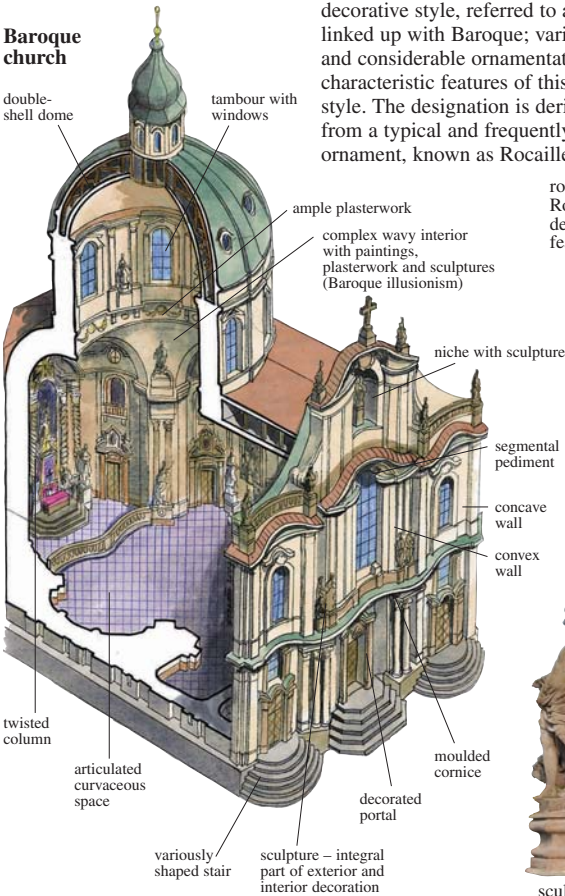
Baroque and Rococo architecture

The Baroque style originated in the 16th century, and from the 17th century onwards it spread over most of Europe and Latin America. Curves and ovals were the favourite shapes. Plastered brick was the preferred building material. It was amply decorated with plasterwork, gilding or painted frescos, shown in perspective. The decoration contained vegetable and animal motifs. Baroque town planning was also important, as it linked the buildings with the surrounding environment in a single unified whole. In the mid 18th century a decorative style, referred to as Rococo, linked up with Baroque; variety of colour and considerable ornamentation were characteristic features of this style. The designation is derived from a typical and frequently-used ornament, known as Rocaille.



example of Baroque symmetry

Baroque church



rocaille – Rococo decorative feature

decorative vase



portal with sculptural decoration



sculpture



window

