

**Outline of Art**  
**February 4, 2012**

**Contents**

ARTS>Art.....	2
ARTS>Art>Style.....	2
ARTS>Art>Architecture.....	3
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts.....	3
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Arch.....	3
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Basement.....	4
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Beam.....	4
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Column.....	5
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Door.....	5
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Floor.....	6
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Furnace.....	6
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Greek Temple.....	7
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Pipe.....	8
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Roof.....	8
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Room.....	10
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Sewer.....	13
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Theater.....	13
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Walkway.....	14
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Wall.....	14
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Window.....	16
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings.....	17
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Church.....	17
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Home.....	18
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Inn.....	20
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Prison.....	21
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Public Area.....	21
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Restaurant.....	22
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Theater.....	22
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Tomb.....	23
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Transportation.....	23
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Waterway.....	24
ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Workplace.....	25
ARTS>Art>Painting.....	29
ARTS>Art>Painting>Categories.....	30
ARTS>Art>Painting>Japan.....	30
ARTS>Art>Painting>Lighting.....	31
ARTS>Art>Painting>Linear Perspective.....	31
ARTS>Art>Painting>Materials.....	37
ARTS>Art>Painting>Kinds.....	38
ARTS>Art>Sculpture.....	38
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture.....	39
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Bed.....	40
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Cabinet.....	40
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Chair.....	41
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Platform.....	42
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Table.....	43
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Pottery.....	43
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Statue.....	43
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Tableware.....	44
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Textiles.....	45
ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Textiles>Curtain.....	45

ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Textiles>Rug .....	45
ARTS>Art>Museum .....	45
ARTS>Art>History .....	46
ARTS>Art>History>Art Styles .....	46
ARTS>Art>History>Architecture .....	55
ARTS>Art>History>Painting .....	96
ARTS>Art>History>Sculpture.....	131
ARTS>Art>History>Sculpture>Furniture .....	152
ARTS>Art>History>Sculpture>Jewelry .....	159

**Note:** To look up references, see the Consciousness Bibliography, listing 10,000 books and articles, with full journal and author names, available in text and PDF file formats at [http://www.outline-of-knowledge.info/Consciousness\\_Bibliography/index.html](http://www.outline-of-knowledge.info/Consciousness_Bibliography/index.html).

## **ARTS>Art**

### **art**

People can create material objects using new materials or designs {art, arts}. Painting and sculpture {pure art} have no practical function. Architecture, illustration, interior decoration, typography, design, and advertising are arts {applied art} with form and function.

### **art principles**

Art principles are idea synthesis, people and nature observation, concentration, creativity, joyful emotions, beauty ideals, symbolism, composition, form, nuance sensitivity, and discrimination among alternatives, and generalization from concrete to abstract.

### **emotion**

Emotion ranges from wild to restrained.

### **culture**

Art depends on culture, which supplies themes, ideas, and perspectives, and art tradition, which supplies forms.

### **criticism**

Art depends on knowledgeable audiences, to judge and discuss new and old works.

### **arts**

Major arts {arts} are painting, sculpture, and architecture.

### **painting**

Painting includes drawings, illustrations, cartoons, calligraphy, engravings, woodcuts, etchings, miniatures, mosaics, murals, and sand paintings. Painting techniques include pens, pencils, chalk, crayon, brushes, air guns, inks, frescoes, tempera, acrylic paint, oil paint, and water color. Painting materials include paper, sand, cloth, wood, plaster, tile, glass, and metal.

### **sculpture**

Sculpture includes statues, reliefs, clothing, rugs, pottery, utensils, furniture, glassware, stained glass, bone, and wrought iron. Sculpture techniques include casting, chiseling, forging, weaving, hanging, and turning. Sculpture materials include ivory, whalebone, clay, bronze, steel, marble, wood, glass, and plastic.

### **architecture**

Architecture includes buildings, bridges, roads, aqueducts, canals, docks, wharves, automobiles, trucks, boats, airplanes, trains, monuments, power plants, communications exchanges, utility networks, and town plans. Architecture techniques include urban studies, mechanical drawing, computer-assisted design, materials science, and engineering. Architecture materials include steel, concrete, wood, glass, aluminum, and plastic.

### **craftsmanship**

People can create material objects by copying previous design {craftsmanship}.

### **graphic arts**

drawing, illustration, or mechanical drawing {graphic arts}.

## **ARTS>Art>Style**

**style in art**

Styles {style, art} {art style} can follow rules or be freeform.

**Apollonian art style**

Art can follow principles of order, harmony, composition, and form {classic style} {rationalism, art} {classicism} {Apollonian art style}.

**Dionysian art style**

Art can be emotional, personal, discordant, and free-form {romantic style} {romanticism} {baroque style, art} {Dionysian art style}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture****architecture**

Art {architecture} can be about buildings and building parts.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts****cornerstone**

commemorative stone {cornerstone} placed at main building corner just after building has begun.

**fixture**

Living room, bathroom, kitchen, and bedroom items {fixture}, such as sink, bathtub, toilet, ceiling lights, and power outlets, attach to house.

**millstone**

Circular stones {millstone} can grind grain.

**moat**

Ditches {moat} can be around castles.

**scaffold**

Temporary platforms {scaffold} can be for construction or execution.

**woodwork**

moldings, doors, and ornamental pieces {woodwork}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Arch****arch of building**

Stones {arch, building}| can curve over space between two stone columns. To build, stones rise from column tops. Scaffolding holds stones. Top middle has a stone {keystone}, added last. Arches have side and downward pressures. Steel arches use steel rectangles. Beams or bridges can be on arch tops.

**post and lintel**

Straight beams {lintel} can lie across two column tops {post} {post and lintel}|.

**truss of arch**

Visible frames {truss, roof}| can support roofs over halls.

**vousoir**

Semicircular arches can have wedge-shaped blocks {voussoir}, not overlapping stones.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Arch>Kinds****corbel**

First arches {corbel} had center point.

**Gothic arch**

Gothic cathedrals had pointed arches {Gothic arch}.

**Romanesque arch**

Romanesque churches had round arches {Romanesque arch}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Basement**

**crypt**

Church basements {crypt} can store the dead.

**foundation**

concrete building base {foundation}.

**sepulcher**

tomb {sepulcher}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Beam**

**beam**

main horizontal wood or steel board {beam, building}.

**butt joint**

flat end connector {butt joint}.

**girder**

main horizontal beam {girder}.

**I beam**

steel beam {I beam}.

**joint of beam**

metal beam connector {joint, building}.

**mortise**

Holes {mortise} can receive tenons to make joins.

**quoin**

Blocks {quoin} can make angles on building exteriors.

**rafter**

Sloping beams {rafter} can go from top horizontal beam to roof edge, under joists.

**ridgepole**

Horizontal beams {ridgepole} can be along rooftops.

**scantling**

Short light wood beams {scantling} can insert vertically in building frames.

**tenon**

Points {tenon} can insert into mortises to make joins.

**two-by-four**

Wood beams {two-by-four} are 1-5/8 inch by 3-3/8 inch.

## **ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Column**

### **abutment**

bridge-end support {abutment}.

### **caryatid**

Columns can have woman shape {caryatid}.

### **pendentive**

Byzantine churches can have buttressed main columns {pier, column}, with rim {pendentive} at dome.

### **pilaster**

square pillar {pilaster}|.

### **piling**

Large wood, steel, or concrete posts {piling} {pile, building}, deep in ground, can support buildings.

### **pillar**

Columns or beams {pillar, column} can support roofs.

### **pontoon**

floating-bridge support {pontoon}.

### **pylon as pole**

wire-carrying steel pole or ceremonial gateway {pylon, column}.

### **spandrel of arch**

Triangular regions {spandrel, building} can be between two arches or from column tops to arch tops.

### **stanchion**

vertical post {stanchion}.

### **totem pole**

North-American tree trunks {totem pole} can have carved animal totems.

## **ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Door**

### **doorjamb**

Wedges {doorjamb} can hold doors open.

### **Dutch door**

Doors {Dutch door} can have top and bottom halves that open separately.

### **French door**

Doors {French door} can have glass.

### **jamb of door**

doorframe side {jamb, door}.

### **mullion**

vertical door divide {mullion}.

### **portal door**

entranceway {portal}.

**postern**

rear gate {postern}.

**pylon as gateway**

Egyptian New Kingdom temples had ceremonial gateway {pylon, gateway} between two walls at entrance.

**rail of door**

horizontal door side {rail, door}.

**shoji**

Japanese light sliding or folding door {shoji}.

**snubber**

A chain and spring {snubber, door} can prevent doors from opening too wide.

**stile of door**

vertical door side {stile, door}.

**stoop**

small entrance stairs {stoop}.

**storm door**

heavy door {storm door}.

**threshold as door**

entrance or under-door wood or stone panel {threshold, door} {saddle, door}.

**torii gate**

Shinto shrine gate {torii, gate}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Floor****joist**

Parallel horizontal beams {joist} can hold floors or ceilings.

**parquet**

Wood flooring {parquet} can have checkerboard look.

**rostrum**

public speaker's raised platform {rostrum}.

**terrazzo**

Polished stone chips {terrazzo} can be in marble floors.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Furnace****briquette**

charcoal square {briquette}.

**clinker**

burned coal remains {clinker}.

**ember**

hot burned wood remains {ember}.

**hearth**

Brick areas {hearth} can be in front of fireplaces.

## **ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Greek Temple**

### **Greek temple**

Greek Archaic had different temple styles {Greek temple}: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Temple stones fit together, with no clay, concrete, or cement. Temple roofs were terra-cotta tiles on wood rafters over wood beams.

### **entablature**

Archaic temples had stepped platform, platform columns, and stones above columns {entablature}.

### **capital of column**

Doric columns had tops {capital, column} including echinus and abacus.

### **echinus**

Doric columns had capitals including lower flared piece {echinus} and abacus.

### **abacus of column**

Doric columns had capitals including echinus and higher thick piece {abacus, column}.

### **volute**

Ionic columns had bottom flat base, capital, deeper fluting, and curved piece {volute} between echinus and abacus. Corinthian columns had more-elaborate volutes.

### **entasis**

Doric columns taper and are slightly convex {entasis}, but Ionic columns are cylindrical.

### **architrave**

Entablature included stone blocks {architrave} {epistyle}, resting on columns, around top. Entablatures had stone-block friezes over architraves.

### **triglyph**

Doric friezes had regularly repeated blocks {triglyph}.

### **glyph of frieze**

Doric friezes had triglyphs with two vertical grooves {glyph, frieze}.

### **chamfer**

Doric friezes had triglyphs with two half-grooves {chamfer} alternating with metope.

### **metope**

Doric friezes had triglyphs with glyph and two chamfer alternating with blank spaces {metope}. Ionic friezes had three vertical small rectangles alternating with reliefs.

### **pediment**

Entablatures had triangles {pediment} between flat ceiling and sloping roof sides, on short sides.

### **frieze**

Entablatures had bands {frieze} around building tops, on long sides.

### **facade of temple**

Entablatures had horizontal pieces on long sides and triangular stones on short sides {facade, temple}, projecting over cornice.

### **cornice**

Entablatures had horizontal pieces on long sides and facades projecting over frieze tops {cornice}.

**cella**

Temples had a central room {cella} {naos} for god image. In front of cella was a pronaos walled porch with two front columns. Closed porches can be behind cella. Cella and pronaos were like megaron of Mycenaeans.

**colonnade**

In large temples, columns {colonnade} | {peristyle} went around naos and pronaos.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Greek Temple>Kinds****Doric temple general**

Archaic temples {Doric temple} had an oldest style.

**Ionic temple**

Archaic temples {Ionic temple} had a newer style.

**Corinthian temple**

Archaic temples {Corinthian temple} can vary Ionic style.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Pipe****conduit**

pipe {conduit}.

**duct**

pipe {duct}.

**penstock**

Pipes {penstock} can carry water to turbines.

**standpipe**

Vertical pipes {standpipe} can hold water to make pressure.

**water main**

street water pipe {water main}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Roof****crenel**

battlement {crenel}.

**fascia of roof**

overhang and beam end {fascia, building}.

**flashing**

Metal or plastic {flashing, roof joints} can be over roof joints, such as where chimney meets roof.

**hip**

Convex edges {hip, building} can be where two sloping roofs meet.

**plenum roof**

Spaces {plenum, roof} can be between suspended ceilings and roofs or raised floor and ground.

**rake**

roof slope {rake, roof}.

**ridge of roof**

sloping-roof horizontal top {ridge, roof}.

**soffit**

under overhangs and beams {soffit, roof}.

**valley**

Concave edges {valley} can be where two sloping roofs meet.

**vault**

Roofs {vault} can have arches.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Roof>Ornaments****belfry**

bell tower {belfry}.

**belvedere**

raised turret or pavilion {belvedere}.

**cupola**

small roof dome {cupola}.

**dormer**

roof-window gable {dormer}.

**eave**

Roof edges {eave} can extend beyond wall.

**gable in roof**

Triangles {gable, roof} can be at rooftop ends.

**gargoyle**

fantastically carved drain spout or beam {gargoyle}.

**pinnacle**

point {pinnacle}.

**sky lick**

Temple roof points can have upward curved metal points {sky lick}.

**skylight**

Roof openings {skylight} can have transparent material to let in light.

**windsock**

Sleeves {windsock} can rotate in wind.

**yak on roof**

tall plaster demon {yak, roof}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Roof>Kinds****canopy**

Cloth roofs {canopy} can be on poles.

**hipped roof**

Russian Orthodox cathedrals {tented church} can have roofs {hipped roof} {tented roof} with small arches in tiers.

**mansard**

Roofs {mansard} can have two levels on all four sides, with lower roof steeper than upper.

**marquee**

large tent or theater-entrance small roof {marquee}.

**shake**

wood roof tiles {shake}.

**shingle**

Thin wood, rubber, composite, brick, or terra cotta rectangles {shingle} can overlap to cover roof.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Roof>Vault**

**barrel vault**

cylindrical roof {barrel vault}.

**cross vault**

Early Romanesque church vaults had groined vaults {cross vault}.

**groined vault**

intersecting barrel vault {groined vault}.

**ribbed groin vault**

Later Romanesque church vaults {ribbed groin vault} used wood or masonry in intersecting groined-vault lines {rib, vault}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Room**

**ambulatory dome**

Column rings can hold domes, with aisles {ambulatory, building} between inside columns and outer wall.

**anechoic chamber**

Closed rooms {anechoic chamber} can prevent echoes.

**antechamber**

small waiting room {antechamber}.

**anteroom**

small waiting room {anteroom}.

**atrium**

Houses can have hall rooms {atrium, building}. Churches can have colonnaded end courts.

**attic**

Spaces {attic} can be under roofs and above top floors.

**campanile**

Romanesque churches can have bell towers {campanile}.

**chamber room**

room {chamber}.

**comfort station**

bathroom/restroom {comfort station}.

**darkroom**

Rooms {darkroom} can be for developing photographs.

**den room**

home study room {den, room}.

**drawing room**

living room or special reception room {drawing room}.

**foyer**

lobby or entrance hall {foyer}.

**garret**

attic loft or room {garret}.

**grandstand for field**

Rising plank seats {grandstand, building} can be beside reviewing areas or playing fields.

**lavatory**

bathroom {lavatory}.

**lobby entrance**

government or business building entrance hall {lobby, building}.

**lounge**

bar {lounge}.

**megaron**

Mycenaean palaces had centers with audience halls {megaron}.

**mezzanine**

Theaters can have lowest balconies or half stories {mezzanine}.

**narthex**

Churches can have an entrance hall {narthex} between atrium and nave.

**nave**

Long halls have ends {nave}|.

**parlor**

Businesses or houses have visiting rooms {parlor}.

**patio**

uncovered paved recreation area {patio}.

**penthouse**

Apartments {penthouse} can be on top stories, or sheds can use building walls.

**portico**

Covered areas {portico}| with two parallel column rows can be at entrances.

**powder room**

ladies restroom {powder room}.

**privy latrine**  
latrine {privy}.

**root cellar**  
Basement areas {root cellar} can be for keeping vegetables.

**rotunda**  
domed round large room {rotunda}.

**salon**  
drawing room or fancy shop {salon}.

**scullery**  
Rooms {scullery} can be beside kitchens for dish washing and food preparation.

**solarium**  
windowed south room or porch {solarium}.

**study**  
reading or writing room {study}.

**suite of rooms**  
room set {suite, building}.

**sun parlor**  
windowed south room {sun parlor}.

**transept**  
Churches can have crosswise halls or side halls {bema} {transept} between apse and nave.

**verandah**  
Roofed open porches {verandah} {veranda} can be along building sides.

**vestibule**  
small lobby, small entrance hall, or train-car enclosed end {vestibule}.

**vestry**  
sacristy or church meeting room {vestry}.

## **ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Room>Parts**

**alcove**  
small extra space {alcove}.

**apse**  
Long halls can have two large circular end niches {apse}.

**chancel**  
Areas {chancel} around alter can be for choirs.

**corncrib**  
corn holder {corncrib}.

**cubicle**  
Enclosed square areas {cubicle} in large rooms can be for office workers.

**gable as porch**

triangular-ended porch {gable, porch}|.

**kitchen midden**

garbage area {kitchen midden}.

**larder**

Rooms or closets {larder, room} can be for meat and other foods.

**midden**

house garbage dump {midden}.

**module of building**

Standardized building units {module, building} have functions.

**mow**

Raised racks {mow} can be for grain or hay storage.

**nook**

room corner {nook}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Sewer****cleanout**

Waste drain systems have extensions {cleanout} from lowest drain to above-house trap, with covers.

**septic tank**

Tanks {septic tank} can receive house wastewater and have anaerobic bacteria. They do not connect to public sewer systems.

**soil stack**

Waste drain systems can have main pipes {soil stack} that lead from lowest drain to roof.

**vent stack**

Waste drain systems can have branch pipes {vent stack} that lead from toilet to roof.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Theater****bleacher**

stadium plank seats {bleacher}.

**box seat**

enclosed theater seat {box seat}.

**footlight**

Stages can have lights {footlight}| in front at stage level.

**house lights**

theater lights {house lights}.

**loge**

Theaters can have enclosed seating rooms {loge}|. Theater mezzanines can have front rows.

**proscenium arch**

Theater stages can have arches {proscenium arch}| over front.

**tableau curtain**

Curtains {tableau curtain} can draw sideways and upward, as on theater stages.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Walkway****baluster**

banister or railing vertical post {baluster}.

**balustrade**

walkway railing and posts {balustrade}.

**banister**

stair railing {banister}.

**breezeway**

Roofed open walkways {breezeway} can be between two buildings.

**catwalk**

Narrow walkways {catwalk} can be beside bridges or posts.

**loggia**

Buildings can have front or side open-sided galleries or arcades {loggia}|, above street level.

**newel**

Posts {newel} can be at upper or lower staircase banister ends.

**railing**

hand rail {railing}.

**riser**

Vertical boards {riser, stairs} can be under staircase steps.

**stringer**

Vertical boards {stringer, stairs} can be on staircase sides.

**tread of stair**

staircase step {tread, stairs}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Wall****baseboard**

5-centimeter to 10-centimeter wood boards {baseboard} can be on walls beside floors.

**buttress**

Arched roof vaults can have outside wood or stone supports {buttress}|.

**clerestory**

Walls can go up to windowed walls {clerestory}| above one roof level.

**curtain wall**

Buildings can have steel skeletons and glass sides {curtain wall}.

**facade wall**

front wall {facade, building}.

**facing**

Materials {facing} can be on building outside surfaces.

**firewall**

insulated wall {firewall}.

**flying buttress**

Gothic cathedrals had outside arch supports {flying buttress}, from ground to clerestory.

**furring strip**

wall-frame horizontal board {furring strip}.

**mantle of fireplace**

Horizontal wood board or bricks {mantle, fireplace} can be over fireplace tops.

**niche**

Temples can have concave wall recesses {niche, wall}, to hold sculptures.

**rampart**

Walls or banks {rampart} can guard soldiers against attack.

**scarcement**

wall or embankment ledge {scarcement}.

**shoe molding**

baseboard horizontal molding {shoe molding}.

**siding**

Aluminum or wood boards or panels {siding, wall} can attach to frames to make walls.

**sole plate**

wall-frame bottom board {sole plate}.

**stud of wall**

wall-frame vertical board {stud, wall}.

**top plate**

wall-frame top board {top plate}.

**wainscot**

wall wood panel or wall lower half {wainscot} {wainscoting}.

**westwork**

Later Medieval chapels had tall monumental entrance {westwork} with two towers.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Wall>Fence**

**paling**

picket {pale, picket} {paling}.

**picket post**

Fence sticks {picket, post} can have point pounded into ground.

**sunk fence**

Ditches {sunk fence} can be beside walls at land borders.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Wall>Niche**

**mihrab**

Mosque qibla has a center niche {mihrab}, to cause illusion of limitless horizontal distance.

**qibla**

A Mosque side {qibla} faces Mecca.

**stupa**

Hindu temples can have bell-shaped reliquary niches {stupa}|.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Building Parts>Window****apron of window**

Supports {apron, window} can be under window stools.

**bay window**

Windows {bay window} can curve outward from walls.

**blind**

Horizontal or vertical window slats {blind} can turn or slide.

**casing**

Decorative trim {casing, window} can be around window frames.

**embrasure**

door or window recess or wall gun opening {embrasure}.

**grate**

Parallel or crossed bars {grate over opening} can be over openings.

**jamb of window**

window-frame side {jamb, window}.

**louver**

Movable slats {louver} can be over windows or over roof or wall openings.

**molding**

surface decorative strip {molding}.

**muntin**

vertical or horizontal window divide {muntin}.

**pane of window**

glass window {pane}.

**picture window**

large living-room window {picture window}.

**rail of window**

movable-sash horizontal wood side {rail, window}.

**sash**

window-frame movable frame {sash, window}.

**shutter**

Outer window covers {shutter, window} can be on hinges or hooks.

**sill of window**

window-frame and outer window-ledge bottom horizontal part {sill, window}.

**stile of window**

movable-sash vertical wood side {stile, window}.

**stool of window**

inner window ledge {stool, window}.

**storm window**

Second windows {storm window} can hook outside windows.

**transom**

Windows {transom} above doors or windows can be on hinges, or windows can have horizontal pieces.

**triforium**

Gothic cathedrals had windows in openings {triforium} between arches.

**weather stripping**

Cloth or rubber strips {weather stripping} can be between door and door jamb or window and window sill.

**windowsill**

Horizontal boards {windowsill} can be below windows.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings****annex building**

added building {annex, building}.

**complex of buildings**

single-purpose building set {complex, building}.

**edifice**

building {edifice}.

**field house**

stadium end building {field house}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Church****abbey**

monastery building {abbey}.

**baptistery**

Domed round or polygonal buildings {baptistery} are for baptizing.

**basilica**

Churches can have long halls {basilica}|.

**central plan church**

Early Renaissance churches {central plan church} had polygon shapes.

**chapel**

Domed round or polygonal buildings {chapel}| are for funerals.

**cloister**

monastery, convent, or covered columned walkway {cloister}.

**convent**

nuns' building {convent}.

**madrasah**

Mosques {madrasah} can have open squares with four rectangular, vaulted side halls. Domes can be over open squares.

**megalith stones**

Late New Stone Age peoples built large stone monuments {megalith}, using tall massive stones, with stones {cromlech} across tops, arranged in concentric rings.

**minster**

cathedral or monastery church {minster}.

**monastery**

monks' building {monastery}.

**nunnery**

nuns' building {nunnery}.

**pagoda**

Buddhist temple or tower {pagoda}.

**parsonage**

parson's home {parsonage}.

**priory**

monastery or convent {priory}.

**rectory**

school-headmaster or parish-priest home {rectory}.

**sacristy**

Church rooms {sacristy} can be for ceremonial utensils and clothes.

**sanctuary**

church {sanctuary}.

**tabernacle**

large temple or Eucharist-items holder {tabernacle}.

**Wailing Wall**

Jerusalem wall remnant {Wailing Wall} can be old-temple remains.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Home****abode**

living place {abode}.

**barracks**

Buildings {barracks} can house soldiers, who sleep together in a large room.

**brownstone**

brick townhouse {brownstone}.

**bungalow**

small house {bungalow}.

**cabin house**

small rough wood house or ship living quarters {cabin}.

**chalet**

Houses {chalet} can let snow slide off roof.

**condominium**

One-story apartments {condominium}| can be in homeowner associations and have monthly fees for maintenance, security, insurance, and recreation facilities.

**diggings**

living place {diggings}.

**duplex**

Houses {duplex} can have two similar-size living quarters.

**habitation**

house {habitation}.

**hovel**

shack {hovel}.

**igloo**

domed ice-block house {igloo}.

**keep**

castle {keep}.

**lean-to**

Shacks {lean-to} can have sloping roofs and open fronts.

**lodge**

large cabin {lodge}.

**manor**

estate house {manor}.

**pad**

house or apartment {pad}.

**ranch house**

single-story house {ranch house}.

**rest home**

Houses {rest home} can be for old people unable to care for themselves.

**row house**

townhouse {row house}.

**tenement**

poorly maintained apartment {tenement}.

**townhouse**

Two-story houses {townhouse} can be in homeowner associations and have monthly fees for maintenance, security, insurance, and recreation facilities.

**villa**

large estate {villa}.

**walk-up**

Apartments or office buildings {walk-up} can have no elevators.

**wickiup**

Temporary dwellings {wickiup} can have wood frames covered by bark, hides, twigs, or grass.

**wigwam**

Dome-shaped or cone-shaped dwellings {wigwam} can have wood frames covered by bark, hides, twigs, or grass.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Home>Animal And Plant Housing****apiary**

bee buildings or hives {apiary}.

**arboretum**

enclosed trees and plant building {arboretum}.

**aviary**

enclosed bird building {aviary}.

**dovecote**

dove building {dovecote}.

**hutch**

small house or domesticated-rabbit holder {hutch}.

**kennel**

dog building {kennel}.

**paddock**

Fenced areas {paddock} can be for horses to wait for races.

**stable**

horse house {stable}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Inn****boardinghouse**

Houses {boardinghouse} can rent rooms and provide meals.

**caravansary**

traveler lodging {caravansary}.

**flophouse**

cheap hotel {flophouse}.

**hospice**

travel shelter or rooms {hospice}.

**hostel**

backpacker inn or rooms {hostel}.

**hostelry**

inn or hotel {hostelry}.

**roadhouse**

inn {roadhouse}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Prison****calaboose**

prison {calaboose}.

**hoosegow**

prison {hoosegow}.

**house of correction**

prison {house of correction}.

**oubliette**

Prisons {oubliette} can have ceiling entries.

**penitentiary**

federal or state prison {penitentiary}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Public Area****concourse**

Open areas {concourse} can be for many people to gather or pass through.

**courtyard**

enclosed yard {courtyard}.

**labyrinth maze**

Walls or hedges {labyrinth, maze} can form mazes.

**longhouse**

communal house {longhouse}.

**monolith**

large stone {monolith}.

**obelisk**

tall thin four-sided stone tower {obelisk}.

**pantheon building**

Buildings {pantheon} can showcase famous people statues.

**quad**

Campuses can have quadrangular central areas {quad}, typically with four surrounding buildings.

**terrace**

Porches, balconies, patios, or flat areas {terrace} can be on raised earth or mountainsides.

## **ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Restaurant**

### **automat**

Rooms {automat} can be for buying food from machines.

### **bistro**

small restaurant {bistro}.

### **cafe restaurant**

small restaurant {café, restaurant}.

### **canteen**

eating hall {canteen}.

### **coffeehouse**

Restaurants {coffeehouse} can serve mainly specialty coffees.

### **delicatessen**

Shops {delicatessen} can sell cold meats, cheeses, and prepared vegetables.

### **refectory**

cafeteria {refectory}.

### **soup kitchen**

Buildings {soup kitchen} can be for poor people to receive free food.

### **teahouse**

Japanese buildings {teahouse} can be for tea ceremonies.

### **tearoom**

Restaurants {tearoom} can have refreshments.

## **ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Restaurant>Bar**

### **cabaret**

nightclub {cabaret}.

### **dive**

low-class nightclub {dive}.

### **gin mill**

bar {gin mill}.

### **public house**

bar {public house}.

### **saloon**

bar {saloon}.

## **ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Theater**

### **amphitheater**

large outdoor theater {amphitheater}.

### **arena**

large sports or theatrical-event building {arena}.

**band shell**

Clamshell-shaped enclosures {band shell} can be behind outdoor stages.

**clamshell**

Stages can have semispherical backdrops {clamshell}|.

**coliseum**

ancient large arena {coliseum}.

**discotheque**

dance hall {discotheque}.

**hippodrome**

horse-show arena {hippodrome}.

**stadium**

large roofless sports arena {stadium}.

**theater-in-the-round**

Theaters {theater-in-the-round} can have stage in middle, with seats all around.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Tomb****beehive tomb**

Tombs {tholos} {beehive tomb} can have deep shafts with conical stone chambers.

**catacomb**

tomb {catacomb}.

**hecatomb**

tomb building {hecatomb}.

**mausoleum tomb**

burial chamber {mausoleum}|.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Transportation****apron of airport**

airplane parking area {apron, airport}.

**autobahn**

German highway {autobahn}.

**boardwalk**

raised wooden walkway {boardwalk}.

**causeway**

Elevated roads {causeway} can be across wetlands or water.

**cloverleaf**

Highway interchanges {cloverleaf}, in which vehicles do not cross paths but only merge, can look like four-leaf clovers from above.

**gantry**

tall supporting frame {gantry}, as for rockets.

**trunk line**

main telephone line {trunk line}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Transportation>Train****ell**

elevated train structure {ell}.

**metro**

city or subway {metro}.

**railhead**

railroad track beginning {railhead}.

**roundhouse**

Train engines turn around in buildings {roundhouse}.

**semaphore**

Towers {semaphore} can have flags, arms, or lights that can go up or down.

**trestle**

Structures {trestle} can be under bridges, or horizontal bars can have end legs.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Waterway****aqueduct waterway**

Sluices {aqueduct} can transport water over long distances using steady grade.

**cistern**

water storage pond or tank {cistern}.

**culvert**

Pipes {culvert} can go under roads or earth berms.

**drawbridge bridge**

Machines {drawbridge} can raise or tilt bridge middle sections, to allow ships through.

**millrace**

Channels {millrace} to water wheels can speed water.

**seaway**

Waterways {seaway} can go from ocean inland.

**sluice**

Sloping water channels or troughs {sluice} can have gates.

**spillway**

reservoir water-overflow channel {spillway}.

**Turkish bath**

Buildings {Turkish bath} can have steam baths, massage, and cold showers.

**viaduct**

Roads or railroads {viaduct} can be above valleys on arches.

**waterworks**

water-processing buildings {waterworks}.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Waterway>Dam****breakwater**

Rocks or concrete {breakwater} can block tides at sea inlets.

**cofferdam**

People can build enclosures {cofferdam} from bottom to surface, to empty of water and allow work on bottom.

**embankment**

Earth or stone piles {embankment} can hold back water.

**jetty**

Concrete or rock lines {jetty} can block tides or currents at harbors or shorelines.

**levee**

Earth or concrete banks {levee} can prevent river overflow.

**seawall**

Earth or concrete banks {seawall} can be at shore.

**weir**

River dams {weir} can change water flow or trap fish.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Waterway>Dock****dock**

Walkways and vehicle ways {dock, building} can lead into water for tying ships and boats.

**dry dock**

Docks {dry dock} can lift boats out of water for work on hulls.

**pier**

Vertical columns or beams {pier, building} can support buildings or platforms for boat docking.

**quay**

wharf {quay}.

**wharf**

Platforms {wharf} can allow boat docking.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Workplace****atelier**

artist workshop {atelier}.

**athenaeum**

library or education building {athenaeum}.

**bandstand**

raised roofed outdoor platform {bandstand}.

**bazaar**

Outdoor/indoor marketplaces {bazaar} can have vendor stalls.

**boutique**

Shops {boutique} can sell rare or fancy goods.

**cabana**

beach bathhouse {cabana}.

**capitol**

legislative building {capitol}.

**casino**

high-class-gambling building {casino}.

**clinic**

Buildings {clinic} can be where several doctors practice most specialties.

**conservatory**

arts-education building {conservatory}.

**customhouse**

border tax-collection building {customhouse}.

**dispensary**

Buildings {dispensary} can be where people get medical supplies and medicines.

**emporium**

large shop {emporium}.

**experiment station**

Buildings {experiment station} can hold measuring apparatus.

**finishing school**

Schools {finishing school} can be for learning manners and etiquette.

**flea market**

Outdoor/indoor markets {flea market} can be for used or discounted items.

**foundry**

Buildings {foundry} can be for molding or casting metal.

**gallery**

Buildings {gallery} can be for exhibiting art works.

**kiosk**

Very small buildings {kiosk} can be for selling small items.

**machine shop**

Shops {machine shop} can cut and grind metal.

**mall**

Enclosed or open shops {mall} can have parking areas.

**midway**

Ride and amusement areas {midway} can be at fairs or circuses.

**natatorium**

swimming pool {natatorium}.

**observatory**

Buildings {observatory} can hold telescopes.

**package store**

liquor store {package store}.

**penny arcade**

old-time amusement center {penny arcade}.

**pharmacy**

Shops {pharmacy} can dispense drugs.

**planetarium**

Domed buildings {planetarium} with projectors can display star and planet positions on ceilings.

**sanatorium**

Buildings {sanitarium} {sanatorium} can be for people with chronic diseases or tuberculosis, or can be resorts for exercise and rest.

**shed**

small storage building {shed}.

**statehouse**

state legislative building {statehouse}.

**station**

Buildings {station} can be for waiting for trains or buses.

**stoa**

Greek Classical towns had municipal halls {stoa} near market.

**studio room**

Buildings {studio} can be for producing entertainments or can be artist workshops or practice rooms.

**sweatshop**

Workplaces {sweatshop} can have large rooms where underpaid and overworked workers work.

**wind tunnel**

Cylindrical chambers {wind tunnel} can have large fans.

**windmill**

Buildings {windmill} can have four large blades on a rotor that turns in wind.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Workplace>Death**

**crematorium**

Buildings {crematory} {crematorium} can be for cremation.

**funeral home**

Buildings {funeral home} can be where bodies wait for burial or cremation.

**morgue**

Buildings {morgue} can be for dead people waiting for autopsy or identification.

**mortuary**

Buildings {mortuary} can be for preparing bodies for burial or cremation.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Workplace>Farm****abattoir**

slaughterhouse {abattoir}.

**creamery**

Buildings {creamery} can process dairy products.

**distillery**

Buildings {distillery} can make alcohol.

**granary**

Buildings {granary} can hold stored grain.

**hothouse**

Enclosed buildings {hothouse} can be for sensitive plants, with filtered light.

**packinghouse**

Slaughterhouses {packinghouse} can package meat.

**plantation**

Estates or farms {plantation} can have workers living there.

**silo**

Cylindrical buildings {silo} can hold fodder.

**stockyard**

Areas {stockyard} can hold livestock.

**truck farm**

Small farms {truck farm} can be for produce.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Workplace>Military****bastion**

fort or fortified palace {bastion}.

**blockhouse**

fortified wood or concrete building {blockhouse}.

**commissary**

military grocery and general store {commissary}.

**presidio**

Military grounds {presidio} can have fort and quarters.

**ARTS>Art>Architecture>Buildings>Workplace>Prostitution****bagnio**

Buildings {bagnio} can hold working prostitutes.

**bordello**

Buildings {bordello} can hold working prostitutes.

**brothel**

Buildings {brothel} can hold working prostitutes.

**ARTS>Art>Painting****painting**

Color ranges from full to pastel {painting}. Blacks, grays, and whites are colors. Paintings can depict nature realistically, though with distortion or abstraction. Surface ranges from thin to thick.

**aureole**

halo around head {aureole, head}|.

**background**

Compositions have scenes behind main objects {background, art}, to complement subjects.

**biomorphic abstraction**

Paintings can use curved outlines {biomorphic abstraction}.

**calligraphy**

Writing {calligraphy}| can have floriated and foliated embellishments.

**color in painting**

Paintings have color mixtures {color, painting}|.

**colors**

Primary pigments are blue, yellow, and red. Colors can be similar {analogous, color}.

**brightness**

Color has lightness or darkness {value, color}. Color can mix with white {tint}. Red with white makes pink. Color can mix with black {shade, color}. Red with black makes burgundy.

**saturation**

Colors can have less whiteness.

**pigment mixing**

Complementary colors mix to brown: red and green, orange and blue, and yellow and violet.

**warm and cool colors**

Red, orange, and yellow are warm colors. Green, blue, and violet are cool colors.

Warm colors and/or intense colors appear closer {advancing color}. Cool colors and/or dull colors appear farther {receding color}.

Warm colors and/or intense colors appear more exciting. Cool colors and/or dull colors appear more calming.

Warm pigments have higher saturation and lighter value than cool pigments have.

**contrast**

Adjacent large regions increase contrast. Small regions in large regions acquire large-region color {assimilation, color}. Adjacent small regions mix colors.

**illumination spectrum and brightness**

Color changes with illumination. Studio painters like daylight from north. Outdoor painters like south-France daylight. Paintings in galleries and homes have illumination that differs from original illumination.

**composition in painting**

In painting, triangles, lines, or circles determine main-object positions {composition, art}. For example, Christian altarpieces use triangle, to suggest the Holy Trinity.

**locations**

People or objects can be at center. People or objects can be in groups, be in isolation, or oppose each other. Objects can be at different depths.

**viewpoint**

Perspective has observation points.

**number**

Numbers of people and objects can balance or not.

**movement**

Object angles and contours can suggest motion or stillness.

**mood**

Line shapes and lengths can suggest mood, such as calm, energy, or tension. For example, smooth curves flowing into each other suggest calmness. Straight lines interrupting each other at angles suggest tension.

**lighting**

Painting uses light from above or side, with different brightness and color contrast.

**surface**

Painting has thin or thick surface.

**depth in painting**

Depth {depth, art} can be shallow or deep.

**embellishment in art**

Extra features {embellishment, art} can range from full to spare.

**epigonal style**

Art {epigonal style} can use angles and squares.

**geometric form**

Forms {geometric form, art} can be regular geometric forms, irregular forms, or no form.

**hilyah**

Words and phrases, such as Prophet descriptions {hilyah}, can have bird or animal shapes.

**horror vacui**

Early Minoan and Greek art fills all spaces {horror vacui}.

**nimbus in art**

Rings {nimbus, ring}| of light can be around head.

**nonrepresentational art**

Paintings can have no recognizable objects or events {nonrepresentational art}| {non-objective art}.

**perspective painting**

Viewpoints {perspective, art} can be geometric, such as linear perspective, or flat, such as looking perpendicular to all scene surfaces.

**ARTS>Art>Painting>Categories****abstractionism art**

Art {abstract art} can suggest scenes or ideas with pure lines and colors, using contours, composition, and contrast {abstractionism}|. All art uses abstractions.

**objective art**

Art {objective art} can depict actual objects or people.

**realism in art**

Art can accurately represent scenes {realism, art}.

**ARTS>Art>Painting>Japan****suiboku**

Japanese ink painting {suiboku}.

**sumi style**

Japanese fine brush style {sumi style} uses special brushes for incisive strokes.

## **ARTS>Art>Painting>Lighting**

### **lighting**

Illumination {lighting, art} can be from above, below, or side. Brightness ranges from light to dark. Contrast ranges from high to low.

### **chiaroscuro**

Figures can be bright or dark {chiaroscuro}|, with light coming from undefined source.

### **sfumato**

Soft veiled hazy {sfumato}| atmosphere suggests more depth.

### **synthetism**

Flat picture can have strong colors, as in pre-Renaissance style {synthetism}.

### **tenebrism**

Light from one source can highly contrast with dark areas {tenebrism} {dramatic illumination}.

## **ARTS>Art>Painting>Linear Perspective**

### **linear perspective**

An artistic technique {linear perspective}| depicts scenes as they appear to human eyes.

### **picture plane**

Imagine standing in front of a window looking onto a street or yard. Window is a vertical plane, parallel to line between your eyes. Straight lines of sight go from eye to scene points. See Figure 1.

Lines go through window at unique points. Artists paint scene-point color at the unique point in the picture plane. See Figure 2. Farther scene points have higher picture-plane points.

### **lines**

In linear perspective, vertical lines stay vertical. See Figure 3. Scene points 1 and 2 make vertical line, and their picture-plane points make vertical line.

In linear perspective, horizontal lines stay horizontal. See Figure 4. Scene points 3 and 4 make horizontal line, and their picture-plane points make horizontal line.

The ground is plane and meets wall in horizontal line in scene and picture-plane. Ground meets sky in horizontal horizon line in scene and picture-plane.

### **horizon**

Horizon height depends on eye height. Observer high above ground sees large ground amount and low horizon. Observer close to ground sees small ground amount and high horizon.

Observer attention typically moves along eye-level line.

### **line convergence**

In linear perspective, non-vertical and non-right-left parallel lines converge and intersect at vanishing point. See Figure 5. Scene points 5/6 and 7/8 make two parallel lines, and their picture-plane points form two lines that converge toward a horizon point.

For parallel lines in horizontal plane, vanishing point is on horizon. For parallel lines in plane that rises as it goes farther from observer, vanishing point is above horizon. For parallel lines in plane that goes lower as it goes farther from observer, vanishing point is below horizon.

### **history**

In Early Renaissance, Europeans studied al-Hazen's book [al-Haytham, 1010] about perspective and began to paint using linear perspective.

Figure 1

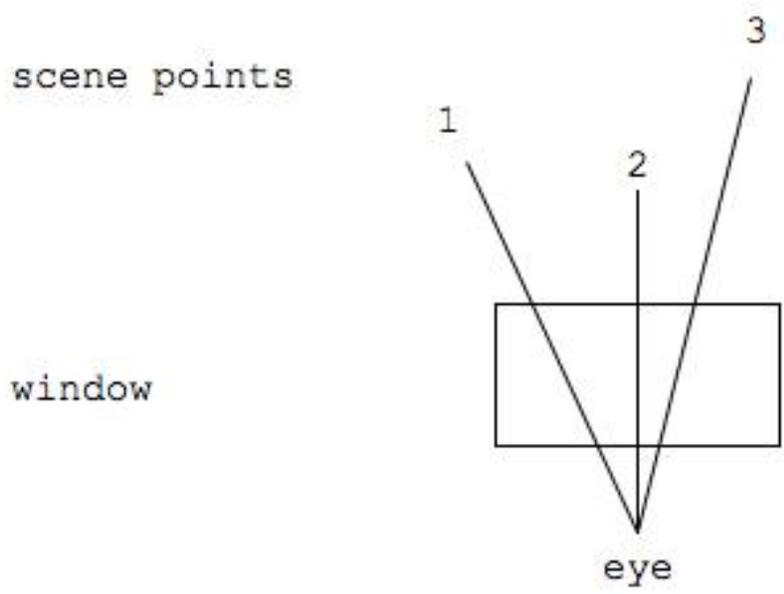


Figure 2

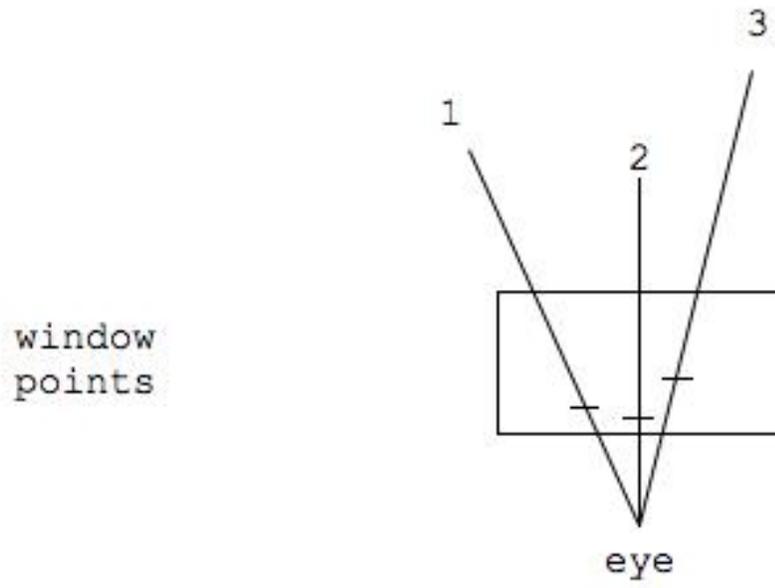


Figure 3

vertical  
lines ->

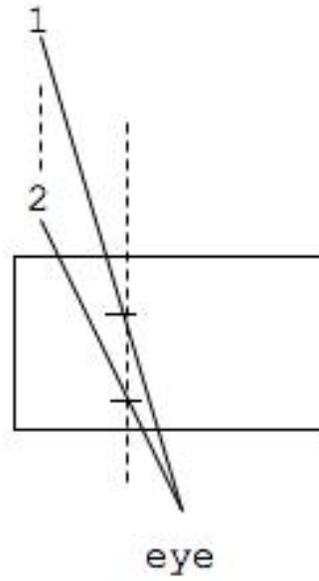


Figure 4

horizontal ->

lines ->

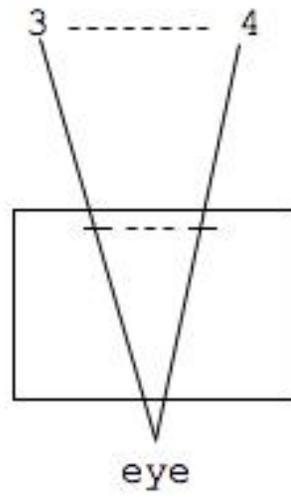
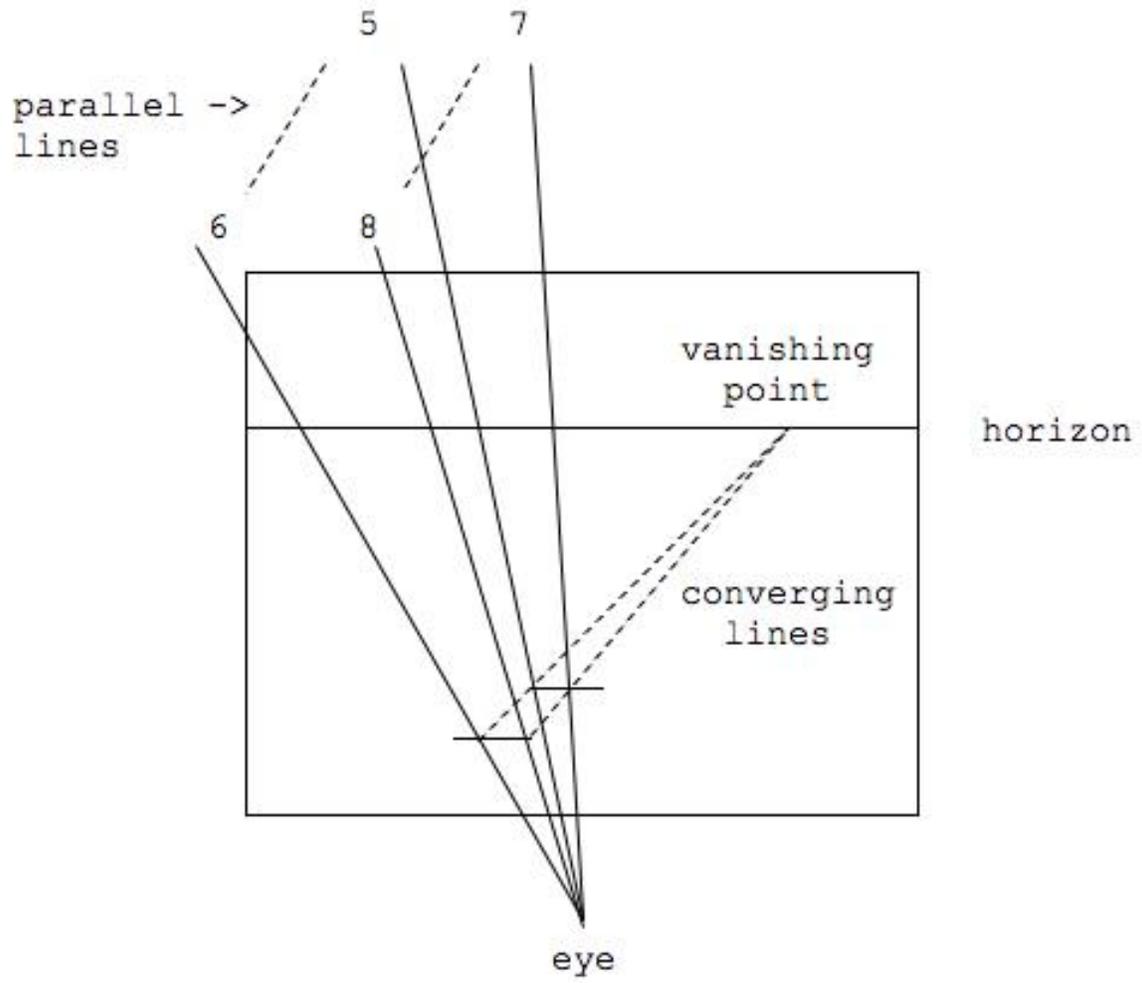


Figure 5



**convergence line**

In linear perspective, parallel lines that are not vertical or horizontal intersect at vanishing point, so line ends converge {convergence line, painting} {orthogonal line, painting} {vanishing line, painting}.

**eye-level**

Where horizon line goes through imaginary window indicates eye viewpoint {eye-level}. Observer attention typically moves along eye-level line. Viewpoint depends on ground amount compared to sky amount. Eye-level/horizon high in window or painting shows much ground. Eye is looking down on scene from high above ground. Eye-level/horizon low in window or painting shows little ground. Eye is looking up at scene from close to ground.

**ground line**

Objects have lowest point, through which line {ground line} can be horizontally parallel to window plane.

**horizon**

Horizontal ground plane, including treetops, buildings, or hills, and sky or wall bottom meet in a horizontal line {horizon, painting} in windows or paintings. Where horizon line goes through window indicates eye level.

**picture plane**

Imagine standing in front of a vertical rectangular window {picture plane} {plane of picture} looking onto a street or yard. The picture plane is a vertical plane parallel to the line between the two eyes.

**sightline**

Straight lines {line of sight} {sightline} go from eye to scene points.

**station point**

Eye is reference point {station point} in linear perspective.

**vanishing point**

In linear perspective, parallel lines that are not vertical or horizontal intersect at a point {vanishing point}|, so line ends converge {convergence line, perspective} {orthogonal line, perspective} {vanishing line, perspective}.

**ARTS>Art>Painting>Materials****crayon**

Powdered chalk can be in wax {crayon}.

**decalomania**

Pressure from another surface can apply oil to surface {decalomania}|.

**encaustic**

Pigments can be in hot wax {encaustic}|.

**fresco**

Painter can apply water-based pigments onto wet lime plaster {fresco}|.

**frottage**

Rubbing something on other materials leaves impressions or tints {frottage}|.

**palette**

Oval boards {palette, painting}, with thumbhole, can have different-color oil paints.

**pastel**

powdered chalk sticks {pastel}.

**tempera**

Pigments can be in egg yolk {tempera}|.

**watercolor paint**

Water-soluble pigments dissolved in water can make paint {watercolor}.

**ARTS>Art>Painting>Kinds**

**anamorphic art**

People can draw paintings using projections from scene through cylinder or cone onto flat surface {anamorphic art}. Viewing the painting in cylindrical or conical mirrors reveals scene.

**illuminated book**

painted book {illuminated book}.

**lekythio**

Greek oil jugs {lekythio} had paintings.

**mise en abyme**

A painting can contain itself or a part of itself {mise en abyme} (place in the abyss).

**oriflamme**

painted banner {oriflamme}.

**polyptych**

Paintings can be on several panels {polyptych}.

**split-style drawing**

Painting can show all figure parts by spreading the figure flat, looking from top {split-style drawing}.

**woodcut**

Artists can chisel flat wood blocks {woodcut}|, inked, and pressed to paper.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture**

**headstone**

stone grave marker {headstone}.

**kaleidoscope**

Sighting-tube {kaleidoscope}| ends have colored translucent-plastic layers in geometric shapes, which move when tube rotates.

**lost wax process**

Artists can shape wax, cover wax with earth, heat to bake earth and melt wax {cire-perdue process} {lost wax process}, then pour bronze into mold to cool.

**mosaic**

Artists can set small ceramic pieces in cement {mosaic, art}.

**sarcophagus**

Stone caskets {sarcophagus}| had clay lids.

**schacciato**

Early Renaissance relief was very shallow {schacciato, sculpture}|, using light and shadow.

**scrimshaw**

whalebone carvings {scrimshaw}|.

**stele as marker**

Upright stone slabs {stele, sculpture} can be markers.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture****altarpiece**

altar artwork {altarpiece}.

**broadloom carpet**

wide carpet {broadloom carpet}.

**censer**

incense burner {censer}.

**chandelier lamp**

Glass or crystal light arrays {chandelier} can hang in dining rooms or halls.

**dumbwaiter**

Pulley systems {dumbwaiter} can go from basement to dining area.

**easel**

Frames {easel} can hold paintings for painting.

**finish**

wood-furniture surface coating {finish, furniture}.

**fire iron**

fireplace pokers, tongs, and shovels {fire iron}.

**font**

baptism water basin {font}.

**lectern**

lecture-note stand {lectern}.

**reliquary**

relic holder {reliquary}.

**shelf**

Flat horizontal boards {shelf} can attach to walls.

**shelving**

shelves {shelving}.

**shim**

Thin wood wedges {shim} can be under legs to make legs even, to prevent rocking.

**silent butler**

Small boxes {silent butler} with hinged lids can hold crumbs or ashes.

**sitz bath**

Bathtubs {sitz bath} can be for hips and buttocks.

**ticking**

pillow and mattress-cover tightly woven fabric {ticking, furniture}.

**trellis**

climbing-plant wooden lattice {trellis}.

**triptych**

three-panel painting {triptych}.

**upholstery**

Springs, stuffing, and cushions can have fabric covers {upholstery}.

**urinal**

Restroom receptacles {urinal} can be for urine.

**valance**

Frames or drapery {valance} can be over window tops.

**veneer**

thin expensive wood covering {veneer}.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Bed****batting**

mattress or quilt cotton or wool stuffing {batting, furniture}.

**box spring**

Lined spring sets {box spring} can be under mattresses.

**comforter**

quilt {comforter}.

**counterpane**

bedspread {counterpane}.

**coverlet**

bedspread {coverlet}.

**crib holder**

baby bed or holder {crib}.

**four-poster**

Beds {four-poster} can have posts at frame corners.

**headboard**

bed-frame front board {headboard}.

**Hollywood bed**

Metal frames {Hollywood bed} can have low legs and optional headboards.

**Murphy bed**

Single beds {Murphy bed} can hinge to wall.

**trundle bed**

Small low beds {trundle bed} can store under larger high beds.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Cabinet**

**cabinet**

Cases {cabinet, furniture} can have shelves, drawers, and/or doors.

**armoire**

large cupboard or wardrobe {armoire}.

**chest**

Large wood boxes {chest, furniture} can have hinged lids.

**chiffonier**

slim drawer chest {chiffonier}.

**commode**

toilet, washstand, waist-high cabinet, or waist-high drawer chest {commode}.

**console**

radio or television cabinet {console}.

**credenza**

legless sideboard {credenza}.

**dresser**

drawer chest {dresser}.

**highboy**

tall long-legged drawer chest {highboy}.

**hope chest**

small chest {hope chest}.

**lowboy**

waist-high drawer chest {lowboy}.

**sideboard**

dining-room linen and utensil drawer chest {sideboard}.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Chair****chair**

Seats {chair} can have three or four legs.

**antimacassar**

arm or chair back cover {antimacassar}.

**cane**

woven rattan strips {cane, furniture}.

**chaise longue**

long-seat chair {chaise longue, chair}.

**club chair**

soft leather chair {club chair}.

**davenport**

large sofa {davenport}.

**deck chair**

Folding chairs {deck chair} can have wood frames and cloth seats and backs.

**divan**

sofa or long couch {divan}.

**hassock**

legless round or square seat {hassock}.

**love seat**

two-person sofa {love seat}.

**Morris chair**

adjustable removable-cushion chair {Morris chair}.

**ottoman**

upholstered footstool or backless sofa {ottoman}.

**pew**

long church bench {pew}.

**platform rocker**

Rocking chairs {platform rocker} can have curved flat pieces.

**sedan chair**

Chairs {sedan chair} can be on horizontal poles.

**settee**

high-backed wood bench {settee}.

**sofa**

Long upholstered seats {sofa} can have backs and arms.

**splat**

chair slat {splat}.

**stool as chair**

four-legged round top {stool, furniture}.

**studio couch**

couch or bed {studio couch}.

**Windsor chair**

Walnut or birch chairs {Windsor chair} can have shaped wood seats and side legs [1700 to 1800].

**wing chair**

Chairs {wing chair} can have high backs with sides.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Platform****bier**

casket stand {bier}.

**dais**

speaker's raised platform {dais}.

**podium**

speaker's or conductor's raised platform {podium, platform}.

**pulpit**

Raised areas {pulpit} can have lecterns for leading church services and/or delivering sermons.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Furniture>Table****table**

four-legged round or rectangular surface {table, furniture}.

**altar**

church-ceremony table {altar}.

**bar as table**

High tables {bar, furniture}, for serving drinks, can have high chairs.

**carrel**

small library desk {carrel}.

**coffee table**

Low tables {coffee table} can be in front of sofas.

**drop-leaf**

Desks can have hinged wood pieces {drop-leaf} that can drop down or be flat.

**end table**

Small tables {end table} can be at sofa sides.

**rolltop desk**

Desks {rolltop desk} can have flexible covers that can roll down to cover writing surface or roll up for writing.

**secretary**

writing desk {secretary, furniture}.

**trivet**

Stands {trivet} can have three legs.

**vanity table**

dressing table {vanity, furniture}.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Pottery****amphora**

Two-handle storage jars {amphora} can have narrative decoration with expressive figures.

**faience**

Pottery can have ground-quartz, ash, or copper-oxide or azurite coatings {faience}, fused to surface.

**kylix**

Greek drinking cup {kylix}.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Statue****action-in-repose**

Sculptures can show mental force in calm body {action-in-repose}.

**Archaic smile**

Classical-Greek statues had quiet tight smiles {Archaic smile}.

**chiastic balance**

Statues can balance shoulder and hip tension and relaxation {chiastic balance}.

**counterpoise**

Human statue can have weight on one leg {contrapposta} {counterpoise}.

**exomis**

toga {exomis}.

**fillet as headband**

headband type {fillet, sculpture}.

**foam and mist**

Indian sculpting style {foam and mist}.

**putti**

cherubs {putti}.

**tribhanga**

Female sculpture can show head tilted to left, trunk tilted to right, and hips tilted to left {triple flexion} {tribhanga}.  
Male pelvic shape prevents this pose.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Tableware****candelabra**

multiple-candle holder {candelabra}.

**centerpiece**

dining-table decoration {centerpiece}.

**doily**

small lace mat {doily}.

**lazy susan rotator**

rotating serving platter {lazy susan}.

**potsherd**

shard {potsherd}.

**saltcellar**

salt container {saltcellar}.

**sandwich board**

wooden bread-cutting board {sandwich board}.

**Sevres**

French porcelain {Sèvres} [1756].

**shard**

broken pottery piece {shard}.

**stone**

baking stone {stone}.

**tine**

fork point {tine}.

**toby**

Beer mugs {toby} can have shapes like stout men with three-cornered hats.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Textiles**

**textile as art**

Textiles {textile, art} include curtains, rugs, and tapestries.

**tapestry**

Colorful woven cloths {tapestry} with scenes can hang on walls.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Textiles>Curtain**

**drape**

curtain {drape}.

**drapery**

curtains {drapery}.

**drawstring**

Strings {drawstring} can close bags or sacks.

**tieback**

curtain string or rope {tieback}.

**ARTS>Art>Sculpture>Textiles>Rug**

**mat**

carpet pad {mat, carpet}|.

**Persian rug**

Patterned rugs {Persian rug} can have wool or silk loops knotted to wool or silk backing.

**steamer rug**

Blankets {steamer rug} can be for ship passengers using deck chairs.

**tatami**

Japanese mat {tatami}.

**ARTS>Art>Museum**

**British Museum**

London, United Kingdom {British Museum}.

**Field Gallery**

Chicago, Illinois {Field Gallery}.

**Guggenheim Museum**

New York, New York {Guggenheim Museum}.

**Hermitage Museum**

St. Petersburg, Russia {Hermitage Museum}.

**Lido Museum**

Venice, Italy {Lido Museum}.

**Louvre Museum**

Paris, France {Louvre Museum}.

**Metropolitan Museum of Art**

New York, New York {Metropolitan Museum of Art}.

**Museum of Modern Art**

New York, New York {Museum of Modern Art}.

**National Gallery**

Washington, DC {National Gallery}.

**Prado Museum**

Madrid, Spain {Prado Museum}.

**Uffizi Gallery**

Florence, Italy {Uffizi Gallery}.

**Vatican Museum**

Rome, Italy {Vatican Museum}.

**ARTS>Art>History**

**art in history**

architect/painter/sculptor

Earth

-30000 to 2007

Art history is about architecture, art styles, painting, and sculpture.

**ARTS>Art>History>Art Styles**

**Paleolithic or Old Stone Age**

art period

Europe/Near East

-600000 to -20000

It had cave painting.

**Neolithic or New Stone Age**

art period

Europe/Near East

-9000 to -5000

It had pottery and carving.

**Sumerian**

art period

Sumer

-4000 to -2340

Sumerian began after city-states arose near confluence of Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

**Egyptian Old Kingdom**

art period

Egypt  
-3200 to -2185  
Egyptian Old Kingdom included Imhotep.

**Cyclades**

art period  
Cyclades Islands, Crete  
-2400 to -1100  
It started in early Bronze Age.

**Akkadian or Old Assyrian**

art period  
Akkad  
-2340 to -2180  
Akkadian began after King Sargon conquered south Sumer.

**New Sumerian**

art period  
Sumer  
-2150 to -2000  
New Sumerian began after kings of Ur conquered Akkadians.

**Egyptian Middle Kingdom**

art period  
Egypt  
-2133 to -1786  
Egyptian Middle Kingdom included the 11th and 12th Dynasties.

**Minoan or Cretan**

art period  
Crete  
-1900 to -1400  
It used color.

**Babylonian**

art period  
Babylonia  
-1760 to -1600  
Babylonian began with King Hammurabi.

**Mycenaean**

art period  
Mycenae, Greece  
-1550 to -1200  
It had painted pottery.

**Egyptian New Kingdom**

art period  
Thebes, Egypt  
-1500 to -1166  
Egyptian New Kingdom included the 18th, 19th, and 20th Dynasties and had various styles.

**Chinese**

art period  
Yellow River, China  
-1500 to 2000

Chinese art began as cities formed.

**Hittite**

art period  
Anatolia  
-1400  
Hittite art became different than in Sumer and Babylon.

**Assyrian**

art period  
Assyria  
-1000 to -612  
It became different from Babylonian style.

**Pre-Columbian**

art period  
Americas  
-1000 to 1500  
Pre-Columbian art began as villages began.

**Greek Geometric**

art period  
Greece  
-776 to -700  
Oldest Greek style {Geometric Style} flourished when cities started. Pottery and small statues had human and animal figures, as well as ornamental triangles, checks, and concentric circles.

**Greek Archaic**

art period  
Greece  
-776 to -480  
Greek Archaic included Psiax and Douris.

**Greek Orientalizing**

art period  
Greece  
-700 to -650  
Second-oldest Greek style {Orientalizing Style} had a proto-Attic group in Athens and a proto-Corinthian group in Corinth. Near East and Egypt influenced it. Vases and amphora used narrative decoration with expressive figures.

**Etruscan**

art period  
Italy  
-700 to -200  
It was in Etruria in Tuscany.

**New Babylonian**

art period  
Babylonia  
-612 to -539  
New Babylonian began after Assyria lost to Medes and Scythians under Nebuchadnezzar.

**Petrans**

art period  
Petra, Jordan  
-600 to -400

Nabatean Arabs built in southwest Jordan.

**Sri Lankan**

art period

Sri Lanka

-600 to 600

It became different from Indian art.

**Old Persian**

art period

Iran

-539 to -331

Old Persian began after Cyrus the Great conquered Babylon.

**Greek Classical**

art period

Athens, Greece

-480 to -400

Greek Classical began with rebuilding on the Acropolis, the sacred hill above Athens, and included Ictinus, Callicrates, Mnesicles, Polyclitus, Myron, and Phidias.

**Late Greek Classical or Hellenistic**

art period

Greece

-400 to -80

Late Greek Classical or Hellenistic included Bryaxis, Scopas, Praxiteles, and Lysippus.

**Roman Republic**

art period

Rome, Italy

-150 to -50

It had engineering projects.

**Roman Imperial**

art period

Rome, Italy

-50 to 320

It had monumental buildings.

**Early Christian**

art period

Rome, Italy

100 to 323

Early Christian and Byzantine art had few angels.

**New Persian**

art period

Iran

260 to 272

New Persian began after Shapur I defeated Romans.

**Constantine Style**

art period

Rome, Italy

323 to 547

Constantine Style used unrelated images. Figures were immobile and large-headed, and depth was shallow with little perspective.

### **Viking**

art period

Scandinavia

500 to 1000

Viking metal arts used orderly arrangements of ornamental designs and animal figures.

### **Byzantine**

art period

Istanbul, Turkey

527 to 1453

Byzantine began with Emperor Justinian and included Andrei Rublev.

### **Early Medieval**

art period

Europe

560 to 800

Early Medieval art had Christian art, Celtic art, and Pre-Romanesque art.

### **Arabic Calligraphy**

art period

Near East/Spain

632 to 1600

Arabic Calligraphy included Ibn Muqla, Ibn al-Bawwab, Bihzad, Mir Ali, Sinan, Muhammadi, Sadiqi-Beg, Riza-i Abbasi, and Hafiz Osman. They used floriated and foliated embellishments in calligraphy.

### **Tibetan**

art period

Tibet

700 to 800

It became different from Indian and Chinese art.

### **Javan**

art period

Java, Indonesia

800 to 900

Borobudur in central Java had reliefs.

### **Medieval**

art period

Europe

800 to 962

Medieval began with Charlemagne, whose capital was at Aachen.

### **Cambodian**

art period

Cambodia

800 to 1400

Khmer art began [800].

### **Ottonian**

art period

Europe

962 to 1050

Ottonian Renaissance began when Otto and Adelaide married [951].

### **Romanesque**

art period  
Europe  
1050 to 1200

Romanesque had romantic Cluniac style and classical Cistercian style and included Gislebertus, Benadetto Antelani, Revier of Huy, and Nicholas of Verdun.

### **Perpendicular**

art period  
England  
1050 to 1450

English Late Gothic cathedrals had steeply curved vaults with ribs passing through clerestory {Perpendicular style}.

### **Gothic**

art period  
France  
1150 to 1550

Gothic style began with Abbey Church of St. Denis rebuilding. St. Denis is patron saint of France. Abbey Church is French-king burial place. Gothic had Parisian and International styles and included Abbot Suger, Cimabue, Claus Sluter, Nicola Pisano, Giovanni Pisano, Lorenzo Ghiberti, Giotto, Duccio, Pietro Lorenzetti, and Limbourg Brothers. English architecture had English Early Gothic and English Late Gothic or Perpendicular style.

### **Gothic International Style**

art style  
Europe  
1400 to 1420

Gothic International Style paintings [1400 to 1420]; Gothic International Style statues [1400 to 1420]  
Painting in north Europe and Italy had soft, modeled quality, using light, shadow, and detail {Gothic International Style}. Gothic statues had fuller body forms and individualistic figures.

### **Burmese**

art period  
Rangoon, Burma  
1400 to 1500

It began in Burma dry zone [-500] in early Bronze-Iron Age.

### **Early Renaissance**

art period  
Italy  
1400 to 1500

Early Renaissance began as Italy revived classical ideas, compared Greek city-states to Italian city-states, and learned about linear perspective from al-Hazen's book. Early Renaissance painting was first to project scenes onto surfaces as they appeared to painters, using sightlines. Early Renaissance was humanistic and individualistic art and included Florentine style. Early Renaissance included Brunelleschi, Masaccio, and Donatello.

### **Late Gothic**

art period  
Europe  
1420 to 1500

Late Gothic included Master of Flemalle or Robert Campin, Jan van Eyck, and Martin Schongauer.

### **Thai**

art period  
Thailand

1450 to 1900  
Kings commissioned Buddhist art.

### **High Renaissance**

art period  
Italy  
1495 to 1520  
High Renaissance was subjective and individualistic, with more drama and emotion, and included Raphael, Michelangelo, and Leonardo da Vinci.

### **Northern Renaissance**

art period  
Germany  
1500 to 1600  
Northern Renaissance featured strong color, colored light, and soft bodies. It included Matthias Grunewald.

### **Late Renaissance**

art period  
Italy  
1520 to 1600  
Late Renaissance presaged Baroque and included Tintoretto, El Greco, Vasari, and Coreggio.

### **Mannerism**

art period  
Italy  
1520 to 1600  
Mannerism showed inner thoughts, rather than realism or classical values.

### **Northern Italian Realism**

art period  
Italy  
1520 to 1600  
Northern Italian Realism included Veronese, Cellini, Bologna or Jean de Boulogne, and Palladio.

### **Baroque**

art period  
Italy/Germany  
1600 to 1750  
Baroque began in Rome, spread to Italy, went to Germany, and then got to France and England. Baroque painting, but not architecture nor sculpture, spread to Flanders, Holland, and Spain. Baroque is anti-classical, actively relates sculpture to setting, and features putti cherubs, concave and convex surfaces, and elastic forms.

### **Rococo**

art period  
France  
1720 to 1800  
Rococo featured flowery and colorful interior decoration.

### **Romanticism or Neoclassical**

art period  
England  
1750 to 1850  
Romanticism or Neoclassical Art revived Greek classical, Romanesque, and Gothic styles, to create intense emotional experience by removing present customs and social orders and returning to simpler, more natural time. It began with archeological discoveries of Greek antiquities and ruins at Pompeii and Herculaneum. Romanticism

included Millet, Rousseau, Corot, and Daubigny. Romanticism included Barbizon School. Soufflot, Robert Adam, and Thomas Jefferson are Neoclassical.

### **Iron Architecture**

art period

Europe

1843 to 1900

Iron Architecture included Eiffel.

### **Barbizon School**

art period

France

1850 to 1880

Barbizon School of landscape painting included Millet, Rousseau, Corot, and Daubigny.

### **Impressionism**

art period

France

1850 to 1900

Impressionism showed features of reality as experienced personally by artist. Manet was the first Impressionist.

### **Realism**

art period

Europe

1850 to 1900

It showed everyday situations.

### **Post-Impressionism**

art period

France

1886 to 1914

Post-Impressionism included Cezanne, Gauguin, Soutine, and van Gogh.

### **Art Nouveau**

art period

Europe/USA

1890 to 1910

Art Nouveau was a decorative style based on curve patterns and nature and included Beardsley in England and Gaudí in Spain. Hector Guimard [1867 to 1942] designed Paris Metro subway entrances [1898 to 1901], such as at Porte Dauphine station. Art Nouveau in Germany was Jugendstil or Youth Style. Art Nouveau in Austria was Sezessionstil or Secession Style. Gustav Klimt painted [1862 to 1918]. Josef Hoffmann built furniture. Siegfried Bing started La Maison de l'Art Nouveau in Paris [1896].

### **Belle Epoque**

art period

France

1900 to 1914

Belle Epoque was classical and traditional. Jewelry used diamonds, pearls, and platinum.

### **Edwardian**

art period

England

1900 to 1914

Edwardian depended on Georgian and was classical and traditional. Jewelry used diamonds, pearls, and platinum.

### **Expressionism**

art period

France/Dresden, Germany

1900 to 1930

Expressionism expressed artist emotions toward world and human condition and included Matisse, Roualt, Soutime, and Die Brücke or Bridge School.

### **Fauvism**

art period

France

1900 to 1930

Fauvism included Kandinsky, Matisse, and Roualt.

### **Neo-plasticism or De Stijl Movement**

art period

Europe

1900 to 1930

Neo-plasticism or De Stijl Movement used non-objective abstraction to achieve pure reality through balance of non-symmetrical parts.

### **Primevalism**

art period

England

1900 to 1930

Primevalism returned to primitive forms, and sculptors included Brancusi and Moore.

### **Abstractionism**

art period

Europe/USA

1900 to 1950

Abstractionism was about art and reality form and structure.

### **Cubism**

art period

Europe/USA

1900 to 1950

Cubism used shaded wedges and open spaces.

### **Fantasism**

art period

Italy/France

1900 to 1950

Fantasism was irrational, spontaneous, and imaginative and included Chirico, Chagall, Klee, and Duchamp. Duchamp started Dadaism.

### **Futurism**

art period

Italy

1910 to 1920

Futurism included Boccioni and Balla.

### **Art Deco**

art period

Europe/USA

1920 to 1940

Art Deco depended on geometric forms, common materials, and function. Erté or Romain de Tiroff [1892 to 1990] was from Russia.

### **International Style of Architecture**

art period

Germany

1920 to 1940

It was symmetrical, balanced, and unornamented. Richard Neutra started International Style in America.

### **Surrealism**

art period

Spain/Sweden

1924 to 1950

Surrealism expressed thought unbounded by reason, aesthetics, or morals and included Ernst, Dali, and Miro.

### **Moderne**

art period

France

1930 to 1940

Moderne extended Art Deco and used cheaper objects and materials.

### **ARTS>Art>History>Architecture**

#### **White Temple**

architect

Uruk, Iraq/Warka, Iraq/Erech, Iraq

-3200 to -3000

White Temple [-3200 to -3000]

Sumerian temples had shrines, workshops, and storehouses around them.

#### **Hierakompolis**

architect

Hierakompolis, Egypt

-3200 to -2185

Hierakompolis [-3200 to -2185]

Egyptian Old-Kingdom tombs were rectangular earth mounds, with brick or stone sides, for kings and courts. Chapel in mound had shaft to burial chamber. Tombs had mummies, sculptures, household items, and paintings.

#### **ziggurat**

architect

Ur, Iraq

-3000 to -2340

ziggurat [-3000 to -2340]

Sumerians built high rising platforms {ziggurat}, with temples opposite stair tops. Sumerian temples had a narrow cella hall with small side chambers and had shrines, workshops, and storehouses around them. Sumerian buildings used rectangular sun-dried clay-and-straw mud bricks, as well as wood.

#### **Beaker Folk**

architect

Wiltshire, England

-2800 to -2300

Avebury [-2800 to -2300: megalith]

Wiltshire is in Wessex, near Stonehenge.

#### **Abu Temple**

architect

Tell Ismar, Iraq

-2700 to -2500

Abu Temple [-2700 to -2500]

Giant Sumerian statues had conical or cylindrical bodies and large inlaid eyes.

### **Imhotep**

architect/physician

Saqqara, Egypt

-2650

Pyramid of King Zoser [-2650: first step pyramid that used cut stones]

He lived -2635 to -2595, multiplied using times-two table, and built pyramid. Egyptian Old Kingdom 3rd Dynasty pyramids had temples, palaces, and tombs {funerary district}. Palaces had fluted columns.

### **Sumerian tombs**

architect

Ur, Iraq

-2600

Sumerian tombs [-2600]

Sumerian tombs contained harps and statues.

### **Pyramids**

architect

Giza, Egypt

-2570 to -2300

Pyramids [-2570 to -2300]

Egyptian Old Kingdom 4th Dynasty kings built pyramid burial chambers. First and largest pyramid was for Cheops. Second, next largest pyramid was for Chefron. Last, smallest pyramid was for Mycerinus. Pyramid sides had smooth dressed stone. Burial chamber is in pyramid middle. East of each pyramid is Old-Kingdom temple with causeway leading to another temple near Nile. One temple has giant diorite seated Chefron. Another temple has giant slate statue of Mycerinus standing with his queen. Third temple has giant limestone statue of seated Prince Rahotep and his wife Nofret. Bodies are rectangular in style, but faces are individualistic.

### **Beaker Folk**

architect

Salisbury Plain, England

-2550 to -1900

Stonehenge [-2550 to -1900: megalith]

Tall massive stones, with cromlechs, were in three concentric rings. Third ring was four meters high. Ditches were 100 meters diameter. Inner ring had no lintels. In center were five eight-meter-tall posts and lintels. Upright stones surrounded central altar stone. Stone alignments pointed to sunrise or sunset on some days each year. Main axis pointed to sunrise on June 24. Nearest quarries were 200 kilometers away.

### **Ur Great Ziggurat Sumer**

architect

Ur, Iraq

-2060

Great Ziggurat of Ur [-2060: Sumerian ziggurat to Moon goddess Nanna or Sin used sun-baked brick with bitumen mortar, had glazed and colored brick facing, and had three tiers with sloping walls]

Shulgi of Urim, second king of Sumer, built it [-2047 to -1999]. Shulgi was son of Ur-Nammu, Third Dynasty of Ur founder.

### **Minoan palaces**

architect

Phaistos, Crete/Malia, Crete

-2000 to -1400

Minoan palaces [-2000 to -1400]

Minoan palaces had stairs and airshafts and had low ceilings. Porticos were at entrances. Interiors had decorations and paintings. Palaces had no fortifications.

**Carnac tombs**

architect

Carnac, France

-2000 to -1000

Carnac tombs [-2000 to -1000]

Late New Stone Age peoples built large dolmen tombs with stone walls and stone tops.

**Beni Hasan tombs**

architect

Beni Hasan, Egypt

-1920

Beni Hasan tombs [-1920]

Egyptian Middle Kingdom kings built tombs.

**Minos Palace**

architect

Knossos, Crete

-1900

Palace of Minos [-1900: cut stone with wooden columns]

Large Minoan palace was the labyrinth of Greek myth.

**Mycenaean tombs**

architect

Mycenae, Greece

-1600 to -1100

Mycenaean tombs [-1600 to -1100]

Mycenaean beehive tombs were in deep shafts with conical stone chambers and contained mummies, golden facemasks, and household items.

**Queen Hatsheput Temple**

architect

Deir el-Bahri, Egypt

-1485

Temple of Queen Hatsheput [-1485: Egyptian New Kingdom temple next to cliffs]

Deir el-Bahri is near Thebes.

**Hittite Lion Statue**

architect

Bogazkoy, Turkey

-1400

Lion Statue [-1400]

Hittites built rough-cut stone fortresses, with gates flanked by lion statues.

**Mycenaean fortresses**

architect

Crete

-1400 to -1200

Mycenaean fortresses [-1400 to -1200]

Mycenaean built hilltop fortresses with stone block walls, similar to Hittite fortresses.

**Mycenaean palaces**

architect

Crete

-1400 to -1200

Mycenaean palaces [-1400 to -1200]

Mycenaean palaces had a center with a megaron audience hall.

### **Amon-Re Precinct**

architect

Karnak, Egypt

-1390 to -1290

Precinct of Amon-Re [-1390 to -1290: Egyptian New Kingdom temple complex had statues of Ramses II]

Amon-Re is largest of four parts of Karnak Temple Complex to north. Karnak is near Luxor. Theban kings conquered Hyksos 15th dynasty and ruled Egypt in New Kingdom, especially 18th dynasty. In older mythology {Theban mythology}, Thoth created Amen or Amon or Amun, god of creation in Theban mythology. Amun was main Theban god. Ra or Re is spirit. His original wife was Amenet. In New-Kingdom mythology, his wife was Mut, goddess of motherhood in Theban mythology. Khons was god of moon in Theban mythology and was Amen's and Mut's son.

Ptah was creation god {Memphis mythology}. Re-Harakhte was sun god {Heliopolis mythology}. After New-Kingdom Aten-cult, Amen, Ptah, and Re-Harakhte merged to make Amen.

### **Amen-Re Temple**

architect

Karnak, Egypt

-1355 to -1335

Temple of Amen-Re [-1355 to -1335]

Egyptian New Kingdom temple had gateway between two walls at pylon entrance, then court with low walls, then hall of pillars, and then second court. Halls and chapels were around square room with four columns. High walls were around main temple and halls. Columns were massive and had top lintels.

### **Ramses II Temple**

architect

Abu Simbel, Egypt

-1275 to -1225

Temple of Ramses II [-1275 to -1225: It has statues of Ramses II carved out of rock]

Ramses II Temple is for Amen, Ptah, and Re-Harakhte.

### **Atreus Treasury**

architect

Mycenae, Greece

-1250

Treasury of Atreus [-1250]

Atreus Treasury is largest tholos beehive tomb. Mycenaean used cut stones to make arched vaults, with outside wood or stone buttresses. They also built first corbel arches.

### **Jerusalem Temple built**

architect

Jerusalem, Palestine

-1000 to -900

Temple at Jerusalem [-1000 to -900]

Over rock, King Solomon of Israel built temple, which Babylonians destroyed later.

### **Ashurbanipal II Palace**

architect

Nimrud, Iraq/Calah, Assyria

-875

Palace of Ashurbanipal II or Palace of Assurnasirpal II [-875: Assyrian palace]

Relief shows Ashurbanipal II Killing Lions.

### **Sargon II Palace**

architect

Dur Sharrukin, Iran/Khorsabad, Iran

-742 to -706

Palace of Sargon II [-742 to -706: Two gates had relief sculptures, and wall reliefs showed Sargon's conquests in historical sequence]

Brick walls with turrets surrounded Assyrian palaces.

### **Hunting and Fishing Tomb**

architect

Tarquinius, Italy

-700 to -400

Hunting and Fishing Tomb [-700 to -400]

Etruscan tombs were stone house imitations in conical earth mounds. Sarcophaguses had sculptured clay lids with reclining figures in happy poses. Etruscan tombs had bird and dolphin paintings.

### **Etruscan houses**

architect

Italy

-700 to -200

Etruscan houses [-700 to -200]

Etruscan houses had an atrium.

### **Etruscan towns**

architect

Italy

-700 to -200

Etruscan towns [-700 to -200]

Etruscan towns had north-south road and east-west road. Narrow aqueducts transported water over long distances. They built fortifications, bridges, and drainage systems.

### **Doric temple began**

architect

Greece

-650 to -480

Doric temples [-650 to -480]

Archaic Style had different temple styles: older Doric, newer Ionic, and Corinthian Ionic variant.

### **Ashurbanipal Palace**

architect

Nineveh, Iraq

-645

Palace of Ashurbanipal [-645: Assyrian palace with reliefs of royal lion hunts and garden parties]

Nineveh is in north Iraq.

### **Tower of Babel**

architect

Babylonia

-612 to -539

Tower of Babel [-612 to -539]

Nebuchadnezzar II built Tower of Babel. New Babylonians put smooth transparent glossy hard surface glazes on baked bricks.

### **Ur Great Ziggurat Babylon**

architect

Ur, Iraq

-612 to -539

Great Ziggurat of Ur [-612 to -539: seven-tier tower 50 meters high, with 70-meter by 50-meter base and special staircase]

Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt Sumerian ziggurat to Moon goddess.

### **New Babylonian bridges**

architect

Near East

-600

New Babylonian bridges [-600]

New Babylonians built first wood bridges, with stone piers.

### **Petra**

architect

Jordan

-600 to -400

Petra [-600 to -400: pink tombs cut into sandstone cliff, with largest 15 stories tall with 13-meter-high door]

Petra was capital of Nabatean Arabs and is east of Wadi Musa in southwest Jordan.

### **Artemis Temple Corfu**

architect

Corfu Island, Greece

-590

Temple of Artemis [-590: Doric temple had porch columns carved as female figures, and pediment and frieze had reliefs]

Corcyra is Corfu.

### **Ishtar Gate**

architect

Babylon

-575

Ishtar Gate [-575: New Babylonian city gate had large colored molded-brick animals]

Babylon had eight gates.

### **Paestum Basilica**

architect

Paestum, Italy

-550

Basilica or Temple of Hera I [-550: Doric temple]

Paestum is near Salerno in Campania in southwest Italy.

### **Siphnians Treasury**

architect

Delphi, Greece

-525

Treasury of Siphnians [-525: Greek Archaic building with frieze reliefs]

Pediment has Contest of Herakles and Apollo. Delphi is on Mount Parnassus in Phocis (Fokis) in central Greece.

### **Darius I Palace**

architect

Persepolis, Iran

-518

Palace of Darius I [-518]

Old-Persian palace was on a raised platform. Rooms, halls, and courts had many slender, fluted columns. Wooden roofs had beams fitted into column capitals. Relief sculptures had solemn ceremonial figures, mixing nomadic ornamentation styles with Greek and Sumerian styles.

### **Portonaccio Temple**

architect

Veii, Italy/Etruria

-510 to -500

Portonaccio Temple or Sanctuary of Minerva [-510 to -500: Etruscan temple had four roof terra-cotta statues]

It includes Vulca's muscular and aggressive terracotta Apollo of Veii. Etruscan is Tuscan. Veii was in south Etruria, north of Rome.

### **Libon of Elis**

architect

Olympia, Greece

-470 to -456

Temple of Zeus [-470 to -456: large Greek Classical]

Olympia is on Greece west coast.

### **Miletus old town**

architect

Miletus, Ionia

-450

Miletus old town [-450]

Greek Classical town has stoa municipal halls near market.

### **Poseidon Temple**

architect

Paestum, Italy

-450

Temple of Poseidon or Temple of Hera [-450: Doric]

Paestum is near Naples.

### **Ictinus**

architect

Athens, Greece

-447 to -432

Parthenon [-447 to -432: large Doric marble temple on Acropolis]

He worked with Callicrates and Phidias on Parthenon.

### **Callicrates**

architect

Athens, Greece

-447 to -424

Parthenon [-447 to -432: large Doric marble temple on Acropolis]; Temple of Athena Nike [-427 to -424: small Greek Classical Ionic temple on Acropolis]

He worked with Ictinus and Phidias on Parthenon.

### **Mnesicles or Mnesikles**

architect

Athens, Greece

-437 to -405

Propylaea [-437 to -432: Greek Classical marble entry gate is west of Acropolis. Small Doric temple has two side rooms and Ionic columns.]; Erechtheum [-421 to -405: Greek Classical Ionic temple on Acropolis has Porch of the Maidens, with roof supported by six female statues]

Plutarch mentions him.

### **Tomb of the Reliefs**

architect

Cerveteri, Italy

-400 to -300

Tomb of the Reliefs [-400 to -300]

Etruscan rock tombs looked like house insides, with square pilaster pillars.

### **Mausoleum Halicarnassus**

architect

Halicarnassus, Asia Minor

-359 to -351

Mausoleum [-359 to -351: Ionic tomb of King Mausolus]

Halicarnassus is on Aegean-Sea coast in southwest Asia Minor.

### **Polyclitus the Younger or Polykleitos**

architect

Epidaurus, Greece

-350

Tholos or Theater of Epidaurus [-350: Greek Classical theater has concentric seat rows, aisles with stairs, and bottom orchestra area]

He lived -365 to -320. Tholos is at Asclepius sanctuary.

### **Paeonius/Demetrios**

architect

Ephesus, Turkey

-340 to -250

Temple of Artemis [-340 to -250: large temple]

Artemis is Diana. Chersiphron and his son, Metagenes, built first temple [-550], but it burned [-356]. The replacement temple burned [262] and invaders destroyed it [401].

### **Great Wall of China built**

architect

China

-300 to -200

Great Wall of China [-300 to -200]

Eastern wall, begun by Ch'in Shih Hwang-ti, averages eight meters tall, is seven to ten meters wide at bottom, and is five meters wide at top. Western wall is an earth mound with stone facing and is in ruins. Complete wall goes from Shanhaikuan on Yellow Sea to Chaiyukuan in Gobi Desert, 2500 kilometers, with side branches, and has 24,000 gates and towers. Ming Dynasty did next major work. Wall is largest construction in size, labor, and weight.

### **Brazen Palace**

architect

Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka

-300 to -100

Brazen Palace or Loha Pasada [-200 to -100: brass roof]; Ruwanweli Pagoda or Ruwanveliseya Dagaba [-144: silver base is 50 square meters]; Thuparama Dagaba or Thuparama Pagoda [-300 to -200]

First capital [-500] had giant earth stupas, with stone facings, and a temple carved from solid rock. Some stupas were larger than the Pyramids. Anuradhapura is north of Columbo.

### **Porta Augusta**

architect

Perugia, Italy

-200 to -100

Porta Augusta or Augusta Gate [-200 to -100: Roman fortified city gate in Etruscan style]

Porta Augusta had two wide towers, with a semicircular arch of voussoir wedge-shaped blocks, not overlapping stones.

### **Great Stupa**

architect

Sanchi, India

-200 to 200

Great Stupa [-200 to 200: Kushana temple with carved gateways]  
Great Stupa is in central India.

### **Zeus Alter**

architect

Pergamon, Asia Minor

-180

Alter of Zeus [-180: Ionic alter]

Eumenes II, king of Pergamon in northwest Asia Minor, built it. East pediment shows race between Pelops and Oenomaos.

### **Fortuna Virilis**

architect

Rome, Italy

-100

Temple of Fortuna Virilis or Temple of Portunus [-100: Roman Ionic temple with podium, deep porch, and wide cella]

Ionic temples can have high platform {podium, temple}. Portunus protected harbors.

### **Sibyl Temple**

architect

Tivoli, Italy

-100 to -50

Temple of the Sibyl [-100 to -50: round concrete Roman temple]

Roman temples were concrete covered with plaster.

### **Ixion Room**

architect

Pompeii, Italy

-100 to 1

Ixion Room of House of Vettii [-100 to 1: Roman house]

Pompeii is near Naples in Campania.

### **domus**

architect

Pompeii, Italy/Herculaneum, Italy

-100 to 100

domus [-100 to 100: house]

Roman private houses {domus, house} had central atrium and rectangular central hall, with outer rooms.

### **insula as apartment**

architect

Rome, Italy/Ostia, Italy

-100 to 100

insula [-100 to 100: apartments]

Roman apartments {insula, apartment} had small central court, then space open to sky, and then opening to street. Shops were on first floor, with living quarters above.

### **true arch**

architect

Rome, Italy

-100 to 100

true arch [-100 to 100: arch]

Romans built first semicircular true arches, which had no buttresses.

### **Fortuna Primigenia**

architect  
Palestrina, Italy  
-80  
Sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia [-80: Roman temple]  
Roman temples had cylindrical-roof barrel vaults.

### **Roman Forum built**

architect  
Rome, Italy  
-40 to 200  
Roman Forum [-40 to 200]  
Imperial Rome civic center first had Forum of Caesar and then Forum of Peace, Forum of Nerva, Forum of Augustus, Forum of Trajan, and Column of Trajan.

### **Jerusalem Temple rebuilt**

architect  
Jerusalem, Palestine  
-20 to 1  
Temple at Jerusalem [-20 to 1]  
King Herod built temple over rock where Solomon had built temple. Romans destroyed it [70].

### **Pont du Gard**

architect  
Nimes, France  
-15 to 14  
Pont du Gard or Bridge on the Gard [-15 to 14: Roman aqueduct]  
Aqueduct of Nimes is 50 km long. Nimes is between Provence and Languedoc in south France.

### **Colosseum**

architect  
Rome, Italy  
70 to 82  
Colosseum [70 to 82: Roman amphitheater for 50,000 people]  
Colosseum used barrel vaults and intersecting barrel groined vaults.

### **Vitruvius**

architect  
Rome, Italy  
80  
On Architecture [80: book]  
He lived -90 to -20.

### **Pantheon temple**

architect  
Rome, Italy  
118 to 125  
Pantheon [118 to 125: Large Roman temple with hemispheric dome, opening at top, and deep porch]  
Niches have sculptures.

### **Castel Sant'Angelo**

architect  
Rome, Italy  
135 to 139  
Castel Sant'Angelo or Mausoleum of Hadrian [135 to 139: Hadrian's former mausoleum]  
Castel Sant'Angelo was a fortress [271]. Nicholas II connected it to Vatican by corridor. First floor has long winding ramp. Fourth floor has papal apartment and loggia of Julius II, designed by Bramante.

### **Sassanid Palace**

architect

Ctesiphon, Iraq

242 to 272

Sassanid Palace [242 to 272: Sassanid-style palace with brick vaulted audience hall]

Arch of Ctesiphon is the 30-meter gate finished by Chosroes I of Sasanian Empire.

### **Diocletian Palace**

architect

Split, Yugoslavia

300

Palace of Diocletian [300: Roman palace with arcade]

Roman palaces had columns and arches {arcade}.

### **Constantine Arch**

architect

Rome, Italy

312 to 315

Arch of Constantine [312 to 315: stone arch with Constantine Style reliefs]

Constantine Style reliefs had no spatial perspective, flat background, immobile figures, large-headed figures, different measurement scales, and unrelated images.

### **Santa Costanza**

architect

Rome, Italy

320 to 330

Santa Costanza chapel [320 to 330: Constantine Style polygonal building]

Constantine-Style round or polygonal domed baptistery buildings were for baptisms. Constantine-Style chapels were for funerals. Column rings supported domes, with ambulatories. Santa Costanza has mosaics.

### **Constantine Basilica**

architect

Rome, Italy

326

Basilica of Constantine or Basilica of Maxentius [326: Constantine Style church in Roman Forum]

Constantine Style churches had three large aisles, with groined vault and wide wooden roof, copied after public baths. Basilicas had apses at naves and colonnades down sides.

### **St. Peter's Basilica**

architect

Rome, Italy

333

St. Peter's Cathedral [333: Constantine style church]

On site of Nero's amphitheater, Constantine built small church with long nave and long side aisles and with windows separated by columns. Apse with altar was at one end. Atrium was at other end. Narthex was between atrium and nave. Transept was between apse and nave. Roof was wood. Outside was brick or mortar. Inside walls were marble. Inside had colored stone pieces, small colored-glass-cube tesserae, and glazed clay mosaics embedded in plaster or cement.

Much later, pope crowned Charlemagne and other kings there.

### **St. Paul's outside the Walls**

architect

Rome, Italy

386

St. Paul's outside the Walls [386: Constantine Style church]

It is on Via Ostiense.

**Santa Maria Maggiore church**

architect

Rome, Italy

440

Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore or Saint Mary Major Basilica or Basilica di Santa Maria della Neve or Basilica Liberiana [440]

Pope Liberius built it.

**San Vitale**

architect

Ravenna, Italy

526 to 547

San Vitale Church [526 to 547: Byzantine church in octagon shape, with large dome, large windows, and niches between ambulatory columns, was model for later Eastern Orthodox churches]

San Vitale has famous mosaics.

**Hagia Sophia**

architect

Byzantium

532 to 537

Hagia Sophia or Church of Holy Wisdom [532 to 537: Byzantine church, built by Justinian, has central, high, light dome with many windows, resting on four arches from central-square pillars, with spherical triangles between piers and pendentives. Half-domes are on opposite dome sides]

Byzantine churches can have buttressed main piers with pendentive rim at dome.

**Sant'Apollinaire**

architect

Ravenna, Italy

533 to 549

Basilica di Sant'Apollinaire in Classe [533 to 549: Constantine Style church]

Ravenna is in Emilia-Romagna region in northeast Italy.

**Shiva Temple Bombay**

architect

Bombay, India/Mumbai, India

550

Shiva Temple or Trimurti Temple [550: Hindu style cave temple]

Shiva Temple is on Elephanta Island in Bombay harbor. Trimurti is Brahma, Vishnu/Krishna, and Shiva. Main statue is Shiva as Maheshwara.

**Anundshog**

architect

Anundshog, Sweden

600

Anundshog [600: megalith kings' burial place]

Anundshog is near Stockholm. In the Ynglingasaga, Yngvar's son Anundr became king after Yngvar died [600].

**Shwedagon Pagoda**

architect

Rangoon, Burma/Yangon, Myanmar

600 to 1000

Shwedagon Pagoda [600 to 1000: Gold-plated towers up to 100 meters high are on a tiled terrace 500 meters in perimeter]

Buddhist temple is on Singuttara hill.

**Mecca Mosque**

architect

Mecca, Saudi Arabia

632

Mecca Mosque or Masjig al-Haram [632: has six minarets]

It contains Kabaa and Zamzam Well.

**Potala Palace**

architect

Lhasa, Tibet

641

Potala Palace [641: Tibetan palace has nine stories and is 330 meters wide]

Potala Palace is in Potala, a hill next to Lhasa (place of gods or Forbidden City), capital of Tibet, and is home of Dalai Lama. Songtsan Gambo, ruler of Tubo Kingdom, built it. 17th-century rulers built it again.

**Sutton Hoo Ship Burial**

architect

Suffolk, England

655

Sutton Hoo Ship Burial [655]

Vikings buried leaders in ships.

**Dome of the Rock**

architect

Jerusalem, Palestine

685 to 691

Mosque of Omar or Dome of the Rock or Haram al Sharif [691: First mosque has dome 30 meters high]

Abdul Malik ibn Marwan, eighth caliph, and Abd al-Malik, ninth caliph, built it.

**Dravida style**

architect

Orissa, India

700 to 1300

Dravida temples [700 to 1300]

Dravida temples in south India were pyramids and had stories.

**Nagara style**

architect

Orissa, India

700 to 1300

Nagara temples [700 to 1300]

Nagara temples in Khajuraho region in north India were Hindu curvilinear tower sikhara temples in cross shape.

**sikhara**

architect

India

700 to 1300

sikhara or temples [700 to 1300]

After 700, main temple-architecture styles are Nagara in north India, Dravida in south India, and Vesara on Deccan peninsula. Hindu curvilinear tower temples {sikhara} were in cross shape and were in Khajuraho region in north India. Dravida temples were pyramids and had stories. Vesara temples had northern and southern influences.

**Silpasastras**

architect

India

700 to 1300

Silpasastras or Scriptural Texts on Art [700 to 1300: books on art]  
They are scriptural texts about art.

### **Vesara style**

architect  
India  
700 to 1300  
Vesara temples [700 to 1300]  
Deccan-peninsula Vesara temples had northern and southern influences.

### **Damascus Great Mosque**

architect  
Damascus, Syria  
706 to 715  
Great Mosque [706 to 715: open rectangle plan]  
It is on a Roman-temple platform {temenos}.

### **Mont-Saint-Michel abbey**

architect  
Normandy  
708  
Mont-Saint-Michel abbey [708]  
One mile offshore in English Channel, a village has a high stone wall and a Benedictine Abbey with a spire. An earthquake and tidal wave [725] washed surrounding plains away and created a tidal marsh, with 13-meter tides. France built a stone causeway to French coast for the 250 inhabitants [1875].

### **Khirbat al-Mafjar Palace**

architect  
Jordan River Valley, Jordan  
724 to 743  
Palace of Khirbat al-Mafjar [724 to 743: Umayyad Islamic style]  
Khirbat al-Mafjar Palace is near Jericho.

### **Mshatta Palace**

architect  
Jordan  
743 to 744  
Mshatta Palace or al-Mshatta Palace or Mushattah Palace [743 to 744: Islamic style]  
Mshatta Palace is southeast of Amman.

### **Kailasanatha Temple**

architect  
Elura, India  
757 to 790  
Kailasanatha Temple [757 to 790]  
Hindu and Buddhist sculptures are in 34 cave temples. Ellora is Elura.

### **Ukhaydir Palace**

architect  
Ukhaydir, Iraq  
778  
Palace of Ukhaydir [778: Islamic style]  
Ukhaydir Palace is south of Karbala.

### **Cordoba Mosque**

architect

Cordoba, Spain  
784 to 987  
Mosque [784 to 987: open rectangle plan]  
It is now La Mezquita cathedral. Cordoba is in Andalucia in south Spain.

### **St. Riquier**

architect  
Centula, France  
790 to 799  
Abbey Church of St. Riquier [790 to 799: Medieval church at monastery]  
Medieval basilicas have westworks, with two round towers, vaulted narthex, and tower over transept and nave crossing. Square choir space separates apse and transept. Centula is near Abbéville.

### **Palatine Chapel Aachen**

architect  
Aachen, Germany  
796 to 805  
Palatine Chapel or Palace Chapel [796 to 805: Medieval chapel with massive piers and westwork]  
Later Medieval chapels had a tall monumental westwork entrance, with two towers.

### **Chichen Itza**

architect  
Yucatan Peninsula  
800  
Chichen Itza [800: Mayan pyramid]  
Mayans also built other buildings nearby.

### **Shiva Temple Java**

architect  
Borobudur, Java  
800 to 900  
Temple of Shiva [800 to 900: Spiral path around seven square terraces, and then three circular terraces, shows sculptures of Buddha's life in stupas on circular platforms, and a large Buddha is on top terrace]  
Path has 72 bell-shaped reliquary stupa niches. Java restored temple in early 20th century. It is near Jogjakarta.

### **Angkor Wat**

architect  
Angkor, Cambodia  
800 to 1400  
Angkor Wat [800 to 1400: Khmer main temple is world's largest temple, has towers 82 meters high that look like inverted acorns, and has a moat]  
It has many sacred seven-headed cobra images.

### **Mayan pyramids**

architect  
Yucatan Peninsula  
800 to 1400  
Mayan and Toltec pyramids [800 to 1400]  
Mayans and Toltecs built steep, stepped, symmetrical, stone pyramids, with a temple on top.

### **Qayrawan Great Mosque**

architect  
Qayrawan, Tunisia  
826 to 852  
Great Mosque [826 to 852: open rectangle plan]  
Qayrawan Great Mosque is by Aghlabids.

**al-Mutawakkil**

caliph

Samarra, Iraq

847 to 861

Great Mosque of Samarra [847 to 852: Open rectangle plan has spiral minaret and columns to support wooden roof]

He lived 821 to 861, was Abbasid ruler [847 to 861], and built many palaces. Samarra is north of Baghdad on Tigris River.

**Pranbanan Temple**

architect

Pranbanan, Java

850 to 950

Pranbanan Temple Complex [850 to 950: Hindu]

Pranbanan Temple is near Jogjakarta.

**Corvey Abbey Church**

architect

Corvey, Germany

873 to 885

Abbey Church of Corvey Westwork [873 to 885: Medieval church westwork in Carolingian style]

Imperial Abbey of Corvey is east of Paderborn in Westphalia.

**Ibn Tulun mosque**

architect

Cairo, Egypt

879

Mosque of Ibn Tulun [879: open rectangle plan]

Ibn Tulun, Tulunid-Dynasty founder, built it, on Mount Yashkur [868 to 905].

**Jaina Temple Palitana**

architect

Palitana, India

960

Temple [960: Jaina style]

Palitana is in Gujarat.

**St. Pantaleon Abbey**

architect

Cologne, Germany

980

Abbey Church of St. Pantaleon [980: Ottonian church, Benedictine]

It replaced a Benedictine abbey.

**Samanid Mausoleum**

architect

Bukhara, Afghanistan

999

Samanid Mausoleum or Mausoleum of Ismail [999: Islamic style]

Samanid Mausoleum was for Ismail Samani [? to 999], founder of Samanids, and contains other Samanid ruler remains.

**El Oued**

architect

El Oued, Algeria/Sahara Desert/Great Eastern Erg

1000 to 2000

El Oued oasis [1000 to 2000]

In driest part of Sahara Desert, an Islamic town has many domes.

### **St. Michael's church**

architect

Hildesheim, Germany

1001 to 1033

St. Michael's church [1001 to 1033: Ottonian church]

Ottonian churches had two transepts, large choir, small apse, and high walls. Walls went up to clerestory above roof level. Crypt under the choir stored the dead.

### **Gunbad-i Qabus Mausoleum**

architect

Gorgan, Iran

1006 to 1007

Gunbad-i Qabus Mausoleum [1006 to 1007: tower tomb]

Shams al-Ma'ali 'Abd al-Hasan Qabus of Gorgan and Tabaristan built it.

### **al-Hakim mosque**

architect

Cairo, Egypt

1013

Mosque of al-Hakim [1013: open rectangle plan]

Fatimid dynasty built it.

### **Hosios Loukas Monastery**

architect

Phocis, Greece

1020 to 1040

Monastery of Hosios Loukas [1020 to 1040: Byzantine high-domed church in Greek-cross shape]

It is on Mt. Helikon in Boeotia. Greek crosses can have four equal arms.

### **Imperial Cathedral**

architect

Speyer, Germany

1030 to 1061

Imperial Cathedral [1030 to 1061: Romanesque church]

Conrad II of Salic emperors began Imperial Cathedral.

### **Vimala Sha temple**

architect

Mount Abu, India

1032 to 1039

Vimala Sha temple [1032 to 1039: Jaina temple]

Vimala Sha is for the 22nd Jainist saint.

### **Westminster Abbey**

architect

London, United Kingdom

1045 to 1400

Westminster Abbey [1045 to 1400: English Late Gothic cathedral]

It is where Britain crowns monarchs and is near Houses of Parliament.

### **Cluniac style**

architect

Cluny, Burgundy

1049 to 1109

Abbey of Cluny [1049 to 1109: Romanesque church, Benedictine order]

Romanesque reliefs used primary colors, swirling clothes, body twists, and many people, with sharp and deep cutting {Cluniac style}.

### **Romanesque architecture**

architect

Europe

1050 to 1200

Romanesque architecture [1050 to 1200]

Romanesque architecture depended on Roman architecture, with Byzantine and Islamic ornamentation. Romanesque churches had Romanesque arches. Vaulted roofs used stone masonry. Early Romanesque church vaults had groined cross vaults. Later Romanesque churches used ribbed groin vaults, to make wider and higher vaults. Vaults had solid, heavy walls. Exteriors had carvings and decorations. Church shapes were Latin crosses, with entrance facade, long nave, single transept, choir, and apse.

### **Florence Baptistry**

architect

Florence, Italy

1059 to 1128

Florence Baptistry [1059 to 1128: Romanesque chapel]

North Doors are by Ghiberti. South Doors are by Pisano.

### **St. Mark's Cathedral**

architect

Venice, Italy

1063

St. Mark's Cathedral [1063: large and lavish Byzantine church in Greek-cross shape, with high wooden domes and gilt copper over cross arms]

St. Mark's Cathedral is in Piazza San Marco (St. Mark's Plaza).

### **Pisa Cathedral**

architect

Pisa, Italy

1063 to 1272

Pisa Cathedral [1063 to 1272: Romanesque church]

It is near Pisa Campanile [1174] and Baptistry. Pisa is in Tuscany.

### **Saint Etienne church**

architect

Caen, France

1068 to 1120

Saint Étienne church [1068 to 1120: Romanesque church]

Étienne is Stephen.

### **St. Sernin**

architect

Toulouse, France

1070 to 1080

St. Sernin basilica [1070 to 1080: largest Romanesque church]

Toulouse is in Midi-Pyrénées in south France.

### **Canterbury Cathedral**

architect

Canterbury, England

1070 to 1185

Canterbury Cathedral [1070 to 1185: Gothic cathedral with Romanesque East End]

Canterbury Cathedral is on site of original cathedral built by St. Augustine [597] and destroyed by fire [1067].

### **St. Savin-sur-Gartempe**

architect

Gartempe, France

1080 to 1112

Abbey Church of St. Savin-sur-Gartempe [1080 to 1112: Romanesque church]

Gartempe is in Vienne department of former province of Poitou in west France.

### **Gloucester Cathedral**

architect

Gloucester, England

1089 to 1450

Gloucester Cathedral [1089 to 1450: English Late Gothic cathedral]

English Late Gothic cathedrals had steeply curved vaults with ribs passing through clerestory, in Perpendicular style.

### **Isfahan Great Mosque**

architect

Isfahan, Iran

1092

Great Mosque [1092: four-ivan plan, with high-walled gate and Gunbad-i Kharka dome]

Seljuk Turks built it.

### **Durham Cathedral**

architect

Durham, England

1093 to 1130

Durham Cathedral [1093 to 1130: Romanesque church]

Cathedral Church of Christ, Blessed Mary the Virgin, and St. Cuthbert of Durham is in northeast England.

### **Sainte Foy at Conques**

architect

Conques, France

1100

Sainte Foy at Conques [1100: Romanesque church]

Conques is in Midi Pyrénées province in southwest France.

### **St. Pierre church**

architect

Moissac, France

1100

Abbey Church of St. Pierre [1100: Romanesque church contained statues with Moorish, Irish, and Persian influences]

St. Pierre church is in southwest France.

### **Notre-Dame-la-Grande**

architect

Poitiers, France

1100 to 1200

Notre-Dame-la-Grande [1100 to 1200: Romanesque church]

It was Benedictine abbey before. Poitiers is in west-central France.

### **Saint Martin of Tours**

architect

Tours, France

1100 to 1200

St. Martin of Tours church [1100 to 1200: Cluniac pilgrimage church]  
Tours is in northwest France.

### **Mudejar style**

architect

Aragon, Spain

1100 to 1700

Mudejar architecture [1100 to 1700]

Islamic architecture style {Mudejar style} used brick and glazed tiles.

### **Autun Cathedral**

architect

Autun, France

1120 to 1146

Cathedral of St. Lazare at Autun [1120 to 1146: Romanesque church]

Autun Cathedral is near Bourgogne.

### **Tintern Abbey**

architect

Monmouthshire, England

1131 to 1300

Tintern Abbey [1131 to 1300: Romanesque church ruins in Cistercian style]

Tintern Abbey is in southeast Wales.

### **Tournai Cathedral**

architect

Tournai, Belgium

1146 to 1325

Cathedral Notre-Dame of Tournai [1146 to 1325: Romanesque church with Gothic choir]

Largest church in Belgium is 134 meters long.

### **French Gothic cathedrals**

architect

France

1150 to 1550

French Gothic cathedrals [1150 to 1550]

Gothic cathedrals in France were for the Virgin Mary, envisioned as young girl, rather than matron as before. Gothic cathedrals had ribbed groin vaults, Gothic pointed arches, flying buttresses, slender inner columns, triforia, choir, and niches around apse. Column clusters flowed smoothly into pointed arch and across vault. Large colored-glass-piece windows {stained glass window} often had rose shape {rose window}.

### **hallenkirche**

architect

Germany

1150 to 1550

German Gothic cathedral or hallenkirche [1150 to 1550]

In most Gothic churches {hall church} {hallenkirche} in Germany, nave and side aisles were at same height.

### **Italian Gothic cathedrals**

architect

Italy

1150 to 1550

Italian Gothic cathedrals [1150 to 1550]

Most Gothic cathedrals in Italy were in Cistercian style.

**Pisa Baptistry**

architect

Pisa, Italy

1152 to 1363

Battistero or Pisa Baptistry [1152 to 1363: Romanesque chapel]

It is near Pisa Campanile [1174] and Campo Santo [1278 to 1283]. Pisa is in Tuscany.

**Le Mans Cathedral**

architect

Le Mans, France

1158 to 1430

Le Mans Cathedral or Cathedral St-Julien [1158 to 1430: Gothic]

First it was Cathedral of St. Julian of Mans. Le Mans is in northwest France.

**Maurice de Sully**

architect

Paris, France

1163 to 1250

Notre-Dame Cathedral [1163 to 1250: Gothic]

He lived 1120 to 1196.

**Leaning Tower of Pisa**

architect

Pisa, Italy

1173 to 1250

Leaning Tower of Pisa [1173 to 1250: Romanesque bell tower of Cathedral of Pisa, 60 meters tall, with six columned galleries and belfry. It leans five meters out of line, to south, so north-side galleries are higher]

Romanesque churches can have campaniles.

**Guichard of Lyons**

archbishop/architect

Lyons, France

1175 to 1550

St. Jean Cathedral [1175 to 1550: Gothic]

Lyons is Lugdunum or Lyons.

**Maestro Mateo**

architect

Compostela, Spain

1188 to 1211

Santiago de Compostela Cathedral or Saint James of Compostela Cathedral [1188 to 1211: Romanesque church has Portico de la Gloria]

Church was north Spain destination for medieval Way of Saint James (Camino de Santiago) pilgrimage. Santiago is Saint James.

**Chartres Cathedral**

architect

Chartres, France

1194 to 1220

Chartres Cathedral [1194 to 1220: Gothic]

It has a floor labyrinth.

**Koutoubia Minaret**

architect

Marrakech, Morocco

1195

Koutoubia Minaret [1195: 77-meter Islamic style square minaret celebrates Sultan Yakub al-Mansur's victory over Alphonso VIII at Alarcos, Spain. Musk is in mortar.]  
Koutoubia Gardens are beside it. Marrakech is also Marrakesh.

### **Henri de Sully [Sully, Henri de]**

archbishop/architect  
Bourges, France  
1195 to 1220  
Cathedral of St. Etienne of Bourges [1195 to 1220: Gothic]  
He lived 1103 to 1195 and was archbishop of Bourges [1183 to 1995].

### **Rouen Cathedral**

architect  
Rouen, France  
1200 to 1280  
Rouen Cathedral [1200 to 1280: Gothic with Albaine Tower]  
Bishop Mellon built first one. Rouen is in northwest France.

### **Aztec pyramids**

architect  
Mexico City, Mexico  
1200 to 1400  
Aztec pyramids [1200 to 1400]  
Aztecs built stepped, symmetrical, stone pyramids.

### **Meenakshi Sundareswarar**

architect  
Madurai, India  
1200 to 1600  
Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple or Temple of Shiva [1200 to 1600: ten pyramid towers 20 stories high have gods and monsters in red and green plaster, and temple walls are 300 meters long]  
Temple is in capital of Tamil kingdom. King Tirumula built it. Madurai also has the name Mathurai. Meenakshi is consort of Sundareswarar, who is Shiva.

### **Fossanova Abbey Church**

architect  
Fossanova, Italy  
1208  
Abbey Church of Fossanova [1208: Gothic cathedral in Cistercian style with no towers, no vault ribs, and small windows]  
Fossanova is in Lazio, south of Rome, Italy.

### **Salisbury Cathedral**

architect  
Salisbury, England  
1220 to 1258  
Salisbury Cathedral [1220 to 1258: Gothic]  
Early English Gothic cathedrals were lower than in Europe.

### **Robert de Luzarches/Thomas de Cormont/Renaud de Cormont**

architect  
Amiens, France  
1220 to 1269  
Amiens Cathedral Notre-Dame [1220 to 1269: Gothic, tallest in France]  
Luzarches lived ? to 1223. Thomas de Cormont lived ? to 1228.

**Alaeddin mosque**

architect

Nigde, Turkey

1223

Alaeddin Mosque [1223: domed]

Seljuk Turks built it.

**Rheims Cathedral**

architect

Rheims, France

1225 to 1299

Rheims Cathedral [1225 to 1299: Gothic cathedral has tall statues, called Kings and Queens, on porches]

French Gothic cathedrals had west facade with triangular-ended gable porches with pinnacle points.

**Kubadabad Palace**

architect

Lake Beysehir, Afghanistan

1227

Kubadabad Palace [1227: Islamic style]

It was summer palace of Sultan Alaeddin Keykubad, who reigned 1220 to 1236 over Seljuk Turks. Lake Beysehir is in central Turkey.

**Alhambra Palace**

architect

Granada, Spain

1230 to 1391

Alhambra Palace [1230 to 1391: Islamic palace of Moorish kings has open rectangle plan and many slender columns with symmetric designs and honeycomb arches]

Alcazaba is old Moorish section, with fountains, arcades, tiles, courtyards, Hall of Ambassadors, and Court of Myrtles. Palace of the Kings has central Court of Lions.

**Strasbourg Cathedral**

architect

Strasbourg, France

1230 to 1439

Strasbourg Cathedral [1230 to 1439: Gothic cathedral with 150-meter tower with three clock faces and many figurines]

Strasbourg is in Alsace in east France.

**Tejahapala/Vastupala**

architect

Mount Abu, India

1232

Delwara Temple or Dilwara Temple or Luna Vasahi [1232: Jaina temple]

Delwara Temple is in Gujarat. Tejahapala and Vastupala were brothers.

**Cologne Cathedral**

architect

Cologne, Germany

1248 to 1880

Cologne Cathedral [1248 to 1880: French Gothic and tallest Gothic cathedral]

Domkirche St. Peter und Maria has Shrine of the Three Kings.

**St. Mary Magdalene**

architect

Saint-Maximin, France

1250 to 1532

St. Mary Magdalene basilica [1250 to 1532: Romanesque and Gothic church]  
Saint-Maximin is in Provence. Charles of Anjou sponsored it.

### **Dabhoi Temple**

architect

Dabhoi, India

1254

Dabhoi Temple [1254: Jaina temple]

Dabhoi is in Vadodara district of Gujarat. Dabhoi is Darbhavati.

### **Purandar Fort**

architect

Poona, India

1290

Purandar Fort [1290: Fortress built for Rajah of Bedar has gate with gold foundation]

It was capital of Shivaji Marathas and Murar Baji. Purandar is in north India.

### **Santa Croce**

architect

Florence, Italy

1295

Church of Santa Croce or Holy Cross Church [1295: Gothic cathedral in Cistercian style had no buttresses but was light and open]

Santa Croce was Franciscan and has Pazzi Chapel [1433 to 1461].

### **Florence Cathedral**

architect

Florence, Italy

1296 to 1436

Florence Cathedral or Santa Maria del Fiore or Il Duomo or Saint Mary's of Florence [1296 to 1436: Gothic and Early Renaissance central plan church in Florentine style]

Early-Renaissance central-plan churches had polygon shapes. Dome is by Filippo Brunelleschi.

### **Palazzo Pubblico**

architect

Siena, Italy

1297 to 1315

Palazzo Pubblico or Public Palace [1297 to 1315: Gothic palace]

Palazzo Pubblico is in Piazza del Campo (Campo Plaza) beside Torre del Mangia or Mangia Tower [1348].

### **Arnolfo di Cambio [Cambio, Arnolfo di]**

architect

Florence, Italy

1298

Palazzo della Signoria or Palazzo Vecchio or Vecchio Palace [1298: fortress-like Gothic palace with high square tower]

He lived 1245 to 1302. It was Piazza della Signoria or Leaders' Plaza. Signoria were leaders of Florence.

### **Oljeitu Mausoleum**

architect

Sultaniya, Iran

1313

Mausoleum of Oljeitu [1313: Islamic style]

Sultaniya is in south Azerbaijan in northwest Iran.

**Taddeo Gaddi [Gaddi, Taddeo]**

architect

Florence, Italy

1345

Ponte Vecchio or Vecchio Bridge [1345: bridge]

He lived 1300 to 1366 [rebuilt 1564].

**Kerman Friday Mosque**

architect

Kerman, Iran

1349

Great Mosque or Friday Mosque [1349: four-ivan plan]

Kerman is on Lut-Desert (Kavir-e lut) edge in south-central Iran. Kerman also has Ganj-Ali-Khan bazaar, bath, and caravanserai.

**Inca Rope Bridge**

architect

Apurimac River, Peru

1350

Inca Rope Bridge or Bridge of San Luis Rey [1350: Pre-Columbian rope bridge is 50 meters wide and 40 meters above water]

Apurimac River is northwest of Cuzco.

**Sultan Hasan Madrasah**

architect

Cairo, Egypt

1356 to 1361

Madrasah of Sultan Hassan or Madrasah of Sultan Hasan [1356 to 1361]

Buildings used open square with four rectangular vaulted side halls. Domes can be over open squares. Mausoleums can attach. Original one was from 757 to 762. Qalawun ruled after Babar and built Sharia al-Muiz [1284 to 1285]. His son Khalil ruled [1290]. His brother Sultan Muhammad al-Hasir ruled Egypt [1310 to 1341], dug canal between Alexandria and Nile [1311], and had son, Sultan Hassan bin Mohammad bin Qala'oun.

**Kremlin**

architect

Moscow, Russia

1365 to 1830

Kremlin [1365 to 1830: Byzantine]

Ivan III ordered Kremlin built. Triangular wall surrounds it. Inside is white Palace of Facets. Spasskaya Tower is gate tower. The Great Bell Tower is 90 meters tall, with gold onion-shaped dome. The King of Bells weighs 216 tons, is seven meters high, rang for only three years [1733 to 1736], and now is on ground. World's largest cannon is also in Kremlin, but they never fired it. Largest building is Grand Palace, built in 19th century.

Kremlin is next to Red Square, Cathedral of St. Basil, and black marble Tomb of Lenin. Cathedral of St. Basil was built in late 16th century.

**Simone da Orsenigo [Orsenigo, Simone da]/Nicola di Bonaventura [Bonaventura, Nicola di]/Giovannino de' Grassi [Grassi, Giovannino de']/Giacomo da Campione [Campione, Giacomo da]/Filippino degli Ugoni [Ugoni, Filippino degli]/Giovanni Solari [Solari, Giovanni]/Guinforte Solari [Solari, Guinforte]/Pier Antonio Solari [Solari, Pier Antonio]/Giovanni Antonio Amadeo [Amadeo, Giovanni Antonio]/Pellegrino Pellegrini [Pellegrini, Pellegrino] or Tibaldi**

architect

Milan, Italy

1366 to 1485

Milan Cathedral [1366 to 1485: French Gothic]

Guinforte Solari lived 1465 to 1481. Amadeo lived 1447 to 1522. Pellegrini lived 1527 to 1596.

**Lorenzo Ghiberti [Ghiberti, Lorenzo]**

architect/sculptor

Florence, Italy

1401 to 1435

Florence Baptistery Dome [1401 to 1422: Gothic International style]; Gates of Paradise [1435: on Florence-Baptistry bronze doors]

He lived 1378 to 1455.

**Gur-i Amir Mausoleum**

architect

Samarkand, Uzbekistan

1405

Guri Amir Mausoleum [1405: Islamic style tomb]

It was for Muhammad Sultan, Timur's grandson, and includes Timur and his sons and grandsons.

**Forbidden City**

architect

Beijing, China

1406 to 1420

Forbidden City or Imperial Palace [1406 to 1420]

Ming Dynasty built Forbidden City.

**GoharShad mosque**

architect

Mashad, Iran

1418

Mosque of GoharShad [1418: four-ivan plan]

Goharshad, wife of Shahrokh, funded Timurid mosque [1405 to 1447].

**Green Mosque**

architect

Bursa, Turkey

1421 to 1424

Yesil Cami or Green Mosque [1421]; Green Mausoleum [1424]

Mehmet I was Ottoman sultan.

**Bartolomeo Bon [Bon, Bartolomeo]**

architect

Venice, Italy/Rome, Italy

1422 to 1434

Ca' d'Oro Palazzo or House of Gold or Saint Sofia Palace [1422 to 1434: Gothic palace, light and ornate]

He lived 1421 to 1464.

**Filippo Brunelleschi [Brunelleschi, Filippo]**

architect

Florence, Italy

1434 to 1469

Santa Maria degli Angeli or Saint Mary of the Angels [1434: central plan church]; San Spirito [1434]; Dome of Florence Cathedral [1436: Octagonal ribbed dome has two lightweight shells and a small hole, through which light shines on a metal floor plate on June 21]; Pazzi Chapel of Santa Croce or Pazzi Chapel of Holy Cross [1460]; Old Sacristy of San Lorenzo [1469: small round columns and multiple spaces]; Foundling Hospital; Library of San Marco; Piazza of Florence Cathedral [drawing in linear perspective]

He lived 1377 to 1446 and invented Florentine style.

**Filippo Brunelleschi [Brunelleschi, Filippo]/Luca Fancelli [Fancelli, Luca]**

architect

Florence, Italy

1440 to 1472

Pitti Palace [1440 to 1472: first construction phase used Renaissance style]

Brunelleschi lived 1377 to 1446. Fancelli lived 1430 to 1494. Bartolomeo Ammannati changed it from 1558 to 1570.

### **Topkapi Palace**

architect

Istanbul, Turkey

1459 to 1465

Topkapi Palace or Topkapi Saray [1459 to 1465: Islamic style, on Seraglio]

Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror built it. Ottoman sultans lived there until Abdulmecid I [1839 to 1860].

### **Luciano Laurana [Laurana, Luciano]**

architect

Urbino, Italy

1468

Palace of Urbino [1468: Renaissance style]

He lived 1420 to 1479.

### **Trinita dei Monti**

architect

Rome, Italy

1495

Church of the Trinità dei Monti or Church of the Holy Trinity [1495: Late Renaissance church at Santa Maria Maggiore has two cupolas]

Trinita dei Monti is at top of Spanish Steps, according to Papal town plan. It has the Descent from the Cross fresco by Daniele da Volterra.

### **Qaitbay Mausoleum**

architect

Cairo, Egypt

1496

Madrasah and Mausoleum of Qaitbay [1496: madrasah style]

al-Ashraf Qaitbay was sultan of Mamelukes [1468 to 1496] and who lived 1423 to 1496.

### **Inca Tunnel**

architect

Peru

1500

Inca Tunnel [1500]

Inca tunnel goes 250 meters through cliff.

### **Henry VII chapel**

architect

London, United Kingdom

1503 to 1519

Henry VII chapel [1503 to 1519: at Westminster Abbey, contains tomb of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York and is in Perpendicular Gothic style]

Henry VII lived 1491 to 1547.

### **Donato Bramante [Bramante, Donato]**

architect

Italy

1506 to 1508

Original Plan of St. Peter's Cathedral [1506: in Rome]; Tempietto of San Pietro or Saint Peter's small temple [1508: in Rome]

He lived 1444 to 1514.

**Donato Bramante [Bramante, Donato]/Michelangelo**

architect

Rome, Italy

1506 to 1626

St. Peter's Cathedral [1506 to 1626: Late Renaissance church is world's largest Christian church, 230 meters by 150 meters with roof 15 stories high]

Michelangelo succeeded Bramante in 1547. Michelangelo lived 1475 to 1564.

**Baldassare Peruzzi [Peruzzi, Baldassare]**

architect

Italy

1510 to 1520

Plan of St. Peter's [1510 to 1520]

He lived 1481 to 1536.

**Antonio da Sangallo the Younger [Sangallo the Younger, Antonio da]/Michelangelo/Giacomo della Porta [Porta, Giacomo della]**

architect/sculptor

Rome, Italy

1517 to 1590

Farnese Palace [1517 to 1589: Baroque]; Il Gesù Facade [1575 to 1584]; St. Peter's Cathedral Dome [1590: Dome is 20 meters higher than dome of Capitol Building in Washington]

Porta lived 1533 to 1602 and completed collaborations with Sangallo and Michelangelo. Sangallo the Younger lived 1484 to 1546. Sangallo the Elder lived 1455 to 1534.

**Domenico Bernabei [Bernabei, Domenico] or Domenico da Cortona [Cortona, Domenico da]**

architect

Italy

1519 to 1539

Chateau de Chambour [1519 to 1539: Early Renaissance castle]

He lived 1470 to 1549.

**Francesco Primaticcio [Primaticcio, Francesco]/Sebastiano Serlio [Serlio, Sebastiano]**

architect

France

1541 to 1545

Fontainebleau Palace [1541 to 1545: French Mannerist]

Primaticcio lived 1504 to 1570. Serlio lived 1475 to 1554.

**Pierre Lescot [Lescot, Pierre]**

architect

Paris, France

1546

Louvre [1546: Court southwest side is High Renaissance]

He lived 1510 to 1578.

**Giorgio Vasari [Vasari, Giorgio]**

architect/historian

Florence, Italy

1550 to 1560

Uffizi Gallery [1559 to 1560]; Lives of the Most Excellent Architects, Sculptors, and Painters [1550: book]

He lived 1511 to 1574.

**Barma or Postnik Yakovlev [Yakovlev, Postnik]**

architect

Moscow, Russia

1555 to 1561

Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed or Intercession Cathedral [1555 to 1561: Byzantine tented church next to Kremlin has bulb-shaped wood towers]

Cathedral has hipped roof with small arches in tiers. Ivan the Terrible had it built after he captured Kazan Khanate. St. Basil has chapel built by Czar Fedor Ivanovich [1588].

**Carlo Borromeo [Borromeo, Carlo] or San Carlo Borromeo [Borromeo, San Carlo] or Charles Borromaeus [Borromaeus, Charles]**

cardinal/architect/saint

Milan, Italy

1564 to 1584

Instructiones fabricae et suppellectilis ecclesiasticae or Instructions for building and decorating churches [1573: book]

He lived 1538 to 1584 and became Roman Catholic saint.

**Andrea Palladio [Palladio, Andrea]**

architect/designer

Vincenza, Italy

1565 to 1570

San Giorgio Maggiore or Saint George Major [1565]; Villa Rotunda [1567 to 1570]; Palladian furniture style [1550: windows and columns had pediments and cornices, with eagle, scallop shell, and acanthus leaf decorations]

He lived 1518 to 1580.

**Giacomo Barozzi da Vignola [Vignola, Giacomo Barozzi da]**

architect

Rome, Italy

1568

Il Gesu church or Jesus church [1568: Late Renaissance and pre-Baroque church]

He lived 1507 to 1573.

**Mimar Koca Sinan [Sinan, Mimar Koca]**

architect

Edirne, Turkey

1568 to 1574

Selimiye Mosque [1568 to 1574]

He lived 1489 to 1588. It was for Selim II.

**Fathpur Sikri Mosque**

architect

Fathpur Sikri, India

1571 to 1575

Great Mosque at Fatehpur Sikri or Fathpur Sikri [1571]; Gate of Victory or Buland Darwaza [1575: mosque gate] Mogul emperor Akbar built Fathpur Sikri Mosque near Asra.

**Domenico Fontana [Fontana, Domenico]**

architect

Rome, Italy

1586

St. John Lateran or Cathedral of Rome [1586: Late Renaissance church]; Lateran Palace [1586]

He lived 1543 to 1607. Cathedral began in 324 under Constantine at place according to Papal town plan.

**Carlo Maderno [Maderno, Carlo]**

architect

Rome, Italy

1607 to 1626

St. Peter's Cathedral Facade and Nave [1607 to 1615: Baroque]; Santo Ignacio di Loyola a Campo Marzio or Saint Ignace of Loyola in the Field of Mars [1626: Baroque church]

He lived 1556 to 1629. Santo Ignacio has painting by Pozzo.

### **Sedefkar Mehmed Aga**

architect

Istanbul, Turkey

1609 to 1616

Mosque of Sultan Ahmed I or Sultanahmet Cami or Blue Mosque [1609 to 1616: madrasah style]

He lived 1562 to 1622 and was Sinan's student. Ahmed I [1589 to 1617] was Ottoman sultan [1603 to 1617].

### **Inigo Jones [Jones, Inigo]**

architect

London, United Kingdom

1619 to 1622

Royal Banquet Hall or Banqueting House of Whitehall Palace [1619 to 1622: Baroque and Classical Palladian style]

He lived 1573 to 1652.

### **Jacques Lemercier [Lemercier, Jacques]**

architect

Paris, France

1627 to 1633

Tuileries Palace [1627]; Palais Royal [1633]

He lived 1585 to 1654. Tuileries Garden is near Louvre, where Tuileries Palace was.

### **Jahan**

shah/architect

Agra, India

1629 to 1648

Taj Mahal [1629 to 1648: madrasah near Jumna River]

He lived 1592 to 1666 and ruled as Shah [1628 to 1658]. Taj Mahal is at old capital and is tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It has a square marble platform 100 meters on sides, octagon 60 meters on longest side, walls 23 meters high, and bulb-shaped dome 80 meters high. It has four minarets, at corners, 45 meters high. A walled garden, with reflecting pools and walkways, surrounds it.

### **Carlo Maderno [Maderno, Carlo]/Gianlorenzo Bernini [Bernini, Gianlorenzo]**

architect

Rome, Italy

1630

Palazzo Barberini or Barberini Palace [1630: Baroque palace]

Maderno lived 1556 to 1629. Bernini lived 1598 to 1680.

### **François Mansart [Mansart, François]**

architect

Paris, France

1632 to 1646

Château de Maisons-Laffitte [1632 to 1646: Early Baroque palace]; Church of Val de Grace or Valley of Grace church [1640: in Paris]

He lived 1598 to 1666.

### **Isfahan Friday Mosque**

architect

Isfahan, Iran

1638

Friday Mosque or Masjid-i-Jomi [1638: four-ivan plan]

Shah Abbas of Safavid dynasty started final construction.

**Francesco Borromini [Borromini, Francesco]**

architect

Rome, Italy

1638 to 1663

San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane or Saint Charles of the Four Fountains [1638 to 1641]; Santo Ivo della Sapienza or Saint Ives of Wisdom [1642 to 1660]; Facade of Santa Agnese [1653 to 1663: in Navona plaza]

He lived 1599 to 1667.

**Louis Le Vau [Le Vau, Louis]**

architect

Versailles, France

1661 to 1688

Palace of Versailles [1661 to 1688: Baroque palace has Hall of Mirrors, Salon de la Guerre, Salon de la Paix, and park]

He lived 1614 to 1670 and worked for Louis XIV.

**Jules Hardouin-Mansart [Hardouin-Mansart, Jules]**

architect

France

1661 to 1709

Versailles Palace [1661 to 1687]; Grand Trianon [1680: at Versailles]; Place Vendôme [1698: in Paris]; Dome of Les Invalides [1709: in Paris]

He lived 1646 to 1708. His great-uncle was François Mansart.

**Guarino Guarini [Guarini, Guarino]**

architect

Turin, Italy

1666 to 1694

San Lorenzo [1666 to 1687: in Turin]; Chapel of the Holy Shroud [1667 to 1694: in Turin]; Palazzo Carignano or Carignano Palace [1679: in Turin]

He lived 1624 to 1683.

**Christopher Wren [Wren, Christopher]**

architect

England

1666 to 1708

London town plan [1666: submitted after Great Fire]; St. Paul's Cathedral [1675 to 1708: in London]; Royal Hospital [1694: in Greenwich]; Octagon Room of Royal Observatory [1675: in Greenwich]

He lived 1632 to 1723. His clerk was Nicholas Hawksmoor.

**Claude Perrault [Perrault, Claude]**

architect

Paris, France

1667 to 1672

Louvre East Facade and Colonnade [1667 to 1670: Baroque and French Classical palace]; Paris Observatory [1667 to 1672]

He lived 1613 to 1688.

**Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach [Erlach, Johann Bernhard Fischer von]**

architect

Vienna, Austria

1694 to 1737

Dreifaltigkeitssäule or Holy Trinity Column [1694 to 1702: monument in Vienna]; University Church [1694 to 1707: in Salzburg]; Church of the Trinity [1694 to 1710: in Salzburg]; Imperial Palace Schönbrunn [1696 to 1711: in

Vienna]; Karlskirche or Church of San Carlo Borromeo [1715 to 1737: Baroque church in Vienna]; Hofbibliothek or Imperial Library [1722: in Vienna]; Plan of Civil and Historical Architecture [1721: book]  
He lived 1656 to 1723. San Carlo Borromeo is St. Charles Borromaeus.

### **Charlottenburg Palace**

architect  
Berlin, Germany  
1695 to 1699  
Charlottenburg Palace or Schloss Charlottenburg [1695 to 1699 Baroque]  
Charlottenburg Palace was for Sophie Charlotte, wife of first Prussian king, Friedrich I. Johann Eosander von Goethe was architect as it expanded later. It added east wing [1740 to 1746].

### **Berthold Dietmayr [Dietmayr, Berthold]**

abbot/architect  
Melk, Austria  
1702 to 1736  
Melk Monastery [1702 to 1736: Baroque]  
He lived 1670 to 1739.

### **John Vanbrugh [Vanbrugh, John]**

architect  
Oxfordshire, England  
1705  
Blenheim Palace [1705: Baroque palace shows Italian styling]  
He lived 1664 to 1726.

### **Egid Quirin Asam [Asam, Egid Quirin]/Cosmas Damian Asam [Asam, Cosmas Damian]**

architect/painter  
Germany  
1716 to 1733  
Weltenburg Church [1716 to 1721: at Weltenburg]; Rohr Church [1716 to 1733: at Rohr]; St. Johann Nepomuk or Asamkirche or Asam Church [1729 to 1733: at Munich]  
Egid Quirin Asam lived 1692 to 1750 and was architect. Cosmas Damian Asam lived 1686 to 1739 and was painter and architect.

### **Balthasar Neumann [Neumann, Balthasar]**

architect  
Bohemia/Würzburg, Germany  
1719 to 1772  
Episcopal Palace [1719 to 1744: in Würzburg in Bavaria, Late Baroque palace has many windows, bright colored paintings, and hidden structural members, and Kaisersall paintings have Rococo style]; Vierzehnheiligen or Fourteen Saints [1743 to 1772]  
He lived 1687 to 1753.

### **Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann [Pöppelmann, Matthäus Daniel]**

architect  
Dresden, Germany  
1722  
Zwinger Palace [1722: Dresden Baroque]  
He lived 1662 to 1737.

### **Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington [Burlington, Richard Boyle, Earl of]**

architect  
London, United Kingdom  
1725  
Chiswick House [1725: Neoclassical house has landscaped garden and has style similar to Villa Rotunda]

He lived 1694 to 1753.

**Dominikus Zimmermann [Zimmermann, Dominikus]**

architect

Bavaria

1728 to 1757

Pilgrimage Church of Steinhausen [1728 to 1733: Late Baroque pilgrimage church has oval hall]; Die Wies Church or Wieskirche [1745 to 1757: has Rococo paintings]

He lived 1714 to 1786.

**François de Cuvillies [Cuvillies, François de]**

architect

France

1734 to 1739

Amalienburg Pavilion [1734 to 1739: beside Nymphenburg Palace near Munich, it has Hall of Mirrors]

He lived 1695 to 1768.

**Domenico Gregorini [Gregorini, Domenico]/Pietro Passalacqua [Passalacqua, Pietro]**

architect

Rome, Italy

1741 to 1744

Basilica of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme or Basilica of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem [1741 to 1744: Baroque church] Gregorini lived 1700 to 1777. First built in 325, the stone columns remain.

**Nikolaus Pacassi [Pacassi, Nikolaus] or Nikolaus von Pacassi [Pacassi, Nikolaus von]**

architect

Vienna, Austria

1742

Schönbrunn Palace [1742: Rococo]

He lived 1716 to 1790. Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach designed and built the Early Baroque original [1696 to 1699].

**Jacques-Ange Gabriel [Gabriel, Jacques-Ange]**

architect

France

1755 to 1775

Place de la Concorde [1755 to 1775: in Paris between Champs Elysées and Tuileries Garden and beside Seine River, with Obelisk of Luxor]; Petit Trianon [1762 to 1768: at Versailles]

He lived 1698 to 1782.

**Jacques-Germain Soufflot [Soufflot, Jacques-Germain]/Jean-Baptiste Rondelet [Rondelet, Jean-Baptiste]**

architect

Paris, France

1758 to 1780

Le Panthéon or St. Genevieve Church [1758 to 1789: Neoclassical museum]

Le Panthéon is in Latin Quarter. Soufflot lived 1713 to 1780.

**Robert Adam [Adam, Robert]**

architect

London, United Kingdom

1760 to 1773

New Town of Edinburgh [1760: Neoclassical]; Home House [1773: Neoclassical, in London]

He lived 1728 to 1792.

**Pierre-Alexandre Barthélémy Vignon [Vignon, Pierre-Alexandre Barthélémy]**

architect

Paris, France  
1764 to 1807  
La Madeleine or Church of St. Mary Magdalene [1764 to 1807: Neoclassical]  
He lived 1763 to 1828.

**Emerald Buddha Temple**

architect  
Bangkok, Thailand  
1782  
Temple of the Emerald Buddha [1782: in Grand Palace area built for King Tiloka as center of Thailand religious life]  
Temple is part of Wat Phia Kaeo, walled religious complex containing Royal Pantheon, which has life-sized bronzes of former kings and contains many yaks. At roof points are sky licks. Across Chaophraya River is Wat Arun or Temple of the Dawn.

**Karl Gotthard Langhans [Langhans, Karl Gotthard]**

architect  
Berlin, Germany  
1788 to 1791  
Brandenburg Gate [1788 to 1791: Neoclassical]  
He lived 1732 to 1808.

**Pierre Charles L'Enfant [L'Enfant, Pierre Charles]**

architect  
France  
1791  
Washington DC town plan [1791]  
He lived 1754 to 1852 and designed Washington avenues and quadrants.

**Thomas Jefferson [Jefferson, Thomas]**

architect  
USA  
1798 to 1806  
Virginia State Capitol [1798: Neoclassical]; Monticello [1806: his Neoclassical house in Virginia]; University of Virginia [Neoclassical]  
He lived 1743 to 1826.

**Jean François Thérèse Chalgrin [Chalgrin, Jean François Thérèse]/Guillaume Abel Blouet [Blouet, Guillaume Abel]**

architect  
Paris, France  
1806  
Arc de Triomphe or Triumphal Arch [1806: Neo-Baroque arch]  
Chalgrin lived 1739 to 1811. Blouet lived 1795 to 1853.

**John Nash [Nash, John]**

architect  
Brighton, England  
1815 to 1823  
Royal Pavilion [1815 to 1823: House is in Georgian style with Motifs from India]  
He lived 1752 to 1835.

**Charles Bulfinch [Bulfinch, Charles]**

architect  
USA  
1818 to 1830

State House [1818: Federal style, in Boston]; Massachusetts General Hospital [1820: Federal style, in Boston]; Capitol Building [1818 to 1830: Federal style, in Washington]  
He lived 1763 to 1844.

**Thomas Telford [Telford, Thomas]**

architect  
Anglesey, England  
1825  
Menai Straits Bridge [1825: first large suspension bridge]; Aqueduct over the Dee; Design for London Bridge  
He lived 1757 to 1834. It is in north Wales.

**Isambard Kingdom Brunel [Brunel, Isambard Kingdom]**

architect  
England  
1829 to 1852  
Design for a Suspension Bridge at Clifton over the Avon River [1829]; Box Tunnel for the Great Western Railway [1833]; Great Western Steamship [1838]; Great Eastern Steamship [1852]  
He lived 1806 to 1859.

**Charles Barry [Barry, Charles]**

architect  
London, England  
1839 to 1859  
Houses of Parliament or Palace of Westminster [1839]; Big Ben [1859: Gothic clock]  
He lived 1795 to 1860.

**Henri Labrouste [Labrouste, Henri]**

architect  
Paris, France  
1843 to 1851  
Bibliothèque Sainte Genevieve or Sainte Genevieve Library [1843 to 1851: Cast iron building]  
He lived 1801 to 1875.

**Robert Mills [Mills, Robert]**

architect  
Washington, DC  
1848 to 1855  
Washington Monument [1848 to 1885: concrete and iron obelisk]  
He lived 1781 to 1855.

**Joseph Paxton [Paxton, Joseph]**

architect  
Sydenham, England  
1851  
Crystal Palace [1851: Three tiers of long parallel halls inside a glass and iron shell had a central entrance hall 35 meters high with trees inside]  
He lived 1801 to 1865. Crystal Palace was at Great Exhibition, the first World's Fair. In 1854, it moved to Hyde Park until 1939. Sydenham is now in London.

**Thomas U. Walter [Walter, Thomas U.]**

architect  
Washington, DC  
1851 to 1865  
Capitol Dome and Wings [1851 to 1865: Neoclassical]  
He lived 1804 to 1887.

**William Smith [Smith, William]**

architect  
Royal Deeside, Scotland  
1856  
Balmoral Castle [Gothic]  
He lived 1817 to 1891. It is near Aberdeen.

**Ferdinand de Lesseps [Lesseps, Ferdinand de]/Alois Negrelli [Negrelli, Alois]**

diplomat/architect  
France/Austria/Egypt  
1858 to 1869  
Suez Canal [1858 to 1869: iron canal from Port Said on Mediterranean to Suez on Red Sea]  
Negrelli lived 1799 to 1858 and was from Austria. Lesseps lived 1805 to 1894 and was from France.

**Charles Garnier [Garnier, Charles]**

architect  
Paris, France  
1861 to 1875  
Paris Opera House [1861 to 1875: Neo-Baroque theater]  
He lived 1857 to 1874.

**Henry Hobson Richardson [Richardson, Henry Hobson]**

architect  
Chicago, Illinois  
1866 to 1887  
Richardson House [1866: Romanesque]; Trinity Church [1872 to 1877: Romanesque]; Marshall Field Wholesale Store [1885 to 1887: Beaux Arts style seven-story building used iron and concrete and was dismantled in 1930]  
He lived 1838 to 1886.

**John Augustus Roebling [Roebling, John Augustus]**

architect  
Germany/New York, New York  
1869 to 1883  
Brooklyn Bridge [1869 to 1883: iron bridge has span of 160 meters from Manhattan Island to Brooklyn]  
He lived 1806 to 1869 and patented wire rope, used in suspension bridges.

**Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi [Bartholdi, Frederic-Auguste]**

architect  
Liberty Island, New York  
1881 to 1886  
Statue of Liberty or Liberty Enlightening the World [1881 to 1886: Iron statue is 50 meters tall, on a 50-meter pedestal, and is copper over an iron and steel frame]  
He lived 1834 to 1904. Eiffel built the frame. Liberty Island is part of New York City.

**Sarah Winchester [Winchester, Sarah]**

owner/architect  
San José, California  
1884 to 1922  
Winchester Mansion [1884 to 1922: Romantic-style wood house has eight stories and 160 rooms and cost five million dollars]  
She lived 1837 to 1922.

**William LeBaron Jenney [Jenney, William LeBaron]**

architect  
Chicago, Illinois  
1885

Home Insurance Company Building [1885: first to use steel skeleton]  
He lived 1832 to 1907. Home Insurance had ten stories.

**Alexandre Gustave Eiffel [Eiffel, Alexandre Gustave]**

architect  
Paris, France  
1889

Eiffel Tower [1889: International-Exposition iron tower is tallest building in Europe at 350 meters, with four base columns that merge 200 meters above ground into one tower]  
He lived 1832 to 1923. Stephen Sauvestre [1874 to 1919] added design.

**Louis Sullivan [Sullivan, Louis]**

architect  
USA  
1890 to 1899

Wainwright Building [1890: steel-framed first skyscraper, in St. Louis]; Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co. [1899: in Chicago]  
He lived 1856 to 1924 and was father of modernism. He was of Chicago school and founded Prairie School of architecture.

**Antoni Gaudí [Gaudí, Antoni]**

architect  
Barcelona, Spain  
1905 to 1907

Casa Mila or La Pedrera or Quarry [1905 to 1907: Art Nouveau apartment building]; Parque Güell or Güell Park [1900 to 1926]  
He lived 1852 to 1926.

**Simplon Tunnel**

architect  
Italy/Switzerland  
1905 to 1922

Simplon Tunnel or Internationale Ausstellung [1905 and 1922: first one then two railroad tunnels running 20 kilometers through Alps]  
It connects Brig with Domodossola.

**Ernest Flagg [Flagg, Ernest]**

architect  
New York, New York  
1906 to 1908

Singer Building [1906 to 1908: iron skyscraper is 200 meters tall]  
He lived 1857 to 1947.

**Napoleon LeBrun [LeBrun, Napoleon]**

architect  
New York, New York  
1907 to 1909

Metropolitan Life Insurance Tower [1907 to 1909: masonry and iron tower is 213 meters tall]  
He lived 1821 to 1901.

**Frank Lloyd Wright [Wright, Frank Lloyd]**

architect  
USA  
1909 to 1959

Robie House [1909: in Chicago]; Taliesin [1911 and 1925: in Spring Green, Wisconsin]; Imperial Hotel [1916 to 1922: in Tokyo]; Fallingwater [1934, 1938, and 1948: Ohiopyle or Bear Run, Pennsylvania]; Johnson Wax Building

[1936 to 1939: in Racine, Wisconsin]; Taliesin West [1937: in Scottsdale, Arizona]; Guggenheim Museum [1956 to 1959: in New York]; Marin Civic Center [1957: in San Rafael, California]; Organic Architecture [1939: book]

He lived 1867 to 1959 and used Cubist ideas. Horizontal houses {prairie house} integrate with surroundings. Well-designed houses {Usonian house} can be affordable.

### **Stanford White [White, Stanford]/Charles Follen McKim [McKim, Charles Follen]**

architect

New York, New York

1910

Great Hall of Penn Station [1910: Beaux Arts Neoclassical building was dismantled in 1964]

White lived 1853 to 1906. McKim lived 1847 to 1909.

### **Cass Gilbert [Gilbert, Cass]**

architect

New York, New York

1910 to 1931

Woolworth Building [1910 to 1913: iron skyscraper is 260 meters tall]; George Washington Bridge [1925 to 1931: iron and concrete suspension bridge connects New York and New Jersey across Hudson River]

He lived 1859 to 1934.

### **George Goethals [Goethals, George]**

architect

USA

1914

Panama Canal [1914: between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans]

He lived 1858 to 1928.

### **Walter Gropius [Gropius, Walter]**

architect

Dessau, Germany

1928

Bauhaus style or Staatliches Bauhaus school or House Building [1928: Modern style, at Dessau]

He lived 1883 to 1969. Style {Bauhaus style} can unite art and craft, without distinction between worker and artist.

### **Le Corbusier or Charles-Edouard Jeanneret-Gris [Jeanneret-Gris, Charles-Edouard]**

architect

Switzerland/USA

1928 to 1953

Villa Savoye [1928 to 1929: at Poissy-sur-Seine, France]; Unité d'Habitation or Housing Unit [1946 to 1952: in Marseilles, France]; United Nations Building [1947 to 1953: modern curtain wall building in New York]; Ronchamp or Nôtre Dame du Haut chapel [1955: with projecting sunscreens, at Ronchamp, France]; Towards a New Architecture [1917: book]

He lived 1887 to 1965 and designed "machines to be lived in" {machines à habiter}. He built curtain-wall buildings, with steel skeletons and glass sides.

### **William Frederick Lamb [Lamb, William Frederick]**

architect

New York, New York

1930 to 1931

Empire State Building [1930 to 1931: Iron and concrete Art Deco skyscraper is 102 stories and 400 meters tall]

He lived 1883 to 1958 and worked for Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon Company [1929], with Richmond Harold Shreve [1877 to 1946] and Arthur Loomis Harmon [1878 to 1958].

### **Hoover Dam built**

architect

Black Canyon/Arizona/Nevada

1931 to 1936

Hoover Dam or Boulder Dam [1931 to 1936: 70 stories high, 200 meters thick at bottom, 15 meters wide at top, and 400 meters from side to side, in northwest Arizona]

Lake Mead formed behind it.

**Leon Moisseiff [Moisseiff, Leon]/Charles Alton Ellis [Ellis, Charles Alton]**

architect

San Francisco, California

1933 to 1937

Golden Gate Bridge [1933 to 1937: steel suspension bridge has span of 1300 meters]

Moisseiff lived 1872 to 1943. Ellis lived 1876 to 1949.

**Richard Buckminster Fuller [Fuller, Richard Buckminster]**

architect

USA

1936 to 1950

Geodesic Dome [1948 to 1950: tetrahedral frames increase strength with size]

He lived 1895 to 1983.

**George Bergstrom**

architect

Arlington, Virginia

1941 to 1943

Pentagon [1941 to 1943: Five-sided headquarters of USA Defense Department, world's largest office building, holds 30,000 people and has 300-meter sides, with five concentric pentagons five stories high.]

He lived 1876 to 1955.

**Ludwig Mies van der Rohe [Rohe, Ludwig Mies van der]**

architect

Germany/USA

1948 to 1951

Lake Shore Drive Apartment Houses or Glass House apartments [1948 to 1951: twin towers in Chicago]

He lived 1886 to 1969.

**Alvar Aalto [Aalto, Alvar]**

architect/sculptor

Finland

1955 to 1966

House of Culture [1955 to 1958: at Helsinki, Finland]; Student's Hostel [1962 to 1966: at Otaniemi, Finland]

He lived 1898 to 1976 and designed buildings and furniture.

**Lake Pontchartrain Causeway**

architect

Metairie, Louisiana/Mandeville, Louisiana

1956 to 1969

Lake Pontchartrain Causeway [1956 to 1969: iron and concrete bridge is 38 kilometers long, second causeway opened in 1969]

It is not on I-10 and US-90 Pontchartrain Expressway in New Orleans. Lake Pontchartrain is in south Louisiana, northeast of New Orleans.

**St. Lawrence Seaway**

architect

Atlantic Ocean/Montreal, Canada

1959

St. Lawrence Seaway [1959: opened St. Lawrence River for navigation up to Montreal]

Now canals allow ocean traffic to go to Great Lakes.

**Othmar Ammann [Ammann, Othmar]**

architect

Switzerland/New York, New York

1959 to 1964

Verrazano Narrows Bridge [1959 to 1964: iron and concrete bridge goes from Brooklyn to Staten Island, has 1400-meter span, has 70-story towers, and is 70 meters above water]

He lived 1879 to 1965.

**Walter P. Moore [Moore, Walter P.]/John G. Turney [Turney, John G.]**

architect

Houston, Texas

1962 to 1966

Astrodome [1966: First domed stadium had dome 70 meters high and 230 meters diameter]

Moore lived 1937 to 1998.

**Chesapeake Bay Bridge**

architect

Virginia/Delaware

1964

Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel [1964: 28 kilometers long, 10 meters above water, with two kilometer-long tunnels in middle underneath ship channels]

William Preston Lane, Jr., Memorial Bridge is on US 50 and 301.

**Eero Saarinen [Saarinen, Eero]**

architect

Finland/USA

1965

Gateway Arch [1965: steel arch 200 meters tall and 200 meters wide in St. Louis, Missouri]

He lived 1910 to 1961.

**Minoru Yamasaki [Yamasaki, Minoru]**

architect

New York, New York

1966 to 1977

World Trade Center [1966 to 1977: Two iron and concrete skyscrapers were each 450 meters tall.]

He lived 1912 to 1986. Towers burned down in 2001.

**Max O. Urbahn [Urbahn, Max O.]**

architect

Cape Canaveral, Florida

1968

Vehicle Assembly Building [1968: has the most space inside one room, 180 meters tall and 230 meters square, and has 150-meter tall doors]

He lived 1912 to 1995.

**Aswan High Dam built**

architect

Nile River, Egypt

1972

Aswan High Dam [1972]

Aswan High Dam is in upper Egypt.

**Shayad Monument**

architect

Tehran, Iran

1972

Shayad Monument [1972: iron and concrete monument]

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi built it on west road to airport.

### **Bruce Graham [Graham, Bruce]**

architect

Chicago, Illinois

1973

Sears Tower [1973: iron and concrete skyscraper is 480 meters tall]

He lived 1925 to ?.

### **Alaska Pipeline**

architect

Alaska

1975 to 1977

Alaska Pipeline or Trans-Alaska pipeline [1975: runs 1300 kilometers from Arctic Ocean through middle Alaska to Valdez]

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company runs it.

### **Christopher Alexander [Alexander, Christopher]**

architect

USA

1977 to 1999

Pattern Language [1977: with Sara Ishikawa and Murray Silverstein]; Timeless Way of Building [1999]; Oregon Experiment [1977 to 1999]

Towns and buildings built in natural, intuitive, organic, and evolving way are best. People in society can share ideas {pattern language}. Pattern-language patterns solve problems of living in environments, from large regions down to room parts. Patterns depend on each other.

Larger patterns are about town or community. They have independent regions. They have town distributions, city-country fingers, agricultural valleys, country streets, country towns, and countryside. They have subcultures, scattered work, and local transport areas. They have community of 7000, subculture boundary, identifiable neighborhood, and neighborhood boundary. They have public transportation webs, ring roads, learning networks, shopping webs, and minibuses. They have four-story limit, nine-percent parking, parallel roads, sacred sites, access to water, life cycle accommodation, and men and women. They have eccentric nuclei, density rings, activity nodes, promenades, shopping streets, nightlife, and interchanges. They have household mix, public and private mix, house clusters, row houses, housing hills, and old people everywhere. They have work communities, industrial ribbons, marketplace universities, local town halls, community-project loops, large markets, health centers, and housing between. They have looped local roads, T-junctions, green streets, path and road networks, main gateways, road crossings, raised walks, bike paths and racks, and children. They have carnivals, quiet back areas, accessible greens, small public squares, high places, street dancing, pools and streams, birthplaces, and holy ground. They have common land, connected play, public outdoor rooms, grave sites, still water, local sports, adventure playgrounds, and animals. They have families and different-size houses. They have self-governing workshops and offices, small services without red tape, office connections, masters and apprentices, teenage society, shop-front schools, and homes. They have individually owned shops, street cafes, corner groceries, beer halls, traveler's inns, bus stops, and food stands.

Smaller patterns are for buildings. They have building complexes, several stories, shielded parking, circulation realms, main buildings, pedestrian paths, building thoroughfares, family entrances, and small parking lots. They have site repair, south-facing outdoor areas, outdoor spaces, light wings, connected buildings, and long thin houses. They have main entrances, half-hidden gardens, entrance transitions, car connections, open-space hierarchies, living courtyards, cascading roofs, sheltering roofs, and roof gardens. They have arcades, paths and goals, path shapes, building fronts, pedestrians not too crowded, activity pockets, and stair seats. They have intimacy gradient, indoor sunlight, common areas at heart, entrance rooms, flows through rooms, short passages, staircase stages, zen-style views, and light and dark tapestries. They have couple realms, children realms, sleeping to east, farmhouse kitchens, private terraces, own rooms, sitting spaces, bed clusters, bathing rooms, and bulk storage. They have flexible office space, communal eating, small work groups, reception areas, places to wait, small meeting rooms, and half-private offices. They have rooms to rent, teenager cottages, old-age cottages, settled workplaces, home workshops, and open stairs. They have light on two room sides, building edges, sunny places, north facing areas, outdoor rooms, street-level

windows, openings to street, galleries, six-foot balconies, and connections to earth. They have terraced slopes, fruit trees, tree places, wild gardens, garden walls, trellised walks, greenhouses, garden seats, vegetable gardens, and compost. They have alcoves, window places, fireplaces, eating spots, workspace enclosures, cooking layouts, sitting circles, communal sleeping, marriage beds, bed alcoves, and dressing rooms. They have ceiling-height variety, indoor space shapes, large windows, half-open walls, interior windows, good staircase volume, and corner doors. They have thick walls, closets between rooms, sunny counters, open shelves, waist-high shelves, built-in seats, child caves, and secret places.

Building details have patterns. Buildings have structure that follows social spaces, efficient structure, good materials, and gradual stiffening. They have roof layouts, floor-and-ceiling layouts, outer wall thickenings, corner columns, and column distributions. They have root foundations, ground floor slab, box columns, perimeter beams, wall membranes, floor-ceiling vaults, and roof vaults. They have natural doors and windows, low sill, deep reveals, low doorway, and frames as thickened edges. They have column places, column connections, stair vaults, duct spaces, radiant heat, dormer windows, and roof caps. They have floor surfaces, lapped outside walls, soft inside walls, windows that open wide, solid doors with glass, filtered light, small panes, and half-inch trim. They have seat spots, front-door benches, sitting walls, canvas roofs, flower baskets, climbing plants, stone paving, tile, and brick. They have ornaments, warm colors, different chairs, light pools, and things from life.

Combining patterns gives deeper meaning.

## **ARTS>Art>History>Painting**

### **Altamira Cave paintings**

painter

Santillana del Mar, Spain

-16500 to -12000

Altamira Cave [-16500 to -12000: wounded bison and other animals, hands, and signs]

Altamira Cave is in Monte Vispieres.

### **Addaura Cave**

painter

Palermo, Sicily

-15000 to -10000

Cave of Addaura [-15000 to -10000: ritual dance]

Addaura Cave is in Monte Pellegrino. Niscemi's Cave is nearby.

### **pictograph**

painter

Earth

-15000 to -10000

pictograph

Aborigines painted natural and abstract designs {pictograph}, using red ochre on rocks.

### **Lascaux Cave painting**

painter

Lascaux, France/Dordogne, France

-14000 to -13000

Lascaux cave [-14000 to -13000: horses, bison, deer, and cattle]

Lascaux Cave is in Dordogne region in southwest France.

### **La Magdelaine Cave**

painter

Penne, France

-12000

La Magdelaine Cave [-12000: nude reclining woman]

La Magdelaine Cave is in Tarn region.

### **Queen Puabi tomb paintings**

painter  
Ur, Iraq  
-2600  
Queen Puabi tomb paintings [-2600]  
Sumerian tomb paintings had overlapping figures and 3/4 views.

### **Octopus Vase**

painter  
Crete  
-1600 to -1450  
Octopus Vase [-1600 to -1450]  
Minoan palaces had wall paintings of realistic scenes, with smooth lines and curves. Early Minoan art and Greek art filled all spaces.

### **Harvester Vase**

painter  
Crete  
-1550 to -1500  
Harvester Vase [-1550 to -1500: Minoan painted steatite vase, with singing men holding harvesting tools]  
It was in Hagia Triada palace with Chieftain Cup. Hagia Triada is in south-central Crete.

### **New Kingdom paintings**

painter  
Egypt  
-1365  
Egyptian New Kingdom paintings [-1365]  
Egyptian New Kingdom tomb paintings and reliefs showed landscapes and everyday life.

### **Assyrian painting**

painter  
Assyria  
-1000 to -612  
Assyrian animal painting [-1000 to -612]  
Assyrian painting had nomadic style and featured animal paintings.

### **Etruscan tomb murals**

painter  
Italy  
-700 to -200  
Etruscan tomb murals [-700 to -200]  
Etruscan tombs had painted murals.

### **Greek Archaic vases**

painter  
Greece  
-650 to -480  
Greek Archaic vases [-650 to -480]  
Greek Archaic vase painting had scenes from mythology and everyday life and used strong outlines filled with opaque flat colors.

### **Greek Archaic walls**

painter  
Greece  
-650 to -480  
Greek Archaic walls [-650 to -480]

Greek Archaic wall paintings {mural} had scenes from mythology and everyday life and used strong outlines filled with opaque flat colors.

### **Exekias**

painter

Athens, Greece

-550 to -525

Ship of Dionysius [-530: Greek Archaic decorated pottery with black figures]

He decorated amphora.

### **Psiax**

painter

Greece

-525

Herakles Strangling the Lion [-525: Greek Archaic amphora with red figures and black background]

He painted black figures and then red figures.

### **Greek Classical painting**

painter

Greece

-480 to -400

Greek Classical painting [-480 to -400]

In Greek Classical painting, white backgrounds, body-part foreshortening, and thicker or thinner outlines {contour, Greek painting} caused appearance of depth and three dimensions. Lekythio oil jugs can have paintings.

### **Battle of Issus mosaic**

mosaicist

Pompeii, Italy

-200

Battle of Issus [-200: Roman mosaic, from lost painting by Philoxenes of Eretria between -310 and -300]

Battle of Issus [-333] matched Alexander the Great and Darius III. Pompeii is near Naples in Campania.

### **Odyssey Landscapes**

painter

Rome, Italy

-50 to 1

Odyssey Landscapes [-50 to 1: Roman wall paintings in house]

Roman wall paintings in Pompeii and Herculaneum had odd perspectives, diffuse lighting, and hazy atmosphere. Pompeii is near Naples in Campania.

### **codex**

painter

Europe

1 to 400

codex [1 to 400]

Thin bleached parchment replaced papyrus rolls. Books {codex} had vellum sheets bound at one side.

### **Later Han Dynasty**

painter

China

25 to 200

Later Han Dynasty landscape painting [25 to 200]

Later Han-Dynasty painters used black ink on paper to paint scenery and landscapes.

### **Faiyum portraits**

painter

Faiyum District, Egypt  
100 to 200  
Faiyum portraits [100 to 200]  
Roman painted portraits used encaustic.

### **Early Christian paintings**

painter  
Rome, Italy  
100 to 323  
Early Christian paintings [100 to 323]  
Early Christian paintings in Roman catacombs had aureole haloes around heads and Christian symbols.

### **Dura-Europus paintings**

painter  
Dura-Europus, Syria  
245 to 256  
Dura-Europus Synagogue paintings [245 to 256: Early Christian paintings show jumbled images of King David and Syrian priests]  
Dura-Europus was in desert near Palmyra.

### **Constantine-Style illuminated books**

painter  
Europe  
300  
Constantine-Style illuminated books [300]  
Constantine-Style painted books began.

### **Vatican Vergil Codex**

painter  
Rome, Italy  
400 to 450  
Vatican Vergil Codex [400 to 450: Constantine Style illustrated book]  
It has Aeneid and Georgics.

### **St. George Basilica mosaic**

painter  
Salonika, Greece  
400 to 600  
St. George Basilica mosaic [400 to 600: Constantine-Style mosaic is inside dome]  
Theodosius the Great commissioned it.

### **Beautiful Bodhisattva**

painter  
Ajanta, India  
450 to 642  
Beautiful Bodhisattva [450 to 642: Indian Hinayana Buddhist fresco wall painting in Cave 1, showing goddess]  
Ajanta is in Maharashtra in north India.

### **Vienna Genesis Codex**

painter  
Vienna, Austria  
500 to 550  
Vienna Genesis Codex [500 to 550: used continuous narration]  
Constantine Style painting sequences showed different time stages {continuous narration}.

### **Santa Maria Maggiore mosai**

painter  
Rome, Italy  
525 to 532

Santa Maria Maggiore mosaics [525 to 532: Constantine-Style Old-Testament scenes, such as Parting of Lot and Abraham, are on walls]

Pope Nicholas IV rebuilt it and restored mosaics [1671].

### **Justinian and Attendants**

painter  
Ravenna, Italy  
526 to 547

Justinian and Attendants [526 to 547: Byzantine mosaic]; Empress Theodora and Her Attendants [526 to 547: Byzantine mosaic]

Byzantine mosaics in San Vitale (Saint Vitalis) church show tall, slim figures with small faces, narrow straight noses, and dark staring eyes, under curved brows with passive bodies.

### **Byzantine icons**

painter  
Byzantium  
527 to 1453

Byzantine icons [527 to 1453]

Byzantine sacred pictures {icon painting} conformed to strict rules.

### **Islamic mosaics**

painter  
Spain  
632 to 1300

Islamic mosaics [632 to 1300]

Islamic mosaics used geometric and symmetric patterns.

### **Lindisfarne Gospels**

painter  
Lindisfarne, Scotland  
700

Lindisfarne Gospels [700: Early Medieval illuminated book has nomadic designs]

Monks illustrated them. Lindisfarne Island is in Northumbria in northeast England.

### **Echternach Gospels**

painter  
Ireland  
700 to 800

Echternach Gospels or Willibrord Gospels [700 to 800: Early Medieval illuminated book with nomadic designs]

Monks at Lindisfarne Island, in Northumbria in northeast England, illustrated it. Monastery is at Echternach.

Willibrord lived 658 to 739 and was missionary from Northumbria to Frisians in Netherlands.

### **Wang-wei or Poet Buddha**

painter/poet  
China  
720 to 750

landscape paintings [720 to 750]

Zen Buddhist lived 698 to 759, in T'ang Dynasty. He affected later Southern school of Chinese landscape art.

### **Wu Tao-tzu or Wu Daozi [Daozi, Wu]**

painter  
China  
730 to 750

mural [730 to 750: commissioned by Emperor Xuanzong]  
Zen Buddhist lived 700 to 760, in T'ang Dynasty.

### **Kufic script**

painter

Iraq

780 to 900

Kufic script [780 to 900: modified Syrian script with straight lines and angles had no diacritical marks or vowels]  
Islamic calligraphy began with Koran production.

### **aqlam al-sitta**

calligrapher

Iran

780 to 1100

aqlam al-sitta or six hands style [780 to 1100]

Islamic cursive calligraphy had six hands or styles {aqlam al-sitta} used in Iran before ta'liq style: Naskh, Thuluth, Muhaqqaq, Rihani, Tauqi, and Riqa.

Naskh is regular and balanced. Seljuks in Iran used Naskh for correspondence and literature. Ibn Muqla [? to 939] of Shiraz applied rules to existing naskh. Letters fit into a circle whose vertical diameter represented the alef letter. Calligraphers measured lines by dots. Ahmad-i Nayrizi and Ibn al-Bawwab [? to 1022] wrote proportioned naskh scripts. Mirza Ahmad Nayrizi [1800 to 1850] used naskh.

Thuluth is an impressive script used mosque, monument, and plaque titles. Rounded letters can intersect above and below lines. Imamzadeh Mahruq used thuluth. The Safavid calligrapher Ali Reza Abbasi used thuluth in Isfahan and Mashhad mosques. Muhaqqaq is narrower than thuluth. Rihani is like muhaqqaq, but smaller. Riqa is a small script used in documents.

Ta'liq and nasta'liq appeared in Iran in 14th century and dominated in 15th and 16th centuries. Ta'liq has short thin verticals and broad horizontals. In 14th century, Mir Ali Tabrizi developed nasta'liq from ta'liq for poetry.

Sayyid Shafua of Herat changed nasta'liq to shikastah (broken script) in 17th century. Shikastah fills spaces between words and sentences.

### **Godescalc**

painter

Aachen, Germany

783

Gospel Book of Charlemagne or Godescalc Evangelistary or Godescalc Gospel Lectionary [783: Medieval illuminated book]

Charlemagne commissioned it after he marched to meet Pope Adrian I.

### **Book of Kells**

painter

Dublin, Ireland

800

Book of Kells or Book of Columba [800: Early Medieval illuminated book with nomadic designs]

It has the four Gospels and Eusebian Canons, in which Eusebius cross-referenced the Gospels.

### **Sung Dynasty woodcut**

painter

China

800 to 900

Sung Dynasty landscape woodcut [800 to 900]

During Sung Dynasty, landscape artists chiseled flat wood-block woodcuts, inked them, and pressed them to paper.

### **Carolingian alphabet**

painter

Europe

800 to 962

Carolingian alphabet [800 to 962]  
Monks copied many Latin texts.

### **Utrecht Psalter**

painter  
Hautvillers, France  
816 to 835  
Utrecht Psalter [816 to 835: Medieval illuminated book]  
Monks at Benedictine Abbey at Hautvillers, near Rheims in north France, illustrated it.

### **Ebbo Gospel Book**

painter  
Rheims, France  
820 to 830  
Gospel Book of Archbishop Ebbo [820 to 830: Medieval illuminated book]  
Monks illustrated it. A Benedictine abbey is at Hautvillers, near Rheims in north France. Monks there also illustrated the Utrecht Psalter. Ebbo was archbishop of Reims [816 to 835].

### **Lindau Gospels**

painter  
Lindau, Germany  
870 to 880  
Lindau Gospels [870 to 880: Medieval illuminated book]  
Lindau is on east Lake Constance (Bodensee) in Bavaria in south Germany.

### **Ibn Muqla [Muqla, Ibn]**

calligrapher  
Middle East  
900 to 940  
Naskh script [900 to 940: first systematic cursive Arabic calligraphy style]  
He lived ? to 940 and perfected Naskh.

### **Paris Psalter**

painter  
Paris, France  
900 to 1000  
Paris Psalter [900 to 1000: Byzantine illuminated book]  
It has Greek style.

### **Eastern Kufic**

painter  
Iran  
900 to 1300  
Eastern Kufic script or Qarmathian Kufic script [900 to 1300: Arabic calligraphy style used in Arabia and Near East]  
Example is Piramouz Kufic Script.

### **Maghribi script**

painter  
Africa/Spain  
900 to 1300  
Maghribi script or Western script [900 to 1300: cursive Kufic used in Africa, Egypt, and Spain]  
Islamic calligraphy developed the first cursive forms of Kufic.

### **Plaited Kufic script**

painter  
Baghdad, Iraq

940

Plaited Kufic script [940: Arabic calligraphy with vertical letters intertwined in knots]  
Ibn Muqla lived ? to 940, was Vizier at Baghdad, and codified Plaited Kufic script.

### **Sung Dynasty painting**

painter

China

960 to 1279

Sung Dynasty landscape painting [960 to 1279]

During Sung Dynasty, landscape paintings were silk painted with carbon black dissolved in water and other watercolors.

### **Vigilanus Codex**

painter

Spain

976

Codex Vigilanus or Albelda Codex or Codex Albeldensis [976: illustrated book about two kings of Leon and three Visigoth kings]

It has Arabic numerals.

### **Otto III Gospel Book**

painter

Reichenau, Germany

998 to 1001

Gospel Book of Otto III [1000: Ottonian illuminated book]

Reichenau monastery was on an island in Lake Constance in Bavaria in south Germany.

### **Khajuraho nymphs**

painter

Khajuraho, India

1000 to 1200

Khajuraho style nymph sculptures [1000 to 1200: in Chandela temples]

Chandela dynasty ruled Bundelkhand [900 to 1500]. Khajuraho is in Madhya Pradesh state in central India.

### **Native American painting**

painter

Americas

1000 to 1700

Native American painting [1000 to 1700]

Native-American painting on wood or human body used ornamental designs. American Indians drew all figure parts, by spreading the figure flat, looking from top, in split-style drawing.

### **sand painting**

painter

Southwest USA

1000 to 1700

sand painting [1000 to 1700]

Navajo painted on flat sand {sand painting} by pouring powdered earth in abstract patterns. Hosteen Klah wove sandpainting images into rugs [1935].

### **Ibn al-Bawwab [al-Bawwab, Ibn]**

calligrapher

Middle East

1022

Naskh [1022: cursive Arabic calligraphy]

He lived ? to 1022.

**Romanesque paintings**

painter

Europe

1050 to 1200

Romanesque paintings [1050 to 1200]

Romanesque paintings were two-dimensional, patterned, outlined, and active, blending symbolic and ornamental styles.

**St. Savin paintings**

painter

France

1060 to 1115

St. Savin-sur-Gartempe paintings [1060 to 1115: Romanesque paintings, such as Sant'Angelo in Formis Near Capua, are on nave vault]

Charlemagne started the abbey. Gartempe is in Vienne department of former province of Poitou in west France.

**St. Mark's mosaics**

painter

Venice, Italy

1063 to 1094

St. Mark's Cathedral mosaics [1063 to 1094: Byzantine mosaics]

Domenico Contarini was Doge and commissioned it.

**Christ Pantokrator**

painter

Daphne, Greece

1080 to 1100

Christ Pantokrator or Christ All Powerful [1080 to 1100: Crucifix mosaic in Daphne Monastery Church]

Byzantine mosaics began to use crucifixion theme.

**Bayeux Tapestry**

painter

Bayeux, France

1100

Bayeux Tapestry [1100: Romanesque tapestry depicts Norman Conquest of England]

Bishop Odo commissioned it. Bayeux is in Normandy in north France.

**Islamic style Egypt**

painter

Egypt

1100

Islamic style [1100]

Islamic style used geometric and floral arabesques.

**St. Denis Banner**

painter

Paris, France

1144

Banner of St. Denis [1144: Gothic style]

Flags and oriflamme banners had Gothic style.

**Palatine Chapel Palermo**

painter

Palermo, Sicily

1150

Ceiling of the Palatine Chapel [1150: Fatimid style mosaic in wooden ceiling]  
Palermo is port in northwest Sicily.

### **Virgin and Child paintings**

painter  
Europe  
1150 to 1550  
Virgin and Child paintings [1150 to 1550: Gothic]  
Madonna paintings predominated as Roman Catholic church emphasized her role.

### **Nicholas of Verdun**

painter  
Austria  
1181  
Klosterneuburg Abbey Altar [1181: Romanesque and early Gothic engraved and enameled plaques about courtly love]  
He lived 1262 to 1316.

### **Ma Yuan**

painter  
China  
1190 to 1225  
Scholar by a Waterfall [1190 to 1225]  
Zen Buddhist lived 1155 to 1235 in Sung Dynasty. He founded Ma-Hsia school of landscape painting, with Hsia Kuei.

### **Liang K'ai**

painter  
China  
1200 to 1210  
Sixth Patriarch (Hui Neng) Chopping the Bamboo [1200 to 1210]; Immortal in Splashed Ink [1200 to 1210]  
Zen Buddhist lived in Sung Dynasty.

### **Ta'liq script**

painter  
Iran  
1200 to 1300  
Ta'liq script or hanging script [1200 to 1300: unornamented cursive Arabic calligraphy style]  
The later nasta'liq combines naskhi and ta'liq styles.

### **Hsia Kuei or Xia Gui**

painter  
China  
1210 to 1230  
Twelve River Views [1210 to 1230]  
Zen Buddhist lived 1180 to 1230 in Sung Dynasty. He founded Ma-Hsia school of landscape painting, with Ma Yuan.

### **Saint-Etienne windows**

painter  
Bourges, France  
1214 to 1255  
Saint-Étienne ambulatory windows [1214 to 1255: Gothic stained glass windows in Saint-Étienne de Bourges Cathedral]  
Bourges is in central France.

**Mu-Ch'i or Fa-Ch'ang**

painter

China

1245 to 1270

Kwan-Yin triptych [1245: with Crane and Monkey]; Six Persimmons [1270]

Zen Buddhist lived 1200 to 1274 in Sung Dynasty.

**Giovanni Cimabue [Cimabue, Giovanni]**

painter

Assisi, Italy

1280

Crucifixion [1280: in church of St. Francis of Assisi]; St. Francis [1280: in church of St. Francis of Assisi]; Madonna Enthroned and Child [1280: in church of St. Francis of Assisi]

He lived 1240 to 1302.

**Giotto or Ambrogio Bondone [Bondone, Ambrogio]**

painter

Padua, Italy/Florence, Italy

1290 to 1313

St. Francis of Assisi [1290 to 1300: frescoes]; Arena Chapel Murals [1305 to 1313: Byzantine and Gothic frescoes about life of Christ are in Padua]; Lamentation [1305 to 1313: in Arena Chapel]; Noli me Tangere or Do Not Touch Me [1305 to 1313: in Arena Chapel]; Wedding Procession [1305: in Arena Chapel]; Marriage at Cana [1305 to 1313: in Arena Chapel]; Madonna Enthroned [1305 to 1313: in Arena Chapel]; Christ Entering Jerusalem [1305 to 1313: in Arena Chapel]; Life of the Virgin [1303 to 1313: frescoes in Arena Chapel]; Santa Croce Frescoes or Holy Cross Frescoes [1310: in Florence]

He lived 1267 to 1337, used linear perspective, and painted with tempera.

**Byzantine-Gothic painting**

painter

Italy

1300

Byzantine-Gothic painting [1300]

Italian painters, who put figures in architectural settings to give more depth to painting, combined Byzantine and Gothic styles.

**Muso Kokushi [Kokushi, Muso] or Muso Soseki [Soseki, Muso]**

painter

Japan

1300 to 1350

gardens [1300 to 1350]; Dream Conversations [1300 to 1350: book]

Zen Buddhist lived 1275 to 1351 and used fine brush style {sumi style, Kokushi}. He designed gardens.

**Duccio di Buoninsegna**

painter

Italy

1308 to 1311

Maesta Altar [1308 to 1311: back is Byzantine and Gothic]; Jesus Opens the Eyes of a Man Born Blind [1311]

He lived 1260 to 1318.

**Pietro Lorenzetti [Lorenzetti, Pietro]**

painter

Italy

1342

Birth of the Virgin [1342: Byzantine and Gothic]

He lived 1280 to 1348.

**Islamic style Near East**

painter  
Near East  
1380  
Islamic style paintings [1380]  
Islamic style paintings had high horizon.

**Mir Ali**

calligrapher/painter  
Tabriz, Iran  
1380 to 1400  
Nasta'liq [1380 to 1400: Arabic calligraphy style]  
He lived ? to 1416 and painted miniatures.

**Cho Densu [Densu, Cho] or Kichizan Mincho [Mincho, Kichizan] or Myo-cho**

painter  
Japan  
1390 to 1420  
Indian Saints [1390 to 1420]  
Zen Buddhist lived 1352 to 1431 and painted in sumi style.

**Early Renaissance painting**

painter  
Italy  
1400 to 1500  
Early Renaissance painting [1400 to 1500]  
Early-Renaissance artists painted frescoes and polyptychs.

**Late Gothic painting**

painter  
Europe  
1400 to 1500  
Late Gothic painting [1400 to 1500]  
Late Gothic painting used color shading to achieve depth {atmospheric perspective} [Clark, 1969].

**Andrei Rublev [Rublev, Andrei]**

painter  
Russia  
1410  
Old Testament Trinity icon [1410: Byzantine]  
He lived 1360 to 1430.

**Limbourg Brothers or Limburg Brothers/Herman Limbourg [Limbourg, Herman]/Jean Limbourg [Limbourg, Jean] or Jannequin Limbourg [Limbourg, Jannequin]/Paul Limbourg [Limbourg, Paul] or Pol Limbourg [Limbourg, Pol]**

painter  
France  
1413 to 1416  
Très Riches Heures de Duc de Berry or Very Rich Hours of the Duke of Berry [1413 to 1416: Byzantine and Gothic illuminated book used new light directions and showed integrated nature and life]  
Herman Limbourg lived 1370 to 1416. Paul Limbourg lived 1375 to 1416. Jean Limbourg lived 1380 to 1416.

**Robert Campin [Campin, Robert] or Master of Flemalle**

painter  
Flemalle, Flanders  
1425

Merode Altarpiece [1425]

He lived 1378 to 1444 and dissolved pigments in oil {oil painting}. Oil allows more color tones and can be thick or thin. He was among the earliest portrait artists. His Late Gothic painting is realistic, with light, depth, continuity, and detail.

### **Masaccio**

painter

Italy

1425 to 1427

Holy Trinity with the Virgin and St. John [1425]; Carmelite Church polyptych [1426: in Pisa]; Tribute Money [1427: fresco in Brancacci Chapel in Church of the Carmine]; Expulsion from Paradise [1427: fresco in Brancacci Chapel in Church of the Carmine]; St. Peter Healing the Sick with His Shadow [1427]; Madonna Enthroned [1427: in Pisa alter]

He lived 1401 to 1428, began Early-Renaissance painting, and used perspective and full-bodied figures.

### **Hubert van Eyck [van Eyck, Hubert]**

painter

Flanders

1425 to 1432

Ghent Altarpiece [1425 to 1432: Northern Renaissance triptych including Crucifixion, Last Judgment, Annunciation, Adam and Eve. with Jan van Eyck]

He lived 1370 to 1426 and first used atmospheric perspective.

### **Jan van Eyck [van Eyck, Jan]**

painter

Flanders

1425 to 1434

Ghent Altarpiece [1425 to 1432: with Hubert van Eyck. Northern-Renaissance triptych includes Crucifixion, Last Judgment, Annunciation, Adam and Eve]; Adoration of the Mystic Lamb [1432]; Man in a Red Turban [1433]; Giovanni Arnolfini and His Bride [1434]

He lived 1390 to 1441, first used oil paint, and painted the first portraits.

### **Roger van der Weyden [van der Weyden, Roger]**

painter

Flanders

1435

Descent from the Cross [1435]; Francesco d'Este

He lived 1399 to 1464.

### **Fra Filippo Lippi [Lippi, Fra Filippo] or Lippo Lippi [Lippi, Lippo]**

painter

Florence, Italy

1440 to 1445

Madonna and Child [1440 to 1445: Early Renaissance tempera]

He lived 1406 to 1469 and was of Florentine school.

### **Shubun**

painter

Japan

1440 to 1465

ink paintings [1440 to 1465]

Zen Buddhist lived 1414 to 1465 and painted in sumi style of Chinese ink painting of Muromachi period. He was Josetsu's student and taught Sesshu.

### **Santa Francesca Romana**

painter

Rome, Italy

1448

Santa Francesca Romana [1448: fresco painting in Tor de' Specchi Chapel in Santa Francesca Romana monastery or Tower of Mirrors or Palazzo dei Pontiziani]

St. Francesca Romana lived 1384 to 1440 in Rome and started Olivetan Oblates.

**Andrea Mantegna [Mantegna, Andrea]**

painter

Padua, Italy/Mantua, Italy

1448 to 1497

Ovetari Chapel frescoes [1448 to 1459: in Padua in Church of Eremitani. Includes St. James Led to his Execution]; Calvary [1457 to 1460]; Camera degli Sposi Frescoes or Room of the Bride and Groom or Room of the Spouses [1465 to 1474: in Mantua. Includes The Gonzaga Family]; St. Sebastian [1485: fresco]; Triumphs of Caesar [1489: fresco]; Lamentation over the Dead Christ [1490: Tempera on canvas used foreshortening]; Battle of Sea Gods [1490: fresco]; Madonna of Victory [1495: diagonal composition]; Parnassus [1497: allegory commissioned by Isabelle d'Este]

He lived 1431 to 1506.

**Fra Angelico or Fiesole**

painter

Florence, Italy

1450

Annunciation [1450: Florentine fresco in San Marco]

He lived 1302 to 1373.

**Andrea del Castagno [Castagno, Andrea del]**

painter

Italy

1450 to 1457

Last Supper [1450: fresco in Santa Apollonia convent refectory]; David [1457: on leather shield]

He lived 1418 to 1457.

**Ibrahim Munif/Shaiikh Hamadullah al-Amsani**

painter

Turkey

1453 to 1500

Diwani script or Imperial script [1453 to 1500: complex Arabic calligraphy style with diagonals, for Ottoman-Empire official documents]

Munif originated it, and Hamadullah improved it.

**Tughra script**

painter

Turkey

1453 to 1900

Tughra script [1543 to 1900: Ottoman-court Arabic calligraphy style]

Monogram of the Sultan used Tughra script.

**Piero della Francesca**

painter

Italy

1459 to 1480

Discovery and Proving of the True Cross [1459: in San Francesco Church in Arezzo]; Ideal Town [1475]; De Prospectiva Pingendi or On Painting in Perspective [1480: book]

He lived 1420 to 1492.

**Kamal-udin Bihzad [Bihzad, Kamal-udin] or Kamal-od-Din Behzad [Behzad, Kamal-od-Din]**

painter

Tabriz, Iran/Herat, Afghanistan

1467 to 1494

History of Taimur [1467: miniature in Timurid style]; Garden of Sultan Hussain Bayqara [1480: miniature in Timurid style]; Bustan of Saadi or Orchard of Saadi [1487: miniature in Timurid style]; Khamseh Tribesmen [1491: miniature in Timurid style]; Laila and Majnoon [1494: miniature in Timurid style]

He lived 1450 to 1520, was of Herat School [1467 to 1506], was later of Tabriz School [1506 to 1520], and used Safavid style. Herat is in northwest Afghanistan.

**Soga Jasoku [Jasoku, Soga] or Jasoku Soga [Jasoku, Soga]**

painter

Japan

1469 to 1483

Tokusan and Rinza [1469 to 1483]; Sakyamuni in His Contemplation [1469 to 1483]; Landscape [1469 to 1483]; Birds and Flowers in the Four Seasons [1469 to 1483]

Zen Buddhist lived ? to 1483, painted in Bummei-Period sumi style, and started Soga School.

**Sandro Botticelli [Botticelli, Sandro]**

painter

Florence, Italy

1478 to 1490

Allegory of Spring or La Primavera [1478]; Birth of Venus [1490]

He lived 1444 to 1510.

**Michael Pacher [Pacher, Michael]**

sculptor/painter

Germany

1480 to 1483

Coronation of the Virgin [1480]; Altarpiece of the Four Latin Fathers [1483: at Sankt Wolfgang in Austria]

He lived 1435 to 1498.

**Giovanni Bellini [Bellini, Giovanni]**

painter

Venice, Italy

1480 to 1488

St. Francis in Ecstasy [1480]; Madonna with the Pear [1488]

He lived 1430 to 1516.

**Martin Schongauer [Schongauer, Martin]**

engraver

Germany

1480 to 1490

Temptation of St. Anthony [1480 to 1490: Late Gothic woodcut]

He lived 1450 to 1491 and used copper plates.

**Leonardo da Vinci**

sculptor/painter/architect/engineer/inventor/biologist

Italy

1480 to 1519

Helicopter [1480: drawing]; Adoration of the Magi [1482: painting]; Horse [1482: drawing]; Flying Wings [1485: drawing]; Equestrian Monument of Francesco Sforza [1490]; Last Supper [1500: painting]; Mona Lisa [1504: painting]; Lady with Ermine [1490: painting]; Battle of Anghiari [1505: painting]; Virgin of the Rocks [1506: painting]; Embryo in the Womb [1510: drawing]

He lived 1452 to 1519 and studied anatomy. Fossils are sea organisms that fell to bottom in layers, but land subsequently rose [1482 to 1499].

He used perspective and shadow. Figures were in chiaroscuro light and dark, with light coming from undefined source. Sfumato makes soft veiled atmosphere to suggest more depth. Brighter objects appear larger by irradiation. He mirrored writing, as can many left-handers. He used hydraulics in shows that he created for the duke.

### **Mogul miniatures**

painter

India

1483 to 1530

Mogul style miniatures [1483 to 1530]

Akbar and later Mogul emperors commissioned nature and court-life paintings in north India and had workshops that combined Indian and Islamic styles.

### **Pietro Perugino [Perugino, Pietro]**

painter

Italy

1485 to 1496

Annunciation [1485]; Crucifixion with Saints [1496]

He lived 1446 to 1523.

### **Sesshu or Sesshu Toyo or Toyo Sesshu [Sesshu Toyo]**

painter

Japan

1495

Ink-splash Landscape [1495]

Zen Buddhist lived 1421 to 1506 and was master of Japanese suiboku ink painting.

### **Albrecht Durer [Durer, Albrecht]**

painter/engraver

Germany

1498 to 1528

Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse [1498: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Oswald Krell [1499: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Self-Portrait [1500: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Young Hare [1502: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Tall Grasses or The Great Turf [1503: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Adam and Eve [1504: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Knight, Death, and the Devil [1513: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Melancholia I [1514: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Head of a Walrus [1521: Northern-Renaissance engraving]; Instructions in Measuring with Compass and Straightedge [1525: book]

He lived 1471 to 1528.

### **Zen painting**

painter

China/Japan

1500

Zen painting [1500]

Zen painting, other Zen arts, and classical Chinese poetry have four modes. Sabi is quiet and isolated or in the middle and so neither desired or rejected. Wabi is depressed, simple, ordinary, or common. Aware is nostalgic or regretful. Yugen is mysterious or deep.

### **Rajasthan style**

painter

India

1500 to 1800

Rajasthan style miniatures [1500 to 1800]

Rajasthan state is in northwest India.

### **Hieronymous Bosch [Bosch, Hieronymous]**

painter

Flanders  
1504  
Garden of Earthly Delights [1504: triptych]  
He lived 1450 to 1516.

**Luca Signorelli [Signorelli, Luca]**

painter  
Orvieto, Italy  
1504  
Damned Cast into Hell [1504: Renaissance style painting in Orvieto Cathedral]  
He lived 1450 to 1523.

**Raphael or Raffaello Sanzio [Sanzio, Raffaello]**

painter  
Florence, Italy/Rome, Italy  
1505 to 1520  
Madonna del Granduca or Madonna of the Grand Duke or Madonna con il Bambino or Madonna and Child [1505: in Pitti Palace]; Cardinal Virtues [1510 to 1511: fresco in Vatican]; School of Athens [1510 to 1511: fresco in Vatican]; Parnassus [1510 to 1511: fresco in Stanza della Segnatura or Signature Room]; Disputa or Disputation of the Holy Sacrament or Adoration of the Sacrament [1510 to 1511: fresco in Stanza della Segnatura]; Triumph of Galatea [1511: fresco in Stanza della Segnatura]; Miraculous Draught of Fishes [1515]; Pope Leo X with His Nephews [1518]; Transfiguration [1520: fresco in Stanza della Segnatura]  
He lived 1483 to 1520.

**Mozaffar Ali Siyavash [Siyavash, Mozaffar Ali]**

painter  
Isfahan, Iran  
1508 to 1535  
Layla and Majnun [1508: Safavid miniature]; Rostam  
Sultan Muhammad's son Mozaffar Ali Siyavash or Mosavar Mohammadi was miniature painter of Ghazvin School.

**Sultan Muhammad**

painter  
Isfahan, Iran  
1508 to 1543  
Khamsa by Nezami [1539 to 1543: book illustrations]  
He was of Tabriz School of miniature painters, as was Behzad, and was Aqa Mirak of Isfahan's pupil. Mir Sayyid Ali, Mirza Ali, and Muzaffar Ali were also of Tabriz School.

**Giorgione**

painter  
Italy  
1509 to 1510  
Fete Champêtre or Outdoor Festival [1509]; Tempest [1510]; Col Tempo or La Vecchia or Old Woman [1510]  
He lived 1477 to 1510.

**Matthias Grunewald [Grunewald, Matthias]**

painter  
Germany  
1510 to 1515  
Isenheim Altarpiece [1510 to 1515]  
He lived 1470 to 1528.

**Titian or Vecellio Tiziano [Tiziano, Vecellio]**

painter  
Italy

1518 to 1570

Assumption of the Virgin [1518]; Man with the Glove [1522]; Bacchanal of the Andrians [1525]; Madonna with Members of the Pesaro Family [1526]; Paul III and His Grandsons Ottavio and Cardinal Alessandro Farnese [1546]; Charles V [1548]; Christ Crowned in Thorns [1570]

He lived 1485 to 1576.

**Hans Holbein the Younger [Holbein the Younger, Hans]**

painter

Germany

1523 to 1540

Erasmus [1523]; Madonna of Burgomeister Meyer [1526]; Sir Thomas More and His Family [1527]; Henry VIII [1540]

He lived 1497 to 1543.

**Correggio**

painter

Italy

1525 to 1532

Assumption of the Virgin [1525]; Jupiter and Io [1532]

He lived 1489 to 1534.

**Giulio Romano**

painter

Italy

1525 to 1535

Polyphemus the Cyclops [1525 to 1535: Mannerist]

He lived 1499 to 1546 and started academic style.

**Lucas Cranach the Elder [Cranach the Elder, Lucas]**

engraver

Germany

1528 to 1545

Judgment of Paris [1528]; Stag Hunt of the Elector Frederick the Wise [1529: Northern Renaissance]; Christ Blessing the Children [1545]

He lived 1472 to 1553. Lucas Cranach the Younger lived 1515 to 1586.

**Albrecht Altdorfer [Altdorfer, Albrecht]**

painter

Germany

1529

Battle of Issus [1529: Northern-Renaissance panel]

He lived 1480 to 1538.

**Aqa Mirak [Mirak, Aqa] or Agha Mirak [Mirak, Agha] or Aqa Jalal ad-Din Mirak al-Hasani [Mirak al-Hasani, Aqa Jalal ad-Din]**

painter

Isfahan, Iran

1532 to 1543

Firdausi Encounters the Court Poets of Ghazna [1532]; Khamsa by Nezami [1539 to 1543]

He taught Sultan Muhammad.

**Daniele da Volterra [Volterra, Daniele da]**

painter

Rome, Italy

1545

Descent from the Cross [1545: in Church of the Trinità dei Monti]

Mannerist lived 1509 to 1566.

**Sadiqi-Beg or Sadegh Beig [Beig, Sadegh]**

calligrapher

Isfahan, Iran

1550

Dragon and Horseman [1550]

He lived 1533 to 1610, wrote Arabic calligraphy, painted miniatures, and was of Ghazvin School.

**Paolo Veronese [Veronese, Paolo]**

painter

Venice, Italy

1559 to 1576

Supper at Emmaus [1559: in Church of San Sebastian in Venice]; Marriage at Cana [1562]; Rape of Europa [1576: in Ducal Palace in Venice]

He lived 1528 to 1588.

**Muhammadi**

painter

Middle East

1560 to 1586

miniatures [1560 to 1586]

He painted miniatures.

**Pieter Bruegel the Elder [Bruegel the Elder, Pieter]**

painter

Flanders

1565 to 1568

Return of the Herd [1565]; Hunters in the Snow [1565: Northern Renaissance]; Peasant Wedding [1568]; Blind Leading the Blind [1568]

He lived 1525 to 1569.

**Tintoretto**

painter

Italy

1566 to 1581

Christ before Pilate [1566]; Last Supper [1581]

He lived 1518 to 1594.

**Muzaffar 'Ali**

painter

Isfahan, Iran

1570 to 1575

He lived 1540 to 1576 and was miniature painter of Ghazvin School.

**Imad al-Husni [al-Husni, Imad]**

calligrapher

Isfahan, Iran

1580 to 1610

Imad al-Husni lived 1554 to 1614 and was of Isfahan School.

**El Greco or Domenikos Theotokopoulos [Theotokopoulos, Domenikos]**

painter

Greece/Spain

1588 to 1609

Burial of Count Orgaz [1588]; Fray Felix Hortensio Paravicino [1609: oil]; View of Toledo [1597]

He lived 1541 to 1614, in Spain from 1577.

**Caravaggio or Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio [Caravaggio, Michelangelo Merisi da]**

painter

Italy

1600 to 1606

Calling of St. Matthew [1600]; Madonna di Loreto or Madonna with Pilgrims [1606]; Death of the Virgin [1606]

He lived 1571 to 1610 and used naturalism. He used tenebrism high contrast between dark and light from one source.

**Shikastah script**

painter

Herat, Afghanistan

1600 to 1700

Shikastah script or Broken script [modified Nasta'liq]

Sayyid Shafua of Herat invented it.

**Miyamoto Musashi [Musashi, Miyamoto] or Shinmen Takezo [Takezo, Shinmen]**

painter/samurai/author

Japan

1610 to 1645

Miyamoto Musashi [self-portrait]; Book of Five Rings [1645: about swordsmanship]

Zen Buddhist lived 1582 to 1645 and painted in sumi style.

**Peter Paul Rubens [Rubens, Peter Paul]**

painter

Netherlands

1610 to 1660

Raising of the Cross [1610]; Descent from the Cross [1614]; Christ on the Cross [1620]; Arrival of Marie de' Medici at Marseilles [1626: in Luxembourg Palace in Paris]; Garden of Love [1632]; Landscape with the Chateau of Steen [1636]; Triumphant Christ Forgiving Penitent Sinners or Sinners Saved by Penitence [1660]

He lived 1577 to 1640.

**Diego Valasquez [Valasquez, Diego]**

painter

Spain

1619 to 1656

Water Carrier of Seville [1619]; Surrender of Breda [1635]; Las Meninas or Ladies in Waiting or Maids of Honor [1656]

He lived 1599 to 1660.

**Reza Abbasi [Abbasi, Reza]**

painter

Isfahan, Iran

1620 to 1625

Youth [1620 to 1625]; Old Man [1620 to 1625]

He lived 1580 to 1630, wrote Safavid Arabic calligraphy, painted miniatures, and was of Isfahan School. Reza Abbasi's pupil was Moin. Moin painted Reza Abbasi. Muhammad Qasim, Mir Muhammad Ali, and Muhammad Yusuf continued Isfahan School style until 1700. Nadir Shah showed Mogul influences in 18th century.

**Iwasa Matabei [Matabei, Iwasa]**

printmaker

Japan

1620 to 1650

Popular prints [1620 to 1650]

He lived 1577 to 1650. He studied at Tosa School and then at Kano School, and then he founded Ukiyoye School or Popular School. Tosa School [1220] painted court scenes and battles. Kano School [1460] used Chinese-style painting for shoguns.

**Angeli von Guercino [Guercino, Angeli von]**

painter  
Rome, Italy  
1621 to 1623  
Aurore [1621 to 1623: Baroque ceiling fresco in Villa Ludovisi]  
He lived 1591 to 1666.

**Frans Hals [Hals, Frans]**

painter  
Netherlands  
1629 to 1664  
Jolly Toper or Merry Drinker [1629]; Member of the Haarlem Civic Guard [1636]; Descartes [1649]; Hille Bobbe or Malle Bobbe [1650]; Women's Regents of the Haarlem Almshouse [1664]  
He lived 1582 to 1666.

**Anthony van Dyck [van Dyck, Anthony]**

painter  
Flanders  
1632 to 1635  
Crucifixion with Saint Francis [1632]; Deposition [1634]; Charles I in Hunting Dress [1635]  
He lived 1599 to 1639.

**Rembrandt van Rijn**

painter  
Netherlands  
1632 to 1669  
Anatomy Lesson [1632]; Blinding of Samson [1636]; Night Watch [1642]; Tobit and Anna with the Kid [1645]; Bathsheba [1654]; Jacob Blessing the Sons of Joseph [1656]; Dutch Masters or The Syndics or Staatmeesters [1662]; Return of the Prodigal Son [1662]; Jewish Bride or The Loving Couple [1666]; Self-Portrait [1669]  
He lived 1606 to 1669.

**Nicolas Poussin [Poussin, Nicolas]**

architect/painter  
France  
1633 to 1648  
Cephalus and Aurora [1633]; Rape of the Sabine Women [1634]; Palace of Versailles paintings [1640 to 1642]; Landscape with the Burial of Phocion [1648]  
He lived 1594 to 1665.

**Pietro da Cortona [Cortona, Pietro da]**

painter  
Rome, Italy  
1639  
Barberini Palace Frescoes [1639]  
He lived 1596 to 1669.

**Claude Lorrain [Lorrain, Claude] or Claude Gellée [Gellée, Claude]**

painter  
France  
1639 to 1647  
Pastoral Landscape: The Roman Campagna [1639]; Pastoral Landscape [1647]  
He lived 1602 to 1682.

**Peter Saenredam [Saenredam, Peter]**

painter  
Haarlem, Netherlands  
1645  
Interior of St. Janskerk [1645]  
He lived 1597 to 1665 and built church interiors.

**Georges de La Tour [La Tour, Georges de]**

painter  
France  
1645 to 1650  
Joseph the Carpenter [1645]; Madonna and Child [1645]; Education of the Virgin [1650]  
He lived 1593 to 1652.

**Paul Potter [Potter, Paul]**

painter  
Netherlands  
1647  
Young Bull [1647]  
He lived 1625 to 1654.

**Jacob van Ruisdael [Ruisdael, Jacob van]**

painter  
Netherlands  
1657  
Jewish Graveyard [1657: landscape]  
He lived 1628 to 1682.

**Francesco Cozza [Cozza, Francesco]**

painter  
Rome, Italy  
1660  
Madonna del Riscatto [1660: Baroque painting in Santa Francesca Romana monastery or Tower of Mirrors or Palazzo dei Ponziani]  
He lived 1605 to 1682.

**Pieter de Hooch [Hooch, Pieter de]**

painter  
Netherlands  
1660  
Preparing Bread [1660]  
He lived 1629 to 1684 and painted domestic scenes.

**Jan Steen [Steen, Jan]**

painter  
Netherlands  
1660 to 1666  
Eve of St. Nicholas [1660 to 1666]; Drawing Lesson [1665]  
He lived 1625 to 1679.

**Jan Vermeer van Delft [Vermeer van Delft, Jan]**

painter  
Netherlands  
1661 to 1667  
View of Delft [1661]; Music Lesson [1665]; Girl with a Pearl Earring [1665]; Letter [1667]

He lived 1632 to 1675.

**Hishikawa Moronobu [Moronobu, Hishikawa]**

engraver

Japan

1670 to 1700

prints [1670 to 1700]

He lived 1638 to 1714 and printed ukiyo-e from woodblocks.

**Eizan/Horishige/Hokusai/Utamaro**

engraver

Japan

1670 to 1867

ukiyo-e [1670 to 1800: woodblock ink prints]

He lived 1787 to 1867 and printed India-ink woodblock prints {ukiyo-e}. Horishige, Hokusai, Utamaro, and Hishikawa Moronobu also printed them.

**Hafiz Osman [Osman, Hafiz]**

painter

Iran

1680

Hilyah or Description of the Prophet [1680: Arabic calligraphy style]

He lived 1642 to 1698 and used words and phrases to depict bird or animal.

**Gerrit Berckheyde [Berckheyde, Gerrit]**

painter

Netherlands

1696

Market Square at Haarlem [1696]

He lived 1638 to 1698 and painted town scenes.

**Antoine Watteau [Watteau, Antoine]**

painter

France

1717 to 1719

Gilles as Pierrot [1718]; Pilgrimage to Cythera [1719]; Fêtes Venitiennes or Venice Festivals [1719]

He lived 1684 to 1721.

**Matabei or Matahei**

printmaker

Japan

1725

Otsu pictures [1725]

He lived ? to 1725 and sketched scenes and demons {Otsu pictures} in Otsu near Kyoto.

**Suzuki Harunobu [Harunobu, Suzuki]**

engraver

Japan

1730 to 1800

nishiki-e [1730 to 1800: color woodblock prints]

He lived 1725 to 177 and printed woodblocks in colors {nishiki-e}.

**William Hogarth [Hogarth, William]**

painter

England

1732 to 1754

Harlot's Progress [1732]; Rake's Progress [1735]; Orgy [1735]; Marriage a la Mode [1743]; Chairing the Candidate [1754]; Analysis of Beauty [1753: book]

He lived 1697 to 1764. Feeling of beauty depends on bodily characteristics and sensations, as they identify themselves with art {empathy theory}.

**François Boucher [Boucher, François]**

painter

France

1734 to 1761

Capriccio View from the Campo Vaccino [1734]; Vulcan Presenting Venus with Arms for Aeneas [1756]; Shepherd and Shepherdess Reposing [1761]

He lived 1703 to 1770 and used Rococo style.

**Jean Chardin [Chardin, Jean]**

painter

France

1738 to 1741

Scullery Maid [1738]; La Toilette de Matin or Morning Dressing [1741]

He lived 1699 to 1779.

**Thomas Gainsborough [Gainsborough, Thomas]**

painter

England

1748 to 1785

Robert Andrews and His Wife Mary [1748]; Mountain Landscape with Bridge [1784]; Mrs. Siddons [1785]

He lived 1727 to 1788.

**Giovanni Tiepolo [Tiepolo, Giovanni]**

painter

Italy/Würzburg, Germany

1753

Kaisersaal Ceiling Fresco [1753: Rococo, in Episcopal Palace of Würzburg, Bavaria]

He lived 1696 to 1770.

**Battersea enamel boxes**

painter

England

1755 to 1765

Battersea enamel boxes [1755 to 1765]

Company was Bilston & Battersea Enamels.

**Jean Honoré Fragonard [Fragonard, Jean Honoré]**

painter

France

1756 to 1764

Les Baigneuses or Bathers [1756 to 1764]

He lived 1732 to 1806.

**Richard Wilson [Wilson, Richard]**

painter

England

1757 to 1765

Landscape with Diana and Callisto [1757]; Snowdon from Llyn Nantlle [1765]

He lived 1713 to 1782 and painted landscapes.

**George Stubbs [Stubbs, George]**

painter  
England  
1766  
Lion Attacking a Horse [1766: Romantic]  
He lived 1724 to 1806.

**John Singleton Copley [Copley, John Singleton]**

painter  
USA  
1766 to 1778  
Mrs. Thomas Boylston [1766]; Watson and the Shark [1778]  
He lived 1738 to 1815.

**Joshua Reynolds [Reynolds, Joshua]**

painter  
England  
1766 to 1790  
Orrery [1766]; Experiment with an Air Pump [1768]; Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse [1787]; Discourses [1769 to 1790: book]  
He lived 1723 to 1792. Beauty relates to central idea. The most-beautiful things are the most-representative class examples.

**Benjamin West [West, Benjamin]**

painter  
USA  
1770 to 1817  
Death of General Wolfe [1770]; Death on a Pale Horse [1817]  
He lived 1738 to 1820.

**Caspar Wolf [Wolf, Caspar]**

painter  
Switzerland  
1773  
Lauteraargletscher [1773: landscape of Lauteraargletscher river]  
He lived 1735 to 1783.

**Sengai Gibon [Sengai, Gibon] or Gibon Sengai [Sengai, Gibon]**

painter  
Japan  
1780 to 1810  
Frog and Snail; Banana Plant or Basho; Bamboos in the Wind  
Zen Buddhist lived 1750 to 1837 and painted in sumi style.

**John Henry Fuseli [Fuseli, John Henry]**

painter  
Switzerland/England  
1781  
Nightmare [1781]  
He lived 1741 to 1825.

**Jacques Louis David [David, Jacques Louis]**

painter  
France  
1784 to 1801

Oath of the Horatii [1784]; Death of Socrates [1787]; Lictors Bringing Back the Sons of Brutus [1789]; Oath of the Tennis Court [1791]; Death of Marat [1793]; View of the Luxembourg Palace Gardens [1794]; Madame Verninac [1799]; Madame Récamier [1800]; Napoleon Crossing the Alps [1801]  
He lived 1748 to 1825.

**John Trumbull [Trumbull, John]**

painter  
USA  
1786 to 1824  
Declaration of Independence [1786]; Paintings in United States Capitol Building [1824]  
He lived 1756 to 1843.

**William Blake [Blake, William]**

painter  
England  
1794  
Ancient of Days [1794]  
He lived 1757 to 1827.

**Gilbert Stuart [Stuart, Gilbert]**

painter  
USA  
1795 to 1805  
Washington [1795]; Jefferson [1805]  
He lived 1755 to 1828.

**Joseph Mallord William Turner [Turner, Joseph Mallord William]**

painter  
England  
1798 to 1844  
Buttermere Lake: A Shower [1798]; Willows by a Stream [1805]; Passage of the Mont Cenis [1820]; Waves Breaking on a Lee Shore [1835]; Slave Ship or Slaves Throwing Overboard the Dead and Dying, Typhoon Coming On [1840]; Rain, Steam, Speed [1844]  
He lived 1775 to 1851.

**Francisco Goya [Goya, Francisco]**

painter  
Greece/Spain  
1800 to 1810  
Family of Charles IV [1800]; Third of May [1808]; Disasters of War [1810]  
He lived 1746 to 1828.

**Henry Raeburn [Raeburn, Henry]**

painter  
Scotland  
1800 to 1810  
Lieut-Colonel Bryce McMurdo [1800 to 1810]; Sir Henry Raeburn The 1st Viscount Melville [1805]  
He lived 1756 to 1823 and painted portraits.

**Jean Ingres [Ingres, Jean]**

painter  
France  
1806  
Napoleon as Emperor [1806]  
He lived 1780 to 1867.

**Caspar David Friedrich [Friedrich, Caspar David]**

painter

Germany

1809 to 1821

Man Looking at Mountains with Rainbow [1809]; Wreck of the "Hope" [1821]

He lived 1774 to 1840.

**John Constable [Constable, John]**

painter

England

1811 to 1830

Stoke-by-Nayland [1811]; Boys Fishing by the Stour [1813]; Haywain [1819]; Cloud Studies [1819 to 1830];  
Hampstead Heath [1821]

He lived 1776 to 1837.

**Theodore Gericault [Gericault, Theodore]**

painter

France

1819 to 1822

Raft of the Medusa [1819]; Madman [1822]

He lived 1791 to 1824.

**George Cruikshank [Cruikshank, George]**

illustrator

England

1821 to 1841

Life in London [1821: illustration, with Robert Isaac]; Oliver Twist [1841: illustration]

He lived 1792 to 1878.

**Eugène Delacroix [Delacroix, Eugène]**

painter

France

1822 to 1861

Dante and Virgil Crossing the Styx or Barque of Dante [1822]; Massacre of Chios [1824]; Greece expiring on the  
Ruins of Missolonghi [1827]; Women of Algiers in their Apartments [1834]; Attila and his Hordes Overrun Italy and  
the Arts [1847]; Liberty Guiding the People [1848]; Odalisque [1854]; Lion Hunt [1854]; Jacob Wrestling with the  
Angel [1861]

He lived 1798 to 1863.

**Jean Baptiste Corot [Corot, Jean Baptiste]**

painter

France

1826 to 1870

View of the Farnese Gardens [1826]; Femme à la Perle or Woman with a Pearl [1870]; Interrupted Reading [1870]

He lived 1796 to 1875.

**Hokusai Katsushika [Katsushika, Hokusai]**

painter

Japan

1827

Mount Fuji Views [1827]

He lived 1760 to 1849.

**George Catlin [Catlin, George]**

painter

USA

1831 to 1832  
White Cloud [1832]  
He lived 1796 to 1872 and painted Native Americans.

**Hiroshige or Ando Hiroshige [Hiroshige, Ando] or Utagawa Hiroshige [Hiroshige, Utagawa] or Ichiyusai Hiroshige [Hiroshige, Ichiyusai]**

printmaker  
Japan  
1833 to 1857  
Pheasant on a Snowy Hillside [1845]  
He lived 1797 to 1858 and was of Ukiyo-e School of printmaking.

**John James Audubon [Audubon, John James]**

painter  
USA  
1835 to 1840  
bird paintings [1835 to 1840]  
He lived 1785 to 1851 and painted birds.

**Thomas Cole [Cole, Thomas]**

painter  
England/USA  
1836 to 1842  
Course of Empire series [1836]; Notch in the White Mountains [1839: in the White Mountains series]; Voyage of Life series [1842]  
He lived 1801 to 1848 and founded Hudson River School of nature painting.

**Edward Hicks [Hicks, Edward]**

painter  
USA  
1846  
Peaceable Kingdom [1846]  
He lived 1780 to 1849.

**Nathaniel Currier [Currier, Nathaniel]**

lithographer  
USA  
1849 to 1850  
Way They Come from California [1849]; Son and Daughter of Temperance [1850]  
He lived 1813 to 1888.

**Gustave Courbet [Courbet, Gustave]**

painter  
France  
1849 to 1855  
Stone Breakers [1849]; Burial at Ornano [1849]; Interior of My Studio [1855]  
He lived 1819 to 1877.

**François Millet [Millet, François]**

painter  
France  
1850 to 1855  
Sower [1850]; Peasant Spreading Manure [1855]  
He lived 1814 to 1875 and was of Barbizon School.

**Ford Madox Brown [Brown, Ford Madox]**

painter  
England  
1852 to 1865  
Work [1852 to 1865: Pre-Raphaelite]  
He lived 1821 to 1893.

**Paul Gustave Doré [Doré, Paul Gustave]**

painter/illustrator  
France  
1856 to 1887  
Contes Drolatiques by Balzac or Droll Stories by Balzac [1856: illustrations]; Divine Comedy [1861 to 1868: illustrations]; Scripture Reader in a Night Shelter [1865]; Paradise Lost [1866: illustrations]; Don Quixote in His Library [1887]; Men Setting Their Watches by the Noon Gun  
He lived 1832 to 1883.

**Eduardo Manet [Manet, Eduardo]**

painter  
France  
1863 to 1882  
Luncheon on the Grass [1863]; Olympia [1863]; Fifer [1866]; Bar at the Folies-Bergere [1882]  
He lived 1832 to 1883 and was the first Impressionist, for whom painting itself was reality.

**Edgar Dégas [Dégas, Edgar]**

painter  
France  
1868 to 1895  
Orchestra at the Opera [1868]; Prima Ballerina [1876]; Dancer at the Bouquet [1876]; Rehearsal in the Foyer of the Opera [1895]  
He lived 1834 to 1917.

**Claude Monet [Monet, Claude]**

painter  
France  
1868 to 1906  
River [1868]; Impression: Sunrise [1872]; Water Lilies [1906]  
He lived 1840 to 1926.

**Auguste Renoir [Renoir, Auguste]**

painter  
France  
1869 to 1881  
Le Grenouillère or Froggery [1869: inn on river north of Paris]; Dance at Le Moulin de la Galette or Dance at the Pancake Mill [1876]; Luncheon of the Boating Party [1881]  
He lived 1841 to 1919.

**James Abbott McNeill Whistler [Whistler, James Abbott McNeill]**

painter  
USA/England  
1871 to 1877  
Arrangement in Black and Gray: the Artist's Mother or Whistler's Mother [1871]; Nocturne in Black and Gold: the Falling Rocket [1877]  
He lived 1834 to 1903.

**Winslow Homer [Homer, Winslow]**

painter  
USA

1873  
Morning Bell [1873]  
He lived 1836 to 1910.

**Thomas Eakins [Eakins, Thomas]**

painter  
USA  
1875  
Gross Clinic [1875]  
He lived 1844 to 1916.

**Paul Cézanne [Cézanne, Paul]**

painter  
France  
1879 to 1897  
Self-Portrait [1879 and 1895]; Mont Sainte-Victoire Seen from Bibemus Quarry [1897]  
He lived 1839 to 1906, was Post-Impressionist, and articulated foreground and background.

**Albert Pinkham Ryder [Ryder, Albert Pinkham]**

painter  
USA  
1879 to 1919  
Toilers of the Sea [1919: realist]; Dead Bird [1879: realist]  
He lived 1847 to 1917.

**Georges Seurat [Seurat, Georges]**

painter  
France  
1884 to 1888  
Bathers at Asnieres [1884 and 1887]; Side Show [1888]  
He lived 1859 to 1891 and used color dots {Pointillism} {Divisionism}.

**Vincent van Gogh [van Gogh, Vincent]**

painter  
France  
1887 to 1889  
Self-Portrait [1887]; Wheat Field and Cypress Trees [1889]; Potato Eaters [1889]; Starry Night [1889]  
He lived 1853 to 1890, was Post-Impressionist, and painted landscapes filled with emotion and bright colors.

**Honoré Daumier [Daumier, Honoré]**

painter  
France  
1890 to 1902  
Good Samaritan [1890]; Don Quixote Attacking the Windmill [1902]  
He lived 1808 to 1879.

**Paul Gauguin [Gauguin, Paul]**

painter  
France  
1891 to 1893  
Women of Tahiti [1891]; Offerings of Gratitude [1893]  
He lived 1848 to 1903 and was Post-Impressionist. He used folk art, stained glass, and flat picture with strong colors, in pre-Renaissance style {synthetism, Gauguin}. His later work is his Tahitian period.

**Edvard Munch [Munch, Edvard]**

painter

Norway  
1893 to 1894  
Scream [1893]; Madonna [1894]  
He lived 1863 to 1944.

**Aubrey Beardsley [Beardsley, Aubrey]**

illustrator  
England  
1893 to 1909  
Bon-Mots Series or Witticisms Series [1893 to 1897]; Enter Herodias [1893]; Salome [1894]; Mysterious Rose Garden [1895: in The Yellow Book]; Messalina and her Companion [1895]; Portrait of Miss Winifred Emery [1895: in The Yellow Book]; Ave Atque Vale or Hail Brother Farewell or Hail and Farewell [1896: poem]; Antoinette at her Dressing Table [1909]  
He lived 1872 to 1898.

**Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec [Toulouse-Lautrec, Henri de]**

painter  
France  
1895  
At the Moulin Rouge [1895]  
He lived 1864 to 1901.

**Henri Rousseau [Rousseau, Henri]**

painter  
France  
1897 to 1910  
Sleeping Gypsy [1897]; Exotic Landscape [1908]; Dream [1910]  
He lived 1844 to 1910.

**collage**

painter  
Europe  
1900 to 1920  
Artists cut and pasted scraps onto background {collage} or in three dimensions {constructivism, art}.

**Maurice Prendergast [Prendergast, Maurice]**

painter  
Canada/USA  
1901 to 1923  
Central Park, New York [1901]; Sunset and Sea Fog [1923]  
He lived 1858 to 1924.

**John Singer Sargeant [Sargeant, John Singer]**

painter  
USA  
1902  
Mrs. Knowles and Her Children [1902]  
He lived 1856 to 1925.

**Pablo Picasso [Picasso, Pablo]**

painter  
Spain  
1903 to 1943  
Old Guitarist [1903]; Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.) or Young Women of Avignon [1907]; Ambroise Voillard [1910]; Still Life with Chair Caning [1912]; Three Musicians [1921]; Mother and Child [1921]; Three Dancers [1925]; Guernica [1937]; Bull's Head [1943: sculpture]

He lived 1881 to 1973, had a Blue period, and then had a Rose period. He used shaded wedges and open spaces {Cubism} and pasted collages.

**Maxfield Parrish [Parrish, Maxfield]**

painter

USA

1904 to 1962

Air Castles [1904]; Daybreak [1920]; Knave of Hearts [1925: book]; Brown and Bigelow calendars [1937 to 1962]

He lived 1870 to 1966 and was Art Nouveau.

**Henri Matisse [Matisse, Henri]**

painter

France

1906 to 1910

Joy of Life [1906]; Harmony in Red [1908]; Conversation [1909]; Dance [1910]

He lived 1869 to 1954 and was Expressionist and Fauvist.

**Amadeo Modigliani [Modigliani, Amadeo]**

painter/sculptor

Italy/France

1908 to 1917

Jewess [1908: painting]; Head [1912: sculpture]; Caryatid [1914: sculpture]; Moise Kisling [1915]; Nude [1917]

He lived from 1884 to 1920.

**Giacomo Balla [Balla, Giacomo]**

painter

Italy

1909 to 1913

Street Lamp [1909]; Dog on a Leash [1912]; Rhythms of a Bow [1912]; Abstract Speed [1913]

He lived 1871 to 1958, was Futurist, and used Cubist ideas.

**Wassily Kandinsky [Kandinsky, Wassily]**

painter

Russia/Dresden, Germany/Munich, Germany

1910 to 1939

Improvisation 7 [1910]; Compositions [1911 to 1939: I to X]; Concerning the Spiritual in Art [1912: book]

He lived 1866 to 1944, led Die Brücke or the Bridge, and was the first non-objective or non-representational painter {non-representational art} {non-objective art, Kandinsky}. He was Fauvist. He, Franz Marc, and other German expressionists formed Der Blaue Reiter (The Blue Rider) [1911 to 1914].

**Marc Chagall [Chagall, Marc]**

painter

Russia/France

1911

I and the Village [1911: Cubist and Romanticist]

He lived 1887 to 1985.

**Georges Braque [Braque, Georges]**

painter

France

1912 to 1913

Man with Guitar [1912]; Le Courrier or Courier [1913]

He lived 1882 to 1963.

**Marcel Duchamp [Duchamp, Marcel]**

painter

France  
1912 to 1934  
Nude Descending a Staircase (No. 2) [1912]; Bride Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors, Even (The Large Glass) [1915 to 1923]; Bride Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors, Even (The Green Box) [1934]  
He lived 1887 to 1968 and superimposed movement phases.

**Piet Mondrian [Mondrian, Piet]**

painter  
Netherlands  
1912 to 1943  
Flowering Apple Tree [1912]; Composition with Red, White, and Blue [1921]; Composition in Red, Blue, and Yellow [1930]; Broadway Boogie-Woogie [1943]  
He lived 1872 to 1944 and used a non-objective style {Neo-Plasticism} {De Stijl} that balanced asymmetrical parts.

**Giorgio de Chirico [Chirico, Giorgio de]**

painter  
Italy/Paris, France  
1914  
Mystery and Melancholy of a Street [1914]  
He lived 1888 to 1978 and was Fantasist.

**Erté or Romain de Tiroff [Tiroff, Romain de]**

painter  
Russia/France  
1915 to 1973  
Symphony in Black [1973: tall slim woman in black dress with long black dog]  
He lived 1892 to 1990, designed stage and film clothes, and was of Art Deco.

**Norman Rockwell [Rockwell, Norman]**

illustrator  
USA  
1916 to 1958  
Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear [1942]  
He lived 1894 to 1978 and painted Saturday Evening Post magazine covers [1916 to 1958].

**Diego Rivera [Rivera, Diego]**

painter  
Mexico  
1921 to 1940  
Man, Controller of the Universe [1934]; Pan American Unity or Marriage of the Artistic Expression of the North and of the South on this Continent [1940]  
He lived 1886 to 1957 and painted murals. Jose Clemente Orozco, David Alvaro Siquieros, and Rivera painted public-building frescos in Mexican Mural Renaissance [1921 to 1930].

**Charles Prendergast [Prendergast, Charles]**

painter  
Canada/USA  
1922 to 1932  
Fairy Story [1922]; Holiday Beach Scene [1932]  
He lived 1863 to 1948.

**Paul Klee [Klee, Paul]**

painter  
Germany  
1922 to 1938  
Twittering Machine [1922]; Park near Lucerne [1938]

He lived 1879 to 1940 and used ideographic and simple shapes.

**Chaim Soutine [Soutine, Chaim]**

painter

France

1923 to 1926

Still Life with Skate [1923]; Seated Woman [1924]; Dead Fowl [1926: Post-Impressionist]

He lived 1893 to 1943, used color dots {Pointillism, Soutine} {Divisionism, Soutine}, and was Post-Impressionist.

**Stuart Davis [Davis, Stuart]**

painter

USA

1927 to 1930

Eggbeater series [1927 to 1930]

He lived 1894 to 1964.

**Raoul Dufy [Dufy, Raoul]**

painter

France

1928

Interior with Open Windows [1928]

He lived 1877 to 1953 and was Fauvist.

**Max Ernst [Ernst, Max]**

painter

Germany

1929

La Femme 100 têtes or Hundred-headed Woman [1929]

He lived 1891 to 1976, was Surrealist, and constructed frottages [1925] and decalomania.

**Salvador Dali [Dali, Salvador]**

painter

Spain

1929 to 1962

Lugubrious Game [1929]; Persistence of Memory [1931]; Evocation of the Apparition of Lenin [1933]; Autumn Cannibalism [1937]; Geopoliticus World Child Watching the Birth of the New Man [1943]; Christ of St. John of the Cross [1951]; Raphaelesque Head Exploding [1951]; Oecumenical Council [1962]

He lived 1904 to 1989, used psychoanalytic ideas, and was Surrealist.

**Maurice Utrillo [Utrillo, Maurice]**

painter

Paris, France

1936

Montmartre Street Corner/Lapin Agile [1936]

He lived 1883 to 1955 and painted Paris street scenes.

**Georges Rouault [Rouault, Georges]**

painter

France

1937

Head of Christ [1937]; Old King [1937]

He lived 1871 to 1958.

**Maurits C. Escher [Escher, Maurits C.]**

painter

Netherlands

1937 to 1968

Metamorphosis I [1937]; Sky and Water I [1938]; Sky and Water II [1938]; Day and Night [1938]; Regular Division of the Plane with Asymmetric Congruent Polygons [1941]; Drawing Hands [1948]; Gravity [1952]; Ascending and Descending [1953]; Relativity [1953]; Circle Limit I [1955]; Circle Limit II [1959]; Circle Limit III [1959]; Circle Limit IV [1960]; Regular Division of the Plane [1958]; Up and Down [1961]; Waterfall [1961]; Möbius Strip I [1963]; Metamorphosis III [1967]

He lived 1898 to 1972 and etched lithographs and woodcuts with scenes impossible in three-dimensional space or with opposite-shape tilings. He used the 17 symmetries available in the plane {wallpaper group, Escher}. He also represented hyperbolic space by projection onto plane.

**Edward Hopper [Hopper, Edward]**

painter

USA

1940 to 1942

Gas [1940]; Nighthawks: Boulevard of Broken Dreams [1942]

He lived 1882 to 1967.

**Jackson Pollack [Pollack, Jackson]**

painter

USA

1942 to 1946

Moon Woman [1942]; One [1946]

He lived 1912 to 1956 and was Abstract Expressionist, who used poured or squirted paint in an active painting process {action painting}.

**Andrew Wyeth [Wyeth, Andrew]**

painter

USA

1948

Christina's World [1948]; Helga Pictures

He lived 1917 to ?.

**William De Kooning [De Kooning, William]**

painter

USA

1952 to 1954

Woman I [1952]; Woman and Bicycle [1953]; Marilyn Monroe [1954]

He lived 1904 to 1997.

**Joseph Albers [Albers, Joseph]**

painter

Germany/USA

1961

Homage to the Square [1961]

He lived 1888 to 1976 and used color squares to study color relations.

**Andy Warhol [Warhol, Andy] or Andrew Warhola [Warhola, Andrew]**

painter

USA

1962 to 1965

Campbell's Soup Can [1962 to 1965: painting series]

He lived 1928 to 1987.

**Joan Miro [Miro, Joan]**

painter

Spain

1963

Composition II [1963]

He lived 1934 to 1976, was Surrealist, and used only curved outlines {biomorphic abstraction, Miro}.

**Ben Shawn [Shawn, Ben]**

painter

USA

1967

Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti [1967]

He lived 1898 to 1969.

**Ivar Brunn [Brunn, Ivar]**

painter

Norway

1970

He used thick oil.

**ARTS>Art>History>Sculpture**

**Venus of Willendorf**

sculptor

Willendorf, Austria

-25000

Venus of Willendorf [-25000: animal-horn nude woman]

Upper Paleolithic Period [-30000 to -20000] carved many small nude female figures.

**Cro-Magnon art**

sculptor

Les Eyzies, France

-15000 to -10000

Cro-Magnon rock shelter art [-15000 to -10000: reindeer-horn bison]

Les Eyzies is in Dordogne region.

**plastered skulls**

sculptor

Jericho, Palestine

-7000 to -6000

Jericho plastered skulls [-7000 to -6000]

Plastered skulls with individual faces, pottery, and woven cloth were made.

**Female Head**

sculptor

Uruk, Iraq

-3500 to -3000

Female Head from Uruk or Warka Head [-3500 to -3000: marble]

Inanna was main Sumer goddess and the sky god An's daughter. Uruk is Warka. Culture also cast bronze king heads.

**King Narmer Palette**

sculptor

Egypt

-3168

King Narmer Palette or King Menes Palette [-3168: Stone with hieroglyphs has body, head, and legs in profile but eyes and shoulders face on]

Egyptian Old Kingdom had abstract-picture hieroglyphs. Sculptural views were face on, profile, or from above. Menes is Greek name for Narmer.

### **Cyclades tombs**

sculptor

Cyclades Islands, Crete

-2600 to -1100

Cyclades tombs [-2600 to -1100]

In Cyclades stone tombs, marble standing-female statues were naked or draped {nude}, had folded arms, had flattened bodies, had faces with noses only, and were probably motherhood and fertility goddesses.

### **Sphinx built**

sculptor

Giza, Egypt

-2570 to -2500

Great Sphinx [-2570 to -2500: limestone Chefron head and lion body]

Sphinx is next to King Chefron's pyramid. Sculptors carved it at site.

### **Seated Scribe**

sculptor

Saqqara, Egypt

-2500 to -2400

Seated Scribe [-2500 to -2400: large Egyptian Old Kingdom limestone statue]

Sculptors in Fourth dynasty carved it. Saqqara is west of Memphis and south of Cairo.

### **Indus sculptures**

sculptor

Indus River

-2500 to -1500

Indus sculptures [-2500 to -1500]

Indus Valley people carved sculptures with soft, full human forms, in the first communities in Pakistan and northwest India.

### **Old Kingdom tombs**

sculptor

Egypt

-2400

Old Kingdom tombs [-2400]

In Egyptian Old Kingdom tombs, royal-household limestone busts {reserve head} were near burial chamber, and limestone walls had sculptures {relief}.

### **Akkadian head**

sculptor

Iraq

-2300 to -2200

Akkadian portrait head [-2300 to -2200: bronze king bust]

Akkadian rulers commissioned busts.

### **Naran-Sin Stele**

sculptor

Iraq

-2230

Victory Stele of Naran-Sin [-2230: stone with king and army]

Akkadians cut upright stone slabs used as stele markers.

### **Gudea Statue**

sculptor

Girsu, Iraq

-2150 to -2000

Statue of Gudea [-2150 to -2000: New Sumerian diorite statue, with rounded features and muscle definition]  
Gudea was prince of Lagash and ruler of New Sumerian Empire. Girsu is Tello in south Mesopotamia.

### **Sesotris III**

sculptor  
Karnak, Egypt  
-1850

Sesotris III [-1850: Egyptian Middle Kingdom realistic quartzite head in temple of Mentu]  
Khakhaure Senusret III or Senwosret III or Sesostris III was pharaoh in middle of 12th Dynasty. Mentu was originally the main Theban god. Thebes is Luxor in north Egypt.

### **Hammurabi Law Code**

sculptor  
Babylonia  
-1760 to -1600

Law Code of Hammurabi [-1760 to -1600: Diorite stele contains Hammurabi's law code and has Hammurabi and the sun god Samash on top]

Babylonians used deep-cut reliefs {high relief} and shallow reliefs {bas relief}. Statues had rounded eyes.

### **Colossi of Memnon**

sculptor  
Thebes, Egypt  
-1500 to -1400

Colossi of Memnon [-1500 to -1400: two 20-meter tall statues were at entrance to funeral temple, one making harp-like musical sounds at dawn]

Amenhotep III of Egyptian New Kingdom erected them. Earthquake damaged them during reign of Septimus Severus, and they sang no more. Temple and statues do not exist now.

### **Three Deities**

sculptor  
Mycenae, Greece  
-1500 to -1400

Three Deities [-1500 to -1400: Mycenaean terracotta statue showed human emotion]  
Mycenaeans molded small female terracotta statues.

### **Vaphio Cups**

sculptor  
Vaphio, Greece  
-1500 to -1400

Vaphio Cups [-1500 to -1400: Mycenaean or Minoan gold cups]  
Vaphio is in Mycenae near Sparta.

### **Queen Nefertiti**

sculptor  
Egypt  
-1365

Queen Nefertiti [-1365: Egyptian New Kingdom bust of King Amenhotep IV's wife has relaxed contours and form]  
Amenhotep IV is Akhenaten.

### **Tutankhamen Coffin Cover**

sculptor  
Luxor, Egypt  
-1360

King Tutankhamen Coffin Cover [-1360: Egyptian New Kingdom sculpted cover]  
Tomb was in Valley of the Kings near Thebes (Luxor).

**Ramses II sculpture**

sculptor

Abu Simbel, Egypt

-1300 to -1200

Ramses II [-1300 to -1200]

Near Aswan, at Temple of Amon Re, four statues of Egyptian New Kingdom pharaoh Ramses II, sitting and looking east over Nile, are 23 meters high, in a cliff.

**Kamakura Buddha**

sculptor

Daibutsu, Japan

-1252

Great Buddha of Kamakura [1252: giant bronze statue of Amida Buddha]

Kamakura Period [1185 to 1573] was in Yorimoto shogunate.

**Olmec heads**

sculptor

Mexico

-1200 to -500

Olmec heads [-1200 to -500]

Olmecs cut realistic sculptures.

**Assyrian sculpture**

sculptor

Assyria

-1000 to -612

Assyrian sculpture [-1000 to -612]

Assyrian art had nomadic style and featured animal sculptures.

**Etruscan urns**

sculptor

Italy

-700 to -200

Etruscan urns [-700 to -200]

Etruscan urns had human shapes.

**Greek Archaic sculptures**

sculptor

Greece

-650 to -480

Greek Archaic sculptures [-650 to -480]

Early Greek Archaic sculptures can stand alone {freestanding statue}, had free arms and legs, had staring eyes, and were similar to Egyptian styles. Two forms were clothed maiden {kore} and nude young man {kouros}.

**Chinese dragon sculptures**

sculptor

China

-600

Chinese dragon sculptures [-600]

Dragons are luck and prosperity symbols.

**Poseidon Soter**

sculptor

Artemisium, Greece

-575

Poseidon Soter at Artemisium or Poseidon as Savior [-575: Greek Classical bronze statue in Severe Style]

Artemisium is north of Euboea or Negropont or Negroponte Island in Aegean Sea near east central Greece.

**Phaidimos**

sculptor

Athens, Greece

-570 to -560

Calf-Bearer or Moschophoros [-570 to -560: Greek Archaic painted sculpture]

It was on Acropolis.

**Smilis**

sculptor

Samos, Ionia

-565

Hera [-565: Greek Archaic painted wood sculpture]

Smilis was Daedalus' student. Perhaps, Isches of Ionia commissioned it. Samos is Pythagoreion in Asia Minor.

**Rampin Head**

sculptor

Athens, Greece

-560

Rampin Head [-560: Greek Archaic painted sculpture head of rider, from an equestrian statue, with resin, hair, and beard, from Acropolis]

It has Mesopotamian style.

**Kroisos Kouros**

sculptor

Anavysos, Greece

-525

Kroisos Kouros [-525: painted marble]

Greek-Archaic statues had quiet tight Archaic smiles.

**Kore**

sculptor

Chios, Greece

-520

Kore [-520: Greek Archaic painted girl]

Chios is island in north Aegean Sea.

**She-Wolf**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

-500

She-Wolf [-500: Etruscan bronze in Capitol]

It has mane.

**Aphaea Temple Pediments**

architect

Aegina, Greece

-500 to -480

Temple of Aphaea Pediments [-500 to -480: West Pediment Dying Warrior and East Pediment Dying Warrior of Doric temple have freestanding statues, with natural forms and expressive faces]

Aphaea was local goddess but later was same as Athena or Artemis.

**Douris**

sculptor

Greece

-490

Eros and Memnon [-490: Greek Archaic cup]  
Greek Archaics formed kylix drinking cups.

### **Herakles**

sculptor

Greece

-490

Herakles [-490: Greek Archaic Doric statue]; Dying Warrior [-490: Greek Archaic Doric statue]  
Statues are freestanding, with natural forms and expressive faces, in East Pediment of Temple of Aphaia at Aegina.

### **Kritios**

sculptor

Greece

-480

Kritios Boy or Kritian Boy or Kritios Ephebe or Standing Youth [-480: Greek Classical marble statue in Severe Style with asymmetrical body in counterpoise from Acropolis]

He taught Myron. Greek Classical statues typically put weight on one leg in counterpoise.

### **Greek Classical statues**

sculptor

Greece

-480 to -450

Greek Classical statues [-480 to -450]

Greek Classical statues used serious facial expressions {Severe Style}, rather than Archaic smiles.

### **Delphi Charioteer**

sculptor

Delphi, Greece

-474

Charioteer of Delphi or Heniokhos or Rein-holder [-474: Greek Classical bronze statue in Severe Style]  
Delphi is on Mount Parnassus in Phocis (Fokis) in central Greece.

### **Lapiths defeating the Centaurs**

sculptor

Olympia, Greece

-460

Lapiths defeating the Centaurs or Centauromachy [-460: Greek Classical West Pediment of Temple of Zeus shows Apollo at battle center]

Lapiths were in Thessaly. Theseus aided the Lapiths.

### **Myron**

sculptor

Athens, Greece

-456 to -448

Timanthes [-456]; Discobolus or Discus Thrower [-450: Greek Classical bronze statue in Severe Style]; Lycinus [-448]

Perhaps, he was Ageladas of Argos' student.

### **Polyclitus the Older or Polycleitus**

sculptor

Greece

-450 to -420

Doryphorus or Spear Bearer [-450: Greek-Classical marble copy of original Severe-Style bronze statue shows classical male-beauty standard]; Diadumenus or Man Tying on a Fillet or Man Tying on a Headband [-430]; Amazon [-450 to -420: wearing exomis toga]; Hera [-450 to -420: gold and ivory]

His technique {canon of Polykleitos} {Polykleitos canon} balances shoulder-and-hip tension and relaxation in chiastic balance. He worked in bronze.

### **Dying Niobid**

sculptor

Athens, Greece

-440

Dying Niobid [-440: Greek Classical marble statue in Severe Style shows facial emotion]

It is first female nude sculpture of Classical period.

### **Phidias**

sculptor

Athens, Greece/Olympia, Greece

-440

Athena [-440: Greek Classical ivory and gold statue for Parthenon]; Athena [-440: Greek Classical bronze statue for Acropolis]; Parthenon Pediments and Friezes [-440: Greek Classical marble]; Zeus [-430: Greek Classical ivory and gold statue for temple of Olympia]

He worked with Callicrates and Ictinus on Parthenon.

### **Paeonius or Paionios**

sculptor

Mende, Thrace

-420 to -400

Nike [-420 to -400: marble statue]

Thrace is in northeast Greece, south Bulgaria, and northwest Turkey.

### **Heracleidas**

sculptor

Catana, Sicily

-415 to -403

Apollo of Catana [-415 to -403: Hellenistic tetradrachma coin]

Catana was first Greek colony in Sicily [-734].

### **Bryaxis**

sculptor

Halicarnassus, Greece

-362 to -351

Apollo [-362: in grove of Daphne near Antioch]; Mausoleum of Mausolus [-359 to -351: Hellenistic marble statue was individual]

He worked with Scopas, Leochares, and Timotheus on Mausoleum.

### **Scopas**

sculptor

Halicarnassus, Greece

-359 to -330

Battle of Greeks and Amazons [-359 to -351: Hellenistic east frieze of Mausoleum at Halicarnassus]; Meleager [-50: copy]; Apollo Citharoedus [-340 to -330]; Ludovisi Ares or Ludovisi Mars [-340]

He lived -400 to -350 and came from Paros in Cyclades islands.

### **Demetrius of Alopeka**

sculptor

Alopeka, Greece

-350

Pellichus [-350: realistic marble statue]

Alopeka is on Asia-Minor coast.

**Praxiteles**

sculptor

Cnidus, Greece

-350 to -320

Aphrodite of the Cnidians or Aphrodite of Knidos [-350: Hellenistic marble statue with surface that looks like flesh]; Demeter [-340 to -330: Hellenistic seated marble statue in Knidos]; Hermes with Bacchus [-330: Hellenistic marble statue]; Apollo Belvedere [-320: Hellenistic marble statue]

He lived -400 to -340.

**Lysippus**

sculptor

Sicyon, Greece

-340 to -330

Alexander the Great [-340]; Apoxyomenos or Scraper [-330: Realistic Hellenistic bronze statue, with small head and slender body]

He led Argos and Sicyon school. Sicyon is between Corinth and Achaea.

**Lysicrates Monument**

sculptor

Athens, Greece

-334

Monument of Lysicrates or Diogenes' Lantern [-334: Greek Classical choragic monument is cylindrical, has tall base, has columns set in wall, and has Corinthian capitals with top acanthus leaves]

Lysicrates was chorus leader {choragos} and play sponsor.

**Lion Capital**

sculptor

Sarnath, India

-240

Lion Capital of Asoka [-240: was on Ashoka Column at Sarnath]

King Asoka had giant sculptures made, which had Persian influences.

**Dying Gaul**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

-230 to -220

Dying Gaul or Galata Morente [-230 to -220: Hellenistic marble statue is about victory of Hellenes over Galatians]

It copies bronze Greek statue commissioned [-220] by Attalos I of Pergamon, Asia Minor, in west Turkey. Galatia is Gaul.

**Nike of Samothrace**

sculptor

Samothrace, Greece

-200 to -190

Nike of Samothrace or Winged Victory [-200 to -190: Hellenistic marble statue in Sanctuary of Kabeiroi shows Nike alighting]

Samothrace island is in north Aegean Sea.

**Metellus**

sculptor

Florence, Italy

-90

L'Arringatore or Aulus Metellus or The Orator [-90: Etruscan bronze statue is a toga-wearing man with upraised arm and stern patrician pose]

Tenine commissioned it.

**Roman Head**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

-80

Head of a Roman [-80: Roman marble statue]

Some portraits copied death masks.

**Mysteries Villa frieze**

sculptor

Pompeii, Italy

-50

Villa of the Mysteries frieze [-50: Roman frieze with individual style, such as Dionysiac Frieze showing initiation rites]

Pompeii is near Naples in Campania.

**Hagesandros or Agesander/Athenodoros/Polydoros of Rhodes**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

-40 to 20

Laocöon Group [-40 to 20: Hellenistic marble statue shows Laocöon and his sons' tragic deaths]

Rhodes is island near Crete.

**Ara Pacis**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

-9

Ara Pacis Augustae or Alter of Peace or Alter of Augustus [-9: Roman reliefs show Imperial victories]

Augustus commissioned it after he returned from Gallic and Spanish wars [-13].

**Augustus of Prima porta**

sculptor

Livia, Italy

15

Augustus of Prima porta [15: Roman marble statue of Augustus Caesar in Hellenistic Style]

Tiberius commissioned it [15]. It was in Livia's villa at Prima Porta, just north of Rome.

**Vespasian sculpture**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

75

Vespasian [75: Roman marble statue]

Vespasian constructed Forum [75] and began Colosseum. His son Titus finished the Colosseum [80].

**Flavian Lady Portrait**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

78

Portrait of a Flavian Lady [78: Roman marble statue with Flavian-period hair style]

**Titus Arch**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

81

Arch of Titus [81: Roman marble reliefs show Imperial victories, such as Spoils of Jerusalem and the Triumph of Titus]

It is Pentelic marble arch southeast of Forum.

**Early Indian Buddha**

sculptor

India

100

Buddha statues [100: Early Indian giant Buddhas with Indian, Greek, and Roman influences began]

Buddha forbade statues of himself.

**Farnese Atlas**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

100 to 200

Farnese Atlas [100 to 200]

It has Atlas holding globe with Greek constellations.

**Apollodorus of Damascus**

sculptor/architect

Greece/Rome, Italy

113

Column of Trajan [113: Roman spiral reliefs with little depth and weak background, similar to Assyrian style, in Trajan's Forum]

He lived 50 to 130.

**Trajan Plutei**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

117

Plutei of Trajan [117: Roman marble reliefs in Curia Julia in Forum]

It has two balustrades of reliefs.

**Gandhara School**

sculptor

Gandhara, Pakistan

151

Buddha statue [151]

Gandhara School of sculpture carved first Buddha statues. Gandhara is in northwest Pakistan.

**Marcus Aurelius sculpture**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

176

Marcus Aurelius [176: Roman bronze equestrian statue]

It was first in Lateran Palace and then in Piazza del Campidoglio until recently moved inside and replaced by replica.

**Bamiyan Buddha**

sculptor

Bamiyan, Afghanistan

200 to 300

Buddha [200 to 300: Two Early-Indian giant Buddhas on hillside]

Bamiyan is northwest of Kabul. Kushan Dynasty of 3rd century sculpted them.

**New Persian reliefs**

sculptor

Naksh-e-Rostam, Iran

260 to 272

New Persian reliefs [260 to 272]

New Persian reliefs are in rocks near Persepolis.

### **New Persian weaving**

sculptor

Iran

260 to 272

New Persian weaving [260 to 272]

New Persians wove silk and wool rugs with ornamental and animal designs.

### **Mochica pottery**

sculptor

Chile/Columbia

300 to 1300

Mochica pottery [300 to 1300]

Andes-Mountain Mochica and Quimbaya peoples shaped and baked clay { firing, pottery } to make pottery and created jewelry and gold sculptures.

### **Constantine the Great sculpture**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

315 to 330

Constantine the Great [315 to 330: Constantine Style marble head with large eyes]

Whole statue was 12 meters tall.

### **Constantine Style heads**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

323 to 547

Constantine Style heads [323 to 547: saint portrait heads in marble]

### **Constantine Style tombs**

sculptor

Rome, Italy

323 to 547

Constantine Style tombs [323 to 547]

Constantine Style marble sarcophagi were made.

### **Germanic metal arts**

sculptor

Germany

560 to 800

Germanic metal arts [560 to 800]

Germanic metal arts used orderly arrangements of ornamental designs and animal figures.

### **Shivalaya**

sculptor

Bhaja, India

675

Shivalaya or Home of Shiva [675]

Bhaja Caves are in Maharashtra in south India.

### **Islamic pottery**

sculptor

Spain

700

Islamic pottery [700]

Islamic pottery used special shine {lustre}.

### **Shore Temple**

sculptor

Mamallapuram, India

700

Shore Temple [700]

Indian peoples started new foam and mist sculpting style.

### **Ting porcelain**

sculptor

China

960 to 1297

Ting porcelain [960 to 1297]

First in Tingchow during the Five Dynasties [907 to 960] and later during the Sung Dynasty [960 to 1297], workers hardened translucent white non-porous clay to a smooth finish {porcelain, Ting}. Pai Ting (White Ting) is best. Tu Ting (Earth Ting) has cream-white glaze. Fen Ting (Flour Ting) is lowest. Nan Ting (Southern Ting) has same gradations. Kuan is royal porcelain. Yuan, Ming, Ching, and Sung porcelain are of equal value. Kiln gloss decreases over time.

### **Lothar Cross**

sculptor

Cologne, Germany

969 to 976

Cross of Lothar [969 to 976: Ottonian jeweled crucifix]

Theophano was wife of Otto II and mother of Otto III and regent [973 to 991] and commissioned it.

### **Dancing Shiva**

sculptor

Tamil Nadu, India

970

Dancing Shiva or Nataraja [970: Chola-style bronze statue]

Tamil is most southern state of India.

### **Gero Crucifix**

sculptor

Cologne, Germany

970

Gero Crucifix [975 to 1000: Ottonian wood cross showing suffering Christ in realistic style]

Archbishop Gero lived ? to 976 and commissioned it.

### **bonsai**

sculptor

China/Japan

1000

bonsai [1000]

Gardeners began growing miniature plants {bonsai}.

### **Jaina and Buddhist art**

sculptor

Mathura, India

1000

Jaina and Buddhist art [1000]

Jaina and Buddhist art mixed in north India.

### **Bishop Bernward Doors**

sculptor

Hildesheim, Germany

1015

Doors of Bishop Bernward [1015: Ottonian reliefs on St. Michael's Church bronze doors]

Bernward was bishop [993 to 1022]. Hildesheim is in Lower Saxony, Germany in northwest Germany.

### **Nataraja**

sculptor

Tamil Nadu, India

1100

Dancing Shiva or Nataraja [1100: bronze in Chola style]

Nataraja was in south India. Chola period [860 to 1279] built many temples.

### **Parvati**

sculptor

Tamil Nadu, India

1100

Parvathi or Parvati [1100: bronze mother Goddess in Chola style]

Parvati is in south India. Body has head tilted to left, trunk tilted to right, and hips tilted to left in triple flexion. Male pelvic shape prevents this pose.

### **Renier of Huy or Reiner von Huy [Huy, Reiner von]**

sculptor

Liège, Belgium

1107 to 1118

Baptismal Font [1107 to 1118: in gold, commissioned by Abbot Hellinus for St Bartholomew Cathedral]

He molded Romanesque metal work.

### **Mission of the Apostles**

sculptor

Vézelay, France

1120 to 1132

Mission of the Apostles [1120 to 1132: expressive and active Romanesque reliefs in Ste. Madeleine]; Ascension of Christ [1120 to 1132: in Ste. Madeleine]

Vézelay is in Burgundy or Bourgogne in central France.

### **Gislebertus d'Autun**

sculptor

Autun, France

1120 to 1135

Last Judgement [1120 to 1135: expressive, active, and fantastic reliefs on Autun-Cathedral West Portal]; Eve [1120 to 1135: on Autun-Cathedral North Portal]

He lived ? to 1150.

### **Roger II Robe**

clothier

Sicily

1134

Coronation Robe of Roger II [1134: Fatimid-style robe]

The pope crowned Roger II of Sicily [1095 to 1154].

### **Chartres Royal Portals**

sculptor

Chartres, France

1145 to 1155

Royal Portals of Chartres Cathedral West Facade or West Portals of Chartres Cathedral [1145 to 1155: Gothic tall, thin, and serene figures]

Figures have symmetrical arrangement on door jambs.

### **St. Gilles-du-Gard Portal**

sculptor

Gard, France

1150

St. Gilles-du-Gard Portal [1150: Romanesque reliefs, such as Sacrifices of Cain and Abel, are on west-facade doors]

Gard is in Provence in south France.

### **Bobrinski Bucket**

sculptor

Herat, Afghanistan

1163

Bobrinski Bucket [1163: Islamic style bronze with silver and gold calligraphy]

Herat is in northwest Afghanistan.

### **Lion Monument**

sculptor

Brunswick, Germany

1166

Lion Monument or Lowendenkmal [1166: Romanesque freestanding bronze monument is symbol of Henry the Lion]

Brunswick is Braunschweig.

### **Benedetto Antelami [Antelami, Benedetto]**

sculptor

Italy

1180 to 1216

King David [1180 to 1190: Romanesque and classical relief in Fidenza Cathedral]; King David [1210 to 1216: Romanesque and classical relief in Borgo San Donnino Cathedral]

He lived 1150 to 1230 and was of Parma School.

### **minai**

sculptor

Spain/Iran

1187

Minai ceramic bowl [1187]; tiles [1187]

Islamic luster technique allowed many colors {minai}, because it applied metallic oxides after first glazing and then refired pottery at lower temperature. Such enamel tiles started in Seljuk regions of Iran, such as at Alaeddin Palace in Konya during reign of Kilic Arslan II [1156 to 1192].

Seljuk barbotine technique used rosettes, animals, and foliates.

Sgraffiato technique [800 to 900] in Islamic and Christian art incises foliate, geometric, animal, and human designs onto clay, covers ceramic with yellow-brown, green, or polychrome transparent glaze, and refires.

Champleve technique engraves deep, wide grooves filled with dark brown or black colors with transparent colorless, green, brown, or polychrome glaze.

### **Early African heads**

sculptor

Ife, Nigeria

1200

Early African portrait heads [1200]

Early Africans shaped terracotta portrait heads. Artists worked wax into face, covered wax with earth, heated to bake earth and melt wax in the *cire-perdue* process (lost-wax process), and then poured bronze into mold.

**African masks**

sculptor  
Africa  
1200 to 1700  
African masks [1200 to 1700]  
Africans carved symmetrical human and animal masks.

**Native American masks**

sculptor  
Americas  
1200 to 1700  
Native American masks [1200 to 1700]  
Native Americans carved realistic or geometric wood and shell masks.

**Northwest Indian masks**

sculptor  
Canada/Alaska  
1200 to 1700  
Northwest Native American masks [1200 to 1700]  
North-American Indians carved asymmetrical and unreal wood and bark masks, sometimes about myths.

**South Pacific masks**

sculptor  
South Pacific Ocean  
1200 to 1700  
South Pacific masks [1200 to 1700]  
South-Pacific islanders carved asymmetrical and unreal wood and bark masks, sometimes about myths.

**Chartres North Transept**

sculptor  
Chartres, France  
1220 to 1240  
Chartres Cathedral North Transept Facade [1220 to 1240: Gothic statues of Old Testament people detach more from columns than in earlier styles]  
Gothic statues have slender S-shaped bodies, small round faces, drapery folds, and strong smiles {Parisian style}.

**Visitation Group Portals**

sculptor  
Rheims, France  
1223  
Visitation Group Portals [1223: Parisian-Style Gothic statues on Rheims Cathedral West Portal]  
Rheims is in north France.

**Ekkehard and Uta**

sculptor  
Naumburg, Germany  
1249 to 1255  
Ekkehard and Uta [1249 to 1255: Gothic sculpture and reliefs in Naumburg Cathedral]  
Naumburg is in northeast Germany.

**Nicola Pisano [Pisano, Nicola]**

sculptor  
Pisa, Italy  
1258 to 1278  
Marble Pulpit of the Baptistry of Pisa [1258 to 1278: Gothic and classical style]  
He lived 1220 to 1284.

**Giovanni Pisano [Pisano, Giovanni]**

sculptor

Pisa, Italy/Pistoia, Italy

1297 to 1310

San Andrea Pulpit [1297 to 1301: Early Gothic marble sculpture in San Andrea Cathedral in Pistoia]; Pisa Pulpit [1302 to 1310: Early Gothic marble sculpture in Pisa Cathedral]

He lived 1250 to 1314.

**Strasbourg Portals**

sculptor

Strasbourg, France

1300

Strasbourg Cathedral Portals [1300: Gothic statues in Parisian style]

Strasbourg is in Alsace in east France.

**Virgin of Paris**

sculptor

Paris, France

1300 to 1350

Virgin of Paris [1300 to 1350: Late Gothic stone statue in Parisian style in Notre Dame Cathedral]

It came from St. Aignan in Loire region.

**Andrea Pisano [Pisano, Andrea]**

sculptor

Florence, Italy

1330 to 1336

South Door of the Florence Baptistery [1330 to 1336]

He lived 1290 to 1349.

**Claus Sluter [Sluter, Claus]**

sculptor

Dijon, France

1385 to 1406

Chartreuse de Champmol Portal [1385 to 1393: Gothic International style]; Moses Well [1395 to 1406: Gothic International style]

He lived 1350 to 1406.

**Early Renaissance relief**

sculptor

Italy

1400 to 1500

Early Renaissance relief [1400 to 1500]

Early Renaissance relief was very shallow {schiacciato, relief}, using light and shadow.

**Donatello**

sculptor

Florence, Italy

1413 to 1454

St. Mark [1413: marble in Or San Michele in Florence]; St. George and the Dragon [1417: marble in Or San Michele, with schiacciato relief]; Prophet or Zuccone [1423: marble on Florence-Cathedral campanile]; Feast of Herod [1425: painting of Herod Antipas, Herod the Great's son, using linear perspective]; David [1432: bronze]; Gattamelata [1445: bronze]; Annunciation [1430 to 1435]; High Altar of St Anthony [1447 to 1450: in St. Anthony of Padua church]; St. Mary Magdalene [1454: wood]

He lived 1386 to 1466.

**Leone Battista Alberti [Alberti, Leone Battista]**

architect/sculptor

Italy

1435 to 1476

Luca della Robbia [1435: marble]; Malatesta Temple [1450]; Virgin and Child [1450: glazed terracotta]; Rusellai Palace [1455 to 1458: in Florence]; Giovanni da San Miniato [1456: marble]; Santa Andrea [1470 to 1476: in Mantua]; Hercules and Antaeus [1475: bronze]; On Painting [1435: book]; Ludi Matematici or Mathematical Games [1436: book]; Treatise on Architecture or De Re Aedificatoria [1452 to 1458: book]

He lived 1404 to 1472.

**Avignon Pieta**

sculptor

Avignon, France

1470

Avignon Pieta or Pieta de Villeneuve-les-Avignon [1470: Late Gothic woodcut by School of Avignon]

Avignon is in Provence and Camargue in southeast France.

**Andrea del Verrocchio [Verrocchio, Andrea del] or Andrea di Cione [Cione, Andrea di]**

sculptor

Florence, Italy/Venice, Italy

1470 to 1496

Putto with Dolphin [1470: bronze]; Baptism of Christ [1472 to 1475: bronze, with da Vinci]; David [1473 to 1475: bronze]; Colleoni or Bartolomeo Colleoni [1496: bronze equestrian statue]

He lived 1435 to 1488.

**Unicorn Tapestries**

sculptor

Flanders

1495 to 1505

Unicorn Tapestries [1495 to 1505: Gothic tapestry in Parisian style, including Lady and the Unicorn and Hunt of the Unicorn]

They were in Flanders in south Belgium.

**Michelangelo Buonarroti**

sculptor/architect/painter

Italy

1499 to 1555

Pieta [1499: marble]; David [1504: marble]; Ceiling of Sistine Chapel [1509 to 1512: frescoes in Vatican]; Creation of Adam [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Division of Light from Darkness [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Fall of Man and the Expulsion from the Garden of Eden [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; God Dividing the Waters from the Earth [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Deluge [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Last Judgment [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Athletes [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Captives [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Dawn and Evening [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Night and Day [1509 to 1512: fresco in Sistine Chapel]; Moses [1513: marble]; Dying Slave [1516: marble]; Rebellious Slave [1516: marble]; Tomb of Giuliano de Medici [1519 to 1534: marble]; Laurentian Library [1525: in Florence]; New Sacristy or Medici Chapel [1526 to 1531: in San Lorenzo]; Campidoglio or Capitol [1538 to 1564: design for Rome]; Conversion of Saul or St. Paul [1545: in Pauline Chapel in Rome]; Tomb of Pope Julius II [1545: in Rome]; St. Peter's Cathedral drawing [1546: for Rome]; Conservator's Palace [1555: in Rome]; Senator's Palace [1555: in Rome]

He lived 1475 to 1564 and used mental force in calm body {action-in-repose, Michelangelo}.

**Benin portrait heads**

sculptor

Nigeria

1500 to 1700

Benin kingdom portrait heads [1500 to 1700: bronze]

Benin-kingdom bronze portrait heads can have simple bodies.

**Ardabil Carpet**

weaver

Tabriz, Iran

1540

Ardabil Carpet [1540: wool and silk]

Two are in Los Angeles County Museum of Art and Victoria and Albert Museum.

**Berndt Notke [Notke, Berndt]**

sculptor

Germany/Stockholm, Sweden

1546

St. George Group [1546: Northern-Renaissance wood sculpture in Cathedral of Saint Nicholas, including St. George and the Dragon]

He lived 1435 to 1509, was from Germany, carved wood, and painted.

**Benvenuto Cellini [Cellini, Benvenuto]**

sculptor

Italy

1550

Saltcellar of Francis I [1550: Mannerist]

He lived 1500 to 1571.

**Germain Pilon [Pilon, Germain]**

sculptor

France

1564 to 1583

Tomb of Henry II and Catherine de Medici [1564 to 1583: Mannerist]

He lived 1535 to 1590.

**moai**

sculptor

Easter Island, Peru

1600 to 1730

moai [1600 to 1730: 600 large stone statues]

Early Pacific Islanders carved many long, giant, staring, chiseled faces {moai} from soft volcanic tufa stone. They connect to large carved and buried bodies, up to 10 meters deep, and peer out to sea. They used to have flat red rocks on head tops. Inhabitants also buried ash and bones with the statues. In Polynesian, it is Rapa Nui.

**Baroque etchings**

sculptor

Europe

1600 to 1750

Baroque etchings [1600 to 1750]

Baroque artists etched metal plates and printed on paper {etching}.

**Gianlorenzo Bernini [Bernini, Gianlorenzo]**

sculptor/architect

Rome, Italy

1624 to 1667

Baldacchino [1624 to 1633]; David [1624]; Apollo and Daphne [1625]; Tomb of Urban VIII [1628 to 1647]; Scipione Borghese [1632]; Ecstasy of St. Theresa [1647 to 1652]; Colonnade of St. Peter's Cathedral [1656: in Rome]; Tabernacle [1657: in St. Peter's Cathedral]; Throne of St. Peter [1657 to 1666: in St. Peter's Cathedral]; Piazza di San Pietro or St. Peter's Plaza [1656 to 1667: Late Renaissance. The Egyptian obelisk from Nero's amphitheater is in middle]

He lived 1598 to 1680.

**Pierre-Paul Puget [Puget, Pierre-Paul]**

sculptor  
France  
1671 to 1683  
Milo of Crotona [1671 to 1683: Early Baroque marble sculpture]  
He lived 1622 to 1694.

**Jean Antoine Houdon [Houdon, Jean Antoine]**

sculptor  
France  
1781 to 1789  
Voltaire [1781]; George Washington [1788]; Thomas Jefferson [1789]  
He lived 1741 to 1828.

**Etienne Falconet [Falconet, Etienne]**

sculptor  
Leningrad, Russia  
1782  
Equestrian Monument of Peter the Great or Bronze Horseman [1782: Rococo statue]  
He lived 1741 to 1791.

**François Rude [Rude, François]**

sculptor  
Paris, France  
1833 to 1836  
La Marseillaise or Departure of the Volunteers of 1792 [1833 to 1836: on Arc de Triomphe]  
He lived 1784 to 1855.

**Jean-Jacques Pradier [Pradier, Jean-Jacques] or James Pradier [Pradier, James]**

sculptor  
France  
1834  
Satyr and Bacchante [1834: Rococo clay figures]  
He lived 1790 to 1852.

**August Welby Northmore Pugin [Pugin, August Welby Northmore]**

sculptor  
London, England  
1835 to 1852  
Houses of Parliament furnishings [1835 to 1852]  
He lived 1812 to 1852.

**Auguste Rodin [Rodin, Auguste]**

sculptor  
France  
1863 to 1900  
Man with the Broken Nose [1863: bronze mask]; Age of Bronze [1876: bronze]; Gates of Hell [1880 to 1917: bronze]; Thinker [1881: bronze]; Eve [1881: bronze]; Burghers of Calais [1884 to 1886: bronze]; Kiss [1886: bronze]; Balzac [1893 to 1897: bronze]; Walking Man [1900: bronze]  
He lived 1840 to 1917.

**Aristide Maillol [Maillol, Aristide]**

sculptor  
France  
1905 to 1936

La Méditerranée [1905 to 1923]; La Nuit or Night [1909]; Young Woman Seated [1936: bronze]  
He lived 1861 to 1944.

**Ernst Barlach [Barlach, Ernst]**

sculptor  
Germany  
1911  
Man Drawing a Sword [1911: Post-Impressionist wood sculpture]  
He lived 1870 to 1938.

**Jacob Epstein [Epstein, Jacob]**

sculptor  
USA/England  
1912  
Tomb of Oscar Wilde [1912]  
He lived 1880 to 1959 and was Expressionist.

**Umberto Boccioni [Boccioni, Umberto]**

sculptor  
Turin, Italy  
1913  
Unique Form of Continuity in Space [1913]  
He lived 1882 to 1916, was Futurist, and used Cubist ideas.

**Wilhelm Lehmbruck [Lehmbruck, Wilhelm]**

sculptor  
Europe  
1913  
Standing Youth [1913: Post-Impressionist cast stone]  
He lived 1881 to 1919.

**kinetic sculpture**

sculptor  
Russia  
1917 to 1922  
kinetic sculpture [1917 to 1922]  
Artists built moving collages in three dimensions {kinetic sculpture}.

**Constantin Brancusi [Brancusi, Constantin]**

sculptor  
Romania  
1920 to 1925  
Golden Bird [1920]; Bird in Space [1923]; Kiss [1925]  
He lived 1876 to 1957, was Primitivist, and used primitive influences. He sculpted in metal, marble, and wood.

**Marcel Breuer [Breuer, Marcel]**

sculptor/architect  
Austria  
1925 to 1966  
Wassily Chair No. B3 [1925]; Whitney Museum of American Art [1966: in New York]  
He lived 1902 to 1981 and started International Style.

**Gutzon Borglum [Borglum, Gutzon]**

sculptor  
Black Hills, South Dakota  
1927 to 1941

Mount Rushmore [1927 to 1941: World's four largest sculptures are each 20 meters high and show George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt]  
He lived 1867 to 1941.

**Henry Moore [Moore, Henry]**

sculptor  
England  
1934 to 1969  
Recumbent Figure [1938]; Two Forms [1934 and 1969]  
He lived 1898 to 1986 and was Primevalist.

**Jean Arp [Arp, Jean] or Hans Arp [Arp, Hans]**

sculptor  
France  
1938  
Coquille Crystals [1938]  
He lived 1886 to 1966 and founded a non-sensical irrational style {Dadaism}.

**Alexander Calder [Calder, Alexander]**

sculptor  
USA  
1943  
mobiles [1943]  
He lived 1898 to 1976 and balanced movable pieces connected by wires {mobile sculpture} and stationary structures {stable sculpture}.

**Gustav Vigeland [Vigeland, Gustav]**

sculptor  
Oslo, Norway  
1943  
Human Pillar [1943: obelisk 17 meters high and 3 meters diameter, with 121 humans climbing to top, in Frogner Sculpture Park]  
He lived 1869 to 1943.

**Charles Eames [Eames, Charles]**

architect/sculptor  
USA  
1956 to 1977  
Relax Lounge Chair and Ottoman [1956]; Powers of Ten [1977: slides, with Ray Eames]  
He lived 1907 to 1978 and molded plywood chairs.

**Jacques Lipchitz [Lipchitz, Jacques] or Chaim Jacob Lipchitz [Lipchitz, Chaim Jacob]**

sculptor  
France  
1958 to 1971  
Between Heaven and Earth [1958: bronze]; Beautiful One [1962: bronze]; L'Amazone [1971: bronze]  
He lived 1891 to 1973 and built transparent sculptures.

**Earl Reiback [Reiback, Earl]**

sculptor  
USA  
1969 to 1970  
Three Experiments within the TV Tube [1969: light sculpture]; Electron Beam [1969]; Suspension and Thrust [1970]; Luminage Projectors [1970]; Lumia Aurore [1970: 3d-lumia]

He lived 1936 to ? and was Thomas Wilfred's student. Laszlo Moholy-Nagy built Light-Space Modulator [1922 to 1930], with light bulbs, reflectors, and filters. Wilfred built Lumia, such as his Clavilux [1922 to 1925], with lenses, color filters, mirrors, prisms, and projectors.

**Claus Oldenburg [Oldenburg, Claus]**

sculptor

USA

1971 to 1991

Giant 3-Way Plug (Cube Tap) [1971]; Spoonbridge and Cherry [1985 to 1988]; Giant Binoculars [1985 to 1991]

He lived 1928 to ? and built gigantic works.

**ARTS>Art>History>Sculpture>Furniture**

**Egyptian furniture**

designer

Egypt

-1500 to -100

Egyptian

It was heavy and angular.

**Etruscan furniture**

designer

Italy

-1000 to -500

Etruscan

It used primitive and Tuscan themes.

**Greek furniture**

designer

Greece

-500 to -300

Greek

It was classical.

**Roman furniture**

designer

Italy

-500 to 300

Roman

It is classical.

**Gothic furniture**

designer

Europe

1250 to 1450

Gothic

Style derived from Gothic cathedrals and used carved and heavy pieces, sometimes with iron bands, such as chests and X-framed chairs.

**Florentine furniture**

designer

Florence, Italy

1350 to 1550

Florentine

It was classical style.

**Italian furniture**

designer  
Italy  
1400 to 1500  
Italian  
It was baroque.

**Spanish furniture**

designer  
Spain  
1400 to 1500  
Spanish  
It is heavy and ornate.

**Neoclassical furnitur 1500**

designer  
Europe  
1450 to 1550  
Neoclassical  
It is classical.

**Tudor furniture**

designer  
England  
1550 to 1600  
Tudor  
It had carving or paneling. Chairs had high backs.

**Elizabethan furniture 1500**

designer  
England  
1560 to 1600  
Elizabethan  
Heavy, carved, and austere style began.

**Jacobean furniture**

designer  
England  
1600 to 1650  
Jacobean  
King James I style [1603 to 1625] used upholstery and Italianate carving, especially arabesques on cupboards.

**Baroque furniture**

designer  
Europe  
1600 to 1700  
Baroque  
It was intricate and fluid.

**Louis XIII furniture**

designer  
France  
1600 to 1700  
Louis XIII  
It was angular and heavy, using Italian style plus Spain and Flanders.

**Colonial furniture**

designer  
USA  
1600 to 1775  
Colonial  
It was classical.

**Louis XIV furniture**

designer  
France  
1643 to 1715  
Louis XIV  
Subdued Baroque style of Louis XIV [1643 to 1715] was formal and used carved or painted animals, mythological animals, fruit and flower garlands, and fleur-de-lis.

**William and Mary furniture**

designer  
England/USA  
1670 to 1690  
William and Mary  
King William III and Queen Mary II [1670 to 1690] style used Dutch influences, such as floral marquetry and oyster shell veneer.

**Thomas Sheraton [Sheraton, Thomas]**

designer  
England  
1700 to 1730  
Sheraton  
He lived 1751 to 1806. It was a light linear neoclassical style based on Adam and Hepplewhite. It used contrasting veneers, inlay, and painted decorations. Chair backs had urns, swags, or lyres.

**Pennsylvanian furniture**

designer  
USA  
1700 to 1750  
Pennsylvanian or Pennsylvanian Dutch  
It is simple and austere.

**Rococo furniture**

designer  
Europe  
1700 to 1750  
Rococo  
Hardwoods with scrollwork and curves derived from Régence and Baroque.

**Chinese furniture**

designer  
China  
1700 to 1800  
Chinese  
It used lacquer or bamboo.

**Queen Anne furniture**

designer  
England  
1702 to 1714

Queen Anne

Style differed from previous French style. Walnut veneer, gentle curves, cabriole legs, and serpentine arms were in secretaries and china cupboards.

### **Georgian furniture**

designer

England

1714 to 1795

Georgian

Style derived from Queen Anne, but added decorations and ornaments, such as leaves, masks, and eagle and lion heads and claws.

### **Regence furniture**

designer

France

1715 to 1723

Régence

During regency from death of Louis XIV [1715] to ascension of Louis XV [1723], furniture moved from Baroque to rococo.

### **Louis XV furniture**

designer

France

1732 to 1774

Louis XV

Rococo style of Louis XV [1732 to 1774] was small and rounded, with ornaments. Veneers often had Oriental lacquer or porcelain plaques.

### **Neo-Gothic furniture 1700**

designer

Europe

1745

Neo-Gothic

Style used Gothic arches and tracery.

### **Neoclassical furnitur 1700**

designer

Europe

1750 to 1800

Neoclassical

Style used Greek, Roman, and Egyptian designs of archaeological finds.

### **New England Windsor furni**

designer

USA

1750 to 1800

New England Windsor

It derived from Windsor style.

### **Robert Adam [Adam, Robert]/James Adam [Adam, James]**

designer

Scotland

1758 to 1794

Adam

Robert lived 1728 to 1792. James lived 1732 to 1794. It replaced Rococo and Palladian.

**Thomas Chippendale [Chippendale, Thomas]**

designer

England

1760

Chippendale

He lived 1718 to 1779. It derived from late Baroque, Rococo, Louis XV, and Georgian. Chippendale Gothic and Chinese Chippendale derived from it.

**Louis XVI furniture**

designer

France

1774 to 1792

Louis XVI

Neoclassical style of Louis XVI [1774 to 1792] was geometric with architectural decoration.

**Josiah Wedgwood [Wedgwood, Josiah]**

designer

England

1780

Wedgwood

He lived 1730 to 1792 and manufactured china.

**Federal furniture**

designer

USA

1780 to 1830

Federal

Style derived from Adam, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton.

**George Heppelwhite [Heppelwhite, George]**

designer

England

1786

Heppelwhite

He lived ? to 1786 and drew furniture designs [1786]. Style derived from Adam and neoclassical but was lighter and more curved. Chairs can have Prince-of-Wales feathers on back.

**Directoire**

designer

France

1790 to 1800

Directoire

Style removed royal traits from Louis XVI.

**Duncan Phyfe [Phyfe, Duncan] or Duncan Fife [Fife, Duncan]**

designer

USA

1800 to 1830

Duncan Phyfe

He lived 1768 to 1854 and defined Federal style. He used rectilinear style, with veneer, inlay, and brass feet.

**Regency furniture**

designer

England

1800 to 1840

Regency

Prince of Wales [1811 to 1820] style derived from French Directoire and Empire styles and used Greek and Roman furniture designs, such as Klismos chair.

**Biedermeier**

designer  
Germany  
1800 to 1850  
Biedermeier

Strong and simple style derived from French Empire. Biedermeier was a cartoon figure representing German country gentlemen.

**Mediterranean furniture**

designer  
France  
1800 to 1900  
Mediterranean  
It is light and functional.

**Provincial furniture**

designer  
France  
1800 to 1900  
Provincial  
Cheaper and simpler styles came from main styles.

**Shaker furniture**

designer  
USA  
1800 to 1900  
Shaker  
Practical design used plain wood in smooth lines, such as in ladder-back chair.

**Spanish Credenza furniture**

designer  
Spain  
1800 to 1900  
Spanish Credenza  
It is heavy and ornate.

**Empire furniture**

designer  
France  
1804 to 1815  
Empire  
Neoclassical, Egyptian, and Roman imperial style used decorated woods and metals, featuring bees, crowns, laurels, mythological figures, and letter N.

**Lambert Hitchcock [Hitchcock, Lambert]**

designer  
USA  
1818  
Hitchcock  
He lived 1795 to 1852. First mass produced furniture in USA.

**Elizabethan furniture 1800**

designer

England  
1820 to 1830  
Elizabethan  
It was heavy, carved, and austere.

**Neo-Gothic furniture 1800**

designer  
Europe  
1830  
Neo-Gothic  
Style mixed Gothic and Neoclassical.

**Michael Thonet [Thonet, Michael]**

designer  
Vienna, Austria  
1830 to 1860  
Bentwood  
He lived 1796 to 1871.

**Victorian furniture**

designer  
England/USA  
1837 to 1901  
Victorian  
Queen Victoria [1837 to 1901] style derived from rococo and Louis XV, using curves, horsehair upholstery, and carving.

**Art Nouveau furniture**

designer  
Europe  
1875 to 1925  
Art Nouveau  
It used floral designs and curves.

**William Morris [Morris, William]**

designer  
England  
1884 to 1896  
Morris chair [1880 to 1890]  
William Morris lived 1834 to 1896 and led Arts and Crafts movement.

**William Morris [Morris, William]/John Ruskin [Ruskin, John]/Gustav Stickley [Stickley, Gustav]**

designer  
England/USA  
1884 to 1916  
Arts and Crafts [1884 to 1916]  
Morris lived 1834 to 1896. Ruskin lived 1819 to 1900. Stickley lived 1858 to 1942. They started a craft style { Arts and Crafts movement }.

**Gustav Stickley [Stickley, Gustav]**

designer  
USA  
1901 to 1916  
Mission [1901 to 1916]; Stickley [1901 to 1930]  
He lived 1858 to 1942. Oak furniture design derived from English Arts and Crafts. Gustav Stickley and Roycroft Community were in upstate New York State. Craftsman Magazine [1901] featured its designs.

**International furniture**

designer

Europe

1920 to 1940

International

German Bauhaus designers, such as Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, used simple lines with no decoration and used chrome and glass. It allowed factory production.

**Danish Modern**

designer

Denmark

1920 to 1970

Danish Modern

It used molded wood and plywood.

**Art Deco furniture**

designer

Europe

1925 to 1940

Art Deco

It used plastic and metal in architecture, interior design, and industrial design.

**Moderne furniture**

designer

USA

1930 to 1940

Moderne

Style derived from Art Deco and International. It was asymmetric or contrasted curves and straight lines, used polished surfaces and plastic, and used skyscraper designs.

**ARTS>Art>History>Sculpture>Jewelry****René Lalique [Lalique, René]**

designer

France

1882 to 1934

SS Normandie dining room and grand salon lighted glass walls and columns [1934: Art Deco]

He lived 1860 to 1945 and was jewelry maker instrumental in Art Nouveau and Art Deco. He worked in glass, enamel, and stones.